

# INDEX

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

-----  
**VOLUME 19 – 1943**  
 -----

### SUBJECT INDEX

<p>Air Mails            Civil Mail in Somaliland . . . . . 3            Soldiers' air mail (general) . . . . . 33            Service from Madagascar . . . . . 42            Service to Mauritius and Seychelles . . 110</p> <p>Albums, Care of Stamps and, by J. Malan . . . . . 85</p> <p>AMGOT stamps for use in Italy . . . 136</p> <p>Anglo-Boer War, P.O.W. Censor marks . . . . . 12, 15, 70</p> <p>Army Postmarks in Madagascar . . 10,19,42</p> <p>Australia, new 1d. and 1½d. stamps . . 2, 33</p> <p>Bahamas, "Landfall" variety . . . . . 86</p> <p>Bechuanaland, new shades . . . . . 86</p> <p>Belgian Congo            Recent Waterlow issue . . . . . 33, 55            New Postage Dues . . . . . 98</p> <p>Brasil Commemoratives . . . . . 110, 136</p> <p>Canada            "Officials" . . . . . 10            New stamps . . . . . 82</p> <p>Cape of Good Hope            Old time stamp sales in Capetown, by A. A. Jurgens . . . . . 14, 27            Black Fourpenny Triangular, Note from Perkins, Bacon . . . . . 23            Type 1B Woodblocks, Note from P. L. Pemberton . . . . . 64            Postal History, Forthcoming book by A.A. Jurgens . . . . . 80, 86            (See also under Mafeking and Vryburg)</p> <p>Colonial Provisionals and New Issues . . . . . 9, 10, 47, 58, 103</p> <p>East Africa, M.E.F. and E.A.F. stamps . . . . . 31, 41, 98, 122</p> <p>East Griqualand, Mount Currie Express 116</p> <p>Editorials            Stamps made for Collectors . . . . . 13            "Not so Sleek" . . . . . 37</p> <p>Eire, Two Commemoratives . . . . . 122</p> <p>Free France            Somaliland issue . . . . . 98            Madagascar . . . . . 52            Equatorial Africa, Red Cross issue . . 109            Reunion . . . . . 141</p> <p>Gambia, Split "A" variety . . . . . 133</p>	<p>Gold Coast, Varieties . . . . . 98</p> <p>Great Britain            New shades . . . . . 12, 47            An Index of British Engravers and a guide to the stamps engraved by them, by A. Hilton Sydow . . . . 62, 79            Postal markings of Allies in, . . . . . 110</p> <p>Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika            The 1941 Provisionals, by W. Tunstall 8            Additional Plate numbers 17, 32, 58, 61            Overprints on Unions, varieties 42, 58, 61            Perforation varieties . . . . . 76</p> <p>Madagascar            Postmarks of Allied forces in, . . 10, 19, 42            Airmail to South Africa . . . . . 42            Free French issue . . . . . 52</p> <p>Mafeking            Which stamps are cancelled to order? by K. Freund . . . . . 32, 52            The Medium shades of the blue Mafeking stamps, by K. Freund . . . . 129            A variety . . . . . 133</p> <p>Mauritius            New plates, papers and shades . . . . 91            Air service from the Union . . . . . 110</p> <p>Mozambique—See Portuguese East Africa</p> <p>Natal            A Local post . . . . . 47            Telegraph and Revenue stamps . . . . 52            The "Hurst" Collection for the Durban Museum . . . . . 121</p> <p>New Issues—general . . . . . 9</p> <p>Northern Nigeria, denominations withdrawn from sale . . . . . 52</p> <p>Nyasaland            New colours . . . . . 10            "B.C.A." stamps . . . . . 15, 74            Minor variety in ½d. . . . . 46            Prices of the two rare Edwardians . . 109</p> <p>Obituaries            J. Herbert Curle . . . . . 16            R. B. Yardley . . . . . 54            L. G. Jefferys . . . . . 63            J. Ritchie . . . . . 63            M. Breuer . . . . . 63            H. H. Hurst . . . . . 86, 104            A. P. Linn . . . . . 86</p>
---	---

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

Orange Free State		South West Africa	
Double Handstruck V.R.I overprint 19, 46		Overprinted war stamps . . . . .	23
4d. on 6d. of 1877 . . . . .	51, 63	Union "Bantams" overprinted . . . . .	27, 80
Telegraph stamps, by A. E. Basden . . . . .	80, 90, 102	Cancels to order . . . . .	41, 54
Can these overprints (S.G. No. 76) be handstamps? by S. G. Rich. (See also Comment by E. Mosely) . . . . .	88, 116	Quantities of Union stamps, etc., overprinted for use in, . . . . .	25, 49, 97, 133
Pre-Adhesive Letter stamps of, by A. A. Jurgens . . . . .	108, 123	Swaziland, New printings and perforations . . . . .	58, 64, 86
Portuguese East Africa, Notes on an exhibit of, by J. E. Crewell . . . . .	18	Transvaal	
Reviews		The Tamsen-McKee Controversy, by E. Tamsen . . . . .	6
A Priced Catalogue of "Locals" by Hunt and Williams . . . . .	22, 27	The first "South African Philatelist" . . . . .	61
Robson Lowe—Annual Review . . . . .	22	Franking powers of Q.V. stamps . . . . .	91
Air Stamp Records, by J. C. Heartwell . . . . .	42	Pre-Adhesive Letter stamps of, by A. A. Jurgens, with Comments by A. E. Basden and J. H. Harvey Pirie . . . . .	100, 123, 134
American Air Mail Catalogue, 1943 Supplement . . . . .	42	Tristan da Cunha . . . . .	128
Food for Thought (Harris Publications) . . . . .	42	Tunis, Liberation Commemorative . . . . .	86
Commonwealth Specialists Catalogue (Orlo-Smith & Co.) . . . . .	49	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Commemoratives . . . . .	110
Harmer's Stamp Hints . . . . .	127	Union of South Africa	
Philately of the Anglo-Boer War, by S. G. Rich . . . . .	127	"Bantams" to remain Perf x Roulette New 1/3 and bantam 1d. . . . .	1
Rhodesia		Bantu post office in Durban . . . . .	2, 23
Rhodesian stamps with Kimberley postmarks . . . . .	64, 80, 91	Unions used in Syria . . . . .	2
A double-printed postcard . . . . .	80	Design of 1d. Ship type, by C. S. W. Wareham . . . . .	10
The rarest Rhodesian stamp (Inverted Opt. 4d. 1909) . . . . .	86	War issue (full size) 1d. variety . . . . .	19
Errors of colour . . . . .	129	Quantities of Stamps, etc., printed . . . . .	25, 49, 97, 133
Ruanda-Urundi		New postal rates . . . . .	26
Recent Waterlow issue . . . . .	33	Meters, by G. W. Hockey 28, 44, 56, 71, 83, 95, 107, 119, 131, 144, . . . . .	36, 61, 73, 97, 136
Congo Postage Dues overprinted for use in, . . . . .	109	New ½d. Roll stamps . . . . .	42
Seychelles		Postage Due Bantams . . . . .	61, 109
May cease to be a stamp issuing territory . . . . .	98	Flaws on small 1½d. gold mine stamp . . . . .	74
Air service from the Union . . . . .	110	Bantams and paper saving . . . . .	89
Stamps, Care of Albums and, by J. Malan . . . . .	83	Mobile post offices . . . . .	97, 109
Stellaland, by A. A. Jurgens . . . . .	50, 66, 75	3d. Postage Due, new shade . . . . .	103
Society News 11, 24, 36, 48, 59, 68, 81, 92, 104, 114, 130, 143		Regulations for stamps illustrations . . . . .	109
Somaliland		Dies and Plates of the 4d. Triangular, by A. H. Sydow . . . . .	112
Recent postal history . . . . .	9	New 1d. Roll stamp . . . . .	128
Civil Air Mail . . . . .	18	New Patriotic Slogan and Machine Cancellation . . . . .	128
Fate of 1st K.G. VI. issue . . . . .	41, 82, 98	Stamps on ribbed paper . . . . .	133
South Africa (See Union of South Africa)		Dies and Plates of the Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Rectangulars, by A. Hilton Sydow . . . . .	138
Southern Africa		United States of America, New issues, etc. . . . .	42, 98, 109, 135
Combination Covers, by A. E. Basden (See also 115) . . . . .	4, 20	Vryburg	
The collections of the late H. H. Hurst . . . . .	121	Italic "Z" in overprint . . . . .	31
Southern Rhodesia		Vryburg Issues (contd.), by Stephen G. Rich, with Comment by A. A. Jurgens . . . . .	34, 38
?Two Dies for S.G. 2 and 5 . . . . .	19		
Matabeleland Jubilee Commemoration . . . . .	80, 86, 122, 142		
Errors of Colour . . . . .	129		

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST.

AUTHOR INDEX

Basden, A. E. South African Combination Covers (See also 115) . . . . . 4, 20 O.F.S. Telegraph Stamps . . . . . 82, 90, 102 Notes on O.V.S. and Transvaal Pre- Adhesive stamps . . . . . 123	Pirie, J. H. Harvey. Comment on Trans- vaal Pre-Adhesive stamps, by A. A. Judgens . . . . . 125, 134
Crewell, J. E. Portuguese East Africa— Notes on an exhibit . . . . . 3	Rich, Stephen G. Vryburg issues . . . . . 34 Can these overprints (O.F.S. S.G. 76) be handstamped? (See also 116) . . . 88
Freund, K. Which Mafeking stamps are Cancelled to Order? . . . . . 32, 52 The "Medium" shades of the blue Mafeking stamps . . . . . 129	Sydow, A. Hilton. . An Index of British Engravers and a Guide to the Stamps engraved by them . . . . . 62, 79 Dies and Plates of the Triangular stamps of the Union and comparison with Cape triangulars . . . . . 112 Dies and Plates of the Union Rect- angulars printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. . . . . 138
Hockey, G. W. South African Meters, 28, 44, 56, 71, 83, 95, 107, 119, 131, 144	Tamsen, Emil. The Tamsen-McKee Controversy . . . . . 6
Judgens, A. A. Old time stamp sales in Cape Town 14, 27 Comment on "Vryburg Issues," by S. G. Rich . . . . . 38 Stellaland . . . . . 50, 66, 75 Pre-Adhesive Letter Stamps of O.F.S. and Transvaal . . . . . 100	Tunstall, W. The Kenya 1941 Pro- visionals . . . . . 8
Malan, J. Care of Stamps and Albums 85	Wareham, S. C. W. Design of the Union 1d. Ship type . . . . . 10

The  
**SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST**

Published Monthly by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

All Rights of Reproduction Reserved.

*Hon. Editor*—J. H. Harvey Pirie, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

*Hon. Business Manager*—William Redford, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**COMMUNICATIONS :**

Business and Advertising to be addressed to:  
William Redford, Broadcast House, Commissioner St., Johannesburg.

**SUBSCRIPTION:** 5s. per annum post free to any part of the world.

**CORRESPONDENCE:** The columns of this Journal are open to correspondence on subjects of Philatelic Interest. In particular, the Editor, will be pleased to receive information regarding new issues, discoveries of errors and varieties, etc.

**ADVERTISING TARIFF :**

1 Page . . . . . £3 0 0 per insertion	½ Page . . . . . 0 10 0 per insertion
¼ Page . . . . . 1 12 6 per insertion	
⅛ Page . . . . . 0 17 6 per insertion	1/16 Page . . . . . 0 6 0 per insertion

Less 5 per cent. for 6 insertions. Less 10 per cent. for 12 insertions.

Small Prepaid Advertisements: 2d. per word per insertion.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

**The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 1.

JANUARY, 1943.

Whole No. 214.

## UNION NOTES

*Bantams to remain Perf x Roulette*

When the first of the reduced size war effort stamps appeared it may be remembered (see *S.A. Philatelist*, September, 1942, p. 102) that an official notice was published "that owing to technical difficulties each alternate vertical row of perforation is imperfect, but this defect will be remedied in future printings."

We read into this (and we fancy many others did the same) that in future printings each stamp would be perforated all round. As the other denominations appeared also perf. x roulette we began to doubt whether we had not read too much into the statement, so a request has been made to the Government Printer to clarify the position. Here is his reply:

"I have to inform you that the slit perforation on the new miniature war stamps is a permanent feature for the duration of the war.

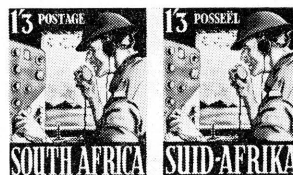
The first print of the miniature 1½d. was imperfect to the extent that the slit perforation hardly penetrated the paper.

Partial slit perforating will be maintained during the war owing to mechanical difficulties which preclude pin perforating on all from sides of the stamp as in the past."

### ISSUE OF NEW WAR POSTAGE STAMPS

The Postmaster-General of the Union announces that a new stamp (war series) of 1s. 3d. denomination will be placed on sale at all post offices on 2nd January, 1943.

The new stamps, which are intended primarily for the prepayment of airmail fees, are printed alternately in English and in Afrikaans in sheets of 240, and the size is the same as that of the ordinary penny stamp. The colour is sepia brown.



The design is representative of the South African Corps of Signals, an important unit which has not hitherto been included in the existing series of war stamps. A resolute signaller in steel helmet and battle dress, operating his transmitter to headquarters, from an armoured car, relays the progress of a tank and aerial battle.

The Postmaster-General of the Union announces that the reduced size 1d. war postage stamps will be placed on sale shortly.

There will be no "First Day" issue, but the reduced size stamps will be placed on sale at individual post offices as and when supplies of the existing stamp become exhausted at such offices.

The 2d. denomination, in the series ½d., 1d., 1½d., 8d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. has still to be reduced. The cost of a complete set of the miniature war stamps will be 3s. 6d., the ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d. and 6d. stamps being printed alternately in English and Afrikaans.



The design of the new penny stamp remains similar to that of the original stamp of the same denomination, with the exception that the ambulance has been removed and the lettering on the left-hand edge has been placed on the top. The colour remains the same, viz., red.

Persons overseas may obtain supplies by writing to the Under-Secretary, Staff, Room



7(A), G.P.O., Pretoria, and provided they forward a money order, postal order or bank draft to the value of the stamps they require, plus a sum sufficient to pay the registered postage, their orders will be executed as soon as possible after receipt.

*Bantu Post Office.*

The first all-Bantu post office was opened in Durban on 14th December. If the experiment is successful it will be extended to other parts of the Union.

This post office is in the native shopping area, and it is proposed eventually to place a native in charge. One is being trained at the office. The post office will use a franking stamp unique in postal transmission, "Durban Bantu."

*Union Stamps Used in Syria.*

In the October *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* there is recorded a cover with stamps of the Union and of Great Britain tied together with a postmark which appears to be that of Beyrout and an explanation of the occurrence is sought.

Well, here is a possible one: Soldiers' letters by ordinary mail travel free, but by air require franking. From Middle East (including Syria) we have seen mails franked by British, Union, Australian or New Zealand stamps, and they are by no means always postmarked in a post office of the particular force whose stamps appear on the envelope. Admittedly the stamps are not usually "mixed," but apparently the stamps of any one force are accepted in the post offices of any of the others, so they might be mixed.

Actually we have seen one envelope with mixed Union and British stamps, the cancellation being one of the numbered "Egypt-Postage Prepaid" series.

It is no secret here that there is, or has been, a South African Engineering Brigade in Syria; its work on railway construction has been described both in the press and over the radio. So there is a possible source of South African stamps appearing on a cover from Syria.

Used Current Unions.	Singles.	Vert. Pairs.	Hor. Pairs.
2/6	9d.	2/-	2/6
5/-	1/9	5/-	6/-
10/-	3/9	10/-	12/6

**BENONI STAMP SHOP,**  
Box 485. BENONI.

Australia.—"Stamp Collecting" reports that new 1d. and 1½d. stamps were to be issued early in December.

## PRICE LIST OF STAMPS IN SETS AND PACKETS

### New 1942-3 Edition

Price one shilling, post free.

You will not need this list if you possess our 1943 Standard Catalogue, but all other Collectors will find it an invaluable help. There are no longer any free lists and requests for copies must include remittance. Only a few available.

**WHITFIELD KING & CO.,**  
IPSWICH - - - ENGLAND.  
Established 1869.

### NEW YEAR OFFERS :

- 1. Brit. Solomons G.VI. 10/- Mint 13/6
- 9. Cyprus G.VI. ¼ to 4½ pias mint 3/9
- 4. Estonia 1940 Stamp Centenary cpl. . . . . 3/6
- 7. Grenada G.VI. ¼d. to 3d. mint 1/9
- 13. Latvia 1940 1 sant to 5 lati cpl. 7/6
- 4. Lithuania 1938 Olympiad cpl. . 3/9
- 6. do. 1940 Liberty cpl. . 1/-
- 3. do. 1940 Vilna cpl. .. 1/6
- 3. do. do. Block .. 2/6
- 11. Nauru 1924 ¼d. to 1/- mint . 6/6

Post free. C.W.O.

Approvals against references.

**A. LICHTENSTEIN**  
P.O. Box 576,  
BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.



---



---

# Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Society

---



---

117 St. George's Street  
CAPE TOWN

---

(Established 1831)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament No. 24 of 1894.

---

*DIRECTORS :*

J. H. HABLUTZEL, Esq., President.

C. DE KLERK BOTHA, Esq., Vice-President.

H. J. DEMPERS, Esq.

K. N. TEUBES, Esq.

C. H. BRAND, Esq.

R. R. DOWER, Esq.

P. K. MASKEW, Esq.

DANIEL F. BOSMAN, Esq.

D. FERDINAND BOSMAN, Esq.

---



---

**Reserve Funds - - - - £410,000**

---



---

Deposits are received from private individuals and Charitable and Benevolent Societies up to £100, bearing Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.

---

The Bank is prepared to advance money on first class Security as a first Mortgage at the current rate of Interest.

FRED J. VAN EYSSEN,  
*Secretary.*

# SOUTH AFRICAN COMBINATION COVERS

By A. E. BASDEN.

In the 1942 January and February numbers of *The London Philatelist* Mr. Charles Jewell contributes a most interesting and instructive article on "Combination Covers;" and I am indebted to that work for part of these notes and for the inspiration to write this paper on South African combination covers and pieces.

Mr. Jewell defines a combination cover as one which, in order to complete its journey as a pre-paid cover, requires the affixing of adhesives of two nations. Emphasis is laid on the word "pre-paid," as will be explained later. But to grasp the significance of the words "the adhesives of two nations" it is necessary to remind you again that the *first issues of adhesive stamps were all locals*, i.e., their franking powers were strictly limited within the natural boundaries of the country of issue. And in this connection it is desirable to recall that before 1875 and the birth of the Universal Postal Union there was no international co-operation at all, except when governed by special postal agreements; and, instead of external letters paying a fixed basic rate of 2½d. per ½ oz., (which was subsequently fixed by international agreement) every journey had its own scale, and the rates were varied. Any extension of franking power beyond the natural boundaries would be due to (a) either the use of a mail-packet service working under the national post office or (b) a postal treaty, agreement, or arrangement between two national post offices. For instance, Mr. Jewell notes that it is possible to find the earliest British stamps franking letters across France to the Mediterranean by virtue of a postal treaty with France, and to the U.S.A. by virtue of the British mail-packet services across the Atlantic; and that one of the glories of the British post office was the network of postal services all round the world.

It must further be recalled that before the invention of adhesives, letters were generally sent "postage-due" or "postage-to-pay" rather than "pre-paid;" nothing extra being charged for the collection, but the postage rates were extremely high. This method at least assured the correspondents that no money would be wasted in paying for a letter which never arrived.

Later, it would appear to have been a common practice for letters to be sent postage pre-paid within the national boundaries; and if addressed to a foreign country, the recipient had to pay on delivery the postage due to his state. This practice continued after the introduction of adhesives, and before any postal

treaty had been agreed between the respective nations providing for through service on the franking of the stamps of country of origin. We then find that the sender stamped his letter with the required postage to carry the letter to his national boundary, and the recipient paid postage due to the national post office in the country of delivery. In such cases it was the practice in the post office of the latter to mark or handstamp the amount of postage due on the cover. In time postage due adhesives were invented for this purpose in some countries; in others ordinary postal adhesives were applied with the same purpose.

As an example of this I have a cover posted at Kroonstad in March, 1875, franked with O.F.S. 6d. (S.G. 5), addressed to Graaff Reinett, and inscribed "to-pay 6d." Obliteration 6; back-stamped Kroonstad, Colesberg, Graaf Reinett.

Covers of this last class are clearly not "pre-paid," and Mr. Jewell is torn between two opinions: whether these should be classed as combination covers or not. At present, he classes them as doubtful. I venture to express the opinion that they should be classed as combination covers for this reason—that, provided they are addressed to a foreign country in the first instance and not re-addressed, the fact that the sender may only pre-pay postage within his national boundaries and the recipient has to pay the postage within his national boundaries (whether indicated by hand, handstamp, ordinary adhesives or postage-due labels) does not alter the character of the cover, as being a combination of the postage of two countries. (Of course, it should be needless for me to point out that if postage-due stamps are affixed to a cover at the office of destination as a penalty or fine because a letter has been insufficiently pre-paid, this does not make a combination cover of it).

And here I would digress for a moment to point out that there is some looseness in the expression "local" as used in philately; there is more than one type of "local"; e.g. Gr. Britain No. 1 was a local in that it could not normally frank letters beyond the borders of the United Kingdom; Oxford and Cambridge university stamps were "locals"; district stamps in Russia were "locals"; Pretoria Express Company's stamps were "locals." And yet there is much difference in character between them. Should not the nomenclature be something on the following lines:

- (1) "International"; the normal stamps of the present day of countries adhering to the Postal Union.

- (2) "National"; the stamps of such states before joining the Postal Union.
- (3) "Local"; the stamps of district post offices, restricted in franking power to defined areas; including private locals, such as the Pretoria Express.
- (4) "Parochial" or "Urban"; the stamps of municipalities, universities, etc., franking short distance delivery.

Now with this introduction to the subject and with due acknowledgment to Mr. Jewell for his fine article, I want to give you a brief summary of the combination covers which I am exhibiting to-night. But before doing so I wish to quote the following in full from Mr. Jewell's article, because it is of particular local interest:

"The next cover for consideration is one of a most interesting group, for one of the adhesives is not a national stamp at all, but a local. It is an example of the Pretoria Express Co. which franked the letter out of the very rustic district of Waterberg into the Transvaal national service at Pretoria. Once there, the national stamps carried and registered the letter to Italy. I should estimate that something like 9d. of this went into the coffers of the British Post Office, but of this there is no sign on the cover itself, and it does not affect the classification of the cover. This is, evidently enough, a true combination. But the stamp is a despised "local."

"Speaking for myself, this adds to the interest and the importance of the cover. Locals are banned from most of the standard catalogues, but there is no logic about the way in which some are kept in and others excluded. I need hardly trouble to elaborate this with specific instances. And, furthermore, it is clear that the difference between early national stamps and early locals is much slighter than has been usually thought. I can name locals, of the most despised and insignificant services, which had greater franking powers than the stamps of the nation in which they originated. My classification, therefore, is that combinations which include a local stamp are in every respect fully entitled to be grouped as combination covers; but for purposes of classification only, they are best given a group to themselves as 'local combinations'."

Now as to these South African covers about to be described, I should premise for your general information that at the period over which these respective covers extend:

- (a) the Transvaal and O.F.S. letter postal rate was 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; newspapers, etc., 1d.;
- (b) stamps of Transvaal franked letters throughout that republic and also in O.F.S., and *vice versa*;
- (c) Cape and Natal stamps could be purchased at major post offices in Transvaal to pre-pay letters addressed to the Cape or Natal and beyond;

- (d) similarly Cape stamps could be purchased in O.F.S.;
- (e) the letter post rate in Stellaland (1884) was 4d., (Transvaal 3d.) and in New Republic (1886) 2d. (Transvaal 2d.)—newspapers, etc., 1d. as general.
- (f) Transvaal and Natal stamps could be purchased in New Republic post offices for prepayment of letters proceeding beyond the border; and
- (g) probably Transvaal and Cape stamps could be similarly purchased at Stellaland post offices for similar purpose.

(To be continued)

## NOTICE TO CLIENTELE

This is to inform my clientele that I shall be away on vacation for the whole month of January and shall not be in a position to attend to orders during that month.

On my return at the beginning of February, business will be resumed as usual. In the meantime clients are kindly requested to be patient should execution of orders, etc., be subject to some delay.

### E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669

CAPE TOWN

### B. & K.

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

**ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY**  
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

**BRIDGER & KAY, Ltd.,**  
86 Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

## THE TAMSEN-McKEE TRANSVAAL CONTROVERSY

ANSWER BY EMIL TAMSEN.

The August number of the *Philatelic Magazine* has reached me. I read with interest Mr. McKee's reply to my article of 17th July, 1942, and wondered at the way he has been able to find faults with my many different writings of 40-60 years ago. I herewith state that when I did write I was correct as far as I knew at the time of writing; I took the figures and dates as given me by officials. Further, I never said that I was infallible.

McKee quotes alleged mistakes which I am supposed to have made; even if I did make them surely they are trivial compared with the many pages of writing I made during the last 60 years and do not affect their general value. If the reverend gentleman had the faintest idea of the state of affairs or of the country here in which I lived and wrote without the assistance of any other local collector, he would be more tolerant, but as he does not seem to possess an abundance of tolerance I forgive him. To err is a human failing, except with McKee, who is never wrong.

Collectors living in London had a great advantage over me, being able to compare notes and inspect dealers' stocks, thereby finding different perforations which I did not even know existed.

### PIETERSBURG ISSUE.

When this issue came out, I was not on the spot. I had to compile facts and figures from refugees from whom I got the stamps, loose and in sheets. I was very glad and thankful to the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* for so kindly annotating and thereby improving my article and making it standard.

### PLATES.

I inspected the different plates which had come from Otto, in the Treasury vaults in Pretoria; the late I. van Alphen told me their story and gave me one of the captured sheets, which I still have. I only wrote about what I actually saw and heard.

### IMPERFORATE STAMPS.

My meaning at that time of writing was and still is that Enschedé never sent out any imperforate or faulty sheets of stamps to the Transvaal. The particular imperforate 6d. "Boksburg" specimen, which I personally found, only proved that a few sheets existed with the top horizontal row missed by the perforating machine.

Well, I quite agree that McKee's memory must be better than mine, being over 80 years old one is liable to be a bit hazy of what occurred 50 years ago.

### "LINEAL DESCENDANTS OF OTTO."

McKee's deductions are quite wrong, Otto was a Reprinter and a Forger, whereas Enschedé were simply doing a business transaction which they had every right to do. Therefore McKee has no right whatever to make the above remark; later on I come back to this point.

McKee owns up to the *vital* mistake which is far worse than any I may have made, namely, that he wrote 1900 instead of my always quoting 1899, he says "but I do not think that the discrepancy is material." No it is not *very material*, it is *vital*. Enschedé's *last printing of stamps for the S.A. Republic took place in 1898*, i.e. nearly two years before the Anglo Boer War broke out. That accounts for the large stock of stamps on hand in May, 1899, which the Postmaster General in Pretoria gave as two years' supply, and that also accounts for the millions of V.R.I. and E.R.I. stamps issued in 1900/1 made from the stamps of Enschedé's last sending.

"Republican Government never paid for the last order." This is a surprising statement, and he refers to Curle and Basden, page 105, where I find no mention whatever, but it would have been better if McKee had not called in the late N. Yaar's "Notes on stamps of second Republic" which were started in the *London Philatelist* Vol. XII, October issue 1903, page 235, and ended in Vol. XIII January issue, page 7. Mr. N. Yaar's representative wrote to Enschedé for particulars of their printing of the Republic stamps, and the firm invited him to come to their office where he had access to their books and letter files. According to Yaar they stated that their last order was in 1898, after this the Transvaal Government had quite a large stock of all values. The printers awaited further orders, but up to the time of the war, *no new orders were received*. The printers *hearing about the new plans of the Transvaal Government to issue their own printed stamps*, sent in their bill, but as the war interferred with the settlement, they kept the plates which are still in their possession. Enschedé are now in correspondence with the British authorities to take over the debt of the late Republic and on this being settled will hand over the plates. As McKee specially refers to the above article of N. Yaar, *he must have read same*, therefore his assertion that Enschedé received a large order to print stamps, which could *not* be delivered owing to the *outbreak* of the Anglo Boer war is a terminological inexactitude which I much regret to see has been used by Enschedé in their letter to the Pretoria Philatelic Society in 1917. Now knowing above I called it a "Smoke Screen" instead of ——. From this you will see that I am not the only one who forgets what he wrote years ago, I sinned in good company.

Personally I know that the British Government paid all legal debts of the late Republic. Further, why Enschedé should not have sent

their bill for work done in 1898 before October 1899, seems very bad business practice to me, and not in accordance with the usual Dutch business methods, which used to be three months credit.

I have an idea that Enschedé's later communications in 1911 with the British and Union Governments referred *only to the stamp plates* which really belonged to the late Republic.

Reprints are not easily detected, and when I wrote this I said "One of the world's greatest experts of the stamp world," I referred to the late John N. Luff, of New York. Now McKee rightly says that he did *not* use that name, but why then call him "An inarticulate witch doctor." Are all the Stamp Experts which McKee knows of this class? I stressed the words "world's greatest expert," surely he must have been a well known man.

#### UNAUTHORISED CRIME.

I would not dream of using the word "crime" for a quite legal "Reprinting" transaction; McKee does some strong special pleading in, comparing a *philatelically* non-existing country's stamp plates with those of the British Empire, but if the British and Greek Governments agreed that they had no objection to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s request for reprinting the stamps of the *Ionian Islands*, I can see no reason why that firm should not be allowed to do so. If McKee will look through Gibbons Catalogue he will find many countries which have Reprinted Issues, and nobody calls them "crimes."

McKee politely bowing, which he evidently does not when writing, opens Curle and Basden's book. (How many collectors and dealers possess this book?) and reads out a sentence which is of little value to anybody as the ordinary collector has not got the genuine originals of the higher values to compare. I repeat that description and stamp pictures do not sufficiently enlighten the ordinary collector to distinguish between good and bad stamps—just make a trial.

To end up, I will just repeat the simple facts which McKee does *not* want to believe, viz., (a) that in 1899 the Republican Government *cancelled* the stamp printing agreement with Enschedé, (b) that this firm *acknowledged* this, (c) that the Republican Government had a two years normal supply of Enschedé's stamps on hand, (d) that the Republican Government had prepared new stamp designs, and had ordered a special printing paper with the Z.A.R. watermark, (e) that these locally printed stamps were to have been issued on 1st January, 1901, (f) that in 1900 the British authorities issued millions of V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints on the stock of Enschedé 1898 stamps (g) that a great firm could be so unbusinesslike as to print stocks of stamps ahead *before* being sure of getting repeat orders, and (h) that therefore the Reprints must have been made after 1901.

Now Mr. McKee please prove the above wrong.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and varieties 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, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**St. Helena**, all issues wanted urgently for cash. Good prices paid, rare or common stamps.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**Wanted to Purchase.**—Moderate collection of Unions. Write giving details and cost to:

H. J. Dickenson, Box 497, East London.

**For Service**, promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

#### U.S.A. BANS STAMP EXPORT.

Following the lead of other countries, export of stamps (used or unused) and other philatelic material can now only be carried out under licence.

## THE 1941 KENYA PROVISIONALS

By W. TUNSTALL.

The following notes on the 5c, 10c and 20c provisional issue of South African stamps overprinted for use in East Africa, have been written in the hope that they may be of interest to my fellow collectors in South Africa.

First as to their use. When they were issued the 5c had largely gone out of use; there was then no local rate of this amount, it represented the overseas rate on Printed Matter and the stamp was used with other stamps to make up other rates, such as 15c and 5c. to make the new letter rate 20c.

The ten cent. was the rate on local Printed Matter and Open Letters, also the Receipt Stamp.

The twenty cent. was the Imperial and Local Letter rate.

I have lately sorted a parcel of office mixture collected in Nairobi consisting of many thousands of stamps and dating from before the provisional stamps were brought into use up to January, 1942. This covers almost the whole period of their use and I believe South African collectors will be interested in this incidence of postally used pairs. The Registration Fee in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is 30c which with the letter postage of 20c makes 50c and I should say that not less than half of the registered letters are franked with a single 50c stamp and probably another quarter with a 30c and a 20c, so that not a large number of pairs of the 20c are used on Registered

Letters. Further, what struck me in sorting these stamps was the large number of cases in which when more than one 20c. stamp had been used on a letter they had been separated into singles. I fancy this is accounted for by the custom of local Stamp Clerks of breaking their sheets up into vertical strips and these are again divided into singles when putting them on letters.

The 10c is the value of which most business houses keep the largest stocks and many letters are franked with two ten cent. instead of a twenty cent. It comes out in the following list of varieties which I found in this parcel that pairs are scarce in all but the ten cent. and that there are more than two vertical to one horizontal pair, also that blocks are elusive.

I may say that the 5c. is to be found on stamps of the reduced format, some sheets printed from the new cylinder having been included in, I believe, the first printing, and quite distinct shades are to be found in the 5c. and 20c.

As stated by Mr. Lichtenstein in the "South African Philatelist," the overprint appears to have been set up in blocks of 60 and repeated twice for the 10c. and four times for the other two values, but against this is the so called "hyphen" variety, which is the second stamp in the third horizontal row of the 10c. If the sheets were passed through the press a second time to overprint the lower halves of the sheets you would expect to find the "hyphen" also in the second stamp of the 13th row, but you do not. Also, there is a broken C on the sixth stamp of the top row of the 20c. This again only occurs once on the sheet and not four times as would be expected if the sheet were passed through four times. What is the explanation? As far as I know, both of these varieties only occur in the second printing.

	Singles	Pairs		Blocks of				Dam- aged	Total No. of Stamps
		Horizontal	Vertical	4	6	8	10		
5c. . . . .	179	27	54	7	1	2	2	1	416
10c. . . . .	1337	137	503	25				99	2816
20c. . . . .	2267	64	147	1				40	2733

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

### J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Readers interested in the recent, somewhat complicated postal history of this territory should consult an article by Mr. F. B. Perry in the September 26 issue of "Stamps." Some points culled from it are as follows:

The Italians are supposed to have captured large quantities of the 1st K.G. VI. issue of stamps. What happened to these is unknown, but the change of design in the new set has made the value the old one soar. Should the captured stamps come on the market later on the value of unsued ones may very likely drop but not so with regard to used specimens, which have never been and never can be abundant. These stamps are now demonitised; any cancellation later than 26-4-42 is unauthorised and the type of cancellation is now so changed that the date need not show to make recognition possible.

Aden stamps were on sale in Berbera between 1-7-41 and 27-4-42. During this period the use of old issues was at least tolerated, but now only Jubilees, Coronations and the current K.G. VI. 2nd issue are valid.

Regarding the older stamps sold in Berbera, the official notice put out by the P.M.G. that they "were not valid for cancellation when transmitted by post by any date stamp other than that of Aden." What that means exactly is not clear, unless it signifies that Aden stamps sent in by collectors from any place other than Aden were not valid. If they were cancelled in Aden then there is no way of recognising them as having been used in Somaliland. The writer has seen none with Somaliland postmarks and thinks they must be very scarce, if they exist at all. He has, however, a few with various Army postmarks.

Five types of postmarks may be seen on recent stamps of the Protectorate.

(a) Found on K.G. V stamps with mult. C.A. mark—circular mark giving hour of posting.

(b) On K.G. V. script mark and first K.G. VI. issue. This has "British Somaliland instead of Somaliland and is the type commonly seen on the 1938 issue.

(c) S. African Army Cancellation, A.P.O.—U—M.P.K. with a number.

(d) E. African Army Cancellation, E.A. A.P.O. and a number.

(e) A new type now in use in all civil offices. It contains only town name and date, both roughly set up, the date in particular being uneven and apparently hand set. This type can only occur on the present issue of stamps.

V V V V V V V

## SOME NEW ISSUES.

**British Colonials.**—"Reprintings" (in the printers' sense of the word, *not* in philatelic sense) of many of these are occurring on the war time slightly thinner paper with clear gum and the modified script watermark. This paper is now being supplied ready gummed by the Crown Agents to the printers so

that there will be no variety as between different printing firms.

In the case of the new Swaziland 1½d., which was noted in our October issue, a mistake was made in recording the new perf. 14 stamp as darker in shade than the old one. There is actually little, if any difference, but the new one may seem if anything lighter on account of the paper and gum. "Gibbons Stamp Monthly" reports the ½d., 3d. and 1s. on the new paper.

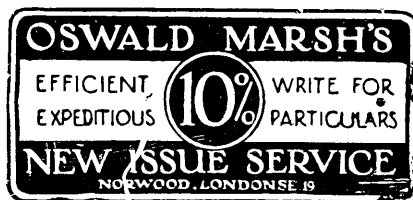
In the Leeward Islands the duty plate of the new 1d. value has been redrawn.

In Kenya the 5s. and the 10s. are now recorded perf. 14 all round, and "Stamp Collecting" reports the 1c in two very distinct shades of brown, one with Pl. No. 2 under the 3rd stamp from the right in the bottom row, the other with the plate number under the 2nd from the right. Both bear, for the first time, the sheet imprint of Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

The "Philatelic Magazine" figures an overprint "1492 Landfall of Columbus 1942 (in 5 lines) which has appeared on the Bahamas stamps. It is stated to be on the following 14 denominations:—Small head type ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 1s., 5s., £1; Pictorials 4d., 6d., 8d., and Large Arms 2s., 3s. Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin states they will be on sale for six months only.

**Others.**—Two provisionals were issued in Ruanda-Urundi some time ago: (a) The 90c National Parks series of Belgian Congo overprinted RUANDA URUNDI in two lines and surcharged 75c at the foot; (b) The 10 fr. of the King Albert memorial type of the Congo similarly overprinted and surcharged 2 fr. 50. In both cases there is also a cancelling out of the original values.

**Trans-Jordan.**—The Robertson Stamp Company reports that some months ago all values up to the 20 mils of the portrait type were produced locally, probably in Beyrouth, by surface printing on poor quality unwatermarked paper. The colours approximate to the Perkins Bacon stamps but are brighter. This change does not appear to have been chronicled so far.



Thanks to the Jamaica Philatelic Society for the recent annual number of "The Jamaica Philatelist." As usual, this contains several articles of general interest, but the bulk, and most valuable part of it, consists of "Jamaicana" philately. Paper restriction orders have caused the Society to suspend publication of their quarterly Bulletin.



## CORRESPONDENCE

### DESIGN OF UNION 1d. (SHIP TYPE).

Sir.—In your issue of July, 1941, there appeared a short article of mine on the design of the Union 1d. stamp (ship type).

[Mr. Wareham, it may be remembered, compared the design on the 1d. stamp with that on the £1 Revenue Bank Note. These appear to have a common design, but that on the bank note is larger and the details more distinct. He drew attention to the fact that on the bank note the two small rowing boats each have a mast and flag at the prow, whereas on the stamp the front boat has two masts and flags, one at the prow and one at the stern, the rear boat having none. Presumably the bank note's design is correct, but is this certain? Is any reader familiar with the common origin.—Ed.]

If the idea incorporated in the article is accepted, then what about correcting the design?

I do not suggest that the design be altered, such a suggestion with the idea of merely issuing a different stamp to increase the Union's revenue would be the direct antithesis of all the high principles that have governed the issue of Union stamps since their inception, principles for which we as philatelists are grateful and of which we are justly proud, no spates of commemoratives, no "remainders" swamp our country's philately, but to correct a design, to make it what it should always have been however long standing the error, surely that would be ethical.

I think we can all agree that the issue of the new small 1½d. and 1d. stamps did not increase the number used for correspondence, and in the case of these two new stamps, the number sold in excess of the normal quantity in the first month after issue should give the authorities a fair idea of how many are taken up by philatelists.

Should this number at 1d. each nett with no service to be rendered in return justify a new plate design, then I offer it as a suggestion to the Minister of Finance for what it's worth.

This letter, by the way, might be read in conjunction with my letter which appeared in your October issue, page 115, Col. II.

All sources of revenue will have to be tapped soon, why not stamps, there are plenty of willing buyers?

Yours, etc.,

S. C. W. WAREHAM.

V V V V V V V

### NYASALAND.

The new coloured Nyasaland values, ½d. brown, 1d. green, 1½d. dark grey and 2d. red, were issued for use in the Colony on 15th December.

L. J. DAVIDSON.

### MADAGASCAR.

Now that the active stage of the campaign here is over, it may not be amiss to chronicle what philatelic evidences of it are obtainable.

The force operating being a mixed one, in which East African, British and South African troops co-operated, one might naturally expect a mixed bag and this is actually the case. As regards stamps, I have seen covers with Kenya stamps and with British stamps, but, curiously enough, none with South African stamps. Covers with no stamps are, of course, in the majority.

As regards postmarks some items have none—merely the office stamps of the unit to which the sender belonged. Postmarks actually seen are No. 51 of the South African Military Postal Service, Nos. 53 and 64 East African Field Post Offices and No. 549 British F.P.O. Additions to the list will be welcomed.

J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

"Stand Easy," the Durban paper for Servicemen, runs a philatelic page. This is not strange when it is remembered that the Editor is our old friend Percy C. Bishop. In the November issue we note in the comments about M.E.F. stamps that these stamps were obviously intended for the use of the Forces in Mid East. That is what one would naturally think, but I. H. C. Godfrey (readers will remember him as running our Air Mail Notes for a period), who is up in these parts doing Government service in occupied territory, states specifically that they are for civilian, not military use. Anyway they are darned hard to come by.

### CANADIAN "OFFICIALS."

Canada has now got official "officials." These are the ordinary stamps perforated "O.H.M.S." Such punched stamps actually date back at least as far as 1918 and they were put in use in much the same manner as many business houses use stamps with punched initials. They were not regarded by the Canadian Government, however as OFFICIAL STAMPS. In these cases the letters were large and there were five holes in the vertical lines of the H and the M.

Recently the letters have become smaller, until only four holes in the vertical lines of the H and M and these stamps are authorised by the Government for use as OFFICIAL stamps.

A list of the various stamps, which may be found with the two types of perforation is given in "Linn's Weekly Stamp News" of 20th October.

### DEFINITIONS.

**Forgery:** Technical term for the rarities in your collection.

**Speculative Issues:** All stamps issued since 1928.

—"Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly."

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, Durban Camera Club, 319 Smith Street, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 7 p.m.

The first meeting of the Society's new year was held on Wednesday, the 2nd December, when, despite inclement weather conditions, there was an attendance of 27 members and visitors.

The Society extended a welcome to a visitor from the Johannesburg Society, Lieut. W. D. Kevan.

Mr. S. B. Grace, of Navy Headquarters, Durban, was elected a member, while four proposals for membership were received, to come up for election at the next monthly meeting.

The President referred to the *South African Philatelist*, and considered that all members should support the bright and interesting publication of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. Four new subscribers from among the Society's members were obtained during the evening.

The Society was fortunate in having two first-class exhibits for the meeting.

Mr. V. B. Crockett showed his very fine collection of World Imperfs., the British section being particularly strong in Canada, Newfoundland, Gambia, Transvaal, Mauritius and New Zealand, while amongst the foreign countries many fine imperf. stamps of Brazil, Mexico, U.S.A., France, Spain, Turkey, Iran, Greece, Poland, Estonia and Lithuania were noted.

Mr. E. W. Crosby followed with his display of War Provisionals, in both used and mint condition, the latter being in blocks of four. The principal countries shown were New Zealand, Australia, Bermuda, Ceylon, British North Borneo, Kenya and Newfoundland.

Mr. M. Esnouf moved hearty votes of thanks to Mr. Crockett and Mr. Crosby, and these were carried with acclamation.

At the February meeting, Maritzburg's leading philatelist will make a special trip to the coast to display some of his exceedingly fine stamps.

+++

H.H.H.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Public Library, 8 p.m.

At the November meeting there was a fair attendance of members. The President was away from town on business and neither Mr. Sheffield nor Mr. McGregor had recovered sufficiently to attend.

Mr. Nicholson took the chair and said that owing to the circumstances he would, with the members' consent, turn the meeting into a social evening. This was done, and a very pleasant time was passed.

We all envied Mr. Wicks when he obtained a full set of first day Air Mail covers of the Canadian war issue from Mr. McMillan, who is noted for his first day air mail covers. This was a fine set with very light cancellations. Mr. Wicks then handed to the chairman half a sheet of 3d. S.W.A. overprint, Voortrekker stamps, to be sold for war funds. Most members took advantage of this opportunity of securing one or more pairs. Other values from the same set were sold. The meeting closed after some general talk.

+++

L.E.C.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Building, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

There was a large attendance of members and visitors at the December meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg when the Philatelic Society of Pretoria paid an official visit.

After the formal business was completed, Mr. A. E. Basden, president of the Philatelic Society of Pretoria, took the chair, and members of the Pretoria Society provided some fine exhibits.

Dr. Broughton showed specimen stamps of countries of the Middle East and Mediterranean. The exhibit included the rarest of all modern specimen stamps, those of Bushire, issued during the occupation of the British troops in 1915. Dr. Broughton explained that only three sets were known. The exhibit also included specimen stamps of Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Sudan, Cyprus, Turkey and all the other countries of that group.

Mr. Wright showed a selection of his collection of British Empire. The exhibit included some Victorian issues of Antigua, Barbados and other colonies as well as some of the much prized modern commemoratives. The Gilbert issue of Newfoundland was included. All the stamps shown were in fine condition, mint and used.

Mr. A. E. Basden showed two exhibits. He showed an almost complete collection of O.F.S. telegraph stamps including numerous errors. He also showed some fine combination covers of pre-Union South Africa. These included combinations of O.F.S. and Transvaal, Cape and Transvaal, and Stellaland and Transvaal.

Mr. Mummery showed an almost complete collection of stamps of Gilbert and Ellis Islands. These included both mint and used stamps, and all were in fine condition and beautifully mounted.

Mr. W. Redford thanked the visitors for their exhibits, which were much appreciated by all present.

+++

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mrs. G. Wood; *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

November.—Exhibits for the evening were:

Mr. Suklje, Covers; these were very interesting and covered a very large field.

Mr. Gutsche's exhibit was Danzig, Saar, Memel, etc.; these stamps were very nicely displayed, and there were very few vacant spaces.

Sergeant Slaten's exhibit was modern United States of America; this collection was very interesting and well displayed.

December.—After the news of the month was given and items of interest were shown around, the following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Reckling, Russian postal stationery; this collection has some very old covers dating from the year 1883, mostly business letters between Russia and Germany. Post Cards between Russia and Germany asking for the exchange of stamps, Prisoners of War Post Cards from the last Great War written to their families, also postal stationery of Levant and Finnish Covers.

Mr. Pine exhibited portion of the late Mr. Cohen's collection, which consisted of stamps of Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Cooks Island, Fiji, Samoa, Victoria, United States of America, Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Argentine, Serbia.

+++

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

December 7.—Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read an extract on some commemorative stamps of Papua.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on Specimen Stamps in general and on Specimen Stamps of the Mediterranean Colonies in particular. He described why and how it was possible for them to come on the market. Although the supply was very limited a lot of collectors appeared to have some. The chairman, in a reply to Mr. Rudd, pointed out some of the probable ways in which such stamps could get into the hands of private collectors considering that only three sets of Specimen Stamps were allotted to each government. A collection of these stamps is kept in the Transvaal Museum.

Dr. Broughton tabled an extensive collection of these stamps from the Mediterranean Colonies.

December 21.—Mr. Basden in the chair. This was President's Night, and Mr. Basden entertained the members with a talk on the telegraph stamps of

O.F.S. These were first started in 1885, and with the exception of one or two other countries the O.F.S. has produced the largest number of telegraph stamps. For a short time current postage stamps with the word Telegraaf in two lines. Later this overprint was changed to TF. Fiscal stamps were also brought into use and overprinted. Mr. Basden described a large number of varieties in the overprint and he tabled a very fine collection of these rather neglected stamps.

Dr. Broom voiced the feeling of the members in thanking Mr. Basden for a very enjoyable and entertaining evening.

Next two meetings at the New Grand Hotel.

+++

H.A.W.

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

*President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

At the December meeting, Dr. K. Freund elucidated in an interesting talk and display the problem of "cancellations to order," as far as Mafeking stamps are concerned. He explained with many facts that Mafeking covers despatched within the town boundary and from and to the outside forts were actually not backstamped by the siege postmaster. He showed some examples, which had been sent from forts to "headquarters," etc. On the other hand, all covers sent to places far beyond the besieged town must show some kind of backstamping, and Dr. Freund displayed many such covers, mostly addressed to England and bearing even four to five intermediate and back-cancellations. The only Mafeking items which could be regarded as "cancelled to order" were stamps affixed to odd sheets (writing letter sheets back of forms, etc.), or to freak covers with a great array of stamps exceeding in value the postage. Examples of these were displayed, too.

In connection with this original display, Dr. Freund showed several pages of Mafeking forgeries. In some cases, the forgery-mongers managed to get hold of a nearly correct letter type and tried to imitate even "settings" by purposely creating the necessary minute damages to a certain extent. The exhibitor explained in detail how all these forgeries can be detected.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Freund whose Mafeking collection as a whole is believed to be one of the best in the world.

A stamp auction in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund concluded a very interesting evening.

One new member was enrolled.

+++

K.F.

#### CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9, Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35, Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

26th November, 1942.—There was a fairly large attendance of members and visitors when Mr. Edgar C. Solomon tabled his "Americans." The collection comprised a very wide range, commencing with the issues of 1851 right up to the most modern attractive stamps of the present times. The exhibit was a very comprehensive one and contained many very valuable items, particularly of the older stamps. Outstanding amongst these were certain "specimen" stamps and "proofs." Amongst the "Columbus" and "Trans-Mississippi" Exposition issues, which were displayed both in mint and used condition, were most of the dollar values. The older postage dues and newspaper stamps were also choice items in this collection. Of the "moderns" it may well be said that these were well-nigh complete in respect of every issue. Although Mr. Solomon expressed himself—in his opening remarks in the talk which he gave on the stamps of America—as not in any way posing as an authority on the stamps of America, he, nevertheless, showed that he had amassed a considerable amount of interesting and valuable information on the subject and he gave some very illuminating "tit bits" regarding the stamps of that great country. He pointed out that few countries offer such immense facilities for the study of geography, portraiture, cartography, industry, transport, navigation and history, as well as many other subjects, as does the U.S.A. in the stamps that have been put out by that

country. Thus, the collecting of those stamps is of constant interest to the hobby seeker, whether the tiro intends to be a philatelist or a stamp collector only. References were made by Mr. Solomon to the story of the unique blocks of "inverts" of the 1869 and 1898 issues that were recently sold on the American Market and realised fabulous prices. He also dealt with the romance of the Airmail "inverts" of the 1923 stamps. After referring to the many interesting post-marks that were existent, particularly in reference to the use of the earlier stamps, Mr. Solomon went on to briefly deal with the story of the United States of America told by the commemorative stamps of that country as related to such topics as the War of Revolution, Declaration of Independence, formation of the Republic, the Civil War of the States and, finally, National Development.

Messrs. Odgers and Ashmead suitably expressed the appreciation of the members present for Mr. Solomon's interesting exhibit and talk thereon.

A letter from Mr. E. Klein was read, suggesting the holding of a meeting at which only artistic stamps should be shown by way of a change from the usual routine. This idea met with the approval of the members and was referred to the committee for attention.

10th December, 1942.—Lively activity and interest prevailed at this meeting on account of the departure from the usual routine that was taken at this meeting. A Bourse was held at which members exhibited sheets of stamps, neatly and artistically displayed for sale. Great credit is due in particular to Messrs. W. J. H. Gregory and K. Cameron (the Secretary) for the organisation and preparation for this venture, which proved to be a great success, not only for the amount realised, which totalled over £35, but by the display of the splendid and varied array of interesting items. It is hoped to repeat such arrangements at a future meeting.

Dr. Purcell raised the question of stamps put up for auction, not having the catalogue prices shown on the sheets. The president pointed out that in accordance with the rules of the Society this should be done and asked members to observe such requirements.

Captain M. Farquhar, of the Royal Navy, was nominated for membership at this meeting.

As this was the last meeting of the current year, the president conveyed seasonal greetings to the members and best wishes for the ensuing year. We take this opportunity of conveying to all kindred societies and to the editor and staff of the *S.A. Philatelist* our very best wishes for the festive season and coming New Year.

The usual auction sales were held and substantial prices realised for the stocks of stamps sold.

E.C.S.

#### ANGLO-BOER WAR P.O.W. CENSOR MARKS.

The recent article on these marks has brought two more varieties to light.

(a) St. Helena. A cover with the type (a) mark (S.A. Ph., p. 116) and, in addition, a single line inscription nearly three inches long in fancy type, "Broad Bottom Camp."

(b) Ceylon. Double oval, in violet, "Passed Censor/ Urugasmanuandiyi." The postmark is interesting in its baldness "The Camp." The cover is addressed to an individual in the Kroonstad area and has the letters "NPR," a set mentioned as commonly seen on censoral correspondence to or from the Orange River Colony.

Great Britain.—The 1½d. appeared in a new pastel shade of brown on 28th September.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

*Proprietors and Publishers :*

## **The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1943.

Whole No. 215.

## EDITORIAL

### STAMPS MADE FOR COLLECTORS UNUSED OR CANCELLED TO ORDER.

### ARE STAMP COLLECTORS A LOT OF MUGS?

This little wail is prompted by an editorial appearing in a recent number of "The Philatelic Trader," entitled "Liberia goes all out for Stamp Business—Stamp Dealer placed in charge."

When even the official organ of the Philatelic Traders' Society appears to deplore what is happening in the way of stamp production and distribution, it seems time for stamp collectors to sit up and take notice. Are we to continue to be exploited by Government stamp dealing and to contribute very materially to the revenue of the many countries which, to-day, pour out a never-ending stream of stamps which may, indeed, serve some postal use, but which, in many cases at least, are aimed rather at attracting money from collectors and especially from collectors outside the country of issue?

According to the "Philatelic Trader," the profits of the Liberian Government stamp dealing for the past 50 years have probably accounted for 20 per cent. of the gross revenue of the republic. Not content with this, however, they are now going all out in stamp dealing; overseas orders for stamps will only be executed from their philatelic agency in New York. "No doubt, as a side line, Mr. Koerpel (the "Philatelic Adviser" in charge of the Agency) will be able to spare a few dozen copies of most stamps for postal use in Liberia, but clearly that purpose will be entirely subsidiary to supplying stamp dealers."

Well, Liberia may be the extreme case of pushing the making of stamps for collectors

to its limit, but the same sort of thing is going on in a great many countries to-day.

We do not like the prospect. It appears to us to be ruining philately and stamp collecting as a hobby. Where does the fun come in in collecting stuff just made with the very object of being "collected?" The collecting is completely organised for you—all you have to do is to be the mug and pay up!

Evidently the "Philatelic Trader" has some qualms about the future. They admit that the supplying of stamps cancelled without having performed postal duty has been of considerable benefit to the stamp trade, "although it can be seriously questioned whether it has done any good to philately."

Our answer to the question would be an emphatic "No, it has done no good either to serious philately or to simple collecting."

The stamp goose is laying lots of golden, or golden looking eggs to-day, but perhaps the buyers of these meretricious trinkets will some day wake up to the fact that they are still bigger geese; they can't all be fooled all the time.

Meanwhile no doubt we shall exercise our democratic right to collect what we like, how we like and even, if we like, to be mugs!

## B. & K.

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

### ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY (except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

BRIDGER & KAY, Ltd.,  
86 Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

## OLD TIME STAMP SALES IN CAPE TOWN

By A. A. JURGENS.

Forty-five years ago Cape Town was certainly not stamp minded. One could go to almost any old business house and find the old correspondence still untouched. The Stevenson and the Gore collections, both of which were disposed of overseas many years ago, were made up entirely from the stamps removed from the correspondence of the Colonial Orphan Chamber, and from the correspondence of the Guardian Insurance Company (then known as De Procureur) respectively.

There were no real stamp dealers in Cape Town and the bulk of the stamp collectors thought more of the pretty South American Republic issues than they did of the old classical triangulars. Most collectors appeared satisfied in showing just one specimen of each in their albums and there was no specialising nor was much attention paid to condition.

The stamp trade was entirely in the hands of German barbers, tobacconists and booksellers who purchased Cape triangulars in bundles of 100, all denominations; these were all sent overseas and the Cape Town collector gloried in the purchasing of cheap foreign stamps made up and sold in sets.

One such firm that I remember well was that of W. Schreiber and Co., of No. 9 Church Street, Cape Town, and the following is an extract from an advertisement by this firm in the Argus of 3rd March, 1888:

"Cape Triangular Stamps are always bought by us at prices ranging from 10s. to 100s. per 100.

"Natal Stamps of 1857 to 1865 from 8s. per 100 to £5 each.

"Transvaal Stamps of 1869 to 1877 from 7s. 6d. to 20s. per 100.

"Surcharged stamps of any of the above Colonies we pay from 3s. to 10s. per 100."

After the Boer War of 1899-1902 overseas firms advertised for Cape triangular stamps to such an extent that all Government Depts. and private institutions were completely cleared out.

The Columbus issue of America, issued on the 2nd January, 1893, was, when these stamps began to arrive at the Cape, the signal for a general revival of stamp collecting. They were pretty, and any collector who could boast of the complete set of 16 denominations was considered as being "some collector."

The first sale of postage stamps by auction in Cape Town that I can remember was held in Long Street in 1897.

A German, by the name of Kruse or Gruse, carrying on a business of barber and book-

seller in Long Street had a very old collection of German States and other old Europeans, and after his death his wife decided to put the collection up for auction.

So far as I can remember the sale was not advertised in any of the local newspapers, but hand bills were distributed throughout the town.

Among various items to be sold there were two or three complete sets of the Columbus issue, from 1 cent. to 5 dollars, used.

The prospective buyers present at this sale, which was held in a room at the back of the shop consisted mostly, to the best of my recollection, of small podgy foreign gentlemen wearing the usual, and at that time, fashionable bowler hats. There was a fair sprinkling of youngsters all out to obtain one of the coveted Columbus sets, and there was great resentment among them at the presence of these, to all appearances wealthy foreign collectors who became so excited when the first of the German States were put up that we youngsters were pushed away from the table.

The sale commenced at half past two on an afternoon in June, and by 3.30 p.m. someone requested that the lights be turned on.

At this period electricity had only just been introduced in Cape Town; most of the streets were still illuminated at night by gas lamps, whilst shops and private dwellings were either using paraffin lamps or gas.

This shop happened to have gas installed, and when an attempt was made to light up, whether there was a leak, or whether someone had turned the gas on prematurely I do not know, but there was a tremendous explosion; the auctioneer fell off the packing case on which his chair was perched, the table was upset, and the occupants of the room were all trying to get through a door barely two and a half feet wide at the same time, at least that was my last recollections of that sale.

A Mr. H. C. D. Muller first started postage stamp sales by auction in a small way in Wynberg in 1901, and in 1911 or 1912 he established an Auction Mart at No. 17 Parliament Street, Cape Town. Mr. Muller is still conducting these stamp sales regularly to this day.

The old friends who used to attend the stamp sales at No. 17 Parliament Street are nearly all gone. Those were wonderful days, and what you could purchase in the line of stamps then for ten shillings would cost over £100 to-day.

Those stamp auction sales were more like a gathering of friends, and they were rarely missed by such old stamp enthusiasts as Allis,

Cripps, Conisbee, Raphael, Smith, Saby, and Louis Smuts; the late Sir George Cory never missed attending when in Cape Town on holiday. Muller's stamp auction was an event in itself and always looked forward to.

As these sales were held at the Mart, one was surrounded by all kinds of goods, from wardrobes to frying pans. On the day of a stamp sale all these were shifted to one side and a tressel table with chairs to accommodate 25 or 30 people was placed in the middle of the room, and the late comers had standing room only.

There was a spirit of comradeship among stamp collectors in those days, and advice, though seldom offered, was always freely given to those seeking it, and the beginner always had confidence in knowing that what he was buying was the real thing.

Much was added to the fun of the day by a certain gentleman, a doctor of medicine by profession, and a very keen collector of old European states. His peculiarity was that he became greatly annoyed when anyone bid against him for any of his favourite countries.

This naturally was a source of great enjoyment to some of the younger section who, although they had no use for the stamps they were bidding for, used to run the doctor up. On one such occasion the doctor had been run up on some old German States; there was only one stamp in the lot of about 16 that he really wanted. It was of high catalogue value and the lot was eventually knocked down to him for £6.

Had there not been this deliberately planned opposition bidding, the doctor would probably have had the lot knocked down to him for a few shillings. He became grossly annoyed, and wishing to convince everybody present that it was only the one stamp struck down in the centre of the page that he wanted, he tore away the top stamps and in trying to tear the bottom lot away he tore through the very stamp he wanted. It was fully five minutes before the auction could be proceeded with!

(To be continued).

+++

#### ANGLO-BOER WAR P.O.W. CENSOR MARKS.

Noting that the article in our issue of last September lamented the absence of any information as to censor marks in use in the Boer camps for British prisoners of war, Mr. Lancelot A. B. Sharpe has kindly forwarded the following information about specimens in his collection.

The descriptions which follow are accompanied by tracings, but unfortunately in present circumstances we are unable to reproduce these:

(1) A rectangular double lined box with built-out corners, about 40 m.m. by 15 m.m. Lettering, in two lines, "Brieven Censuer/Waterval Krijgsgevangenis." In red violet. (Krijgsgevangenis = War prison).

(2) In black (22.11.99) and in lake (7.2.00). Double lined circle, approximately 43 m.m.

in diam. Coat of arms at top, date in one line across the centre; "Commandant Generaal" in large capitals round the lower part of the circle. The earlier dated cover has a signature across the mark and also a (British) triangular "Passed Press Censor" mark in violet.

(3) With two marks: (a) Double lined oval approx. 52 m.m. by 31 m.m. "Kamp-Bewaking" at the top (Bewaking = Guard); Date (7 Apr. 1900) across the centre; "Krijgsgevangen—Offisieren" at the bottom. In blue. (b) A mark similar to (2) but with "Commandant Generaal" in smaller decorative type and with a large star on either side of the arms. In red-violet. Also a signature right across the mark.

(4) Double lined circle of approx. 35 m.m. diam. "Gezien" at the top, date (25 Apr. 1900) across the centre; "Censor" at bottom. In blue.

(5) A double lined rectangular box about 35 m.m. by 25 m.m. with corners rounded off. Lettering in four lines "Gezien,/Postcensor,/Pretoria,/Z.A.R." In violet.

Mr. A. A. Jurgens reports an additional variety of both censor mark and postmark from the P.O.W. camp at Bellary, India. The censor mark is a round cornered rectangle with the wording "Censor's Office/Bellary/16-5-01 (in m/s)/(a dotted line, apparently for the censor's signature, but unfilled)/Boer Camp." The postmark has merely "Bellary Camp" with the date.

V V V V

#### DELAYED AND LOST MAILS.

Up till fairly recently we have been lucky in South Africa with overseas mails, losses having been negligible in number and delays not too bad. Now we are feeling the cold breeze a little bit, however. In January we received some of the British monthly publications for November, and one for December arrived marked "Damaged by Sea Water," which it certainly was.

Of American exchanges, by one recent mail we received numbers with July, August, October and November dates—not a continuous series as some of the intermediates had arrived earlier.

V V V V

#### "B.C.A." STAMPS.

In the September number of the *London Philatelist* Mr. H. C. Dann reports on some 90,000 of these stamps, mostly in panes of 60, put at his disposal for study by the British South Africa Company. There were also a few panes of £5 and £10 B.S.A.C. stamps.

A series of these is being presented to the Royal Society and also, so we understand, to several museums in the Union and Rhodesia.

This has been a rare field for a specialized study of the type settings and shades, and even more so of the complicated series of watermarks and papers of Collins and Wiggins Teape.

Those interested in these issues are referred to this report for details.

## OBITUARY

### J. HERBERT CURLE.

We regret to report that news has been received of the death in Canada at the age of 72, of J. Herbert Curle, a member of the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour.

He first came to South Africa from Scotland at the age of sixteen and ever since has regarded Transvaal as his spiritual home, although for years his address has been "The World." He was one of that comparatively small band who made money in the early days of the Rand and did not lose it. Developing a flair for mining he was at one time mining editor of "The Star," Johannesburg. Later he decided to devote his life to travel and after eight years of this he had collected the material which was published in a work entitled "The Mines of the World."

Later journeys brought him to the position of being the world's most travelled man; his trips criss-crossed every inhabited portion of the globe and reached the two million mile mark. Fruits of these journeys were a series of books of deep human interest; not just dull records of travel, but whimsical accounts of things seen, with much musing and philosophical speculation as to the present status and future developments of all races of mankind.

He was a man of striking, unconventional personality; generally speaking rather reserved, so much so, indeed, that at a casual meeting with him his manner could be repellant. But when in congenial company he opened out and displayed himself as an irresistible raconteur who could keep a gathering amused and interested for hours.

As a philatelist his interest was strictly limited to the stamps of the Transvaal which he loved so much, but there his knowledge went deep. He had collected Transvaal stamps for nearly 50 years and the collection is easily the finest in existence. It was first shown in public at WIPA (Vienna International Exhibition) in 1933, where it received a gold medal and the Schönbrunn Vase, the special prize given by the Austrian Government. A second showing took place before the "Royal" in London, and, for the display and accompanying paper Mr. Curle had the high honour of the Tilleard medal. The third and last public appearance of the collection was at JIPEX in 1936, where it was awarded the Grand Prix (Championship Cup presented by the City Council of Johannesburg).

It is pleasing to think that the collection will not be broken up but that it will come to rest in the country whence the stamps originated. Mr. Curle has stated publically, both verbally and in print, that he was donating it in his will to the Africana Museum

in Johannesburg, where he hoped it might become the nucleus of a Transvaal national collection. A very fine gesture and typical of the man and his love for the Transvaal.

Fortunately for succeeding generations of philatelists, Mr. Curle's enthusiasm for the stamps of Transvaal did not stop at merely collecting them. He studied his stamps and all previous writings about them; in collaboration with Mr. A. E. Basden, of Pretoria, his knowledge has been condensed in "Transvaal Postage Stamps," published under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society in 1940, for which work the writers were awarded the Crawford medal of the Society. J.H.H.P.

### AN APPRECIATION.

Herbert Curle was a great traveller, the greatest wanderer that ever was; a mining engineer with world-wide knowledge and experience; an author of considerable repute; and a man-of-the-world if there ever was one. But I am only permitted here to tell about him as a philatelist; and yet without appreciating the man—one cannot adequately envisage the philatelist.

Perhaps I can best start my note with a quotation from his last letter to me: it was written from Victoria, B.C., on the 17th October, and reached me on the last day of the old year 1942. In it he says, "I have spent the most marvellous life ever heard of, done everything, seen everything." This sentence is taken out of its context, but it is deliberately so quoted in order that you may understand the man; then you may be able to appreciate the philatelist. He was the perfect egoist: and yet most loveable. He had no time for cant or humbug, and was contemptuous of all snobbery. He did not make acquaintances—he made friends. He was not subtle or clever: but he was wise. He had vision—but was no visionary. He had an amazing memory, and could tell a good story when he was in the mood. He liked his own way—and generally got it.

And this was the man who collected Transvaal stamps!

He collected the stamps of Transvaal in preference to those of other countries, because he had a passionate love of South Africa and particularly of Transvaal; and because they offered a range of infinite variety (and some difficulty) that could not be found anywhere else. They were meat for a big man. There are lots of stamp-collectors who do not collect Transvaals because they are too much trouble. But Curle was a man who took infinite pains; difficulties are made to be overcome; problems to be solved.

I don't know when he first began collecting stamps—his biographer will have to tell us that—but I do know that he was collecting in the Eighties and that in 1886 he bought a set of Natal embossed reprints at the Pietermaritzburg P.O.; I know that he was done down by a Buddhist monk in an Afghan Monastery—as I believe is not unusual; and I

know that he had one philatelic true-love—and that was Transvaal. He could not even be interested in the historical neighbours: Transvaal was all and everything!

And being the egoist he was, he had to have the best Transvaal collection in the world, and of some items he wanted all that were known. And being determined he seldom let an opportunity pass by. He was occasionally taken in, like the rest and best of us, for even he was gullible being insatiable, but he had a wide knowledge of the Transvaal early issues and particularly his favourites—the tête bêtes and the red overprints. His outlook broadened in contact with me and he became more catholic in his tastes. He suffered some shocks over the early numeral postmarks, thinking exclusively of the first twelve post offices, as recorded in "Africa"; overlooking, like almost everybody else, that the order was for 36; and being flabbergasted when my theory worked out and the allocation of the numerals was discovered: the really incredible thing being that the list was not known ages ago.

It is common knowledge that the gorgeous Curle collection was being left to the Africana section of the Johannesburg Library for the benefit, in particular, of the people of Transvaal. It is a magnificent bequest, and it is to be hoped that when it arrives, after the war is over, it will be well housed and well patronised. It is full of glorious items, some of them unique, and all true philatelists look forward to the time when it will be on exhibition.

He had a wonderful career, truly extraordinary; and one of the happiest sides of his full life was the collection of the stamps of Transvaal. He will never be forgotten.

A.E.B.

**CANADIAN WAR ISSUE :**

Complete Mint . . . . . 17/6  
Complete used . . . . . 10/-  
Orders taken—delivery 4 to 6 months.

**BENONI STAMP SHOP,**  
Box 485. **BENONI.**

**PRECANCELS.**

The Precancel Editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* states: "S. G. Rich, publisher of the bureau print catalogue, has recently studied the precancels of Venezuela. Just another clincher, but it is a safe bet to consider as a precancel any stamp from anywhere that has a printed cancellation." Is this to be taken seriously or is it a leg-pull? We don't know enough about precancels here to judge.

**PRICE LIST OF STAMPS  
IN SETS AND PACKETS**

**New 1942-3 Edition**

Price one shilling, post free.

You will not need this list if you possess our 1943 Standard Catalogue, but all other Collectors will find it an invaluable help. There are no longer any free lists and requests for copies must include remittance. Only a few available.

**WHITFIELD KING & CO.,**

IPSWICH - - - ENGLAND.

Established 1869.

Thanks to "The Aero Field" for their Christmas and New Year greetings which came in the form of an Airgraph showing illustrations of how this same method was used in 1870 for pigeon post to and from Paris during the siege.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**



## PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA— NOTES ON AN EXHIBIT

By Lieut. J. E. CREEWEL.

Before presenting my very small contribution to the evening's entertainment, I feel a few words spoken now will compensate for the absence of any "write-up" on the sheets; I'm afraid that I have not had any spare time to devote to philately lately.

In our hobby it is each man to his own taste, and for some time past the spirit that has guided me through the philatelic forest has not done so on account of the stamps of any particular country or issue, but because of some peculiarity of that country—for instance, the joint Anglo-French Administration of the New Hebrides—or an unusual event or episode such as the short reign and abdication of Edward VIII.

So a few weeks ago, when an article appeared in the newspaper—a narrative of an event which meant little or nothing to us, but which marked another stepping-stone in the history of the country and peoples directly concerned, I felt that the stamps deserved a little more attention than I had given to them in recent years.

That event was the transfer of the territory held under charter by the Mocambique Company, to the Colonial Government of Mocambique—it marks the end of the last individual territorial administration in the Colony.

If we go back awhile, each of the territories of Inhambane, Lourenco Marques, Nyassa, Quelimane, Tete, Zambezia and the area chartered by the Mocambique Company, were self-administering—issuing their own stamps. During the years 1914-1922, all but Nyassa and the Mocambique Company were absorbed by the Colonial Government, and the stamps were superseded by those of the Colony.

The Nyassa Company, another Chartered Company governing territory in P.E.A., ceased activities in 1929, and the rather picturesque stamps were withdrawn in favour of the more conservative and uninteresting Portuguese "Ceres" key-type, inscribed "Mocambique."

The earlier stamps of the Colonies were all of the key-types—the "Crown," the "Embossed," the "Carlos," the "Manoel" and the "Ceres" types—and it was only the Mocambique Co., the Nyassa Co., and the Colonial Administration that departed from this practice and issued pictorials of any sort.

Nyassa issued a set glorifying Vasco da Gama and his good ship "San Gabriel"—because had it not been for him, Nyassa might never have been Portuguese, and a lot of other things, too, might not have happened at all, or at least, happened otherwise than they did; also stamps showing the inhabitants of the territory—human and animal; and two methods of transport—sea and land.

These stamps were designed by an Englishman, Sir Robert Edgcombe, and were printed by Waterlows.

The Mocambique Co., however, issued a more interesting series—a series showing the agricultural scope of the colony, the rail and harbour facilities, and latterly, when gold deposits were developed in the Tete area, that, too, was illustrated.

This pictorial issue was later replaced by another—this one showing the inhabitants again, human and animal; huts and fortresses, and also by means of his ship, paying homage to good old Vasco. Waterlows again were responsible for the printing, though for some of the first pictorial issue De La Rue and Bradbury Wilkinson were employed.

Such great events as the opening of the Zambesi Bridge, the Blantyre-Beira-Salisbury air service and various anniversaries of Portuguese independence—all were worthy of special issues, but when President Carmona visited the Colony recently, only an overprint was considered necessary.

A special series of air stamps was issued—and in both "air sets" the aircraft illustrated was the Imperial Airways' "Atlanta" class with four engines (the type used on the Cape-to-Cairo route) though I can assure you that such a machine was never used on the local service.

All these stamps came from Waterlows.

To turn to the Mocambique Colony—the "Lusiad" key-type of Portugal—a 100 per cent. home product, came first after the "Ceres" key-type, but the later issues, again glorifying Vasco and some of Portugal's other "great guys"—hail from England.

So many of Portugal's stamps, it seems, come from England, that I have no doubt you'll agree that we might ascribe the cordial relations between England and Portugal very largely to the outstanding products of London's "Philatelic Phactories."

In conclusion, perhaps one interesting item is a copy of a rubber stamp, used in lieu of an adhesive at a time when the Beira Post Office was right out of stamps—3rd November to 8th December, 1924!

[These dates were given to Mr. Creewel by a post office official in Beira in response to a query. They do not square, however, with the information given in the *South African Philatelist*, 1941, p. 111, by Mr. Budd, who records covers in his possession with the Beira date of 29th October, 1924.—Ed.]

### SOMALI CIVIL AIR MAIL.

"The Aero Field" quotes 2/Lt. I. H. C. Godfrey that a civil air mail service was started from Somali to (amongst others) Palestine, India, Great Britain, Canada, U.S.A., Egypt and South Africa (Kenya not included). Rate 1sh 35c for 15 grammes. M.E.F. stamps not available for military use.

Very few seem to be finding their way here so far.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### O.F.S. DOUBLE HANDSTRUCK V.R.I OVERPRINT.

Dear Mr. Editor,—In case no others write you about the block of V.R.I. stamps described by Mr. Wareham in his note on page 142 of the *S.A. Philatelist* for December, 1942, this is to tell you that I have a mint block, with selvage on the N. and E. sides with plate number, corresponding to the one he mentions, as well as a used copy of his No. 4; and there appears to be no doubt that an additional R has been overprinted over a weak R on stamps Nos. 2 and 4, but what method was adopted to add this additional R, I would not like to suggest, suffice it to say that in my No. 2 it is not in alignment but raised to the left making a wider space between R and I than usual; in my No. 4 unused it is in alignment but slightly to the left; and in my No. 4 used is raised much higher than in No. 2. These facts would support Mr. Wareham's contention that the additional R has been added by a hand stamp—certainly individually.

Further, I have a similar block from this corner without sign of double printing—the R of No. 2 is slightly weaker than normal; while the R of No. 4 is much weaker, but not so weak as to require overprinting.

Perhaps I should add that there are three different "no stop R" varieties in the 1d "thin V" that I have noticed. They may be briefly described as follows:

- (a) V and R normal.
- (b) Right serif of V slightly damaged; top serif of R damaged.
- (c) Right leg of V broken; thinner R.

I have (a) in pair with thick V variety. Perhaps some other writer can determine its position in the pane and also the position of (b). (c) is the one referred to by Mr. Wareham. And two varieties of the "no stop R" in the 1d. "thick V" distinguishable by differences in the V's and I's.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. BASDEN.

+++

### S. RHODESIA — (?) TWO DIES FOR S.G. 2 AND 5.

Sir.—Some years ago I drew your attention to the fact that there appeared to be two dies used in the first issue of the Southern Rhodesian 3d. (S.G. 5), but I have never seen a word printed about this in either the *S.A. Philatelist* or in the overseas philatelic press.

I have lately been interesting myself again in this country, and have examined several copies both mint and used, and have come to the conclusion that there was definitely a different die used at some time, not only for the 3d. but for the 1d. (S.G. 2) as well.

I have several copies of both denominations, with the two different measurements of the design, viz., 18½ mm. by 22½ mm. and 18½ mm. by 23 mm.

The across measurement in the case of the 23 mm. stamps is also very slightly less than the other, nearer 22¼ mm.

The perforations, although being all 14, are finer in the 23 mm. stamps, more of a pin perforation.

The shade of the 3d. varies, and I find the 23 mm. stamp is usually a lighter blue colour as compared to the 22½ mm. which is a steely blue.

The two stamps when placed side by side are very noticeable to the eye, and I cannot understand why this has not been noticed before.

I cannot trace any actual difference in the two designs beyond the fact that there is a slight difference in measurement.

One of the blocks I have of the 1d. with the 22½ measurement is from a booklet. Were all the 1d. 22½ mm. from booklets? And if so, what about the 3d.?

Can the Southern Rhodesian Philatelic Society throw any light on this?

Yours, etc.,

G. N. GILBERT.

+++

Editor,  
*S.A. Philatelist.*

Dear Sir,—In your October issue a very interesting article was published re the varieties of the full-sized war issue stamps. To add yet another *constant* variety for those who too are interested. The 1d. row 20, stamp No. 5. Blot on veil.

Yours faithfully,

J. P. MARTIN.

+++

### INSECTS DAMAGING STAMP ALBUMS.

With reference to a recent note on this subject, Mr. G. F. Rapkin, Philatelic Accessory manufacturer, writes:

"Your correspondent should not confuse insects with fungus.

"As to the black spots, these may possibly have been in the paper before shipment. Sometimes small particles of dust or grit fall into the pulp whilst the paper is being made. The chestnut coloured blemishes are probably fungus caused by damp.

In some hot and humid climates we suggest that albums and stamps be kept in metal boxes or safes as near airtight as possible. In the container with the collection should be put a tin of Silica-Jel; this absorbs the moisture and avoids the trouble caused by humidity."

+++

MADAGASCAR.

Further to the few listed in our January issue, one additional Army postmark from Madagascar has been reported, viz., E.A. A.P.O. 59.

# SOUTH AFRICAN COMBINATION COVERS

By A. E. BASDEN

(Concluded from page 5 of January issue).

## LIST OF COVERS AND PIECES.

### (1) TRANSVAAL.

(1) Piece franked with 2 TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 33) with numeral obliteration 8 (Zeerust), and 4 CAPE 4d. (S.G. 24) with DE BEERS obliteration (hollowed circle of quartered lines); showing part of CAPE-TOWN arrival postmark, but year cut off. Letter therefore of 1 oz., with Cape overseas rate.

(2) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 51b.) with numeral obliteration 14 (Pilgrim's Rest) and 1s. NATAL (S.G. 59) also with obliteration 14;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. with Natal oversea rate. Addressed London. Back-stamped G.P.O., NATAL, 14.12.1875, LONDON-S.W., RC-JA 20-76.

(3) Piece franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 54a) with numeral obliteration 14 (Pilgrim's Rest) and CAPE 1s. (S.G. 26a) and 4d. (S.G. 24a) also with obliteration 14. Addressed to Devon.

(4) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 54b.) with numeral obliteration 14 (Pilgrim's Rest), and NATAL 1s. (S.G. 59). Addressed London. Back-stamped G.P.O., NATAL 14.9.1875., LONDON S.W. RB-OC20-75. Incidentally shows that pelure paper introduced in 1875, not 1876 as surmised by S.G.

(5) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 66) with numeral obliteration 14 (Pilgrim's Rest), and NATAL 3d. (S.G. 68) and 1d. (S.G. 81), both obliterated 1 (Pietermaritzburg). Addressed London. Postmarked G.P.O., NATAL, 22.3.1876, and red LONDON-N KA-MY6-76-PAID in red. Understamped; 2d. to pay.

(6) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 72) with numeral obliteration 14 (Pilgrim's Rest), and pair NATAL 3d. (S.G. 68), with obliteration 1 (Pietermaritzburg). Addressed London. Postmarked G.P.O. NATAL 20.12.1876 and red London-N AA-JA27-77-PAID and also LONDON-O-PAID 27 JA 77.

(7) Piece franked with diagonal half (bisect) TRANSVAAL 1s. (S.G. 77) with numeral cancellation 3 (Rustenburg), and CAPE 4d. (S.G. 24a) postmarked CAPE TOWN JY 17-78(?).

(8) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 103) with numeral obliteration 13 (Lydenburg) with CAPE 4d. (S.G. 30b) and strip of 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (S.G. 28) with Cape Town cancellation. Addressed London. Oversea rate reduced to 6d. Postmarked: LYDENBURG-ZAR- AU 25 - 77 - ZUID AFRIKA, CAPE-

TOWN-V-SP 10-77-CAPE COLONY, red LONDON-N-11-Paid-5 OC 77.

(9) Cover franked with TRANSVAAL 3d. (S.G. 118) and diagonal half (bisect) 6d. (S.G. 132), with numeral cancellation 13 (Lydenburg) and CAPE 4d. (S.G. 30b) and 2 1d. (S.G. 29) with Cape Town cancellation. Addressed London. Postmarked: LYDENBURG-ZAR-FE 4-79-ZUID AFRIKA, CAPE-TOWN-FE 7-9-CAPE COLONY, and LONDON PAID. 15 MR 79.

(10) Piece franked with TRANSVAAL 1d. (S.G. 145) with numeral obliteration 1 (Pretoria) and pair CAPE  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (S.G. 28a) with Cape Town numeral obliteration. Printed-matter rate.

(11) Piece franked with Transvaal 6d. (S.G. 160) with numeral obliteration 1 (Pretoria), GRIQUALAND WEST 4d. (S.G. 107), and pair CAPE 1d. (S.G. 29a) with Cape Town numeral cancellation (1). Postmarked CAPETOWN but date cut off.

(12) Cover franked with 1d. F.H.B.- EXPRESS-Z.A.R.-COMPANY-VRY-TOT PRETORIA, authorized private carrier stamp, 2 TRANSVAAL 6d. (S.G. 182a), one 1d. (S.G. 176b) and one  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (S.G. 175b). The carrier label is postmarked WATERBERG-E.C., the Transvaal stamps with the Pretoria registration postmark, dated 1 JUL 87. Addressed to Egypt via Natal. This item is included in view of Mr. Jewell's remarks, quoted above; but in my opinion is not a true combination cover as the Express Company's stamp did not pre-pay postage to national boundary but only for carriage from Nylstroom to Pretoria. Nevertheless a very interesting item.

### (2) ORANGE FREE STATE.

(13) Cover franked with horizontal half (bisect) of ORANGE FREE STATE 1s. (S.G. 8) (initialled on envelope  $\frac{1}{2}$  shilling - APJvdP) obliteration numeral in barred oval not decipherable, and CAPE 4d. (S.G. 24b). Backstamped COLESBERG A-MY 27-68-CAPE COLONY. Front-stamped, oval cancellation, SOMERSET EAST-JU 3-1868.

(14) Cover with ORANGE FREE STATE 6d. (S.G. 5)—obliteration bars, and CAPE 1s. (S.G. 26) and 5 1d. (S.G. 23a) all cancelled with number 1 (Cape Town). Addressed to U.S. America. Marked "INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED."

(15) Five pieces:

(a) franked O.F.S. 6d. (S.G. 5) obliterated 17 (Ladybrand) and Cape 4d. (S.G. 24a).

- (b) franked 2 O.F.S. 1d. (S.G. 2) obliterated 3 (Harrismith) and Cape 1d. (S.G. 29a) obliterated 1 (Cape Town) and postmarked Cape Town—dated not decipherable.
- (c) franked O.F.S. 6d. (S.G. 5) and Cape 4d. (S.G. 24)—both obliteration numbers indecipherable.
- (d) franked O.F.S. 6d. (S.G. 6) pen-cancelled "Parys(?)—H.M. Coen," and Cape 6d. (S.G. 25) pen-cancelled, both covered by CGH triangular postmark.
- (e) franked O.F.S. 1s. (S.G. 9) pen-cancelled with initials and Cape 1s. (S.G. 26) pen-cancelled with initials, both covered by CGH triangular postmark.

## (3) STELLALAND.

(16) Cover franked with STELLALAND 4d. (S.G. 3) pen-cancelled F.H(?) 2/12/84 and 3 TRANSVAAL 1d. (S.G. 171) obliterated 6. (Christiana). Backstamped CHRISTIANA—DEC 9-84—TRANSVAAL and PRETORIA—DEC 12-84—TRANSVAAL.

(17) Cover franked with STELLALAND 4d. (S.G. 3) pen-cancelled F.H.-30/9/84 and TRANSVAAL 3d. (S.G. 173) obliterated 6. (Christiana). Backstamped Christiana and Pretoria.

(18) Large piece franked STELLALAND 1d. S.G. 1) pen-cancelled FH-2/12/84 and 1d. TRANSVAAL (S.G. 171), inscribed "Boekpost." Postmarked Christiana DEC 9-84.

(19) Cover franked STELLALAND 2d. (TWEET) (S.G. 6) uncanceled, and pair CAPE 1d. (S.G. 44 or 49) cancelled BARKLY-OC 24-85-G.W. Backstamped Kimberley and Pretoria.

## (4) NEW REPUBLIC.

(20) Cover franked with 2 NEW REPUBLIC 1d. (S.G. 7) VRIJHEID-16 DEC 86 - NIEUWE REPUBLIEK, (oval) and 2 TRANSVAAL 2d. (S.G. 177) cancelled with Utrecht postmark and a strip of 5 and 3 single ½d. (S.G. 175b) partly obliterated with numeral 11 (Utrecht), and one obliterated with a large T, pencilled 4d. showing postage dues.

(21) Cover franked with 2 NEW REPUBLIC 1d. (S.G. 9) obliterated with Vryheid oval postmark and TRANSVAAL 2d. (S.G. 177) cancelled with Utrecht town cancellation.

(22) Cover franked with NEW REPUBLIC 2d. (S.G. 197) obliterated with Vryheid oval postmark and TRANSVAAL 2d. (S.G. 177) cancelled with Utrecht postmark.

(23) Cover franked with NEW REPUBLIC 2d. (S.G. 197) obliterated with circular postmark VRYHEID, NIEUWE REPUBLIEK, ZUID AFRIKA-POST KANTOOR and TRANSVAAL 2d. (S.G. 178a) postmarked Utrecht.



## K.G. VI. COLONIAL SETS

●  
All Mint.

9. Aden ½a—1 R. . . . .	5/6
12. Aden States (Quaiti and Kathiri) ½—3 as. . . . .	4/-
8. Antigua ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/6
10. Bahamas ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/6
8. Basutoland ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/6
8. Bechuanaland ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/6
9. Bermuda ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/-
9. Caymans ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/6
9. Cyprus ¼ pia.—4½ pias. . . . .	3/6
11. Falklands ½d.—1/- . . . . .	6/6
7. Gambia ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/9
9. Grenada ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/3
13. India ¼ a—12 as. . . . .	5/6
9. India Service ¼ a—8 as. . . . .	3/6
10. Jamaica ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/9
8. Kenya 1c—1/- . . . . .	3/6
8. Kenya o/p on Union cpl. . . . .	5/6
9. Leewards ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/-
12. Malaya (Pahang, Perak, etc.)	3/6
10. Malta ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/6
4. Newfoundland 2c—7c Royalty	1/6
10. Northern Rhodesia ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/6
13. Nyasaland ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/6
8. Pitcairn ½d.—2/6 cpl. . . . .	8/6
8. St. Kitts—Nevis. ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/-
8. St. Lucia ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/-
8. St. Vincent ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/-
11. Seychelles 2c—75c. . . . .	7/-
9. Sierra Leone ½d.—1/- . . . . .	5/-
9. Somaliland 1938 ½a—3 Rs. . . . .	42/-
8. Somaliland 1942 ½a—12 as. . . . .	5/6
12. Southern Rhodesia ½d.—1/6 . . . . .	8/6
8. do. Golden Jubilee cpl. . . . .	3/9
8. Swaziland ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/6
9. Turks & Caicos ½d.—1/- . . . . .	4/-
9. Zanzibar 5c—1 R. . . . .	5/-
1. Australia 10/- 1938, Specimen	5/6
8. Cook Islands ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/9
6. do. Centennial Official	
½d.—9d. . . . .	4/6
2. New Zealand, 1942 Health, cpl.	9d.
5. do. Dues & Express, cpl.	1/6
8. Nine ½d.—1/- . . . . .	3/9
10. Sudan, Palm Tree, 1m—4 pias	10/6

●  
Nett, c.w.o. Post free.

### A. LICHTENSTEIN

P.O. Box 576,

BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.



## REVIEWS

*A Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps.*  
Compiled by E. F. Hurt and L. N. and M. Williams. Part I (Aulborg—Edinburgh). Price 5s., obtainable from the latter authors at 51 The Ridgeway, London, N.W.11.

Since Gibbons cut out "Locals" and "Postal Stationery" from their catalogue about 1899, and other catalogues, journals and albums meekly followed suit, interest in such items largely died out from lack of information and any stimulus to collect. Of recent years, however, the pendulum has begun to swing the other way, and it is now being realised that no country's stamps or postal history are complete without the "locals."

Quite apart from this they have an innate interest, there are many attractive designs among them, and we welcome this enterprise as tending to re-create a still wider interest in this group of stamps.

A local post is defined as one with a limited area of service and owing to its instigation to private rather than official enterprise. Five categories are excluded: (a) British railway letter stamps as these are really extra-fee stamps within the official postal framework; (b) those of the U.S.A. because it is not yet possible to sort the genuine from the mass of forgeries and reprints; (c) the Russian Zemstov stamps because they are so admirably dealt with in Chuchin's catalogue, and, in any case, were semi-official adjuncts to the State service; (d) Egyptian interpostals because they were also official productions; (e) the German local express companies because these are dealt with in Glasewald's catalogue and many are of doubtful status.

In spite of this pruning, the catalogue is expected to run to "about four parts." The arrangement is in alphabetical order of posts, not by countries (some steamship company posts could not readily be allocated to any one country), but Part I has a contents guide which serves as an excellent cross reference. Part II is expected to appear early in 1943. Our heartiest congratulations to the compilers, and we cordially recommend their work to any collector taking his country seriously.

### ROBSON LOWE, LTD.

Despite war-time restrictions, Messrs. Robson Lowe, Ltd., have produced the annual Review of their activities, although that for the 1941-42 season is somewhat shorter than usual.

More space is given this time to "private sales" as evidently there is a big increase in the number of complete collections which are changing ownership. It would appear also that there is less export to America as prices there run 30 to 40 per cent. less than London prices.

The Review gives a list of outstanding prices realised at stamp sales and postal history auctions. It is worth getting a copy if only for the magnificent reproduction of "Victoria Regina," the famous picture by A. E. Chalon, R.A., which is the basis from which many of the Perkins, Bacon engraved colonials were designed.



### FIRST BANTU POST OFFICE.

The Bloemfontein "People's Weekly" points out in connection with the recently published opening of a Bantu post office in Durban—referred to in our last issue—that Durban is just about twenty years behind Bloemfontein. A special post office was opened in the Batho Location there in 1924 under the direct charge of an African. In 1927 this office was given the full status of a post office, and since 1931 it has been under the charge of a Barolong.

## NEW ISSUES

### ALL MINT.

1. Nyasaland K.G. VI. New Colours 1d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d., per set . . . . . 8d.
2. S.W.A. 1/3, War Issue, per pair . . . . . 3/-
3. Kathiri State, complete set to 5 Rupees . . . . . 18/6
4. Quaiti State, complete set to 5 Rupees . . . . . 18/6
5. Kenya, 70c on 1/- (Union), Surcharge, per pair . . . . . 2/-
6. Free French Equatorial Africa, 4c. Red overprint, Mint—(London price £5) . . . . . 35/-
7. ditto, block of 4 . . . . . 47

### WANTED TO BUY.

For spot cash—Collections, Lots and Accumulations of any size or description, offers solicited.

## E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

Established in South Africa since 1930.  
First class references.

## BLACK FOURPENNY CAPE.

It may be remembered that in our issue of September, 1941, Mr. Emil Tamsen drew attention to the theory put forward by an American writer that this famous black stamp might merely have been an "identification label" from the outside of a stamp package.

Enquiries were made of Messrs. Perkins Bacon, Ltd., to find out whether it had ever been their custom to mark packages of stamps in this fashion. They were unable to reply at the time, explaining that their records had been largely destroyed by enemy action and that the individual most likely to know was serving in the Navy.

They have now very kindly sent the following letter, which seems to put the suggested theory out of court so far as they were concerned and we are still left with a mystery:

"In reply to your letter enclosing an article on the black 4d. Cape, we regret to have been so long in replying but are sure you will understand our difficulties at this end.

"Speaking for our firm, I can assure you that it was not the practice to take black impressions of the stamps for the parcels or any other purpose, with one exception as referred to below. A specimen of the stamp in the parcel was generally pasted on the covering, and as far as we know consisted of a single stamp (taken from the waste of the job) and thoroughly cancelled. This stamp would, of course, be in the same colour and identical with the stamps in the parcel.

"The exception referred to above would be in the case of die impressions or special proofs required by the authority ordering the stamps, and generally speaking would not be pulled on the watermarked paper and would only come on the market through improper means, and it is our opinion that none of them would get into the hands of the Post Office.

PERKINS BACON, LTD."

+ + +

S.W.A.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs has announced that the 1/3 Union war stamp was overprinted for use in S.W.A. and put on sale on 15th January.

Also that the other full-sized overprinted war stamps are still in use but will be replaced by reduced sized stamps as stocks become exhausted.

(Concluded from page 24).

and then showed a small collection to indicate the scope of his paper. Although there can be no doubt whatsoever that these local stamps were issued by authority, the remarkable feature is the fact that very few used copies seem to exist.

The second exhibit was shown by Dr. F. Hossak. He showed a very fine straightforward collection of the stamps of the Solomon Islands. This was an extremely interesting exhibit, more particularly since these Islands are now in the forefront of the news. The collection was well got up, and the stamps were in excellent condition.

A.K.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and varieties 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, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**St. Helena.**—All first types and S.G. Nos. 71, 72—81, 93—96, 113, 121—123, wanted for cash, good prices offered. Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**For Service, promptness and satisfaction.**

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

## STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7 p.m.

The second meeting of the Society's new year was held on Wednesday, the 6th January. Present, 31 members and visitors.

The Society extended a welcome to a visiting philatelist, Surgeon-Commander H. Gillman-Wells, R.N.

The chief business of the evening was the display by Mr. R. Morton of selected countries from his British Africans. Mr. Morton showed British Somaliland, Gambia, Zanzibar and Seychelles. Each country was strongly represented in both mint and used stamps in immaculate condition, and many outstanding items were noted.

Mr. Morton contributed some notes relating to his exhibits, and mention must particularly be made of the few pages devoted by the exhibitor to the Kenya 4c provisional of 1919. Mr. Morton showed the extremely rare variety "bars only, 4 cents omitted," of which only four exist, and other rare items were "surcharge omitted," "bars omitted," "surcharge double" and "surcharge on gummed side of stamp."

Surgeon-Commander H. Gillman-Wells, R.N., voiced the thanks of members to Mr. Morton for his exceedingly fine exhibit, and also briefly touched on his own stamp-collecting activities when in British Somaliland and the Red Sea area recently.

The President stressed the fact that members could look forward to an outstanding exhibit at the Society's next monthly meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 3rd February, when Mr. D. M. Malcolm, of Maritzburg, will show selected pages from his specialised collection of the stamps of the Union of South Africa.

H.H.H.

+++

### NYASALAND STAMP CLUB.

*President*, W. D. Farquhar; *Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Davidson, Limbe P.O.

December 14, 13 members and 10 juniors present. Crockery and teaspoons have now been acquired for club refreshments through the courtesy and help of Mr. H. Booth.

The hon. sec. conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the Natal Philatelic Society to our Club; and mentioned that he had been made very welcome at the three meetings he had attended while in Durban.

The Natal Philatelic Society has kindly sent up on loan two very interesting papers, which are now being passed round to members particularly interested in the subjects covered.

Mr. Milne kindly showed two used values of Free French issues which he was fortunate to acquire locally; some members are keen to obtain these popular issues.

Approval books and sheets were available, also the new South African "Bantams," or, as they are also known here, "The wasp-waisted midgets." Mr. Booth also kindly helped with his approval books. Owing to the scarcity of approvals, the hon. sec. would welcome further offers.

Junior members were welcomed and given several packets of duplicates to pick out any items they wanted. Messrs. Farquhar, Stevens and Booth kindly entertained them during the evening.

January 11, present 15 members and 10 juniors. The president welcomed Mr. Jewell after his recent illness; we also had the pleasure of the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Davy as visitors from Northern Rhodesia. Two new country members were enrolled. Correspondence from suppliers of approval selections was read and discussed; it is regretted that good approval books are not more plentiful.

Mr. C. Stevens passed round Messrs. R. Lowe Ltd.'s catalogues of auction sales, one fully marked with the current open catalogue prices for comparison. Other items of interest were read out and some passed round.

*Exchanges*.—Few exchange books were available but we were fortunate in having one lot of approval books from the Union; and also lucky to have the help of Mr. Booth's books. It is earnestly hoped that more members will come forward with even small selections of approvals for exchange or sale.

*Juniors*.—The juniors were again entertained by the hon. sec., Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Booth and Mr. Stevens, and spent an enjoyable evening.

Dainty refreshments at about 6.45 p.m. brought the meeting to a close.

L.J.D.

+++

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

January 4.—Mr. Basden in the chair. He referred to the death of Mr. Curle with whom he had collaborated in compiling the stamps of the Transvaal.

*Short Papers*.—Capt. Gill gave a very interesting talk on the 1931 Commemorative issue of India. He gave details of the scenes depicted on the stamps and this was very realistic as he himself had been to all but one.

Mr. Mummery read an extract dealing with an anonymous letter sent to a stamp magazine showing that at one time Mr. Hind was not the only one that possessed a 1 cent Guiana stamp.

Mr. N. L. Watson read an extract describing the 1936 issue of Bermuda. It gave details of the scenes, etc., pictured on the stamps.

Interesting collections of West Indies were tabled by both Mr. Watson and Mr. Wright.

January 18.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Mr. Oppenheim gave some notes on a few good items to be looked for.

Mr. Giovanetti read a paper on the musings of a philatelist. He discussed mostly fluctuations in the prices of stamps for which there were many reasons. Although there had been a plentiful supply of the stamps of S.W.A. together with their numerous overprints he foresaw a rise in the price of these stamps. He also pointed out that some of the modern Australians showed the same tendency.

Mr. Wright showed a nice lot of the stamps of Australia and New Zealand.

H.A.W.

+++

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. J. Shepherd, P.O. Box 97, Brakpan; *Hon. Secretary*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Exchange Superintendent*, S/Sgt. E. C. Slatem, P.O. Van Dyk Mine.

January: After the formal club business, news of the month, and items of interest had been considered, a lengthy discussion took place whether the club should start a stamp exchange system. It was finally agreed to do so, and S./Sgt. E. C. Slatem was elected to the position of Exchange Superintendent.

The exhibit for the evening was a portion of Mr. Shepherd's South-West Africa collection. Although it was not the full collection, the members had a very enjoyable evening studying the various overprints, normal and inverted, with various no stops after Africa; also blocks with control 1926 issue 3d., 1d., 4d., 6d., also 4d. imperf in blocks of 4. Pictorial values to 10s. Also printer's specimens of overprint.

+++

E.N.R.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Building, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

A large number of members and visitors were present at the meeting held on the 12th January. Tribute was paid by the chairman and the Society to the memory of their distinguished member, J. H. Curie. There were two exhibits, the first being by the Rev. N. Roberts. Mr. Roberts read a very interesting paper on South African local stamps.

(Concluded on page 23).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

*Proprietors and Publishers :*

## **The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 3.

MARCH, 1943.

Whole No. 216.

## UNION NOTES

### PRINTINGS.

The following information has been received from the P.O. Publicity Department in respect of printings of stamps, etc., carried out between 7th October, 1942, and 5th January, 1943. The last information was published in our November issue:

#### (a) "Official" Stamps:

Job No. 5249. Ordinary 1d. stamps, 500 sheets of 240 supplied by the P.M.G. and overprinted "Official-Offisiel" on a flat bed machine from old formes.

#### (b) Roll Stamps:

½d.—Job No. 3049. A total of 2,745 sheets x 240, 1,466 rolls x 500 and 2,846 rolls x 1,000 have been delivered to date on this order. Cylinders as before.

#### (c) Pictorial Postcards:

Job No. 647. A further delivery has been made on this order, making a total of 2,736,080 postcards.

Job No. 10,186. 410,880 postcards delivered on date. Cylinder used on both these orders No. 85 as before.

#### (d) Active Service Letter Cards:

A total of 7,160,640 have now been delivered on the order for ten million.

#### (e) Ordinary Stamps:

5s.—Job No. 5970. 4,450 sheets x 120 delivered on 17-11-42. Cylinders 6929 int. and 41 ext. as before.

#### (f) War Postage Stamps, Full Size:

1s. 3d.—Job No. 5576. 9,000 sheets x 240 delivered between 10-12-42 and 15-12-42. Cylinder No. 37, new.

#### (g) War Postage Stamps, Reduced Size:

½d.—Job No. 1608. A total of 99,000 sheets x 360 have now been delivered on this order.

1d.—Job No. 1615. 74,000 sheets x 360 delivered on this order subsequent to 24-11-42. Cylinder No. 6922, new.

1½d.—Job No. 2135. A total of 107,500 sheets x 240 have been delivered on this order since 6-8-42. Cylinders used, 7019, as before, and 43, new.

2d.—Job No. 32878. Order for 50,000 sheets x 240. Cylinder No. 7, new. No delivery to date.

3d.—Job No. 1611. 97,000 sheets x 360 delivered on this order to date.

4d.—Job No. 1612. Order for 45,000 sheets x 360. 41,590 sheets delivered between 14-10-42 and 20-10-42. Cylinder No. 54, new.

6d.—Job No. 1610. 46,950 sheets x 240 delivered on this order to date.

1s.—Job No. 1609. Order for 50,000 sheets x 240. 53,500 sheets delivered between 12-11-42 and 8-12-42. Cylinder No. 46, new.

#### (h) Overprinted S.W.A.:

Stamps supplied by P.M.G. from stock. Overprinted on a flat bed machine from old formes in the case of the 2d. and 1s. 3d. denominations, from new formes in the case of the 1s. reduced size stamps.

2d.—Job No. 32516. 500 sheets x 120 delivered 1-12-42. Job No. 32878. A further 400 sheets delivered 5-1-43.

1s. 3d.—Job No. 32807. 500 sheets x 240 delivered 22-12-42.

1s.—Job No. 32879. 1,000 sheets x 240 delivered 5-1-43.

[Noteworthy points in this information are the use of a new cylinder for the 1½d. Bantams and the commencement of overprinting of reduced size stamps for S.W.A.—Ed.]

A constant minor flaw has been reported on the new 1s. 3d. denomination, viz., a white blob on the H of SOUTH, stamp No. 3, row 4.

The ½d. Bantam now on sale is of a shade of green more like an olive green, in place of the original bluish green.

### THE LAST OF THE BANTAMS.

The P.M.G. announced about the middle of February that the reduced sized stamp, 2d. denomination, "would be placed on sale shortly." It may very likely have been so at some offices before this appears in print.



The new stamp is printed alternately in English and Afrikaans in sheets of 240 (the old 2d. war stamp was printed with both languages on the one stamp). The same motif is retained in the design although the embellishments have been eliminated. "South Africa" or "Suid-Afrika" now appears at the



bottom, "2d." in the top left-hand corner and "Postage" or "Posseël" in the top right-hand corner. The central figure is an adaptation of Capt. Neville Lewis' well-known portrait of a South African sailor. The colour is mauve.

Complete sets of bantam stamps are now obtainable, the cost being 3s. 8d. to cover pairs where the individual stamps are uni-

lingual; the 4d. and 1s. denominations are bilingual. It should be noted, however, that if perforation-roulette varieties are wanted as well as language varieties a further outlay is necessary. Blocks of 6 are needed to give all combinations in the case of the ½d., 1d., 2d. and 3d., of 4 in the case of the 1½d. and 6d., a vertical strip of 3 in the case of the 4d. and a vertical pair in the case of the 1s. This represents a total face value of 8s. 9d.

#### NEW POSTAL RATES.

From 1st April these will be as follows: Within the Union, Protectorates and S.W.A., letters 2d. per oz., 1d. for each additional oz. Postcards 1d.

British Commonwealth and to Angola, Mozambique, French Equatorial Africa and Cameroons, Belgian Congo, letters 2d. per ½ oz., 1½d. each additional ½ oz. Postcards 1½d.

Foreign countries, 3d. for first oz., 1½d. each additional oz. Postcards 1½d.

Other rates unchanged.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and varieties 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, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted** — "The Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal," by Eric Mann.

Noel Roberts, Booyens, Johannesburg.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**For Service,** promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

**Wanted.**—Scarcer stamps of Albania, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Rumania, Saar. Purchase or Exchange.

Loxley Chamings, 78 Alexandra Street, Berea, Johannesburg. 44-4620.

**St. Helena.**—All first types and S.G. Nos. 71, 72—81, 93—96, 113, 121—123, wanted for cash, good prices offered. Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

## OLD TIME STAMP SALES IN CAPE TOWN

By A. A. JURGENS.

*(Concluded from p. 15 of February issue).*

When I look back and think of the wonderful material that was offered at these sales it makes the present day stamp auctions look foolish.

Great Britain Penny Blacks, mounted on sheets, could hardly raise a bid. Four mint strips of Cape of Good Hope (S.G. Nos. 37 and 38) showing the stamp with the missing surcharge in the centre fetched no more than five pounds the strip, all four strips being knocked down to Mr. Louis B. Smuts at that price, and everybody thought that he was paying too much for them.

I can remember the Half-Penny on Three Pence Watermark C.C. mint, and beautifully centred, fetching only 3s. 6d., and this stamp is to-day priced by Gibbons at £85. S.G. No. 38 mint fetched only 6d. to 9d. each, and a mint block of four S.G. No. 42 failed to find a buyer at 1s., and was consequently put up with a mint copy of S.G. No. 34 and sold for 1s. 9d.

Most of these mint Capes came from the Cyrus Martin collection, and the "PENCB" variety in mint condition fetched from 7s. 6d. to 10s. A block of four of the same stamp showing the "PENCB" variety in mint condition fetched only 30s.

When comparing these prices with the catalogues which were usually found at the back of the Lincoln Stamp Albums, the prices obtained at these early Cape Town auctions were often higher than Lincoln.

At the corner of Parliament Street (formerly known as Grave Street) an auctioneering business was carried on by a man by the name of Couvain, who was later succeeded by Mr. Will H. Phillips Senr.

Mr. Phillips commenced holding stamp auctions on these premises, and on one particular occasion I recollect a number of old Cape triangulars including woodblocks on the original letters being sold. The prices obtained at this sale for these entire beat all previous records, and the auctioneer himself remarked that as a boy he had seen large quantities of these stamps, which he was now selling at such high prices, burnt.

Some years later when alterations were being made to the very building in which this sale was conducted several bags of letters belonging to the former auctioneer (Couvain) were discovered in the roof, and the builder, who allowed the find to be sold privately, made a good thing out of it.

I have mentioned the Cyrus Martin collection; Mr. Cyrus Martin was not really a stamp collector but he had been a postage stamp vendor since the days of the triangular

stamps. He took a sudden liking to the old triangular design when that was superseded by the rectangulars and commenced saving all the triangular stamps he could find. In addition to this he noticed the errors in the overprinted or surcharged stamps, and these too he put away. The bulk of his collection was disposed of overseas, but after his death a quantity discovered in his estate was handed over to the auctioneer, H. C. Muller, to be sold by auction. Cape Town has never had such a sale of fine clean mint material, since.

In September, 1915, Mr. Muller sold at his Mart, 17 Parliament Street, Cape Town, a perfect specimen of the one penny blue woodblock error.

This to the best of my knowledge and belief was the first occasion in which one of these famous stamps was ever put up for auction in Cape Town, the purchaser being the late Louis B. Smuts at the price of £60.

In 1916 a schoolmaster handed Mr. Muller a large bootbox full of Cape Triangulars to be sold by auction, and this realised £22, the purchaser being the late Mr. H. H. Saby.

At a later sale a creased copy of the one penny blue error realised £60.

The finer specimen of the old classics are to-day absorbed in the collections of the world. The days for finds are gone. South Africa I think has been combed with a fine tooth comb, and although stamp auctions are held regularly in Cape Town it is very seldom that there is anything to attract the really advanced collector.

The sales however are well patronised, and prices vary according to demand and circumstances. There is ample material and scope for the collector of modern issues.

Unless there is a better demand for the classics in this country I doubt if Cape Town will ever again see such sales and such material offered as I have seen at these earlier sales, and the fine collections will all fall under the hammer oversea.

### B. & K.

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

**ANY STAMP OF ANY COUNTRY**  
(except recent issues)

and can generally offer most stamps of a want list, however difficult. Let us know your requirements. We never worry with unwanted selections.

**BRIDGER & KAY, Ltd.,**  
**86 Strand, London, W.C.2, England.**

S.W.A.

The first of the Bantams overprinted for use in S.W.A., viz., the 1s. denomination, were put on sale in that territory before the middle of February, also the 1½d.

# SOUTH AFRICAN METERS

By G. W. HOCKEY.

A measure of postage! Meters may measure gas, light, or water, but to the philatelist his meters run a scale over postage. It is his pet name for the products of the private automatic franking machines that have come largely into use in recent years. The invention of this machine is credited to New Zealand, where the forerunner was designed and first brought into use in 1903. New ideas impinge slowly, and the effort was not appreciated until 1920 when meters were authorised by the Universal Postal Union. In 1922 franking machines were introduced into England. Some interesting details on British meters are given by A. H. Harris in the *Stamp Collectors Annual for 1934*. Since then the machine has run riot, and to-day a substantial percentage of postal matter is passing through "metered" instead of with adhesive postage stamps.

Almost all countries are using them to-day, in a variety of designs. Many are excellent, some are stamplike, and some are geometrically much of a muchness. South Africa has had five designs in use, all of them following the lines of the small upright format postage stamp with imitation perforated border. The public knows that postage has been paid when it sees that funny little border. Is it the hall mark of the stamp?

The date of introduction for South Africa was 1926. Two essays are reported in 1925 but as I have not seen these, I must leave the reports of others to stand. Another essay appeared early in 1926. It is unilingual, and was not adopted for use, so we find it only in specimen form. Late in 1926 authorisation came with the use of the first Neopost machines. Early in 1927 saw Midget in use, followed by Francotyp in 1930 and Universal in 1933.

A certain amount of work has already been published on the meters of South Africa. A short descriptive article taken from *Stamp Collecting* appeared in the *S.A. Philatelist* of May, 1938. In this the editor remarked that he had not seen any reports of collections having been shown. Well, one was shown ten years previously at the Durban International Exhibition of 1928, when, be it noted, South African meters were less than two years old.

An illustrated and priced list compiled by A. H. Harris with the help of others was given in the *Philatelic Magazine* of 27th October, 1939. This list prices meters according to the postage value shown, but this, in my opinion, is all wrong. Naturally the higher values will be somewhat scarcer than the low

values, but with meters postage value really counts for nothing. What really matters is the period of usage; some meters have remained with their respective firms for the sixteen years, others have been authorised and cancelled in a matter of days!

Meters like postmarks are often exasperating. Although the expert operator may print very fine specimens, when the machines are turned over to the office boy or handyman the results are sometimes feeble in the extreme. One cause of trouble is that the varying size and thickness of enclosures in the cover is responsible for ugly half prints. Rectification of this state of affairs is not easy, it is just another case of modernisation outstripping application. Brilliant copies are scarce. Smudged stamps are often seen, sometimes necessitating a second clearer print. We do not have "mint" meters, so fine copies must always be at a premium. A philatelist may rejoice at the discovery of a misprint, but the postmark-cum-meter merchant is assailed on all sides with a misprinted miscellany which frightens him off exhibiting. No wonder meter collecting has small appeal and requires the hardened delver who won't give up. Personally I have yet to meet a South African meter specialist, but I look forward to this treat some day. A result of the weak and bad printing is reflected in my early listing when I made many errors in placing copies. Printed address headings on covers spoil meters, often making even good copies illegible. The slogan facility has improved this, and most firms using meters have resorted to the plain cover which saves some expense and pleases the meter collector.

The method of collecting advocated elsewhere is the cut-out method, which makes the correct size of the mount about 6 inches by 1½ inches. All kinds and colours of paper are encountered and sizes of envelopes differ so regular dimensions cannot always be obtained. When exchanging, too, you find some cut large, others pared down small. What is important is to know whether the meter has an advert or not. Some meters never lack an advert, some never have it, and the majority mix it. In a few cases the meter without advert is scarce, and in others some adverts are very scarce. So do not dismember the meter, although the operator sometimes does this for you by misplacing the cover in the machine. You find meters that have had to be got on in more than one operation. The stamp is skew, or the stamp precedes the advert, or the cover may be stampless, although

the advert and the date-case are there. I have seen just a date-case carry a letter through.

In the case of an interesting address or other postal marking, I keep the whole face of the cover—without the bulky back—but mostly a common cover or window envelope does not warrant the retention of entire covers. Most huge covers must be cut down. Where the cover came from is important; where it went, not; it is now in your collection.

The general colour used for meters is a red, which has a varying range between vermilion and crimson. This colour is world-wide, distinctive departures from it being the Canadian green and U.S.A. brown. In the early years 1928 to 1931 there was a distinct orange shade used in a few meters. Some indeed look quite yellow. I do not know whether experiment or depression was responsible for this shade, but these orange meters seemed gay and more pleasing than the sickly red, and I rather liked them. The orange meters are rather scarce as this colour was not generally supplied. Just recently I noted a meter in a shade reminiscent of orange days.

Another type of ink supplied seemed to have a tendency to sink into and spread in the paper instead of resting on the surface. Copies from this ink are weak and difficult to decipher.

Unusual ways are encountered when following up the meter lanes. One is the distribution of paid cards minus the date-case. This is the equivalent of the stamped addressed card to quicken the lackadaisical customer. A very scarce item is the metered late fee; I have seen only one instance. Receipts stamped by meter are very seldom seen, and the meter "Paquebot" cover is no every day occurrence. The practice of printing the meter on a slip of paper which is then stuck on the cover is generally not done except in the case of parcels, when the slips show higher values than usual.

With limited value meters, combinations of values are common. A device allows of the stamp being printed without the date-case. Cover space being limited, some air letters have stamps all round the face and sometimes continuing on the back. One sees quite a few meters with double or duplicate impressions. It is easy to flick a cover through the machine a second time after a bad throw, whereas no one would dream of sticking two stamps on a letter by mistake when only one is required. Only philatelists and suchlike lunatics do this! It sometimes costs money to make a job too easy. I have seen six covers of same date to the same address separately, when one cover could have carried the lot. One senses economic reasons; extra postage is cheaper than extra help.

Wrong dates and pre-introduction dates tend somewhat to limit the value of the listing of meters. They are all genuine meters, but operators have been careless and collectors will need to keep a record of them. The pre-

introduction dates I have noted so far are as follows: M9—10.1.24, M196—28.6.24, N13—27.7.22, F22—30.12.26.

It is not uncommon to find dates of meters altered by hand. It may be due to letters being held over for a day or two. The meter is deplorable for wrong dates. The usual error is one month out; I have copies in which the meter date and the postmark date differ by exactly a month. Wrong years persist in some instances. M196 dated its covers 1924 for three months in 1934. Ten years ahead is frequent; I have recently watched a meter dating 1952 for a month.

One Francotyp meter showed the same record number for a month, the recording device being probably out of commission. Record numbers go up to 9999. In this instance three covers came my way all showing the same record number. So 30,000 letters passed with the coincidence that the three with identical numbers fell into my hands; a tall story!

Occasionally the date or portion of it is missing. When the day is a single figure it may be with or without a line in front of it. Operators sometimes use the forward figure when it is 1, 2, or 3. There is often a solid rectangular block beside the figure of the day, and this block may be found both before and behind it. This block also occurs in the year figures when the operator is very careless.

A peculiarity of some meters noticeable when receiving regular copies week by week, is the fading away of some portion of the print. The advert and stamp continue to print strongly while the date-case between them perceptibly fades and eventually disappears altogether for a time. I have noticed this in a few meters. Quite often meters show one, two, or three white horizontal parallel lines across the stamp. When the stamp is used alone there is more often than not a large red smudge in front of it. Some have dropped using the date-case at all, the stamps appearing alone. This is most unhelpful to the collector who thrives on dates.

Small breaks in the design are features in a few meters. The best example is N22 in which the vertical lines of the fills either side of the figure of value are missing.

One comes across numerous instances of locally cut dies. New values and identification numbers are also bilingual and fresh place names are cut by local engravers. I have a test specimen in black of one such local engraving. This specimen shows a good cut, but local cuts do not always reach the standard of overseas work, and they can usually be identified. In some Midget cuts the shields are partly cut away in putting in the new values.

Advertisements are a great source of interest. I keep track of the number of different adverts accompanying meters; the greatest number found in any one meter being seven. Some are clever, and pictures are by no means uncommon. There are meters that never use this facility at all, and where possible I re-

tain this blank space in specimens to show this fact. Besides date alterations one finds inked alterations in the advertisement. In one case the price of the user's merchandise was given in the advert. This had to be altered by hand when the price rose. Another user provided a dotted line on which could be entered the latest hot number in his musical sphere.

The telephone or box number may require changing. One simply erased his phone number for keeps. A user of the name of Bakers Ltd. set up "East Bakers Biscuits." He must have been reminded that everybody ate bakers' biscuits, so the "Limited" was added in small print; now we may "Eat Bakers Limited Biscuits."

The Union-Castle Company has a fine picture of a mail ship in its advert with the words "Travel Union-Castle." At first "Union-Castle" appeared in large capitals below the ship, but they fell just about right on the address on the cover. I have a notion that letters were returned to the company, the Post Office having taken them to be re-addressed in red. I may be wrong in thinking that the company found it was only writing to itself, but in less than a month the name was removed and put somewhat less conspicuously above the ship.

The Groot Schuur Hospital on 20.3.36 issued a special appeal running to 91,000 copies of meter N41.

Key letters are generally the initial letter of the make of the machine. In the case of Neopost a few meters are without the key letter, although in a combination of values one may find one stamp with the N and another without. The N has also been added later where it did not show before. Neopost 1, the first meter brought into use in 1926, appeared in Cape Town and Johannesburg at the same time. This is the only case where a number was duplicated from two places. Otherwise there is consecutive numbering for each make of machine throughout the Union. Here are the results for the sixteen years 1926—1942:

	Identi- fication	No record	Users	My record
Neopost .. ..	N276	9	334	194
Midget .. ..	M361	11	562	333
Francotyp ..	F27	0	50	33
Universal ..	U158	2	187	135
	822	22	1,133	695

These figures indicate 822 machines used by 1,133 customers. Of these usages I have found 695 to record in my collection. Twenty-two identification numbers I have no information about and must perforce set them down as "no record."

A few meters in my collection I cannot place. They have failed by chance to print just the identification number, and in spite of an included advert I have not been able to locate their position.

(To be continued.)

## RUSSIA 1889

For the Specialist: vertical strip of 3 of the 10 kop. (S.G. 56) with unrecorded error: "Part Background Omitted" used on entire cover, dated 1890 from Erivan (Armenia) to Tabris (Persia). Probably unique.

## SOVIET RUSSIA

Selections of recent Pictorials, etc., available, on request, against usual references.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



### A RAMP.

Salvage of common stamps for Red Cross and such like funds is all to the good, but when it is intimated to collectors that they should send damaged stamps as well as good ones because such stamps can have the dye extracted from them for further printing purposes, our suspicious mind wakes up.

We know there is a scarcity of dyes for printing inks, but we just do not believe that the minute quantities that could, perhaps, be recovered from used stamps, would be worth the expense and labour involved in this process.

We strongly suspect a ramp on someone's part to obtain good used stamps at the cost of damaged ones—in other words, for nothing—on a bogus patriotic plea, and advise collectors to have nothing to do with any such scheme.

### CANADIAN WAR ISSUE:

Complete Mint . . . . . 17/6  
 Complete used . . . . . 7/6  
 Orders taken—delivery 4 to 6 months.

BENONI STAMP SHOP  
 Box 485. BENONI.

## M.E.F.—E.A.F.

Lieut. Godfrey, who is in the political administration of occupied Italian territories, writing from Mogadishu, sends us the following interesting information:

(1) The M.E.F. stamps overprinted in Great Britain were withdrawn from circulation in Somalia as from 15th January, 1943, and, for civilian use only, a new set of stamps was put on sale on that date, but, so far as he was aware, they were available at one post office only, viz., that of Mogadishu.

The new stamps are British stamps of the denominations 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. overprinted E.A.F. (East African Forces). M.E.F. stamps, so far as he is aware, are still current in Eritrea and (?) in other occupied territories.

(2) On the same date an airmail postcard rate of 65 cents (8d.) was introduced for civilians, to cover postage within the British Empire. This, as he says, appears to be the first practical application of use for the E.A.F. stamps as the 1,000 odd Italian subjects still there naturally don't use the civil P.O. very much to send letters to destinations within the British Empire.

(3) Airgraph forms and Air Letter Cards were on sale in Somalia as from 1.1.43 with meter postage franking in red, inscribed "Kenya and Uganda. Post Paid. 25 Cents" for Air Mail Letter Cards and the same, but with the value "30 cents" for Airgraphs. The lot were sold out within ten days and, as not even E.A. stamps are available at the Army P.O. at the moment, such Air Letter Cards may be found rubber stamped "Post Paid."

Only one air letter card per week per man is now allowed. (This presumably refers to allowances to soldiers.—Ed.)

(4) An airmail etiquette new to him is being used in Mogadishu; it is in pale blue and white with inscriptions in French and Italian only. He is trying to find out if it is really new or merely old Italian stock being used up.

Mr. Godfrey writes feelingly of the trying life of the political administration officers in

Somalia. He says: "Last year when in S. Abyssinia I thought I knew what it was to lead an isolated existence, but it was nothing as compared with that of some of our blokes in the deep, deep blue of Somalia, up Guardafui way where mails reached them once in three months—perhaps. He was actually expecting at time of writing to be sent to Nairobi for a little surgical treatment; a rusty nail cut had not improved under continuous involuntary application of sand, dirt and goat and camel excretions. Our best wishes for healing go to him.

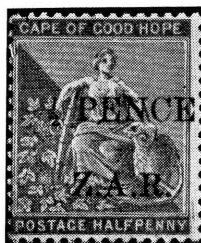
Have any readers definite information as to where M.E.F. stamps were overprinted? That later printings (on the lighter shades of British stamps, where they exist) were done in London seems to be fairly certain; but were some (or all) of the first printings done in Cairo? As to this there are divergent views but no certain answer.

As we go to press local dealers tell us of the arrival of an extended series of M.E.F. stamps, viz., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s. and 2s. 6d.

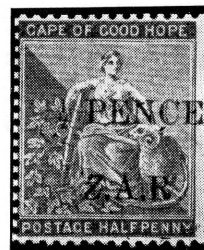
+

### VRYBURG—ITALIC "Z."

As requested by Messrs. Rich and Jurgens here is a photograph made from a block of 4



Normal Z



Italic Z

of the ½d. Vryburg overprints on Cape stamps. One shows the italic "Z" variety, and it is hoped it is sufficiently clear to convince any doubters of the existence of this variety.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England

## WHICH MAFEKING STAMPS ARE "CANCELLED TO ORDER" ?

By Dr. K. FREUND.

In an interesting article "Made-to-Order Covers," Mr. A. A. Jurgens is of the opinion that only those Mafeking covers which are **back stamped**, even if sent locally only, "should be considered as genuine and not made-to-order" ("South African Philatelist," December, 1942, p. 139).

As far as letters are concerned which had been smuggled through the Boer lines by native runners to places far beyond Mafeking, this is quite correct. Letters sent by the northern route were in all cases cancelled at **Bulawayo** (besides that, often also at **Crocodile Pools** where the first British lines were contacted by the runners), and letters via the south were back stamped at **Kimberley**. On letters addressed to England we find additional intermediate and, of course, English back cancellations.

Covers addressed to distant places, but without any back cancellation whatever, were usually "made-to-order" not only regarding the cancellation, but also with regard to the stamp and the overprint, in short, they are forgeries altogether. (See examples given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in "London Philatelist," September, 1900).

However, as far as local letters are concerned, I cannot support Mr. Jurgens' opinion. Here are some reasons why Mafeking covers, sent locally and having no back cancellation, can be regarded as perfectly all right and not "made-to-order":—

(1) First of all, to avoid any impression that perhaps any local cover must have been "made-to-order," considering that Mafeking was only a small place and inhabitants living in not great distances from each other, we must know the conditions which led to the local postal services. There were two local services: (a) one within the town, and (b) another one from and to the outposts and forts:

(a) The town service was organised because the inhabitants had to live in "dug-outs," as the Boers were within rifle range of the town and able to shoot up the streets. Even the post office was situated in a bomb-proof shelter. As Col. H. Greener (the designer of the Baden-Powell stamp) puts it in a description of this town service ("Stamp Collecting," 18-5-29, it was created to enable the people "to write letters to their friends in other holes and thus give them less excuse for running out at the risk of their lives for a chat next door. Small boys, who could never be kept underground for long, were employed as postmen to carry the letters

at such times as there was a lull in the firing."

(b) There were six advanced outposts which the civilian population was not allowed to visit, and neither were the troops stationed there allowed into town except on leave. This made a local post a virtual necessity for communication between men serving in these posts and their friends or relatives. A bicycle Cadet Corps (see blue 1d. stamp) did duty in this local service.

(2) Having thus seen that local letters were necessary and in principle not made-to-order, the fact must be stressed that owing to the interruption of communication on account of the siege, the Mafeking Postmaster (Mr. J. V. Howat) ceased to be controlled by the postal authorities in Capetown, as was later confirmed formally by Memorandums of the Postmaster-General. Mr. Howat was quite on his own and became responsible solely to the military authorities. That means that he was, for the time being, **not bound by any Post Office Regulation**, as, for instance, the one making it compulsory that all letters be back stamped on arrival.

(3) The postmaster represented, so to say, a "one man" post office, and as the back stamping would not have served any control or checking purposes whatsoever, he safely could refrain from it as irrelevant for practical reasons.

(4) In fact, an acquaintance of mine who was postmaster in a place near Mafeking during the South African war, assures me that it was in general neither his nor most of his colleagues' practice to back stamp local letters. Only "registered" letters were in all cases back stamped, the reason being that this gave a certain check whether the back flaps of envelopes had been tampered with.

(5) I have also some genuine Mafeking covers in my possession, addressed to Capetown and to other places in South Africa, having the correct and necessary intermediate back cancellations ("Bulawayo," etc.), but showing no back cancellation of the "Destination Office," which is a further proof that the mentioned postal regulation was even at other places not strictly adhered to.

(To be continued.)

### KENYA PLATE NUMBERS.

Following up the list of plate numbers given in our December issue, Mr. W. Tunstall reports two new ones, viz., 3x3B for the 20c (new perforation) and 2x2 for the 30c. He states the 1c new perf. is not yet on sale locally.

### BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA-URUNDI.

We are indebted to Dr. G. Lefebvre for the following information about the recent Waterloo issues of these countries.

The designs and values of the Congo issue have already been given in our issue of August, 1942. There are the same 20 denominations in the Ruanda-Urundi set, but there are slight differences in the designs; 5c to 60c are palm-trees, 75c, 1f and 1f.25 native man instead of native woman, 1f75, 2f and 2f50 leopard, 3f50 to 10f askari and 20f a zebra, not an okapi as in the Congo series.

The Ruanda-Urundi set is not bilingual as the name is not a translatable one: the set therefore costs 62f.90 as against 125f75 for the full Congo set.

A situation has arisen over the Askari stamps somewhat reminiscent of the double shaft-disselboom storm which raged in the Transvaal years ago. The askari is shown in the "shoulder arms" position. In the Belgian and Congo forces the rifle in this position is carried on the right shoulder, but in the stamps he is figured with it on the left. This is too reminiscent to Belgians of the German fashion of carrying their rifles on the left shoulder, and they do not like being reminded of this at the present time. The stamps are becoming popularly known as "the left shoulder issue."

A decree dated 23rd May, 1942, states that all past issues of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are invalid for use after 31st August, 1942, with the exception of current air mail stamps, postage due stamps, and ordinary postage stamps issued under the decree of 27th December, 1941.

### V V V V NORWAY.

Inspired, no doubt, by the action of Poland, the Norwegian Information Service has intimated that the Norwegian Government in London issued on January 1 a series of stamps for use on mail posted on board Norwegian merchant or naval ships on the high seas. Designs will be based on the war being waged to liberate Norway.

### V V V V SOLDIERS' AIRMAIL.

The *Airport Journal* has for some time been featuring a column on "Airmail and the War" under the editorship of Dr. Max Kronstein. The November, 1942, issue deals with soldiers airmail and gives short descriptions of the American Army V mail services, as they term the airgraph service for U.S. forces abroad; the British services between Britain and Canada, India, Middle East, East and South Africa; and Australian services which operated from Malaya.

There is also an account of a special mail dropped by a Japanese plane over Port Moresby containing letters from Australian prisoners in Japanese hands. Also a short description of airmail for and from the German armies in Russia—soldiers were issued monthly with four special army airmail

stamps, two allowed for sending letters, the other two to be enclosed for use on replies.

### V V V V AUSTRALIA.

As a result of postal rates being raised by ½d., new issues of the 1d. and 1½d. are being made. The 1½d. stamp will be the most generally used on ordinary correspondence; it was issued in December and copies have reached us here. It is printed in green, showing a full face portrait of H.M. the Queen surmounted by the title word "Australia." On each side of the title word appear the flower and foliage of the Flannel Flower.

The new 1d. stamp, due to appear early this year, has for its main feature a three-quarter face portrait of Her Majesty. At the top of the design beneath the word "Australia," is a representation of the leaves and flower of the Kurrojong.

### V V V V BEWARE GUM.

A note is published in a recent issue of "Stamps" from the Kellogg Stamp Co. of Detroit warning readers that the gum on Ostropa sheets has turned dark brown and was ruining the sheets by breaking of the paper, especially in the lines of the watermark.

They advise washing off the gum and go on to add: "We are about convinced that before long we will have to remove the gum of all later mint stamps if they are to be saved for collecting purposes. Neither gum nor paper to-day is of the quality that was used for stamps of the 19th century, and there is no reason to hope that they will hold up as well as the 19th century stamps."

(Concluded from page 36.)

"Tigers" from Afghanistan and "Dragons" from China, interspersed with "Lions" and "Emperors" from Abyssinia! As is usual with Mr. Solomon, the display was outstanding for both its interesting character and for the rarity of some of the stamps. Particular mention must be made of the "Afghans" and "Abyssinians" while the extensive collection of Shanghai and "Chinese Locals" added lustre to the exhibit on account of topical features.

Mr. Solomon, in addition thereto, gave an interesting talk on the stamps which the prevailing belligerent atmosphere has made so topical. Mr. L. Simenhoff and Mr. Alexander (chairman) suitably thanked the exhibitor.

11th February, 1943.—Once again Mr. Ashmead (one of the oldest and most respected members of this Society) showed his versatility by the production of a very fine collection of the stamps of Sarawak which he laid on the table at this meeting. The collection was a most comprehensive one of that small country, which was placed under British protection in 1888. The range of the collection began with the stamps of 1869 and ended with the most recent issues. There were many items of variety and errors in these stamps which were of considerable interest to Philately. The stamps were immaculate in condition, and Mr. Ashmead was complimented on behalf of the Society by Mr. E. C. Solomon for the splendid exhibit and interesting talk which he gave thereon.

At all of these meetings there were surprisingly large attendances of members and visitors, having regard to the prevailing "dim out" conditions, and considerable interest continued to be shown in the activities of this Society by its members and visitors. The auction sales, as usual, were an attraction as well.

K.C.



## VRYBURG ISSUES

(Continuation)

By STEPHEN G. RICH.

[As with Mr. Rich's original article, comment by Mr. Jurgens follows. This may not be the ideal method of conducting research, as there is a tendency for the parties involved to get warm over details, but it is the only method open to us at present and it has elicited some new information.

What is wanted now, we consider, is to have as much Vryburg material as possible collected together and a thorough study made of it by a small body of knowledgeable persons—a real "expert committee." Then, and then only, is it likely that the chaff can be sorted out from the wheat and some degree of finality reached as to genuine and faked stamps and postmarks.

That must wait more favourable conditions; in the meantime this discussion is closed.

As a small contribution to it a photograph of an italic Z overprint is reproduced, and it is hoped that any doubt as to that will be put at rest.—Ed.]

1. The discussion of the Vryburg issues might be made into a hot controversy; but I desire that it shall not be. The rather lawyer-like procedure of Mr. Jurgens (*S.A. Philatelist*, August, 1942, p. 88) in discussion of my article on the subject (*S.A. Philatelist*, July, 1942, p. 76) might be used for controversial purposes. Instead, I wish to thank Mr. Jurgens for adding information not previously recorded in print and in part not known to me.

2. Much of the argumentation which he puts up is based upon splitting verbal hairs or on details which vary with the care with which a cancelling handstamp is impressed. Let us therefore ignore all such matters as far as possible.

There are a few questions of *fact* that must be treated, however.

3. The evidence from the period indicates that whatever the Boers may have done at other offices, they did not bring any Transvaal stamps to Vryburg with them, and received these only after 29th November, 1899, more than five days after they occupied the town, and while the overprints were in regular use. Poole's authoritative little work on the Boer War issues makes this clear, as do the articles by Phillips in Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*. Nor is it necessary to invent supposed motives in the nature of "retaliation" for British overprinting done more than twenty years earlier. Personally, I have little doubt that the only reason any stamps were found and overprinted was that the British got out of Vryburg in much more haste than they did out of Dundee, Glencoe, and other

Natal places about the same time.

4. The question of "italic Z" versus "damaged Z" as a variety of the overprint is one which can be settled very quickly, if someone will furnish us with a photograph in print showing this variety. There is always the possibility that *both* damaged and italic Z's exist. If the top and bottom serifs of an ordinary Z are broken off, the effect is identical with a gothic or "block" italic Z. The battered condition of the type used for overprinting suggests that this is a very likely possibility. Let us have a picture to settle the matter rather than argument in words.

5. The question requiring most study of the facts is that of the counterfeits and the counterfeit postmarks.

Mr. Jurgens tells us that there is "sufficient evidence to prove that genuine date stamps were used to deface faked surcharged stamps, both during the time that Vryburg was the capital of British Bechuanaland and also after the country was annexed to the Cape Colony." From Mr. E. Tamsen I have secured some of the material that is supposed to substantiate this statement. I put it under a microscope, using 20 diameters magnification and a strong cross light. The fake overprints showed up as being clearly *on top of the cancellations*. The fake overprints were put on stamps already cancelled, and the sharp shine of the printing ink shows where overprint and cancellation cross, instead of the typical dull surface of cancellation ink.

6. Mr. Jurgens is perfectly right that Vryburg never had any postmark device with three dots at bottom. The device from which the Boers chipped out the letters B.B. at bottom had three remaining chips—and according as it was inked, as it was struck, and as the irregularities of surface on which it was struck happened along, it shows up as one dot, two dots, a dot and a dash, a dot between two dashes, or two separated dashes. Accordingly, let us not worry about this variation. It is exactly what we ought to expect, and the effect can be matched by collecting samples of impressions of any handstamp postmark. It does not show at all that more than one device was used.

7. The material from the later 1890's in my Bechuanaland collection, including more than a dozen stamps, pieces and covers from Vryburg, shows that this office had two postmarking devices in use. One is the device I mention as "1895 type" with letters 4 mm. high, rather narrow, and close together, and with B.B. at bottom. The other has 3 mm. letters, spaced fairly widely, and expanded. It lacked B.B. at bottom, and had a square dot there. The squareness of this comparatively large dot is readily seen even when rather poorly struck.

8. Neither of these devices was used by the Boers. The 1892 VRYBURG B.B. device was altered by them and used. The imprints of it on the Boer overprinted stamps match up with those of the device used unaltered in the

period 1892 to 1895. In my Bechuanaland collection I have at least 10 specimens with this earlier use, against which to match those of 1899 when it had been mutilated.

9. Coming now to the question of the dating slugs, I must again insist that Mr. Jurgens has missed the essential point. First of all, examination of Cape material of the period, of which I have a fair amount, fails to substantiate Mr. Jurgens' claim as to use of "closed 9" in date slugs. I must perforce stick to the position that the closed 9 is clear evidence of fakers' work. But there is a more important matter.

10. I happen to have seen the actual devices used for postmarking, at Adams M.S., Natal, in 1916-17 and at Edendale Rail, Natal, in 1918. Both were colonial types, dating back to about 1900. In both cases, the month slugs were not separate letters, but two-letter combinations each on a slug. I have seen other devices, old and new, hand and machine, from various countries—and without exception the month is a unit slug, whether abbreviated to two, three or four letters. The attempt therefore to show that the "DC" month in the faked postmark could have been pieced together, must be abandoned as based upon lack of information. I have yet to see a "DC" abbreviation for December in the case of any British country or in a Transvaal or Orange Free State postmark. It is always "DE."

11. The alleged contradictions between two of my statements as to position of day and month in the faked cancellation and the real are not such: in one case I cite the actual reading and in the other give the date in ordinary language. This therefore need not cause any confusion.

12. Mr. Jurgens is, however, right, and emphatically so, when he says that "No one of the pieces of evidence is sufficient by itself to condemn" the fake cancellation but the total of the evidence does so. That is exactly what I had hoped to emphasize. We who have worked with cancellations (as Mr. Jurgens has only recently done) know that it is most unusual to be able to pin genuineness or lack of it down to any one lone characteristic.

13. The most vital question raised by Mr. Jurgens is, of course, that of the study of shades of the 2½d. stamp and its bearing upon the genuineness of any copy. That in turn harks back to the matter of the faked postmark; for its presence upon a stamp that I judge to be obviously faked is one item in condemning it.

14. I have for the past four years been accumulating as they have come along copies of the 2½d. ultramarine Cape stamp showing year date clearly upon them. Some are off paper; some on cover, on cover front, or on piece. I now have assembled some 29 items of this sort. They show very definitely that the darker shade found use only in 1897, possibly in early 1898, and again sparingly in 1902. The latter may properly be taken as one of those cases of an individual belatedly using stamps he has kept, as suggested by Mr.

Jurgens. It is clear that the earlier printings had long since been exhausted when the Boers took Vryburg, and that the then current light ultramarine colour was that of the stamps they found in the post office there. This light colour does vary a bit, but differs unmistakably from the dark tint of 1897. A little chemical work on some damaged copies of this stamp, done September, 1942, shows me that the pigment is actually the chemical ultramarine, sodium aluminium sulpho-aluminate silicate. This pigment does not fade. Under acids it bleaches out, showing as a dirty blue-grey in the process.

15. We may therefore eliminate all discussion based upon alleged fading.

This elimination therefore clinches the identification of the faked overprint as being on the wrong colour stamp. The probability that anyone in Vryburg had held any of the stamps from 1897 to 1899 and then turned them in for overprinting when the Boers occupied the town, is so remote that we may properly discard it unless we can find definite record that it was done.

16. Of course, reference to my article will show that the only dark-shade copy of the 2½d. stamp that I mention is the one showing the obviously faked overprint.

17. I am much indebted to Mr. Jurgens for correcting the picture of the C. St. Q. initialing used in the Vryburg postmark in May, 1900. Reference to the photograph of his copy (*S.A. Philatelist*, June, 1940 p. 88) will show how easily the error could arise and how difficult to detect it with only that illustration to work from. I am also indebted to him for the information that the old VRYBURG C.G.H. postmark was kept in use alongside the new Union postmark as late as 1921. It would seem that this office habitually kept two devices in use alongside each other or alternately, from 1892 onwards up to at least 1921.

Mr. Jurgens' article, in spite of its rather controversial tone, must nevertheless be regarded as a valuable contribution to our Vryburg knowledge. I trust that this article, which seeks to integrate his information with mine, and to add other bits not hitherto on record, may serve to dispel any lingering contradictions in either fact or interpretation. The truth is that the data and the conclusions from various sources all do agree on Vryburg, and give us a coherent story of a most interesting group of stamps and usages.

(Comments by Mr. Jurgens to follow.)



## SOCIETY NEWS

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Public Library, 8 p.m.

There were a large number of members present at the first meeting of the year in the Toc H Room, Norfolk House, on 19th January, 1943.

We were all very pleased to welcome Mr. Sheffield back, as this was his first attendance since his accident about four months ago.

Mr. Forbes being away in East London on business, Mr. Nicholson took the chair.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the passing to Higher Service of one of our oldest and esteemed members, Mr. James MacGregor. He has been a very active member, several times holding office, and took a keen interest in the Society until the end, and his loss will be keenly felt. He was engaged in collecting censored envelopes, which he neatly mounted into albums, on behalf of the Society. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his two sons. Members stood for two minutes silence as a token of respect.

Mr. Sheffield was responsible for the evening, and showed his collection of Irish stamps. Although not quite complete, it was very interesting, and some rare copies were included. Loose pages were distributed among the members, who, as usual, took advantage of the opportunity by securing some coveted stamp.

The chairman moved a motion, that owing to the blackout, the date of meeting be altered. Instead of the fourth Tuesday in the month, that in future, the nearest Tuesday to the full moon be adopted. To this all members agreed, so the next meeting will be on 16th February, 1943. Will all interested please note this.

+++

L.E.C.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Building, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

At the February meeting the display of the evening was provided by Dr. Alec Kaplan, who showed firstly, a collection of Australia. This was a straightforward mint collection arranged according to Gibbons, but showing in addition the different dies. Excluding the major rarities, the collection was complete.

The second collection shown by the same exhibitor was a practically complete mint lot of 20th Century New Zealand. Most of the rare perforation and paper varieties were included. All the Health Stamps were shown, in addition to the Commemorative stamps.

+++

A.K.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

1st February.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Mr. Oppenheim gave a few interesting philatelic items of news. In the absence of a paper a good display of stamps was forthcoming. Mr. Oppenheim showed a fine lot of various covers, most of them modern. Sgt. Hibbin and Mr. Wright showed nice collections of pictorial stamps of different countries. Some nice Canadian stamps of Mr. Baxter were also on view.

15th February.—Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts. This was the annual general meeting, and the reports of the different officials were read and adopted. They all showed that the various activities of the Society were very satisfactory, especially that concerning the Exchange Department. Mr. Basden pro-

posed a vote of thanks to the officers for their hearty co-operation and good work during the year. Mr. Basden was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and the remaining officers were re-elected en bloc.

The Society Collection and Forgery Collection were tabled for inspection by the members.

H.A.W.

+++

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7 p.m.

The third monthly meeting of the Society's new year was held on Wednesday, the 3rd February. Present: 38 members and visitors.

Three new members were elected.

With regard to the auctions held by the Society, it was decided, in an endeavour to check the offering of lots of trivial importance, that a tax of 1d per lot be imposed, payable upon entry.

The Society was fortunate in having an exceedingly fine exhibit for the evening. Mr. D. M. Malcolm, of Maritzburg, made a special trip to the coast to show members selected pages from his outstanding collection of stamps of the Union of South Africa.

Georgians were well represented in singles, pairs and blocks, both used and mint, in the different shades, while the Jubilees, chiefly in large blocks, showed all the flaws. A comprehensive display of the pictorials, both Waterlow and Pretoria printings, was much admired, and these were followed by several pages of the Officials, practically complete.

Mr. Malcolm, in a short address, stated it was difficult to pick out those pages which would interest members most. His exhibit that evening was chiefly for the general collector, but he hoped at a later date to show the more specialised portions of his collection.

Mr. A. Adler moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Malcolm, which was carried with acclamation.

+++

H.H.H.

### CAPETOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9, Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35, Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

14th January, 1943.—The new year activities of this Society opened with a display by the president, Mr. K. Alexander. His exhibit on this occasion was something out of the usual order of things, and related to an extensive and remarkable collection of miniature sheets, the first of its kind this Society has had the privilege of viewing.

Mr. Alexander believes in that democratic right of which the Editor of the *S.A. Philatelist*, in his Editorial in the current, February, month's issue of that journal, writes, namely, to collect what he likes, how he likes and even, if he likes, to be "a mug!"

It was an unusual and attractive exhibit, which comprehended the issues of many countries and evoked much complimentary comment. Mr. L. Simenhoff expressed to Mr. Alexander the appreciation of those present.

The chairman referred to the loss to Philately caused by the recent death of the well-known writer and authority on stamps, Mr. J. H. Curle. An expression of sympathy with the relatives was passed. Capt. M. Farquhar R. N. was duly elected a member of this Society.

The chairman reported that the committee had decided that, owing to the blackout conditions prevailing, it would be inadvisable to hold a "Scholars' Evening" during the current session. In consequence the intended "Scholars' Evening" to be held on the 25th February, 1943, would be utilized for the holding of another Bourse on similar lines to that held on the 11th December, 1942. This met with the general approval of the meeting.

28th January, 1943.—At this meeting Mr. E. C. Solomon exhibited further selections from his extensive "A to Z" collection. As Mr. Alexander, Mr. Solomon is likewise one of those "democrats" who collects what he likes. This time he concentrated on

(Continued on page 33).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 4.

APRIL, 1943.

Whole No. 217.

## EDITORIAL

### NOT SO SLEEK.

In a recent issue of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, the Editor of the Foreign New Issues column, Mrs. J. Avery Wells, comments on the paucity of foreign mail reaching her. This is well borne out by her quoting the *South African Philatelist* regarding a new issue of Barbados—news that we had obtained via London.

She states that every month, despite the best efforts of Hitler's U-boats, "two foreign visitors reach our desk with happy regularity, our long-time friends *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* and the *South African Philatelist*. *Gibbons'* wears a thin and rationed robe . . . the *South African Philatelist* is sleek and glossy as ever, newsy and scholarly and always welcome."

Well, we are now not quite so sleek. We have already had to cut down from 16 pages to 12; the paper controller has ordered another cut, and this time we are just managing by sacrificing margins. It appears to us to be better to be as newsy and scholarly as we can rather than remain sleek. It is probable that in the near future we may be forced to shrink still more, but we will not meet trouble half-way.

Just after writing the above trouble met us more than half-way. *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* arrived with the announcement that all export of stamps from Britain to countries in the sterling bloc was forbidden.

That means for collectors here that the sources of stamps outside the Union are now just about dried up completely. But there is always some compensation to be gained; they can now get down to study the stamps they possess instead of worrying about getting more! For this magazine it means no more

British advertisers—why should they advertise if they cannot sell to us! And that means shrinking revenue and so—well, here is this issue, anyway; what the next may be like we do not yet know.

+ + +

### A 3d. BANTAM PRINTING VARIETY.

Mr. G. N. Tyrrell, of Cape Town, kindly sent the following information, with photograph, which is reproduced:

In view of the article on "Union War Issue Varieties" in your November magazine, I think the enclosed photographic reproduction of a 3d. Bantam stamp, in my possession, on which the word "Certificates" (with the exception of the "s") of the top marginal print is clearly overprinted on the stamp, may be of particular interest.



It can, I think, reasonably be presumed that there are (or were) 17 more similarly overprinted stamps of the same sheet in existence, and it may help to trace these if it is known that my stamp originated from Noorder Paarl and was posted there on the 3rd January. Unfortunately at the time of the discovery, some days later, on enquiry no more of these particular stamps could be traced.

I have been told that a sheet of the 1½d. value, similarly overprinted, has been seen.

(Incidentally, talking of Bantams, a correspondent points out an error in our remarks in last issue about collecting full sets of these as regards language-perforation-roulette combinations. In the case of the 2d. it is only necessary to have blocks of 4, not blocks of 6 as stated.—Ed.)

## VRYBURG ISSUES

(Continuation)

By STEPHEN G. RICH.

(See last month's issue, page 34)

### COMMENT BY A. A. JURGENS.

Paragraph 1. Apart from the fact that one must be, or try to be, precise, I have nothing to add.

2. In this matter I was merely trying to show Mr. Rich how a carelessly stamped impression from any date stamp may cause distortions.

3. Mr. Rich in this matter places full reliance in what is said in Poole's Handbook. One should never place much reliance on hearsay evidence, but in this case if we are going to accept Poole then one story is as good as another.

I have heard on good authority that when the Commandant of the Boer forces occupying Vryburg was informed that there was a small supply of Transvaal stamps available and that a small quantity of Cape stamps had also been discovered in the Post Office, he, the Commandant, thinking that the figure of Hope on the Cape stamps was that of Queen Victoria (a common belief then, and one not unknown even now) said "Smeer (or druk) de Z.A.R. in die ouvrouw se bek" [Print the Z.A.R. in the old woman's mouth.]

When I made the statement that it was evidently in retaliation for what the British had done by the overprinting of the Transvaal stamps "V.R. Transvaal" I took this expression which was said to have been made by the Boer Commandant as a basis and I did not invent a supposed motive as suggested by Mr. Rich. The retaliation motive seems to me as good an argument as any other, but it really does not affect the facts of overprinting.

I must, however, express surprise at Mr. Rich placing such absolute faith in what Poole and Phillips have said. Leaving Poole out of the question, Mr. Rich states that this point is quite clear from the statement given by Phillips in *Gibbons Monthly Journal*. He bases his argument on this, and yet in *Meekels Weekly Stamp News*, Vol. LVIII, 15th June, 1942, he writes:

"A candid comparison of London Philatelist, P.J.G.B., etc., with Collectors Club Philatelist, American Philatelist, etc., will show that guess work and suppositions are distinctly more frequent in the British papers."

If Mr. Rich therefore adheres to what he has stated here, is it not possible that Mr. Phillips in *Gibbons Monthly Journal* may have been guessing or surmising that there were no Transvaal stamps available at the time?

Mr. Rich is perfectly correct in bringing up all available evidence in support of his argument as it is only in this way that we can ever hope to come to a correct solution of the problems under discussion, but he cannot have it both ways. When he stigmatizes British papers as given to guesswork and supposition, one is entitled to question his dependance on statements from them just because these particular statements happen to support his views.

4. I hope that someone who has a good specimen of the italic "Z" will be able to supply the *S.A. Philatelist* with a photograph for reproduction to satisfy Mr. Rich on this point.

5. Mr. Rich secured from Mr. E. Tamsen some of the stamps which, he says, are supposed to substantiate my statement that genuine postmarks were used to deface faked stamps, but as those he happened to get turned out to be examples where faked overprints had been made upon genuinely used stamps, such would naturally show the overprint or surcharge on top of the postmark. Unfortunately he places the whole lot under the same category which therefore would make my statement appear to be without foundation. Now in this Mr. Rich is wrong. The stamps which he examined were not the ones I was referring to. Altogether three varieties of these fakes are known, viz.:

- (1) Stamps with faked overprints or surcharge which have been made on genuinely used stamps.
- (2) Mint stamps which have been overprinted with faked surcharge and then defaced with the genuine date stamp as used by the Post Office.
- (3) Genuine stamps defaced with a faked date stamp (in cases where the used stamp is of greater value than the unused).

The stamps Mr. Rich saw and examined therefore came under No. 1 above.

A matter I do not like to discuss or put into print at the present is of such importance and so little known in connection with some of these fakes that I doubt even whether Mr. Rich has any knowledge about it. I will however just briefly state that a certain postmaster who had access to both stamps and defacing implements so far forgot himself as to manufacture all kinds of inverted and double overprints, using chiefly for this purpose the Vryburg date stamp as well as the numeral 555.

In this connection I have a small museum showing these fakes, which I may mention were actually sent through the post, and some of these items are still on the original piece showing the names of the persons to whom they were addressed, so we will let sleeping dogs lie, and get on with,

6. I am very glad that Mr. Rich acknowledges that there were no Vryburg postmarks showing three dots at the bottom, but this point should have been made sufficiently clear in the first instance.

7 and 8. Mr. Rich here says that his information is obtained from more than a dozen stamps, and to this I may add that mine is obtained from stamps running into three figures, and as such is the case I must again say that there were two distinct date stamps in use at the Vryburg Post Office, one with a square stop, and one with a round stop at the bottom. How it is possible for round stops to appear square and vice versa has already been explained by me.

9. I think that Mr. Rich has misunderstood me here. I stated that closed nines in the date stamps were used by the Boers in some of the towns in the Cape Colony occupied by them during the early stages of the Boer War. I have in my collection specimens of these closed nines on Transvaal stamps used in the Cape Colony in 1899, so that I must again emphasise my remarks that the usage of closed nines cannot be taken as conclusive evidence that the postmark is faked, but at the same time I do not dispute Mr. Rich's statement that closed nines are to be found in faked postmarks as well as open nines. Under war conditions any type available would naturally have been made use of.

10 and 11. I have also seen the stamping devices as used in the Cape Colony (Mr. Rich refers to Natal usage, which I will not argue about, as I have no special knowledge of that) and I must definitely state that I have never seen any of the type or date slugs in combination. These were all supplied in single units, both the letters for the month and the figures for the date and year.

These slugs were inserted into the date stamp one at a time, and they were held in position by a set screw. The fact therefore that a "DC" could possibly have been used in error by the postmaster in setting up the type for "DE" (the correct abbreviation for December) is by itself no proof of faking. I have in my postmark collection "SF" used in error for "SP" (September), "JL" for "JY" (July), "AF" for "AP" (April), and a host of similar errors in the figures of date and year.

Can Mr. Rich explain why, if as he says this type was of two or three letter combinations, the errors in setting mentioned above could possibly have happened, and in regard to the figures, why such errors as 181 for 1871, and 188 for 1884 as well as many others, all of which I have in my collection could possibly have become inverted, if the type was, as he says, in combination? It may be said that in the case of 1841 an 18 may have been inserted with an inverted 17, but how could the figure 48 appear in any combination type supplied to postmasters in 1884 be accounted for. 48 as a combination would have been completely useless, and it is hardly likely that useless and unserviceable type would have been supplied to postmasters.

12. I quite agree with Mr. Rich when he says that "It is most unusual to be able to pin genuineness or lack of it down to any

one lone characteristic." This is exactly what I have been trying to explain. You cannot definitely say a postmark is a fake because the postmaster inserted a "C" in place of a "D" in his date stamp in abbreviation for Dec., or if he, in error, places the cart before the horse, or in a case where two or more date stamps were in use at the same post office and a variety is found showing a small difference in the spacing of the letters as in the case of the Vryburg date stamp condemned by Mr. Rich, unless of course there exists positive proof that all three date stamps in use are identical in every respect.

With the many thousands of Cape postmarks at my disposal, I would hesitate to give a definite opinion on any just because I have not seen one in use previously. I cannot see therefore how Mr. Rich, with only a limited number at his disposal, can do so. At the same time I say this, that if we had a few more philatelists of Mr. Rich's calibre, a good many of our philatelic problems will not long remain unsolved; my only opposition to him is that he jumps to conclusions too quickly, and appears to convince himself on very scanty evidence.

13, 14, 15, and 16. In the matter of shades and the dates of their usage, this cannot in my opinion be taken as conclusive evidence of fake, except in such instances where we are certain of our facts, as, for instance, if we found a cover with a 1s. emerald green Cape used in 1861, then we have every right to say the cover and the postmark has been faked.

These 2½d. Cape stamps were obtainable in 1906 (or maybe 1904, I cannot remember definitely) at the St. George's Street, Cape Town, Post Office in both the light and dark shades. In 1910 both varieties of shade were used as inter-provincials, and I have one with a Johannesburg cancellation, and I believe they were also obtainable in Pietermaritzburg or Durban.

I have not the slightest doubt that the stamp referred to by Mr. Rich is a fake, but rather than say all stamps of the dark shade with this Z.A.R. overprint are fakes, let us rather, for the present, take this as a stamp requiring very careful study of the overprint, but not condemn it altogether for this reason until such time as we have sufficient and conclusive evidence at our disposal. In other words, let us take the 2½d. deep ultramarine Vryburg stamp as a guide for a possible forgery of the overprint.

17. The illustration given of the St. Quintin stamp in the *S.A. Philatelist* for June, 1940, was, as I have already stated, a very poor reproduction. It was photographed from the original stamp, possibly by an amateur photographer who failed to use the correct light filters so necessary when photographing anything on a red background, but at the same time with the original signature before you the whole of Mr. St. Quintin's initials can be traced.

In conclusion there is just one more little matter I would like to add, and that is how much is really known about the postmarks of the Cape Colony among the philatelists of the world? If I had to answer this question I would say very little indeed.

As an example, let us take the circular date stamp brought into use in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth in 1864, an illustration of which is given here:



The first type of the Cape Town date stamp to appear shows a hyphen between "CAPE" and "TOWN" and a stop between "CAPE" and "COLONY." A little later this order is reversed in that the hyphen is replaced by a stop and the stop by a hyphen (both were in use at the same time from about 1866-7).

Supposing, therefore, that a rare item is found defaced with the latter date stamp, the possibility will be that it will be declared a faked postmark in that the faker had reversed the order of the hyphen and the stop.

It may interest readers to know that in this particular type of date stamp I have traced six different varieties.

In view of the above it may be thought that each of the six date stamps were used at different post offices in Cape Town, but this is not so, the six were all used by the General Post Office; all sub-offices in Cape Town had the name of the office clearly defined, such as ST. GEORGES STREET, STAHL STREET, PLEIN STREET, and so on.

This little bit of information is given with the express object of demonstrating how dangerous it may be to give any definite opinion on such matters where sufficient evidence is wanting or where there is a lack of material.

E.A.F.

1d. to 1/-: Complete mint 8 val. . . 6/-

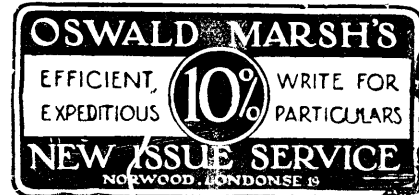
M.E.F.

1d. to 2/6: complete mint 9 val. . . 9/-

BENONI STAMP SHOP.

Box 485.

BENONI.

*(Concluded from page 48).*

Mr. A. Lichtenstein tabled the new issues of the month (colour changes of Australia, latest New Zealand Health stamps, and others).

The display of the evening was given by Mr. J. Lewis, who showed his outstanding collection of Union Georgian stamps which contain many rare plate varieties.

The March meeting had a very good attendance. A small auction sale in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund was held again. Mr. M. Liss who, with Mr. C. A. Larsen, has done sterling work in aid of the Fund, was vested full powers by the meeting to organise a special campaign amongst the public for the contribution of stamps.

Items of interest were shown by Mr. A. Lichtenstein (the new Canadian War Set and other new issues), Mr. J. B. Levy (Prisoner of War covers of the South African War), and Mr. C. A. Larsen (Union Bantam stamps overprinted for use in S.W. Africa).

A very good exhibit of Lithuanian stamps was given by Mr. T. Sacks, whose fine collection contains nearly all the stamps that country has issued. Among the later issues, stamps issued by Russian authority were prominent.

A specialised study of the blue 1d. Mafeking stamp was shown by Dr. K. Freund, on over 20 pages, from the early stage of proof and trial printings to later printings when the photographic emulsion on the negative plate became defective. There were several pronounced and constant plate varieties which are not catalogued.

One new member was enrolled.

K.F.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

## BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Referring to the article on British Somaliland in our January issue, "Returned Soldier" writes: "May I suggest that a large proportion of the first K.G. VI stamps are possibly in the hands of members of the re-occupying forces and not with Italians.

I arrived in Berbera a few days after its recapture, and naturally investigated the post office for stamps. I found the strong room attached to the building had been demolished (by what or whom I do not know), but after delving amongst the ruins I found quite a large number of sheets of stamps.

Most of them were faded and the backing paper was stuck to the gum, but I obtained some in quite good condition. All those I found were either of 1 anna or 3 rupee denominations, but as there had evidently been others there before me, I think I am safe in assuming that many may be in the hands of members of the forces, very likely non-philatelists who merely took them as souvenirs."

## S.W.A. CANCELS TO ORDER.

A writer in the *Philatelic magazine* states: "It is difficult to get good joined pairs of South Africa, but sets of the same stamps (War Effort) overprinted S.W.A. are freely on sale and lightly postmarked."

This certainly suggests cancelling to order, a practice we greatly deprecate as not in the interests of philately, and we trust that the Director of Posts will take the necessary steps to put a stop to it, if it is actually occurring.

## M.E.F.—E.A.F.

*Stamp Collecting*, quoting from an official communique emanating from the G.P.O., London, confirms the information given by us last month re the E.A.F. issue. It is also stated: "The original in M.E.F. series, overprinted in Cairo, and hitherto serving both Eritrea and Somalia, has been withdrawn from sale for postal services, but will shortly be made available to philatelists." (We trust this doesn't mean "Remainders."—Ed.)

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S. covers and rarities 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.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—To exchange M.E.F. stamps mint or used for E.A.F.

H. Courlander, Box 352, East London.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Service, promptness and satisfaction. Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

**Wanted.**—Scarcer stamps of Albania, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Rumania, Saar. Purchase or Exchange.

Loxley Chamings, 78 Alexandra Street, Berea, Johannesburg. 44-4620.

**Wanted.**—Cape Triangulars, of every description, for cash.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.



## REVIEWS

Publications of the American Airmail Society. We have received (1) "Air Stamp Records," by James C. Heartwell, obtainable from him at 341, Carroll Park West, Long Beach, California, at 50 cents a copy. This, the 3rd Edition, contains articles on the Early History of Aviation as Portrayed by Air Mail Stamps, Miniature Sheets, Birds Honoured on Air Stamps, Specialized Groups of Stamps (Zeppelin, Balloon, Glider, Dornier Do-X, Clipper, U.S. Citizens, Sports, World War II etc.), Remarks on Certain Limited Issues, Dealers Halt Exploitation, Aircraft Types on Stamps, Counterfeits, "Musts" for an Air Stamp Library and other pertinent facts, as well as specialized check lists and interesting statistics on the number of air stamps issued. It is full of interest to all aerophilatelists. (2) The "American Air Mail Catalogue" 1943 Supplement gives, as usual, a listing of practically everything that has happened during 1941 and part of 1942 in the air over U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland of interest to collectors. There are also additions and corrections of older events, including flights outside the area mentioned.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Harris Publications, Ltd., of 112 Strand, London, have issued under the above title a 1943 (3rd) Edition of their philatelic literature catalogue. The price is a modest one shilling. It contains only what they actually have in stock, but this consists of books, journals (complete sets and/or odd numbers), leading articles from journals, etc., etc. Whatever your interests in philately may be you can scarcely fail to find something dealing with them here. It is well indexed.

### KENYA OVERPRINT VARIETIES.

A writer in *Stamp Collecting* records a variety in the (English) 3d. Union overprinted 10c, there being a hyphen between the K and E of Kenya.

Major Milligan identifies this as occurring on the 2nd stamp of the 3rd row.

The Major reports an even more striking overprint variety occurring on the 1s. Union overprinted 70c. This occurs in the bottom row of the sheet on the stamp just to the right of the central marginal arrow. It consists of a new moon shaped mark (? a closing bracket mark) of approximately the same size as the type of the overprint. It is situated towards the right of the stamp, on a level horizontally with the space between 70c and Kenya and vertically just outside the line of the final A of Tanganyika. This has been seen on several specimens.

### NEW UNION HALFPENNY ROLL STAMP

It is understood that there is to be no more printing "for the duration" of full sized stamps of denominations which have bantam sized editions. For automatic machines selling ½d. and 1d. stamps the full sized varieties are still necessary, however. For this purpose rolls of 500 of an all-green ½d. appeared about 25th March. Printing in one colour is presumably a process involving less work than having the centre with the Springbok head black and the frame green.

+  
U.S.A.

A 2c "United Nations" stamp was released on 14th January, replacing the 2c Defence stamp. The central design is symbolic of victory—an upheld palm branch forming the apex of a triangular shaped procession of swords, also held upright. Along the lower edge of the stamp is the wording "Nations United For Victory."

Following this on 12th February came the 1c "Four Freedoms" stamp with its quotation from the Atlantic Charter, "Freedom of Speech and Religion, from Want and Fear."

The philatelic press announces "No more paper for albums." All album accessories are running short and collectors who had adopted the "It can't happen here" philosophy are now finding themselves suddenly up against it.

The American censors are getting busy. We have been accustomed to local censorship of American letters for a long time, but now practically every letter and paper bears a U.S. censorship mark. Even philatelic papers do not escape; some of our recent exchanges showed signs of having been opened for examination and one actually had a note about something neatly cut out. (Incidentally, talking of censors, we hear that the *South African Philatelist* is severely censored in Kenya. We haven't talked about ships; where have we put our foot in it?)

### MADAGASCAR.

*Air Mail.* It was announced by the P.M.G. on 25 February that an air mail service was available to Madagascar, the rate for letters being 1s. 3d. per ½ oz. and 7½d. for postcards.

*Army P.O.'s.* The (South African) A.P.O. U51 mentioned in our October issue was used in Madagascar at the beginning of the campaign; it was soon replaced by one of standard pattern A.P.O.—U—M. P.K./51. Covers with the number which belongs to a base office in the Union have been recorded; presumably these were sent in a special bag to the Union and received their first post-marking there. Covers with Union stamps have also been recorded.

**STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**

## ● Tercentenaries— and other Great Sets

ANTIGUA TRERCENT. £11 10 0	JUBILEE compl. £35 0 0
ASCENSION 1922 £6 0 0 1924 £4 10 0 1934 £1 10 0	MONTSERRAT CENT. £10 10 0 †NATAL S.G. 171 ver- tical pair pink 17.7. 1911 £25 0 0
BAHAMAS TRERCENT. £3 10 0	NEWF'DLAND 1913 £1 5 0
BARBADOES 1912 £5 10 0 Victory £3 5 0	†NATAL S.G. 5 full margins, finely em- bossed £25 0 0
BERMUDA 1920-21 £5 0 0	ST. HELENA 15/- £25 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT. £2 0 0	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BR. SOMALILAND 1938 £10 0 0	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a superb used with extra fine margins £60 0 0	RHODESIA S.G. 12 £10 0 0
CANADA 1897 dollar values compl. £22 10 0	SIERRA LEONE cent. (except £1) £18 10 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK used on cover £50 0 0	SUDAN-GORDON £6 10 0
CAYMANS CENT. £20 0 0	RHODESIA 166a £6 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except £1) £20 0 0	†S.W.A. †13 hor. pr. £8 0 0 †26 block £7 10 0 †27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
†GREAT BRITAIN p.a. £1 £1 10 0	†SOUTH AFRICAN AIR 1925 mint £1 5 0 used £1 12 6 cover £2 0 0
†S.G. 177a £10 10 0	

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint, E. & O.E.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. Postage extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.



## E. M. LACY

Bankers:  
Barclays.

Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(GLOBE POSTAGE STAMP COMPANY)  
117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

## Special Offers

1. AUSTRALIA War Provisionals over-  
printed, 2½d., 3½d. and 5½d. Mint,  
per set . . . . . 3/6
2. SOUTH AFRICA Huguenot Commem-  
oratives ½d., 1d. and 1½d. in pairs,  
mint, per set . . . . . 3/6
3. SOUTH AFRICA 1939, Voortrekker set,  
mint pairs, ½d.—½d., 1d.—1d., 1½d.—  
1½d. and 3d.—3d. . . . . 6/-
4. SOUTH AFRICA Government issue,  
1d. and 1½d. mint pairs . . . . . 1/6
5. SOUTH AFRICA Jipex 2 panes ½d. and  
1d., mint or used . . . . . 4/-
6. S.W.A. 1939, Voortrekker Set, complete  
set mint pairs, ½d.—½d., 1d.—1d., 1½d.—  
—1½d., and 3d.—3d. . . . . 6/-
7. S.W.A. Government issue—1d. and  
1½d. Mint pairs . . . . . 2/-

Wanted to buy—Urgent—Collections specialised  
and general, single Rare stamps, lots and  
accumulations for spot cash. Get in touch with  
me before selling—it will pay you.

## E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

### SPECIAL OFFERS FOR APRIL

#### K.G. VI. BRIT. COLONIALS.

- 10 Ascension ½d. to 2/6, mint. 9/6
- 10 Bermuda ½d. to 1/6, mint. 7/6
- 9 Caymans ½d. to 1/-, mint. . . 4/6
- 7 Cyprus ¼p. to 3p., mint. . . . 2/6
- 11 St. Helena ½d. to 2/6, mint. 10/6
- 135 Coronation, Crown Cols. cpl.  
fine used . . . . . 52/6

#### FREE FRENCH COLS.

- 5 Cameroons, mint. . . . . 1/-
- 9 Indian Settls., mint. . . . . 2/6
- 5 St. Pierre & Miquelon, mint. 1/-
- 5 Airmails, 5 cols., mint. . . . 2/-
- 39 Equatorial Africa 1c to 50frs. 63/-  
Post free, nett c.w.o.

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



# SOUTH AFRICAN METERS

By G. W. HOCKEY.

(Continued from Page 30 of March Issue)

## DESCRIPTIONS OF METER DESIGNS

Certain features are common to all meters. The stamps are all upright rectangles, and have imitation perforated borders, 11 holes horizontally by 13 holes vertically, except for two variations, 10 x 11 and 12 x 13 as recorded below. All designs are bilingual, except the first essay, and all have circular date-cases.

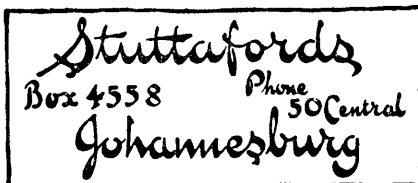
(1) Neopost (fixed value). See Fig. 1.



Fig. 1.

Essay distributed by the agents, dated early in 1926 from Johannesburg. Stamp unilingual, style of the 1d. ship pictorial, straight panel "South Africa" at top; centre, upright oval containing large figure of value 1d; laurel leaves and scrolls at sides; straight panels "Postage" and "Revenue" at bottom; space centrally between bottom panels containing no identification number. Single line frame inside perforation border, panels double lined. On clear entire, except for typed word "Specimen" in capitals.

(2) Neopost (first issued Oct. 1926). Type 1 (fixed value). See Fig. 2.



left and "Betaald" on right. These lower panels are separated by the identification number in centre. Triangular fills in corners. Key letter N; numbers 1 to 16.

(3) Neopost Type 2 (limited value: 3 and 6 values). See Fig. 3.

Like Type 1, but arched panel is flatter and finishes higher up, so that the side curved panels are nearer vertical and widely separated at bottom, where they finish with ribbon ornamentation. Centrally between the ribbon lobes is the identification number. There is now a triangular fill either side of the figure of value. Key letter N; numbers 1 to 276.

There are two minor types of this form; one is N31 with perforations 12 x 13, and the other is characterised by three small differences; there is more space between the perforation border and the frame making the stamp slightly larger; the ribbon lobes to curved panels are bigger, and the fills either side of figure of value are smaller.

(4) Midget (January 1927) (fixed value: 3 and 5 values). See Fig. 4.

No frame, full face Springbok's head in centre, surrounded by upright oval panel, containing at left "Union of South Africa," and at right "Unie van Suidafrika," lettering separated by a stop at bottom. Panel terminates at top with a crown between the ends. At sides, on left hand reading vertically up "Postage Paid," on right hand reading vertically down "Posgeld Betaald." Figures of value in shield shaped tablets duplicated in bottom corners. Identification

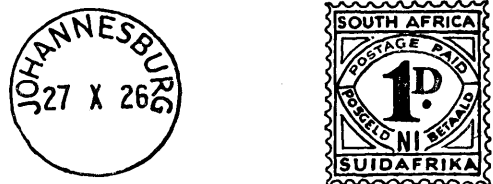


Fig. 2.

Single lined frame within perforation border; straight panels "South Africa" at top, "Suidafrika" at bottom; large figure of value in centre, above which is an arched panel containing "Postage Paid." Lower on each side is a carved panel "Posgeld" on

number at bottom centrally between value tablets. Key letter M; numbers 1 to 361.

A minor type is identical with the above except that perforation border shows 10 holes horizontally by 11 holes vertically. The

peak of the crown points between two perforation holes whereas in the 11 x 13 perforation it almost touches a hole. This type looks wider and shorter than the original. About 6 copies are known.

fication number. Triangular fills in four extreme corners. Key letter U, number 1. Date-case and stamp are wide spaced for advert. and record number as in Francotyp. Only one meter of this type has been used.



Fig. 3.

(5) Francotyp (1930) (multivalve 1/2d. to 19/11 1/2d.). See Fig. 5.

(7) Universal (Multivalve 1/2d. to 29/11 1/2). See Fig. 7.

Single line frame, straight panels "South Africa" at top, "Suidafrika" at bottom; value in centre, flanked either side by chorded curved fills, around which is arranged circularly "Postage Paid" at left and "Posgeld Betaal" at right. Triangular fills in corners. Identification number centrally below figure of value. Key letter F; numbers 1 to 27.

Identical with the multivalor, except that date-case and stamp are now close-spaced and no record number appears. Key letter, U. For numbers 2 to 7 the identification number remains in position as before, but from 8 onwards the triangular fills in bottom corners are removed and replaced by



Fig. 4.

Francotyp has a wide space between date-case and stamp for the advert., above which is found the record number of 4 figures. Size of lettering "Postage Paid" and "Posgeld Betaald" differs slightly in some of these meters.

(6) Universal (1933) (Multivalor 1/2d. to 19/11 1/2). See Fig. 6.

No frame, curved panels "South Africa" at top, "Suidafrika" at bottom. Vertically, reading up at left "Postage Paid," reading down at right "Posgeld Betaald." Figure of value in centre, below which is the identi-

the identification, key letter U in left hand corner and number in right hand corner. This form covers numbers 8 to 158.

Date-cases are all circular, but differ in certain respects. Neopost has single lined cases with a wide variety of broken inner lines. Midget is fairly regular with double lined cases, except for a couple of isolated instances of broken inner lines. Francotyp uses single lined cases but 12, 18, 22, 23 and 24 are double lined. Universal multivalor date-case is single lined, and the multivalve employs only double lined cases.

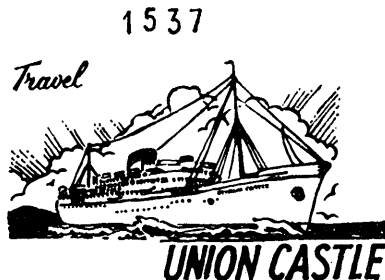


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

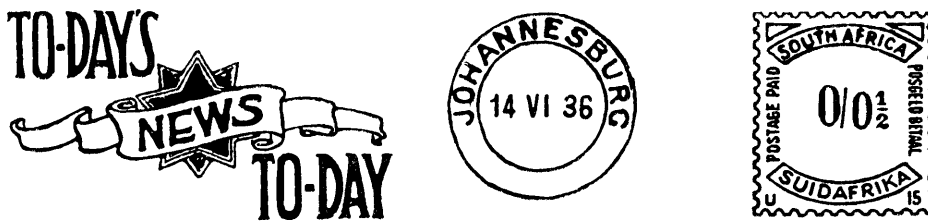


Fig. 7.

(To be continued).

## CORRESPONDENCE

Bethlehem, O.F.S.  
5/3/43.

The Editor,  
*South African Philatelist.*

### O.R.C. 1d. DOUBLE OVERPRINT.

Sir,—I was more than pleased with Mr. Basden's reply in the February issue, to my article on the V.R.I. 1d. value Handstruck Double Opt., in the December issue.

It certainly does away with the idea that the item is unique—but then of course "unique" items can so easily turn out to be forgeries or "made to order."

Mr. Basden's clear and lucid description, whilst taking away from my conceit with the one hand, has handed out with the other confirmation that establishes an item of O.V.S. philately so rare, and in my opinion of such unassailable status, that I am more than compensated. I thank him most cordially for his letter.

As a result of the original article in the December issue, a prominent collector of "Free States" has sent for examination a similar stamp (single) which I have returned with the assurance (insofar as I am qualified to assure anyone), that it is definitely in the same category as the No. 2 of the article.

Thus we now have as known copies three of the No. 2 thin V mint, two of the No. 4

thick V mint, and one of the No. 4 thick V used.

If these letters should catch the eye of some collectors I know, there should be some keen searching, and, I hope, some good results.

Incidentally, should anyone find any of these blocks from the right hand top corner of the right hand pane, showing indications of a damaged "R" and/or stop—faint printings or a very new "R" with perhaps a large stop, and should wish to dispose of the same, I would like to have the option of buying them, as I wish to assemble a series of blocks showing the progressive stages of the disintegration of the "R," the Double Overprint, and the "R" renewed.

Finally, one might say that, if these items (Nos. 2 and 4) were ever to be reflected in the S.G. Catalogue, they would fit into 190a and 228a respectively.

Yours faithfully,  
S. C. W. WAREHAM.

+

NYASALAND.

The *Stamp Magazine* reports a constant minor variety in the new 1d. value, taking the shape of a spot of colour on the King's forehead just below the line of the hair. The stamp affected is the first stamp on the first row up from the bottom of every sheet.

ST. HELENA.

The January *Gibbons* has a most interesting article, "Sixpence for St. Helena," a plea for the early issues, which no St. Helena collector should miss.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The use of lighter shades of printing has now extended to the 10s. denomination; stamps of the new light shade (design unchanged) having been put on sale on 30th November, 1942.

## BRITISH COLONIES.

The Crown Agents announce new printings "on order" for a number of colonies, including almost all values for Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

The Gambia 2d., they state, is to be changed in colour to rose-scarlet and red-brown.

In Basutoland, the ½d., 1d. and 1½d. are now available on the new white paper.

Gibbons report that all values of Seychelles are now printed in sheets of 60 on the new white paper. The 9c is from Plate 2, other values Plate 1.

*Stamp Collecting* states that the new printing of all values of Swaziland are perf. 13¼ x 13¾ (in place of the former 13¼ all round) and that there are appreciable shade differences in the ½d., 1d., 3d., and 5s.

## BAHAMAS SCANDAL.

The *Philatelic Magazine* waxes wrath, with considerable justification, over the recent Columbus overprints.

The occasion might have merited one or more low denomination commemoratives, by overprint or otherwise, but to overprint all values from a halfpenny to one pound 14 stamps with a face value of 33s. 4½d. suggests money raising with interest in Columbus of very secondary importance.

This policy is in marked contrast to all recent Colonial Office precedent, but there is another aspect of the affair which is, if anything, more reprehensible, inasmuch as it implicates Government officials. It has been frequently enjoined on colonial postmasters of late years that they must on no account bring the administration into disrepute by cancelling stamps to order. Yet this has been done flagrantly in the case of these Columbus overprints; blocks and even complete sheets with gum intact neatly cancelled have been reaching Britain and put on sale.

It is to be hoped that the Colonial Office will probe this matter and prevent the rot from spreading to other colonies.

## A NATAL LOCAL POST.

Mr. E. F. Hurt, in *The Philatelist*, tells of an old-time local post in Natal, the very existence of which is probably unknown to most South African collectors, although this is not to be wondered at, as no philatelic records of the post are known to exist. Here is Mr. Hunt's story of it:

"The Natal Witness Express. About April, 1846, a postal service was run by the newspaper the *Natal Witness*.

"Natal was proclaimed a British colony in 1845. The earliest posts were organized by the military authorities with a weekly service

between Durban and Pietermaritzburg. There was also an overland service via Grahamstown, but this was frequently disorganised by frontier disturbances.

"The Natal Witness Express provided an alternative service for the public, who in fact were not confined to the use of the military post at that time. This service to Pietermaritzburg was carried on with native runners who took two days for the journey. It was closed down when the Post Office Ordinance was passed in 1850.

There is no evidence that any form of stamp was ever issued, and I have no record of any covers which could definitely be ascribed to this service.

On page 102 of *The Buchanan Family Records*, printed by Messrs. Townsend, Taylor and Snashall of Cape Town, in 1923, there occurs the following paragraph: In February, 1846, about a month after he landed in Natal, Uncle David started the *Natal Witness* . . . To circulate the *Witness* uncle sent a runner to Durban with the weekly papers and allowed him to carry letters also.

"For the above information, some of which is taken from *South Africa Past and Present*, I am pleased to thank Mr. L. H. Rivers, of Cape Town.

## DUTCH COLONIAL COMMEMORATIVES.

The recent "happy event" in the Dutch Royal Family is to be commemorated philatellically by an issue of 4 values for each of the West Indian colonies, Curacao and Surinam, the denominations being 1½c, 2½c, 6c, and 10c in the case of the former and 2½c, 7½c, 15c, and 30c for the latter. The design will incorporate a group of the Royal Family of the Netherlands.

## ALGERIA.

A new series of stamps, with portrait of Marshal Pétain, was in preparation for Algeria at the time of the Allied invasion, but whether they reached there and have been issued remains to be seen. In any case interesting developments may be expected in the stamp line in French North Africa.

## BRASIL.

Dr. Mario de Sanctis reports the issue (300,000 only) on 10th November, 1942, of a provisional in commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the "Estado Nacional." The Rs.5\$400 Centenary of Portugal commemorative issue was surcharged in black, in four lines "Aéreo-10 Nov.-937-942—Cr.\$5.40." They would appear to have adopted a new currency in Brasil as it is explained that Cr.\$5.40 = 5 Cruzeiros, 40 centavos.

Collector wants to buy or exchange commemorative medals, war medals, decorations, tokens, schools' sports club badges.

K. Alexander, "Adaken," Queen Victoria Road, Claremont, Cape Town.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. J. Sheppard; *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

February: Exchange Superintendent S/Sgt. Slatem, P.O. Van Dyk Mine, reported that the exchange has started in a very good spirit; the sheets received are now in circulation, and the sales up to date have been satisfactory. He appealed for more sheets from the club members so as to have several packets in circulation; if this was done the system would be a success.

Exhibits of the evening were supplied by the following: Mr. Reckling, Pre-Stamped covers from Cape of Good Hope, including some of the earliest, in good condition; Mr. Suklje, a very fine collection of Geo. VI stamps in blocks of 4, never before shown in the Society, they were complete sets all in mint condition; Mr. Rigg, a few pages from his collections of Holland, Sweden, Roumania and Austria.

March: At this meeting we had a visit from the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, members of which provided the exhibits of the evening, after the ordinary business had been summarily disposed of.

Mr. L. Buchen gave two displays; the first a practically complete collection of European miniature sheets, the second a fine collection of Czechoslovakia running from the first overprints on Austria to the time of the German occupation.

Dr. Harvey Pirie showed a selection of his German East Africa-Tanganyika collection. This included the Colonial forerunners, the normal 1893-1914 issues; combination covers, various war auxiliary franks, etc., of 1914-16, stamps of the different occupying forces, Portuguese, British, Indian and Belgian, mandated territory stamps but stopping short of the (postal) union with Kenya and Uganda.

Dr. Kaplan gave what he called a "straight" collection of Malta, but this began with a number of pre-stamp covers and then went on with a fine range of British stamps used in Malta before the issue of definitive Maltese stamps. After this it was both straight and good.

+++

E.N.R.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Public Library, 8 p.m.

There was a large attendance when the Port Elizabeth Branch held their meeting on 16th February, 1943. Mr. Forbes was still away on business, so the vice-president, Mr. Nicholson, took the chair.

Mr. Hardy, a new member, was given a warm welcome, and three other prospective members were proposed.

The secretary then said he had received a letter from Mr. Campbell to the effect that he would be away longer than he had at first expected, and thought it advisable for the good of the Society to nominate a new exchange superintendent if only temporary, but as he hoped to be in Port Elizabeth for a few days in three weeks time, when it could be talked over with other members and the matter settled.

All members will be sorry to lose the valuable services of Mr. Campbell as he is always willing to help and advise anyone.

Owing to the loss of our respected member, the late Mr. McGregor, the syllabus had to be altered, and Mr. Wicks kindly stepped into the breach, and displayed some very interesting specimens. There were 16 pages of Bechuanaland, 29 pages of East Africa and Uganda, and 35 pages of Belgium Congo. All members present showed a keen interest in the display, which was neatly mounted and written up. Although there were some blank spaces, Mr. Wicks is to be congratulated on his collection, and was awarded a hearty vote of thanks, and the meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

L.E.C.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Building, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

The March meeting of the Society was very well attended, and Mr. Carleton-Jones displayed a portion of his magnificent North American collection.

Starting off with Newfoundland, he showed a remarkable series of proofs of the pence issue, and also the issued stamps in mint immaculate condition. Several pre-stamp covers showing clearly Bishop's marks were shown. In the exhibition there was so much of interest and value that it is impossible to mention all the great rarities. But of outstanding importance was the air mail exhibit. The Alcock Brown, Hawker, de Pinedo, Balbo and Dornier X covers were present in brilliant condition.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver and British Columbia were all shown. Die and plate proof were present in abundance, and large blocks of all the rarer values were shown.

The Canadian items displayed were amongst the world's best. The Jubilee issue of 1897 was shown first in proofs in blocks of four and then in mint blocks of four. In Canada, too, numerous proofs were shown, some of which were exceedingly rare and others unique. Most of the imperforate varieties of the latter issues were shown in pairs and blocks.

It would require too much space to describe this exhibition in the detail it deserves. For intrinsic value, for beauty, and for display, there has been no finer collection ever shown at this Society.

A remarkable feature, also, was the magnificent writing up and illustrations in this collection, more particularly as these were done by Mr. Carleton-Jones' philatelic secretary herself.

+++

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

March 1: Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke gave the revised rates of postage in the Union.

In the absence of Mr. Konya, Dr. Broom gave a talk on the value of stamps. He pointed out that stamp collecting was not only a very interesting and instructive hobby, but it also represented a fairly sound investment. He compared it with the collection of coins, pictures, books, etc. The value of particular stamps did not always bear a corresponding relation to their rarity or number issued as one would be apt to think.

Mr. Wright showed some nice stamps of Newfoundland, and Mr. N. L. Watson some of Canada.

March 15: Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read an extract dealing with cachets and their significance in philately.

Mr. Basden gave a very interesting talk on the printing of stamps in Pretoria. It started in 1868 when Mr. Jeppe, lately arrived from Germany, was appointed Postmaster-General. The first issue of Transvaal stamps, however, was printed in Germany by A. Otto, but the plates he used were almost immediately sent out to the Transvaal, and subsequent issues were printed from them in this country. Mr. Basden described the different kinds of paper used and the difficulty in obtaining suitable paper and gum. He pointed out that the paper was the surest guide to many different issues. Coloured fiscal paper was used in later issues.

Mr. Basden tabled a portion of his unique collection of the Transvaal to illustrate his talk.

+++

H.A.W.

### ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

At the February meeting, the progress of the work in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund was discussed. An amount of £12 12s., realised from sales of stamps donated by the public, and from an auction sale held at the meeting, was handed over to the Fund.

(Concluded on page 40).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 5.

MAY, 1943.

Whole No. 218.

## UNION NOTES

### PRINTINGS.

The following information has been received from the P.O. Publicity Department in respect of printings of stamps, etc., carried out between 6th January and 8th April, 1943. The last information was published in our March issue.

#### (a) Ordinary Stamps:

2s. 6d.—Job No. 7364. Printed in sheets x 120 but delivered in sheets x 60; 13,500 x 60 on 12.1.43. Cylinders 27 int. and 7017 ext. as before.

#### (b) Roll Stamps:

½d.—Job No. 4058. 4064 rolls x 500 delivered between 18.2.43 and 30.3.43. Cylinder No. 6911, one colour, new.

#### (c) War Postage Stamps. Reduced Size:

½d.—Job No. 2129. 182,600 sheets x 360 delivered between 14.1.43 and 18.3.43. Cylinder 40 as before.

1d.—Job No. 1615. A total of 210,458 sheets x 360 on this order. Final delivery 9.2.43. Cylinder 6922 throughout.

1½d.—Job No. 2135. A total of 195,940 sheets delivered on this order up to 26.1.43. [Only the old original cylinder No. 7019 mentioned in this communication.—Ed.]

2d.—Job No. 1613. 60,300 sheets x 240 delivered between 9.2.43 and 17.2.43 on an order for 50,000 sheets. Cylinder No. 7. [This appears to be the same as Job No. 32878 mentioned in March issue.—Ed.]

Job No. 8732. Order for 700,000 sheets x 240. 260,000 delivered subsequent to 2.3.43. Cylinder 7 as before.

#### (d) Pictorial Postcards ½d.:

Job No. 10186. Delivery of 1,270,560 postcards completed on 2.3.43. Cylinder No. 85 throughout.

#### (e) Active Service Lettercards:

A total of 8,359,440 now delivered on this

order for ten million (see August, 1942, issue). Cylinder 81 used throughout.

#### (f) Overprinted S.W.A.

1½d.—Job No. 33,204. 5,000 sheets x 240 supplied by the P.M.G., overprinted S.W.A. on a flat bed machine from new forme.

2d.—Job No. 33,670. 5,000 sheets x 240 supplied by the P.M.G., overprinted S.W.A. on a flat bed machine from new forme.

## Review

"The Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue," 7th Edition, 1943. Price 3s. 6d. (posted 3s. 8d.) in paper covers, or 6s. 6d. (posted 6s. 10d., with stiff covers and interleaved. Messrs. Orlo-Smith and Co., 244 Collins Street, Melbourne.

This is an extremely detailed priced catalogue of the Commonwealth stamps brought up to date to the end of 1942, and is indispensable to everyone attempting any degree of specialization in Commonwealth stamps.

Many major varieties are listed, but the catalogue is not unduly inflated with minor varieties, consisting mainly of electro flaws and faults.

Plate numbers and controls are given; almost the only thing missing, in fact, is a list of perforated officials. This, it is stated, is only due to considerations of space, but the publishers are prepared to offer selections of these for sale, at prices roughly twice that of normal stamps.

A final section mentions stamps used abroad during the present war, but for censorship reasons the places of usage cannot be given.

V V V V

### EXIT KUWAIT.

Kuwait has joined the ranks of the philatelicly dead countries. Prior to 1923 its postal needs were met by a sub-agency of the Indian postal administration; since then it has used Indian stamps surcharged Kuwait. It has now reverted to the earlier procedure.



# STELLALAND

By A. A. JURGENS.

The story of Stellaland has already been told, so it is not my intention of repeating its history, but there are certain aspects regarding the stamps and other matters which have come to light recently owing to my having found some of the official Stellaland-Bechuanaland Government correspondence in the Archives, Cape Town.

Unfortunately this correspondence is by no means complete, but from what has been found it is sufficient to throw new light on some of those matters which have hitherto been only in the "Surmise" state.

Some of the mysteries will still have to remain in this state until the missing links in the correspondence and documents are found, if they are still in existence.

It is known that the Stellaland Government issued both postage and revenue stamps, and that these stamps were printed by Messrs. van der Sandt de Villiers and Co., of Cape Town, and that they were issued to the public in Vryburg in February, 1884.

The actual cost of engraving and printing these stamps, i.e., postage and revenue, amounted in all to £37 10s., but I have not been able to trace what quantities were delivered by the printers to the Stellaland Government as there appears to be no correspondence preserved dealing with this.

The Stellaland Government established a Post Office at Vryburg and appointed a certain Mr. Eaton as Postmaster.

There is no evidence whatever among the documents examined by me to show that the Republic ever entered into postal arrangements with the Cape Colony, so that in this respect their postage stamps must have been for local use only.

As the Republic of Stellaland proclaimed itself independent of any outside interference it may be assumed that, although its very existence was brought about by indirect assistance from the South African Republic, they, like the New Republic, had no postal connection with one another, such as a system by which the postage stamps of the one country could be used to frank letters to its destination in the other. The stamps of Stellaland could only carry a letter to the Transvaal border from where it had to be stamped with South African Republic stamps to carry it to its destination.

Although I have never seen Stellaland and Cape stamps on a cover, used in combination, I think that the procedure in regard to a letter sent from Vryburg to an address in the Cape Colony would have required the stamps of both countries on the letter similar to those which are known of the New Republic, where in order to have a letter delivered

to an address in the Transvaal the stamps of the former were required in addition to those of the latter.

A large percentage of the inhabitants of Stellaland would, at that period, certainly not have been of the kind to indulge in letter writing and as a consequence postal facilities would hardly have been thought of.

One point in regard to the stamps of Stellaland which has now definitely been cleared up is the fact that never at any time during the short existence of this Republic were any of its stamps defaced, either on letters or on documents by any other means than that of pen and ink, in manuscript. Instructions on this matter to the postmaster "to cancel all stamps on letters with pen and ink" makes this point sufficiently clear.

Stamps of Stellaland in complete sets, including the mysterious overprinted fourpenny "Twee," are known defaced with a circular date stamp with the word "VRYBURG" at the top and a round stop at the bottom and in the centre the day, month and year.

As this type of date stamp was only brought into use long after the stamps of Stellaland had been withdrawn from use and after the remainders had been sold, all such cancellations have been fraudulently obtained or by the help of an obliging postal official and as such they are of no philatelic value except as curiosities.

The introduction of both postage as well as revenue stamps in a country where the art of letter writing was seldom indulged in must have been a happy thought of some educated person in the community, at least in so far as postage stamps were concerned and from the correspondence available it would appear that the greater part of the postmaster's duties was to attend to the applications for Stellaland stamps from all over the world. The sale of these together with a form of taxation by means of revenue stamps on various forms of documents appears to have been one of the main sources of revenue of the Republic.

At this period revenue stamps were much in vogue with collectors, especially on the Continent, and as the denominations of the nine stamps amounted in all to £7 2s. 6d. this alone must have helped considerably to swell the coffers of the Treasury.

In September, 1885, the British occupied Vryburg and the military authorities took over control of the post office, but when the administration of the country was taken over by the Civil authorities in November Postmaster Eaton was engaged to carry on as Postmaster for the months of November and December, 1885, after which his employment was terminated.

## THE MYSTERIOUS FOURPENCE SURCHARGED "TWEET."

I regret that owing to the paucity of correspondence or documents in connection with the issue of this stamp the mystery which surrounds it cannot as yet be completely

cleared up, but additional light is thrown upon the subject.

How very scarce this stamp was during the time it was supposed to have been in use can be gauged from extracts given here of some of the letters on the subject.

In 1886, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. remitted money for this stamp, as also did Stanley Gibbons and Co. From as far away as Moscow a certain dealer by the name of John Siewert applied for some as well as many others but none seem to have received any.

The only Stellaland stamps which were forwarded to applicants appear to have been the 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., and there is nothing to show why this stamp which was supposed to have been issued was withheld from circulation.

It would seem from the numerous applications made for this "TWEE" overprinted stamp that such stamps had been made and seen by somebody. Even Postmaster Eaton, however, did not appear to have been very familiar with them, judging from the following letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., dated 15th February, 1887, and addressed to Mr. P. J. Truter, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Vryburg, unless the mention of the words "TWEE PENCE" was an error.

"Some time ago Mr. Eaton, the former Postmaster of Vryburg, informed us that the 4d. Stellaland stamps were being employed as 2d. ones, having received a surcharge of "TWEE PENCE" but we never succeeded in getting any of these surcharged stamps, nor did we ever hear any more about them. Can you give us any information about them, and if possible procure us one or two specimens, either unused or obliterated."

Unfortunately there is no copy of Mr. Truter's reply to this letter, but the fact that he must have replied is proved by a further letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., dated 16th November, 1887, in which they say,

"We are obliged for your promise to try and procure us a specimen of the 4d. Stellaland stamp surcharged 'TWEE'."

There is nothing to show whether Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. received even this one promised specimen, and it would seem that no applicants succeeded in getting any at the time this stamp was supposed to be in use.

I think that it can be safely assumed that the knowledge about the overprinting of this stamp was supplied by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. when they received the news from Postmaster Eaton they may have published the facts in some philatelic journal hence the application for them from all quarters.

The question now is was this stamp ever issued for postal purposes? My suggestion is that when the postal rate on letters was reduced from 3d. to 2d. the half-ounce by the two sister Republics (The Transvaal and O.F.S.) the Stellaland Government followed

suit and that it was for this reason, in order to avoid the necessity of sending to Cape Town for the manufacture of a two pence stamp the "TWEE" handstamp was introduced to serve the purpose but that before this could be brought into effect the British arrived and occupied Vryburg.

Another point is, why should the Fourpence stamp have been selected as the one to receive the surcharge? If the postage was going to be 2d. the  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. instead of 3d. then the 3d. stamp would not have been of much use whilst on the other hand 4d. stamps would have been required to prepay postage on letters above the half-ounce weight.

The 4d. stamp could not have been selected because there were more of these than the 3d., for when the remainders were sold it was revealed that the 3d. and 4d. were almost equal in quantity.

(To be continued.)

+ + +

O.V.S. "4" ON 6d. OF 1877.

The P.J.G.B. of October-December, 1942, has an interesting little article by H. R. Holmes on this stamp. Introduced to meet a reduced postal rate, the overprinting is supposed to have been done by Messrs. C. Brockenhagen and Co., of Bloemfontein, proprietors of *The Express* and Government Printers. They apparently had not sufficient 4's of one fount for the setting, hence the four different types. The size of the setting and the arrangement of the four types is unknown as connected pieces of this provisional are of great rarity.

Mr. Holmes gives a record of the blocks, strips and pairs he has seen, the largest being one mint block of 6. They are not sufficient for any reconstruction to be attempted, but the record is of interest in itself and it may help to bring other pieces to light.

+ + +

#### USED COMMON STAMPS FOR WAR FUNDS.

The O.F.S. and Basutoland Philatelic Society have issued an appeal for stamps for their P.O.W. and other war funds. Any kind of stamps, used or unused, may be sent, but non-philatelists can help by sending the ordinary low denomination stamps off their everyday mail; in bulk these can be turned into money.

Get business houses to collect these; they need only send torn or cut off pieces of envelopes. The Society's members will do the rest—there are no overhead expenses.

We are aware that many of our members and constituent societies are already doing this sort of thing, but we gladly commend the Bloemfontein scheme to everyone who has not already made any such arrangement. The society's receiving depot is at the A.B.C. Shoe Store, cor. Maitland and Upper Church Streets, Bloemfontein.

## WHICH MAFEKING STAMPS ARE "CANCELLED TO ORDER" ?

By Dr. K. FREUND.

*Continued from page 32 of March issue*

(6) Anyhow, if the Mafeking postmaster was really so obliging to cancel covers "to order," he certainly would have, with the greatest pleasure, knocked a second cancellation on the back, to make the cover "perfect," if that would have been his usual practice with any letters sent locally. There would have been nothing easier and simpler, seeing that he was the one and only official to attend to "local" mail as well as to requests for cancellations-to-order.

And now, let us see which, then, are Mafeking items actually cancelled "to order":

(1) In quite a few instances, Mafeking inhabitants affixed stamps, often a complete set, on sheets. Any odd sheet was used, as, for instance, ruled pages of writing pads or the backs of unused forms. The postmaster obligingly cancelled each stamp on such a sheet. Sometimes the sheets were inscribed with "souvenir" inscriptions and signed by some more or less important personality.

Although the cancellations in such cases are definitely "to order," they should not be condemned as philatelically inferior. The idea was not to pretend "postal use," but the cancellation was applied by the postmaster as the best and most practical means of giving a guarantee for the genuineness of the stamps as he once explained to me in a letter. With the cancellation he "stamped" them as genuine.

(2) Many Mafeking stamps "on piece" derive from such sheets which had been cut into little square pieces. But this fact should not bother us too much. Here we have some genuine copies of the scarce Mafeking stamps, with impressions of the genuine cancellation stamp, and that is indeed all we should be concerned about in such cases.

(3) Some Mafeking covers with a great array of stamps exceeding in value the postage, may appear suspicious of having been cancelled to order. But one must always consider that a quantity of stamps was required for postage when letters contained heavy documents, as they were sent very often from the forts to "Dixon's Hotel," Headquarters. (The postage for delivery from this to the forts was 3d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; within the town 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.). Besides that, stocks of stamps were always very limited so that postage had often to be made up with various low values.

As the only covers "made-to-order" can be regarded those with a local address and cancelled on the "day of relief" (17th May, 1900): Although the conditions which had led to sending local letters were then not existent any more, many inhabitants "made up" some covers, anxious to use up the last stamps in their possession and also to get nice souvenirs of this day of general rejoicing.

+++

### NATAL.

The December number of the *London Philatelist* contains three short articles by Mr. E. W. Mann on Natal stamps.

The first deals with the Telegraph stamps He gives the date of issue of the 6d. mauve overprinted provisional as being 1888. In Mr. Basden's article on these stamps in our December issue the date was stated to be unknown.

Amongst the revenue stamps overprinted in 1902 he mentions a 1d. value but gives no details about it. He gives five varieties of type for the threepence on 4d. overprint as against 4 stated by Mr. Basden.

The second article is termed Addenda (1942) to "The Victorian Stamps of Natal." (His recently published book.) It consists mainly of extracts from a paper read some years ago by Mr. Percy Williams dealing with early postal arrangements in Natal.

His third article is concerned with revenue stamps. Passing over the embossed revenue stamps 1d. to £100 he gives a reference list of adhesive revenue stamps printed by Messrs. de la Rue and Co. from 1869 to 1910.

+++

### MADAGASCAR.

*Stamp Collecting* announces that Free French stamps for Madagascar made their appearance on 1st March. Printed by photogravure at the atelier of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the set consists of 14 denominations, the main feature of the common design being the indigenous "Travellers' Tree," so-called because its fan-like leaves always store water between their stalks and the tree trunk, whilst the fact that the branches always extend from north to south makes the tree a useful compass bearing.

+++

### N. NIGERIA.

We are informed that the 4d., 1s. and 2s. 6d. stamps have been withdrawn from sale.



"Covers the World"



## ● Tercentenaries— and other Grand Sets

ANTIGUA TERCENT. £15 0 0	NEWF'DLAND 1913 £1 5 0
ASCENSION 1922 £6 0 0 1924 £5 0 0 1934 £2 0 0	†NATAL S.G. 5. Full margins, finely em- bossed £25 0 0
BAHAMAS TERCENT. £4 0 0	ST. HELENA 15/- £25 0 0
BARBADOES Victory £3 10 0	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BECHUANALAND S.G. 53. broken P £7 0 0	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
Regent No. 89 10 0	RHODESIA S.G. 12 £10 0 0
BERMUDA 1920-21 £5 10 0	SIERRA LEONE cent. (except £1) £18 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT. £2 0 0	SUDAN-GORDON £6 10 0
BR. SOMALILAND 1938 £10 0 0	RHODESIA 166a £6 0 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a superb used with extra fine margins £60 0 0	S.W.A. †13 hor. pr. £8 0 0 †26 block £7 10 0 †27 vert. pr. £17 10 0 †13 . . . . . †26 . . . . . †27 . . . . .
CANADA 1897 dollar values compl. £22 10 0	2 "Afrika" over "South West" block £40 0 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK used on cover £50 0 0	†SOUTH AFRICA 1925 mint £1 5 0 used £1 12 6 cover £2 0 0
CAYMANS CENT. £20 0 0	26.10.18 p.c. "Make Your Sixpence Fly" Blue Wing on Red Cross £4 10 0 Black £6 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except £1) £20 0 0	1925 Air mint £1 5 0 used £1 12 6 cover £2 0 0
†GREAT BRITAIN p.a. £1 £1 10 0 †S.G. 177a £10 10 0	†S.G.107 Block £15 0 0
JUBILEE compl. £35 0 0	
MONTserrat CENT. £12 10 0	
†NATAL S.G. 171 ver- tical pair pmk 17 July. 1911 £25 0 0	

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

## E. M. LACY

Bankers: Barclays. Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(Globe Postage Stamp Company)

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

## Special Offers

1. M.E.F. New Colours, 1d. to 2s. 6d., 9 different. Mint . . . . . 7/6
2. S.W.A. Large war issue. Mint pairs, complete set, 16 different . . . . . 8/6
3. CEYLON, K.G.VI 2c. to 5 Rupees, complete mint, 13 different including new 5c. . . . . 19/-
4. NYASALAND (Leopard) K.G.VI ½d. to 1s., includes old and new colours, complete . . . . . 6/6
5. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1d. K.G.V. controls 3, 4, 6 and 7. Mint. Catalogued 33/-. Price . . . . . 7/6
6. S.W.A. new issue Bantam "War Effort." blocks of 4, 1½d., 2d., 1/- 6/3
7. ZANZIBAR current set complete to 10s. Price . . . . . 35/0

Wanted to buy—Urgent—Collections specialised and general, single Rare stamps, lots and accumulations for spot cash. Get in touch with me before selling—it will pay you.

## E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

## Used in Egypt

I have now available, for inspection, selections of Union, British, etc., stamps, used "Up North" with a wide variety of Field and Army Post cancellations—on pieces and on entries. Also some "compound frankings" with Indian, New Zealand, etc., stamps.

*On request, against references.*

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



## CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,  
S.A. *Philatelist*.

"S.W.A. CANCELS TO ORDER."

Sir,—Your choice of heading to a paragraph on page 41 of the April issue is most unfortunate, for it makes a definite statement without any attempt having been made to ascertain whether it reflects the facts. On all acknowledgments of orders for stamps sent to Windhoek the following words appear, "No stamps will be exchanged, nor will stamps be specially cancelled. The writer in the "P.M." is correct as far as he went. It is quite possible to get the S.W.A. War Effort stamps, or any other current stamps, lightly cancelled, but surely this does not mean that they *must* have been cancelled to order in the generally accepted meaning of that phrase.

Cancelling to order in the past meant post-marking of sheets of stamps and selling them at less than face value. There is no place in the British Empire where this is done to-day, but there is nothing to prevent anyone stamping envelopes with as many stamps as they will hold and posting them in the ordinary way as registered letters and after delivery the addressee soaks the stamps off the covers.

It is quite impossible to get much in the way of used pairs of S.W.A. War Efforts from business correspondence and, to satisfy the demand for used sets, it is absolutely essential to meet the demand by passing through the post in the ordinary way large sized registered letters stamped with blocks of stamps. This much being necessary would one have the postal officials make the stamps look hideous by cancelling every stamp separately? Is it not more sensible to cancel the stamps with as few postmarks as are necessary in order that one may still see the designs?

It must be remembered that before getting stamps specially used in the above way one has first to buy the mint stamps at full face value.

Most collectors know that the above is the only possible way of getting used sets of any British possession where the usage of stamps is very small. For instance, whoever heard of sets of used Ascension, Solomons, Gambia and similar places being obtained off ordinary business correspondence? The same position exists in regard to blocks and horizontal pairs of the higher values of S.W. Africa. There are a few wise collectors who have business connections there who arrange for postage on business correspondence passing through their hands to be prepaid with blocks and horizontal pairs, but as this is only done for the benefit of their own collections, the great body of collectors of used can only be catered for by getting the stamps specially used on registered envelopes that pass through the post in the ordinary way.

Incidentally, why is it that so many collectors who expect to get fine used blocks and pairs of South Africa and S.W. Africa stamps from ordinary business correspondence prepay their own registered letters and parcels to other collectors in anything but philatelic manner? Most of them seem to just hand their mail in over the post office counter and leave it to the postal clerk to stick on whatever he likes, often damaged stamps. One would think that the philatelist who himself would like to get fine pairs and blocks off the registered letters and parcels reaching him would see that his correspondents get the same from his letters and parcels, but I doubt if more than 2 per cent. of collectors in South Africa think of using nice blocks of lower values rather than singles of higher values for postage. Reduced size War Efforts require to be collected in blocks of various sizes, and it is expecting too much to expect to get the right shaped blocks and in fine condition off business mail. Consequently, fine used blocks in the correct sizes appear to be only obtainable by passing specially stamped registered letters through the post and then one has to take them to a post office which has a clean date-stamp and a friendly clerk. Collectors would be helping their fellow-philatelists if when they have to pay, say, 1s. 6d. or a little more postage on a registered package they would themselves affix an upright block of six small 3d. wars and not a single 1s. and a single 6d. A little thought will show that suitable sized blocks of other values could be used to meet various postage rates.

A final point—when articles are sent at parcel rate (ordinary or insured) ask the postal clerk to cancel the stamps with the date stamp and not with the violet rubber blobber.

Yours faithfully,

J. ROBERTSON.

P.S.—Your comments on the sale in London of the first issue M.E.F. stamps are a little off the mark. As British dealers were not allowed to write to Eritrea for the stamps the stock that remained on hand when the second set was issued was sent to London to be sold to the stamp trade at face value in the same way as supplies of the second issue may be bought at face value from the G.P.O. London—a sensible arrangement under present conditions.

+ + +

### DEATH OF MR. R. B. YARDLEY.

We regret to see the death reported in the British philatelic press of Mr. R. B. Yardley at the age of 84.

He was a prolific writer on and thorough investigator of the stamps of many countries, including such a variety as all Australasian countries, Cashmere, Turkey and Portugal, but to South African writers he will best be remembered by his work in the Royal Society's "Africa," particularly on the stamps of Transvaal.

## BELGIAN CONGO.

Dr. G. Lefebvre sends the information that the 1942 Waterloo set has had two more values added to it, the denominations being 50 fr. and 100 fr. Both are bilingual (like the 5c. of the series) with the inscription "Belzisch Congo Belge" above the central oval. Medallions in black. Issued 1st January, 1943.

The 50 fr. is blue with a negress head in the medallion (as in the 75c. and other stamps of the series).

The 100 fr. is red with an askari carrying arms in the medallion, but here is the interesting point: the rifle is on the right shoulder, Belgian fashion, thus correcting the mistake made in the earlier members of the series where the native soldier is shown with the rifle on the left shoulder.

These two values have not been introduced for the Ruanda-Urundi series, but our correspondent thinks it likely that they may yet be made—perhaps by overprint.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal, Griqualand West. O.F.S. covers and varieties 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.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—Scarcer stamps of Albania, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Danzig, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Rumania, Saar. Purchase or Exchange.

Loxley Chamings, 78 Alexandra Street, Berea, Johannesburg. 44-4620.

**Wanted.**—To exchange M.E.F. stamps mint or used for E.A.F.

H. Courlander, Box 352, East London.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**For Service,** promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash. rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

Collector wants to buy or exchange commemorative medals, war medals, decorations, tokens, schools' sports club badges.

K. Alexander, "Adaken," Queen Victoria Road, Claremont, Cape Town.

**Wanted.**—Cape Triangulars, of every description, for cash.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

**Wanted.**—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values. R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

**Wanted.**—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used.

S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

**Wanted.**—S. African "Locals;" Matabeleland Telegraph; Tati Concession; Beira and Mashonaland Railway, and Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., Newspaper stamps; Union Cigarette Tax (Durban and Fordsburg, 1922); "Postmaster of Durban" (1895), etc.

Noel Roberts, Booysens, Johannesburg.

# SOUTH AFRICAN METERS

By G. W. HOCKEY.

*(Continued from page 46 of the April issue).*

## OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST.

Neopost has a variety of figures of value, sometimes found used in the same meter. Two types of ½d. and three types of 1d. have been noted in one meter. Neopost Type 1 and Type 2 may have been used together in the same meter, but I have not been able to confirm this. N17 had no town name in the date-case in 1928, and N128 had a solid red ring instead of the place name. This was in use for four years, 1934 to 1938, before the ring was removed and Cape Town substituted.

At some time the agents must have been informed of the change in spelling from "Betaald" to "Betaal," so they removed the "d" from meters already cut. In the fixed values the two forms are found on different value stamps, and may be seen on the same cover when those values are used together. The error "Betaai" is probably due to this cut, where part of the "L" was lopped off with the "d." So the "Betaal" spelling change is relatively unimportant. Midget is fairly regular with "Betaald" up to No. 206 and beyond that it has "Betaal"; but that does not mean that all previous numbers have the "d" and all later one are without.

Universal has "Betaald" for the first five numbers, then the "d" was removed. This was continued to No. 101 after which the "Posgeld Betaal" again fills the space, rectifying the uncentred look of the lettering with missing "d."

Francotyp has two glaring errors in spelling: F16 comes out with the variation "Betaalt," and F17 with "South Afrika" is truly furiously bilingual. The name Cape Town has a variety of lay-outs; it can be found as one word, as two words and also in hyphenated form.

Midget is the only meter that calls us "Union of South Africa." All the others use the modern "South Africa."

Most meters use Roman figures for the month. This is the case here with the exception of Francotyp, which has the month in Arabic figures. Figures are by no means standard. Midget and Universal use both flat and round topped 3's, and thick and thin varieties occur. Later numbers of Midget show a consistent change to a horizontal line in the ½d. in place of the former slanting one.

A difference between the multivalued, Francotyp and Universal is the use of Zeros by the latter, where the former uses the short

dash. I have seen a meter pass through the post with the value 0/0 shown.

One meter "Ma" puzzled me for a long time, until I noticed it was confined to the ½d. value; I was then able to connect it with M3 which had the same advert. The "a" was a malformed "3."

Specimen meters, generally fine copies, may be found. They may or may not be inscribed "Specimen" by hand or have a rubber stamp impressed on them, usually in violet.

## LISTING OF METERS.

My interest in meters soon set up an urge to list them and in 1935 I produced my first effort. Its findings can be recognised in the list produced in the "Philatelic Magazine" of October 27, 1939. This was superseded by a new list in 1939 necessitated by the rapid growth of the meter plant.

In 1941 I discovered that the Government in its Department of Finance had made things easy for me, the only trouble being that the Government lists took into account only licence numbers, whereas philatelists were interested in the identification numbers of the various machines. These numbers appear in the meter stamp and are the real source of interest in the getting together of a representative collection. Several months of spare time work on the Government lists put this to rights, and my list of 1943 is now almost a specialist's paradise.

One inconvenient feature is that the Government lists begin only in July, 1931, so that the period 1926-1931 will be a collector's nightmare, finding out by careful interchange of information how matters stand. Specialists will have to get together to place correctly the first five years' record of South African meters.

Notice No. 733 published in the Government Gazette No. 1701 dated 4th May, 1928, authorised the use of Postage Franking machines for the stamping of receipts, a use the results of which I have already stated, are very hard to find.

In the notice No. 187 of 25th January, 1929, there appeared the first list of licence holders. These licences expired at the end of that year, 31-12-29, and early each year following, a freshly numbered list was published of licences issued for the year.

The same licences appeared each year and one had to search the lists to find omissions to name the cancellations. Then also one

would find the same number authorised for two different firms in the same year. Somewhat confusing! This method must also have made more work than necessary in the re-issue of licences each year.

In 1931 a new method was adopted and in July there appeared the beginning of a serially numbered list of authorisations. This was continued the following year together with a list of cancellations. Since then, each year has seen the list extended and fresh cancellations added, so that it is a simple matter to lay out the periods each meter was in use. Earlier on I stressed the importance of these periods of usage. The number of licences grows yearly, the last number reached by the 1942 list being 1,079. Now a licence once issued continues until cancelled. Look for these lists in the Government Gazette about the end of January each year, although the 1937 list came out as late as June.

The Government lists are unfortunately not devoid of mistakes. A number of these I have been able to eliminate by reason of the evidence in my collection, but there may be other vulnerable spots in the present list. There are a few unrecorded numbers concerning which I have not been able to get any information and I would be only too pleased to help myself by helping others who have designs on this field of philately.

The mistakes made in the Government lists may be just simple carelessness. Here is the crop: M74 should read M24; for M69 read M59; U66 should be U26; cancelled licence 145 happens to follow cancelled licence 144 and it should be 168; U94 is set down instead of N94; M111 is really N111; 268 appears for 286; 84 for 83; Cape Town is erroneously substituted for Johannesburg; two licence numbers are missing and one meter has been twice cancelled. The past three years have yielded no minor errors, however, and I hope this good record will continue.

## SOUTH AFRICAN METER LIST

(Brought up to date for 1943).

Concerning the dates given in this list, there are two points unconnected with the ordinary date error that would come to the notice of any discerning collector. Firstly, the use of meters prior to the date of authorisation; this is generally only a matter of days, but can be

found to be as much as nine months.

Secondly, the late cancellations; where it would appear that a meter was in use from the places at the same time. That is not the case, but adjustments have been noted to be as much as three years late.

### N E O P O S T

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
N1 (1d., 1d.)	?	Johannesburg	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	?	?	27. 10. 26
N1 (1d., 1d.)	?	Cape Town	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	?	?	3. 12. 26
N1 (2d.)	?	Johannesburg	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	?	?	20. 3. 33
N1 (2d.)	?	Cape Town	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	?	?	11. 4. 32
N1 (1d.)	333	Pretoria	Stegmann, Oosthuizen & Jackson	1. 9. 33	20. 3. 39	—
N1 (2d.)	334	Pretoria	Stegmann, Oosthuizen & Jackson	1. 9. 33	22. 3. 39	—
N2	?	Johannesburg	J. W. Jagger & Co.	?	?	22. 11. 26
N3	499	Pietermaritzburg	City Treasurer	26. 7. 35	?	—
N3	?	Cape Town	J. W. Jagger & Co.	?	?	28. 2. 27
N3	661	Cape Town	J. W. Jagger & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	14. 5. 37	—	31. 8. 37
N4	?	—	No Record	—	—	—
N5	?	Johannesburg	Lennon, Ltd.	?	?	11. 7. 28
N6	?	Johannesburg	Hortors Limited	?	?	16. 2. 27
N7	?	—	No Record	—	—	—
N8	?	Cape Town	Cape Times, Ltd.	?	?	28. 6. 27
N9	401	Cape Town	Cape Times, Ltd.	7. 5. 34	—	—
N9	?	Cape Town	Cape Times, Ltd.	?	?	5. 11. 28
N9	402	Cape Town	Cape Times, Ltd.	7. 5. 34	—	—
N10	?	—	No Record	—	—	—
N11	?	Johannesburg	Herby Taylor & Ellis, Ltd.	?	?	8. 6. 28
N12	?	Cape Town	B. Lawrence & Co., Ltd.	?	?	15. 3. 32
N12	?	Cape Town	Woolworths (Pty.), Ltd.	?	?	5. 3. 35
N13	?	Cape Town	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	?	?	8. 2. 32
N13	662	Cape Town	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	14. 5. 37	—	—
N14	?	Johannesburg	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	?	?	22. 2. 28
N15	?	Cape Town	London & Lancashire Insurance Co.	?	?	17. 4. 28
N16	?	Cape Town	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	?	?	10. 10. 28
N17	?	Johannesburg	Herbert Evans & Co.	?	?	28. 9. 28
N17	663	Johannesburg	Herbert Evans & Co.	14. 5. 37	—	—
N18	?	Johannesburg	Katz & Lourie, Ltd.	?	?	25. 9. 28
N18	388	Johannesburg	J. H. Isaacs & Co.	5. 4. 34	—	—
N19	?	—	No Record	—	—	—
N19	607	Johannesburg	Howie Transvaal (Pty.), Ltd.	19. 11. 36	—	—
N20	67	Johannesburg	L. K. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	?	11. 9. 31	21. 9. 28

(To be continued).



## BRITISH COLONIALS.

The *Stamp Magazine* reports the sudden withdrawal, without notice, of the current 12c and 25c of Seychelles and of the 3p and 2½p of Cyprus.

*Stamp Collecting* gives the following information about Swaziland issue of K.G. VI stamps:

1938 original issue	Late re-issue to Colony only	to January, 1943.
½d. green	Slightly deeper green. White paper and gum.	Still deeper green
1d. carmine	Rose-carmine. Old paper and gum.	Deep carmine
1½d. light blue	Milky blue. White paper and gum. Perf. 14 x 14½ line.	Light blue
2d. brown	Brown. Old paper and gum.	Very slightly deeper brown
3d. blue	Deep blue (almost steel blue). White paper and gum.	Violet blue
4d. orange	Orange. Old paper and gum.	Slightly deeper orange
6d. bright purple	Bright purple. Old paper and gum.	Slightly brighter purple (almost magenta)
1s. olive	Brown olive. White paper and gum.	Deep olive
All perf. 13½	All perf. 13½ except the 1½d.	All perf. 13½ x 13¾

The Robertson Stamp Co. informs us that none of the 1943 printings here reported are yet on sale in Swaziland.

Mr. W. Tunstall reports the 5c of Kenya now appearing from Frame plate 5, Centre plate 1A.

*Stamp Collecting* notes the following varieties in the Kenya overprints: (a) 5c on 1d. Full stop after Tanganyika on stamp in extreme top right hand corner; (b) a foreshortened "c" in the 20c on 6d. Same stamp as (a).

+ + +

## STAMP EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN.

The regulation forbidding all export of stamps to countries in the sterling bloc has been modified to a slight extent on representations made by the B.P.A.

Export of mint current stamps of the Brit-

ish Empire will be permitted, but this is the limit of the relaxation of the embargo.

A still later modification allows export of stamps (presumably of any kind) to sterling areas, provided that any individual stamp is not valued at more than £5. So, if the Board of Trade (or the B.P.A.) has quite made up its mind, the stamp trade can carry on much as before.

## THE LAST POST.

So it's goodbye to Great Britain and it's Farewell Falkland Isle

No more greetings from Jamaica or Samoa's sunny smile

And Gibraltar on your rock heights I bid you "Au Revoir"—

I don't need your perforations any more!!

Time to leave you friend Newfoundland, may you thrive and grow apace.

And to you brave little Malta, blessings on your sturdy race.

As for you, sweet-sounding Seychelles, though your pictures I adore—

I don't need your colour changes any more!!

Keep the old Flag flying, India, Burma and Ceylon

And to you old friends Canadian, may I mention "Carry On."

And Bahamas, though I loved you in those peaceful days of yore—

I don't need your blinking Landfalls any more!!

So it's back to Table Mountain, Springboks, gnus and orange pots

To the quiet contemplation of our dashes and our dots.

Little ugly blotchy foundlings, though your "Roto" I deplore—

I feel I'm going to love you, more and more!!

PATRICK RIORDAN.

Namaqualand,  
20th April, 1943.

[The writer was moved to write these lines on learning from our last issue that stamps could no longer be imported. Although this is no longer the case, his stimulus to study our own stamps still holds good.—Ed.]

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

## SOCIETY NEWS

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron. 9, Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35, Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

25th February, 1943.—This meeting took the form of a Bourse, held on lines similar to that held on the 11th December, 1942. There were lively scenes when the stamps mounted on more or less uniform sheets of about 10 inches by 8 inches were laid on the table for exhibition and the disposal in the manner prevailing at "markets" of this nature. A large number of members and visitors had turned out to witness the excellent display of exhibits which comprised mostly stamps that may be classed as "moderns" selected from a variety of countries, in several instances countries which were prominently in the lime-light on account of war activities. In many instances the prices secured for the exhibits were very satisfactory and on the whole a successful and enjoyable evening was shared by everyone.

11th March, 1943.—This was an "all members" evening, and those who brought selections for display were complimented on the excellence of their exhibits.

The classes of stamps shown were drawn from a variety of countries and were shown principally for their rarity, uniqueness, topicality and general interest. It would be hard, and perhaps invidious, to single out any of the exhibits for special praise in preference over others. The following made contributions to the display:

- (1) Mr. K. Alexander—various.
- (2) Mr. W. L. Ashmead—Iceland. Some fine rarities were included among these.
- (3) Mr. R. Axer—Australian Commemoratives. He coupled his exhibit with a most interesting paper read in regard to the origin of these issues.
- (4) Dr. R. Follen—Switzerland.
- (5) Mr. S. Kaganson—George VI.
- (6) Mr. E. Klein—Nigeria, etc.
- (7) Mr. E. C. Solomon—"Freaks and Fancies," which, among other outstanding items, included issues of the recent Spanish Civil War.

Each member in turn gave a short talk on his exhibit and Mr. L. Simenhoff moved a suitable vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

25th March, 1943.—Despite "black-out" conditions, a large attendance of members and visitors came to view what was anticipated to be a very fine display of the stamps of South-West Africa taken from the collection of Mr. L. Simenhoff. Mr. Simenhoff is so well known an authority on the stamps of the Union of South Africa and South-West Africa that when an exhibition is given by him it is generally known to be one of highest order, and his exhibit then was no exception to the general rule of his displays. On this occasion the praiseworthy remarks given out by the president, Mr. K. Alexander, who on behalf of the Society thanked the exhibitor, were fully merited by the fine collection that was tabled by Mr. Simenhoff.

The collection was practically complete and contained most of the rarities of that country interspersed with varieties and errors. To describe the collection in anything like the detail it deserves would be impracticable on account of the question of space, and one must pass on merely to say that the style in which same was written up by Mr. Simenhoff in his own inimitable way added lustre to the collection, and the comprehensive survey which he gave on some of the early philatelic history of the stamps made this exhibit an exceedingly interesting one, particularly to the collectors of the stamps of that country as well as those of the Union of South Africa.

On this occasion Miss M. Groenewaldt, nominated at the previous meeting, was duly elected to membership. Further members nominated at this meeting were Messrs. E. Fincham and H. M. Hudd.

8th April, 1943.—Mr. Hesse's exhibit for the evening was entitled "Not in the Catalogue," and he certainly produced a most unusual display. The theme which he illustrated by cleverly selected stamps was the rise of Nazi-ism in Germany. The early political history of the movement and the advent of Adolf Hitler were ingeniously depicted by well-chosen pieces; and Mr. Hesse's interesting description and commentary added much to the attractiveness of a remarkable show. Several speakers, including a visitor, Lt.-Commander Snook, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, complimented Mr. Hesse very highly for an entertainment distinctly out of the ordinary.

Messrs. E. Fincham and H. H. Hudd were duly elected to membership, and the following further nominations were announced, Messrs. M. Platt and C. R. V. Solomon.

The further business for the evening partook of the usual auction sales, which proved successful in their results.

E.C.S.

+ + +

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, 9th April, the thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Society was held, there being a good attendance of members and visitors. After the usual preliminaries, the following outgoing officers were re-elected *en bloc* for the ensuing year:

*President*, Mr. C. Hampson; *vice-president*, Mr. T. A. Harper; *secretary*, Mr. S. F. Fowler; *librarian*, Mr. H. Courlander; *press representative*, Mr. N. C. Clay; *Committee*, *president*, *vice-president*, *secretary*, and Messrs. J. F. Paviour and H. Courlander.

After a short address by the president, Mr. Andrew Watson (who had been called on at very short notice, owing to the indisposition of Mr. C. H. Thornton) gave a very fine display of the stamps of Belgian Congo, Basutoland and Swaziland. An interval for refreshments followed, and then another excellent display by Mr. J. Meyer, of First Day Covers and the more recent issues of Finland, Denmark and other Scandinavian countries. Both these displays were much appreciated by those present.

During the past year regular meetings of the Society were held in spite of the black-out. A few interesting papers were read and some outstanding collections exhibited, among them being the following:

Newfoundland—Mr. G. K. Forbes, of the Port Elizabeth Society.

Union of South Africa—Mr. Hampson.

Pre-stamp Covers of the Cape of Good Hope—Mr. L. Arenson.

United States—Messrs. Thornton, Harper, Paviour, Storey, and Fowler.

France—Messrs. Harper and Thornton.

Bechuanaland—Mr. H. Courlander.

West Indies—Messrs. Paviour and Malin.

Sierra Leone—Mr. H. Courlander.

Early Imperforates—Messrs. Thornton and Harper.

Rhodesia—Messrs. B. S. Wilson and W. H. Gathercole.

Many visitors attended the various meetings, notably members of our own and Allied forces. We hope to see many more at our future meetings, which are held in the Colosseum Building on the second Friday of the month at 8 o'clock p.m.

+ + +

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7 p.m.

The fourth monthly meeting of the Society's new year was held on Wednesday, the 3rd March. Present: 38 members and visitors.

Four new members were elected, and three proposals for membership were received during the evening.

In view of the reversion to standard time on the 21st March, it was decided that future meetings commence at 7.30 p.m.

The president stated he intended spending his annual leave in the Transvaal, and hoped to attend the meetings of the Philatelic Society of Johannes-

burg on the 9th March, and the East Rand Philatelic Society on the 16th March.

The auction was a pronounced success; as a result of the imposition of a tax of 1d. per item, the lots offered were of better quality than usual, and Mr. Maskell soon succeeded in disposing of the 32 lots on the table at good prices.

In addressing the members on a proposal to form a Reference Collection as the property of the Society, Mr. Percy C. Bishop read some interesting letters from other societies in Southern Africa detailing what has been or is being done in this matter in other quarters. During the subsequent discussion it was proposed, seconded, and carried that the matter be referred to the committee of the Society for further consideration.

Mr. E. Budd, of St. Lucia Estuary, Zululand, showed his collection of Portuguese Commemoratives. Members were interested in seeing a practically complete collection of these stamps, upon which Mr. Budd has spent much time and energy. Mr. Bishop voiced the thanks of members to the exhibitor for his interesting and instructive display.

At the April meeting the Society broke new ground in the matter of displays. A competitive exhibition of members' "best or most interesting pages" was staged. There was a prize of 10s. 6d., which was divided, there being a tie, as a result of a vote by the members present, between Mr. H. H. Hurst (Natal surcharges), and Mr. A. S. Maskell (Latvia varieties). This successful experiment will be repeated.

Further headway has been made in the matter of forming the Society's own collection. Members by a large majority voted in favour of the formation of a collection of the stamps of the Union of South Africa "from the beginning" in conjunction with a general collection of British Africa starting from the present time. It was agreed that the collection be formed by using the spare funds of the Society from time to time by inviting donations from members and by any other means that may commend themselves to the committee. A Board of Trustees, consisting of senior philatelists prepared to undertake the custody of the Society's collection and its maintenance, is now in process of election.

The auction sales at recent meetings have noticeably improved in quality as a result of measures recommended by the committee. The entry tax of 1d. per lot, whether sold or unsold, has had the effect of eliminating items of trifling value; and this additional revenue, coupled with the larger receipts now accruing by way of commission, will materially help the Society to finance its own collection.

R.H.H.

+ + +

#### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Public Library, 8 p.m.

There was a large gathering of members when the Society met in the Metro Lounge, Jetty Street, on 23rd March.

Mr. Forbes still being out of town, Mr. Nicholson took the chair. Mr. Barfield informed the meeting that Toc H had notice to vacate their room in Norfolk House at short notice, but as soon as they had secured a room, it would be available to the Society again.

Mr. Butter and Mr. Mufford, two new members, were heartily welcomed, and two more were proposed.

After the minutes and correspondence were read, there was a sale of stamps supplied by Stanley Gibbons. Most of the stamps were disposed of, and everyone seemed satisfied.

Mr. Campbell had written to the secretary that he would be in Port Elizabeth, and would attend the April meeting and would make arrangements for some member to take over the exchange. It is to be hoped that we can prevail on Mr. Campbell to carry on as he is the right man for the position.

L.E.C.

+ + +

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, J. H. Harvey Pirie; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, P.O. Box 4967; *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Public Library.

One of the largest gatherings of collectors was present at our April meeting. This meeting was held at our new venue, the Johannesburg Public Library. Through the kindness of the Librarian, Mr. Kennedy,

this large and well-illuminated room was given to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, free of charge.

After the formal business of the evening a magnificent tea was served. This tea interval so impressed the members and visitors, that our genial Padre, Mr. L. Chamings, moved an eulogistic vote of thanks to the caretaker.

Although the tea was good, the stamps displayed by that infant society, the West Rand Stamp Club, were even better. The West Rand Stamp Club members were the guests of the evening, and after the business part of the meeting, Mr. J. Burrell, the West Rand chairman, took the chair. In a few well-chosen words he introduced the following five exhibits of the evening:

Firstly, Mr. J. Burrell showed a very complete collection of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, since 1935, in both mint and used condition. The high values were all represented, and the writing up was very good. Holland, since 1890, in used condition, was then shown by Mr. W. F. Owens. This was a very representative collection, also well written up. Mr. W. N. Glover then tabled an unusual collection. This comprised a Zoological number of stamps arranged per country and illustrated with maps. Each animal was described in detail and its habitat shown.

Mr. Max Burrell showed a very fine Canadian collection containing a choice variety of proofs. The main collection was mint, whilst a smaller used collection was also on view. Finally, Mr. E. J. Sharpe showed an almost complete collection of the Straits Settlements, prefaced with a collection of Indian stamps used in the Settlements.

The grade of all the collections was very high, the condition was excellent, and the writing up very good. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all those present.

A.K.

+ + +

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

*President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

At the April meeting, Mr. M. Liss reported on the campaign which his committee is organizing in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund. Following an appeal for stamp contributions, made through circulars and adverts in the daily press, parcels of stamps have poured in from many firms in the country. Expenses are kept down to a minimum as the Society has made arrangements with the Superintendent of the Bloemfontein Mental Hospital that stamps for the Fund are washed, cleaned and sorted by the inmates free of charge. Costs of circulars and advertising however, amount to be about £12, which are carried by the Society, but it is hoped that the response, and therefore the benefit for the Fund, will be greater still than before.

An appeal is made again to all collectors in the Union to send stamp gifts to the Society's secretary and thus help carrying on the good work.

The Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. Lewis, reported on exchange packets which had finished their circuit with a satisfactory percentage of sales.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. A. Lichtenstein who showed an 80-page collection of 2½d. stamps of the British Empire. The stamps were in mint condition and made an excellent show.

An exhibit of rare historical photographs relating to Mafeking stamps was shown by Dr. K. Freund. There was, for instance, a photo of the Siege Post Office in a dug-out, with the Postmaster and a cadet of the Bicycle Corps in front; another photo was the original portrait of Baden-Powell which served as main design for the B.P. stamp.

#### NEW SHIP LETTER MARK.

We may not talk about ships or shipping, but there seems to be no harm in referring to a new type of mark recently seen on letters received from ships. This is a circle containing the words POST OFFICE and, in line with it, in larger type, MARITIME MAIL.

Whether this is applied to naval ships, merchant ships, or both, we do not know.

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

**The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 6.

JUNE, 1943.

Whole No. 219.

## UNION NOTES.

*Postage Dues.* These are now beginning to appear in bantam size, the 1d. being the herald of the series. As will be seen from the



illustration, the stamps are bilingual, so that a strip of three gives all the varieties—rouletted on the right, on both sides, and on the left. The colour is red, as before.

*Revenue stamps.* Collectors of these will be interested to know that some, at all events, of these are also now in issue in miniature.

*Roulette Varieties.* Mr. F. J. H. Kotze, of Durban, reports that he has been studying the rouletting of the bantams, and finds that the first printing of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. shows usually 15 slits per stamp (sometimes, however, only 8) whereas later printings of this denomination and of all other values are consistently 8. He considers this worthy of separate listing.

[It will be remembered that the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was the first to appear and that the printer himself commented on the poor quality of the "slit perforation." We have been able to examine a sheet of the first printing and can pretty well confirm Mr. Kotze's finding. Our impression is that the sheet has been twice passed through the rouletting machine. In some instances the slits, or partial slits, are all in line, totalling up to 15; in other stamps only 8 slits show up. In others, again there are two distinct rows of slits, not exactly level with each other or one lot level with the spaces of the other, but in echelon. The total number showing up may be 15 or less.

Any further notes on roulette varieties will be welcomed, and it would be of great interest to know if anyone has identified

characters whereby stamps printed from the 2nd cylinder (No. 43, noted in our March issue) of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. can be identified.—Ed.]

*New 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Roll Stamps.* Mr. Sydow notes that these stamps, reported as being issued "about 25th March," were on sale at the Maitland P.O., Capetown, on 8th March.

+++

## KENYA.

Mr. Tunstall reports the following new plate numbers: 5c, 5 x 1B and 10c, 3 x 4A. He states also that the 5c and 50c centre plates seem to be getting badly worn and that a crop of "varieties" will probably be reported soon of these denominations.

With regard to overprint (on Union) varieties he adds another to the list of those in the 70c, viz., a double stop under C in the top left hand corner stamp. Major Milligan states that there were probably two printings of the 5c on 1d., one showing the full stop after Tanganyika in the top right corner stamp and one not showing it.

+++

## THE FIRST "S.A. PHILATELIST."

We have recently been shown a copy of No. 1, Vol. 1 of "The South African Philatelist," dated 1st November, 1895.

This was the first paper published in South Africa devoted to Philately. A typographical journal of ten pages published at the price of 6d. by Messrs. S. A. Klagsbrun and Sallo Epstein in Johannesburg. The articles are interesting, but they do not give one the impression that a very high ethical standard prevailed in all stamp quarters of the period. They deal mainly with forgeries (of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and New Republic) and with unfair action by postal officials of the South African Republic in dealings with the recently issued 1d. commemorative stamp.

According to Tamsen ("S.A. Philatelist," Vol. 6, 1928, p. 97) our predecessor ran only to six numbers, the final one, April, 1896, stating "philatelists have not yet taken advantage of this medium of supplying them with local news." The only advertisements in the paper were those of Messrs. M. Z. Booleman and Co., occupying the front and back pages.

## AN INDEX OF BRITISH ENGRAVERS AND A GUIDE TO THE STAMPS ENGRAVED BY THEM REFERENCED BY THE GIBBON'S 1940 CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATION NUMBERS

By A. HILTON SYDOW, M.R.P.S.L.

From time to time I have seen numerous collections of stamps but in very few instances have I noted any information as to the names of the engravers of the stamps. Often have I drawn attention to these omissions and often have I received replies that such information is unobtainable. Consequently in response to several requests I have compiled the following index for the purpose of assisting those collectors as far as possible in identifying and concatenating their stamps with the names of the various engravers. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to those excellent journals, namely, the "London Philatelist," "Stamp Collecting," "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," "Godden's Gazette," and the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" and certain of the writings of the late Fred Melville, for a great deal of the information which I have culled from them.

J. Barnard—Mauritius: Copper dies for the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" issues 1847, and the plates of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Paid" issue 1848.

W. R. Bock—New Zealand: Exhibition Commemoratives 42—45 1906, and profile head of King George V en epargne 60a 1916.

Herbert Bourne (1825-1907)—Hayti: Salomon type 3 1887 for Skipper & East. Niger Coast: Portrait of Queen Victoria, 10-15 1893, 18-23 1894, and 25-27 1897-98, for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. Nyassa: Small head of King Carlos of the pictorials 1901 for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

After Bourne's demise the late Fred Melville acquired a collection of Bourne's *reliques* which included engraver's working proofs in various stages from which it was noted that Bourne was engaged by several firms of printers, notably Perkins, Bacon & Co., Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., and Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. His dies were chiefly for portrait vignettes, including some of those on stamps of Queensland, Spain, Liberia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador and Uruguay. It would be interesting to know whether these *reliques* are still available in order to obtain identification of the stamps of these countries showing the portraits engraved by Bourne. Will readers in England please note.

S. Calvert—Victoria: Queen's Head type 8, Registration 9 and Too Late 10 of 1854.

John Carmichael—New South Wales: Original plate for 2d. Sydney View 3 1850 and Registration 13 of 1856.

Robert Clayton—New South Wales: Original plate for 1d. Sydney View 1 of 1850.

M. Clochet—Rhodesia: Admiral type 18 1913 for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

C. W. Coard—Tasmania: Plates for Queen Victoria types 1 and 2 1853.

A. J. Cooper—South Africa: Original undenominated copper die for the 1925 Air-mail stamps by Cape Times, Limited. Rhodesia: Certain of the frame work on the Admiral type 18 1913.

A. E. Cousins—Tonga: King's Head 1 1886. Arms 5 and King's Head 6 1892. New Zealand: Q. V. profile heads 13, 16, 19 1891, and Life Assurance stamps 191 1891. He also re-cut the D.L.R. dies 14, 15, 20, 21. Cook Islands: Types 2 and 3 1893.

- Deacon—The late Fred Melville stated that the first penny die for the British envelopes was completed by Mr. Deacon, Mr. Charles Whiting's engraver. Were the dies for the Queen's Head issues of Prince Edward Island cut by this engraver?

W. G. Fairweather—Northern Rhodesia: According to the Gibbon's Catalogue the dies of types 1 and 2 were engraved by him for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. The head dies of King George V were also used for Cayman Islands 20, 21 and 25, Grenada 30, Basutoland 1, Cyprus 25-29 and Bahamas 19 all for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

F. Grosse—Victoria: En epargne Q. V. head dies 16 1860 for the electrotyped plates made by F. W. Robinson, and 22 1862.

Thomas Ham—Victoria: Steel dies for the first Q.V. types 1 and 2 1849, and copper plates for the Queen on throne type 5 1852.

J. A. C. Harrison—Canada: King Edward VII head 35 1903 for Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd. New Zealand: Universal Postage type 40 1900 for Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. Great Britain: Certain Georgian Essays 1911.

R. A. Harrison—Australia: King George V Silver Jubilee 24 1935.

William Humphrys (1794-1865)—Great Britain: Re-engraving of Q. V. head die for 1d. red 5 1855, 2d. blue 6 1858 and 1½d. 8 1870. New Zealand: Q.V. Chalon head 1 1855. South Australia: Q.V. head 1 1355. St. Helena and Ceylon 1 1856 and 1 1857 respectively. Queensland: Q.V. head 1 1860. Chile: Columbus head 1 1853. Cape of Good Hope triangulars. New South Wales: Q.V. head 15, 17, 19 and 21. All these dies were engraved for Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Frederick Heath (1810-1873)—Great Britain: Q.V. head for 1d. black and 2d. blue of 1840, and 1d. red of 1841 for Perkins, Bacon and Petch. Q.V. head for 1½d. of 1870. New South Wales: Die for 5s. coinage stamp 24 1861 for Perkins, Bacon & Co.

A. L. Jackson—Fiji Islands: Engraving on boxwood types 2 and 3 1871 and types 10 and 11 1879, and the frames for the Q.V. issue 12 1881.

Charles Henry Jeens (1827-1879)—Ceylon and Ionian Islands: Q. V. head 3 1857 and 1 1859 respectively. Natal: Q.V. Chalon head 1 1859. Bahamas: Q.V. Chalon head 1 1859. South Australia: Q.V. profile heads 3 1859 and 4 1860. St. Lucia: Q.V. profile head 1 1860. St. Vincent: Q.V. profile head 1 1861. Antigua: Q. V. profile head 1 1862, the same head die was used for Turks Islands 1 1867. All these dies were engraved for Perkins, Bacon & Co.

H. C. Jervis—New South Wales: Original plate for 3d. Sydney View 7 1850. Re-engraving of Sydney Views 1d. 2 and 2d. 5 and 6 of Carmichael's and Clayton's plates (q.v.). Plates of the Q.V. laureated heads 8 and 9 1851 and 1853.

Alfred Jones (1819-1900)—Canada: Prince Consort 2 and Queen Victoria 3 portraits of 1851 for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. United States of America: Lincoln Portrait 50 1890.

The dies of portraits 2 and 3 were used as far as possible for the Canadian issues 5, 9 and 10.

J. F. Joubert de la Ferte (1810-1884)—Belgium: King's Head 5—9 1865. Confederate States: Jefferson Davis portrait 4 1862. Italy: King's head 5, 6 and 10 1863-65. Ceylon: Q.V. profile head with floral spray diadem 2 1857. Jamaica: Q.V. profile head with wreath of bay diadem 1—6 1860 and 8—10 1870-75. Western Australia: Swan type 8 1872.

*Key-plate Q.V. profile head with ball-thistle-ball-shamrock diadem:* Antigua 3 Cyprus 7 Montserrat 3 Natal 26 Nevis 5 St. Lucia 5 Turks Islands 31 Virgin Islands 6. British Honduras: profile head 1 1866.

*Q.V. profile head with cross, fleur de lys, shamrock diadem:* British Columbia 1 Sierra Leone 1 Mauritius 9 Malta 1, Hong Kong 1—3 New South Wales 26 and 28.

*Q.V. profile head with ball-thistle-ball-shamrock diadem in various frames:* Bahamas 3 and 5 Barbados 4 Bermuda 1—5 and 9—11 Vancouver Island 2 and 3 Ceylon 7 and 8 and 9—19 Dominic 1 Gibraltar 2—5 and 7 Lagos 1 Malta 2—4 Mauritius 10, 18—26 Natal 12—16 and 23 New Zealand 5—10 St. Christopher 1 Sierra Leone 2 Strait Settlements 5—8, 9 and 18 and 19 Tasmania 11 Tobago 1 and 2 Trinidad 5 and 10.

*Q.V. profile head with crosses and roses diadems* Great Britain 14, 1855 and subsequent issues. India: 1855.

*Q.V. profile head with diamonds and pearls diadem:* India 8 annas 1860 and 1866. *Q.V. profile head, with diamonds and pearls, but diamonds surrounded by pearls:* India 1865-66.

All these dies were engraved for Thos De la Rue and Co.

(To be continued).

O.V.S. 4d. ON 6d. OF 1877.

Mr. T. W. Harding, of Ladybrand, anent our reference last month to Mr. Holme's effort at plating the 4 varieties of this stamp, writes: "Some years ago (perhaps thirty-five) I visited Winburg and was invited by a Dr. Schnehage, resident there, to see his collection. In it was a complete sheet of these stamps. It made my mouth water, but that was as far as I got, for under no consideration would the doctor part with even a single copy. I have since heard of his death and am wondering what became of that sheet." It is cheering news to hear that the doctor would not part with even a single stamp as, if that sheet still exists and can be traced, it will be worth ever so much more intact.

+++

### RED CROSS AIRGRAPHS.

The S.A. Red Cross Society has inaugurated a special airgraph service for British patients in hospitals in the Union. Short messages are collected by Red Cross workers, particularly from patients who are unable to write personally; several are sent on one airgraph form to the British Red Cross and in turn passed on by them to the relatives. The P.M.G. has kindly agreed that these airgraphs be transmitted free of cost.

### OBITUARIES

#### Mr. L. G. Jefferys.

Many collectors in the Transvaal knew Mr. L. G. Jefferys by correspondence, if not personally. Formerly resident at Maandagshoek, he left there some time ago to join his son, Mr. S. C. Jefferys, in Northern Nigeria. We regret to hear from the latter that his father died very suddenly on 8th February.

#### Mr. J. Ritchie.

We have just heard, to our great regret, of the death some two months or so ago, at Hermanus, of Mr. J. Ritchie. He had been in very poor health for a considerable time and retired from active work in the gold mining industry some seven years back.

Mr. Ritchie had a very extensive collection of Union stamps which formed the basis of his well known handbook on them, published in 1926. He was a member of the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour, and a full biography and photograph of him may be found in our issue of November, 1936, written in connection with Jipex.

#### Mr. M. Breuer.

Members of the Johannesburg Society will learn with regret of the death, since last meeting, of Mr. M. Breuer, who had been a member for about two years.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor,  
*S.A. Philatelist.*

### KIMBERLEY POSTMARK ON RHODESIAN STAMPS.

Sir,—The late Major Harrington, in his notes on Rhodesian Postage Stamps (*S.A.P.* Vol. xi, p. 4) wrote:

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

On p. 46 of the same volume, W. B. Livermore, commenting on this, wrote:

"It is difficult to understand how they can be so marked at a town so far from their place of issue."

I have in my collection several stamps of this issue with a postal cancellation which provides a solution to this problem. The postmark is of the usual circular type with two concentric rings enclosing the words "KIMBERLEY REEFS" in sans serif capitals at the top, and "S. RHODESIA" at the bottom, with the date in a horizontal line across the middle. If only the left-hand part of the cancellation is visible on a stamp one would naturally conclude that it referred to "Kimberley, South Africa," and this, I imagine is what led to the puzzlement of the above-mentioned writers.

The "Kimberley Reefs" Post Office is apparently defunct, as I can find no reference to it in the current *Post Office Guide*, the *Union Castle Guide*, or the official *Guide to Rhodesia* issued by the B.M. & R. Railways. Perhaps some Rhodesian member can enlighten us. All the stamps I have seen with this cancellation are dated in 1911.

Yours, etc.,  
NOEL ROBERTS.

[The explanation proffered by Mr. Roberts may be the solution of the problem, but I doubt it.

In the first place it does not take into account the parcel cancellations also recorded by Major Harrington and it is very doubtful if a parcel cancellation of the type described would have been in use at Kimberley Reefs.

In the second place it should be remembered that Major Harrington was a very capable observer, who knew his postmarks well, and I doubt if he would have been taken in by a half postmark in the way Mr. Roberts suggests.

Such a half mark showing only Kimberley and S would have been so lopsided as obviously to suggest something coming after Kimberley. Moreover if it showed Jan. 1911 it

must almost of necessity have shown also either part of Reefs or of Rhodesia.

Admittedly, however, this is theoretical criticism and any information based on observed facts will be very welcome.—Ed.]

+

The Editor,  
*South African Philatelist.*

### TYPE I-B CAPE WOODBLOCK.

Sir,—I was very pleased to read the article by Mr. Jurgens in your October number, on type I-B of the Woodblock 4d. Since, in that article, he asks for my opinion, I should like to say that after examining carefully the large illustration in Allis's book, I am definitely of the opinion that there is only one example of type I-B on the plate as used for the first reprint, and that is No. 10, as stated by Allis.

When I first discovered these types (in 1925), and described them, I should have done better to have reversed the order of the first two distinctive features of type I-B, because by far the more important one is the second, which refers to the tops of the letters "FOU" being battered and shortened. The stroke under the "O" of "POSTAGE" is quite secondary, and though it is constant on this type, I have seen it on others, and in fact stamp No. 1, as Mr. Jurgens points out, shows this characteristic, though the stamp is obviously type II.

As regards the scarcity of I-B; at the time I was studying these stamps I found that among 64 specimens there were 11 of I-A and 6 of I-B (which included three copies of the retouched corner variety) 46 type 2 and one of the error. When I found that among those stamps there was only a single copy of I-B in the dark blue shade, I was able to infer that most of the casts in this type, being somewhat defective over the word 'FOUR,' had been discarded when the second plate was made.

The fact that the dark blue stamps were among the last to be printed, and in the sheets of 60, had already been established by earlier students, so the inference is obvious and is borne out by the reprints.

There are, however, many problems in connection with the 4d. Woodblock which have yet to be solved, and the principal of these concerns the make-up and shape of the sheets of 64 which constituted the second printing, and which contained the errors. I hope Mr. Jurgens may, in time, light on some facts which will elucidate this particular point.

Yours, etc.,  
P. L. PEMBERTON.

+++

### SWAZILAND.

Th 2d. new perforation, noted last month as being obtainable in London, is now on sale in the Protectorate.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and rarities 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.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

Mint and Used Maltese stamps supplied at 10% over face. Postage, registration, etc., extra. Would exchange for stamps of African Colonies.

Apply E. Mervyn-Smith, Malta Command, Signals, Malta, c/o Army Post Office, Durban.

**Wanted.**—To exchange M.E.F. stamps mint or used for E.A.F.

H. Courlander, Box 352, East London.

**For Sale.**—A fine historical collection of African first flights, from 1911 to present day. Includes many record-breaking covers. In five volumes. Price £200 cash or would consider exchange of equal value in mint British Colonials.

Apply: G. N. Gilbert, Box 15, Westminster, O.F.S.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**For Service,** promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni.  
Phone 54-1692.

**Wanted.**—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used.  
S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

**Wanted.**—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values.  
R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Wanted.**—S. African "Locals;" Matabeleland Telegraph; Tati Concession; Beira and Mashonaland Railway, and Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., Newspaper stamps; Union Cigarette Tax (Durban and Fordsburg, 1922); "Postmaster of Durban" (1895), etc.

Noel Roberts, Booyens, Johannesburg.

**Wanted.**—Philatelic Literature, Handbooks, etc. New or second-hand. Ditto Mercury Quartz Lamp.

Write Hon. Secretary, Mashonaland Philatelic Society, Box 229, Salisbury.

### COMPLETE MINT SETS

- 14. Free French Cameroons 1942/43 .. 9/6
- 14. do. New Caledonia .. .. 9/6
- 14. do. Equatorial Africa .. .. 9/6
- 14. do. Oceania .. .. 9/6
- 14. do. Setts. in India .. .. 35/6
- 14. do. St. Pierre & Miquelon .. 10/6
- 14. do. Madagascar .. .. 10/6

14. Bahamas, Landfall of Columbus .. 70/-

Nett, Regd. postfree, C.W.O.

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

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





# STELLALAND

By A. A. JURGENS.

(Continued from page 51 of May issue).

It was also revealed when the remainders were sold that the One Penny stamps were the smallest in quantity of all the values, and when we take into consideration the fact that the stamps were only in use for a short while and that the usual postal rate was 3d. and also that 1d. stamps were not used on receipts there are four possible reasons for this shortage of the one penny denominations, viz.:

- (1) That the overprinted 4d. stamps "TWEET" were never issued.
- (2) That One Penny stamps were used to prepay letters for the 2d. rate of postage by affixing two penny stamps to each letter.
- (3) That the troops during the occupation of Vryburg may have used 1d. stamps on their letters (1d. being the amount of postage payable by men on active service).
- (4) Or it may have been that when the Stellaland Government placed their order for a supply of these stamps only a small proportion of one penny stamps was asked for.

Personally I doubt very much whether overprinted "Twee's" were manufactured to any extent during the supposed period of use and am more inclined to think that if they were used at all, they were handstamped as required.

If fourpenny stamps were converted into 2d. ones to any extent then why were the demands for them all over the world never met? and further, when the remainders were advertised to be sold by tender, why were no 2d. stamps mentioned?

If quantities of them had been surcharged "TWEET," and unless the stock had been stolen, they should have been available to dealer and collector applicants, they should be known postally used and they should have appeared amongst the remainders.

The suggestion of theft of a possible stock of "TWEETS" must be considered as a conceivable and plausible explanation of the failure to supply any of these stamps to applicants writing for them.

My reason for saying this is because of certain other correspondence in the Archives. I have good reason for not quoting this correspondence in full, but it can be checked up in the Archives by anyone interested.

There is correspondence dated in 1887 from and to Mr. P. J. Truter in which a curious fact emerges in connection with the handstamp used for making the "TWEET" surcharge. The handstamp, pad and ink were offered for sale by a certain individual,

through Mr. Truter, the price asked being 12s. 6d. This offer was accepted and a request was made that it be packed in a box and forwarded by parcel post but there is no further correspondence to indicate whether the deal was closed or not and the actual fate of the handstamp remains a mystery.

Whether or not the individual offering the handstamp, etc., for sale was a former Stellaland Government official or postal employee is not ascertainable. The fact that the handstamp did not figure for sale with the remainders but came on the scene at a later date from a private source suggests that its quondam owner and would-be seller had acquired it by methods that would not stand close examination.

If no stock of "TWEETS" had been made, the disappearance from the post office of the handstamp alone would of course satisfactorily explain why no "TWEETS" could be supplied. If a stock had been manufactured then one would have to postulate that this stock disappeared from the post office at the same time as the handstamp.

I admit this is theorizing but on the known facts it gives a possible explanation as to why the overprinted stamps could not be obtained during the existence of Stellaland as a stamp issuing territory.

Also knowing of the existence of the handstamp after the remainders had been sold it is easy to account for the comparative flooding of the market with "TWEETS" at a later date. Anyone could obtain 4d. stamps and the owner of the handstamp, whoever he may have been, had an easy job on hand to surcharge them.

Alternatively, of course, if a stock of "TWEETS" had been made earlier and had disappeared from the post office along with the handstamp, this stock could have appeared on the market. I do not think this explanation such a likely one because if such a pool had existed I think there would have been a seepage from it at a considerably earlier date.

Until I acquired this information about the "TWEET" handstamp it had always struck me as peculiar that although these surcharged stamps appeared to have been unprocurable at the time they were supposed to have been in use, that in 1899-1900 they were plentiful, in fact the complete set of Stellaland stamps including the surcharged "TWEET" could be purchased for a few shillings from stamp dealers in Cape Town.

Of course it is possible that these may have been forgeries and about such I hesitate to voice an opinion. I admit that Mr. Emil Tamsen is an authority on these stamps and he has said "There are several."

In the *South African Philatelist* for December, 1926, Mr. Tamsen in an article entitled "Stellaland and its Stamps" gives a full account of these forgeries, and he also states that they date back to 1886.

I must say that I cannot understand why these stamps should have been forged, and

that in Cape Town. With the exception of the "TWEET" they were not considered of much value (The low tenders received for the remainders in 1886 will bear this out) and besides in 1886 they could still have been purchased at their face value from the post office at Vryburg. (This is dealt with later.)

In 1902, or thereabouts, the works manager of Van der Sandt de Villiers & Co., a Mr. Geo. Monnery, showed me a parcel of these Stellaland stamps, which so far as my memory serves me consisted of all five denominations, some of the sheets were perforated and some imperforate, and I was informed by him that when these stamps were printed for the Stellaland Government a mistake was made in printing more than was actually ordered, but that these had not been destroyed but put aside against the possibility of an order for a further supply.

Some years later the business of Van der Sandt de Villiers closed down and the building demolished, and what became of these stamps I am unable to say.

It may be possible that some of these stamps found their way into the hands of dealers and these may have been the ones that were sold in Cape Town for a few shillings a set.

The fact however that there were forgeries about as early as 1886, according to Mr. Tamsen is also substantiated by a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. to Mr. P. J. Truter, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Vryburg, dated 31st August, 1887, from which the following is an extract:

"We are informed that a certain party in Cape Town has been selling forgeries of Stellaland stamps, which are said to be very fair imitations. We have not seen any nor do we know the name of the forger, but we believe that Mr. Emil Tamsen, of Tweefontein, Waterberg, Transvaal, can give you some information about them. We think this ought to be stopped at once. You are doubtless aware that in this country such a proceeding is a felony, punishable by imprisonment. The fact that the stamps are no longer used does not lessen the offence as the forgeries are sold with the intention of defrauding collectors."

The above matter was brought to the notice of the Administrator of British Bechuanaland but as the Post Office Act of 1882 did not clearly provide for the punishment of forgers of stamps of other countries, and as the offence of printing them was committed prior to the passing of a later Act making such provision, no proceedings were taken.

I will say that I was always under the impression that these so-called forgeries were nothing less than the remainders which I had seen and which I have already mentioned. Of course the fact that forgeries were in existence in 1886, and of which I had no previous knowledge upsets this theory, unless there was a leakage from the stamps in the possession of the printers.

The fact still remains however that in 1899 the stamps of Stellaland were of such small

value that the people from whom I bought my set, viz., Messrs. Whitley Bros., second-hand booksellers and stamp dealers, Church Street, Cape Town, had displayed, in their show-case outside their shop, exposed to the bright sunlight a complete set of these stamps including the "Twee."

Some years ago I very foolishly exchanged the set which I had bought from Whitley Bros. for a similar set defaced with a Vryburg postmark (which has already been referred to) but I still have a 1d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., which was purchased from this firm shortly before they gave up business. It is possible that these stamps are part of their original stock and it would be interesting to know whether they are genuine, and if so then the mystery deepens still more.

(To be continued).

#### JUGOSLAV ISSUE IN LONDON.

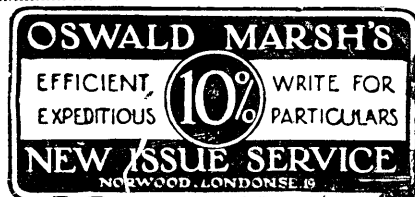
Following the example of Poland and Norway the Yugoslav Government functioning in London is reported as having issued a set of 4 stamps (2, 3, 5 and 10 dinara). The stamps show the head of King Peter and were issued on 27th March in commemoration of the Coup d'etat of that date in 1941. Such issues probably qualify for recognition as they will be used on Yugoslav merchant ships operating with the Allied merchant fleets. Their main purpose, however, is probably fund-raising, a fact which collectors would mind much less if they would only say so and not pretend otherwise.

#### BRAINS TRUSTS.

We have been accustomed in the past to philatelic expertising committees; the latest development in Britain—no doubt following the lead of the B.B.C.—is to have philatelic brains trusts. These differ slightly in their work from expertising committees; they do not use specimens sent them to express opinions on as to genuineness, but are prepared to answer questions put them dealing with any aspect of their particular subject.

The first of these has been set up by the *Aero-Field*, and the composition of the trust would certainly seem to indicate its ability to answer most questions put to them dealing with Aero-Philately.

For some time the *Philatelic Magazine* has run a very useful column entitled "Here is your answer." This has been transformed into a Brains Trust column, but no indication is given of the composition of the trust. However, if it merely maintains the standard previously kept up on general philatelic research matters, it will be doing good work.



## SOCIETY NEWS

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

April 5.—Mr. Beyers read a very interesting paper on the history and stamps of Gibraltar. Although the rock had been a British possession for many hundreds of years, many attempts had been made to wrest it from the English—notably a siege of three years during which time a large number of heavy guns was brought to bear upon it. It, however, resisted all attacks. The first stamps used in 1886 were stamps of Bermuda overprinted, but in the same year Gibraltar had its own stamps. In 1931 pictorial stamps were issued.

Prof. Wager tabled a collection of Angola and Mr. Dodd a collection of Portugal.

April 19.—Mr. Hawke read some philatelic extracts including one on Cyprus. The chairman referred to the death of Mr. R. B. Yardley, a noted philatelist and well known for his knowledge of Transvaal stamps.

Allan Cup Competition.—There were three entries. Mr. Wright, with an interesting collection of Russian local stamps, Mr. Mummery, with a very fine collection of S. Rhodesia, and Mr. Giovanetti, with a unique collection of Union. The judges were Messrs. Basden, Hawke and Broom. Mr. Hawke, in announcing the award, stressed the excellence of the exhibits. He pointed out that Mr. Giovanetti's collection was of international merit, but such an advanced collection hardly came within the scope of the Allan Cup ideas. Mr. Hawke then paid tribute to the collection of Mr. Mummery and awarded him the cup. Mr. Mummery also won it last year.

May 3.—Interesting items. Dr. Broughton described some Australian stamps with Papua postmarks. He said that he had got them from a cheap lot bought at a dealers, thus showing what may be done by useful knowledge and observation. Major Horne showed a cover of a bulky letter posted in Egypt. It was of great interest as the stamps used were those of five nations of the Commonwealth. The stamps were not put on to fill up but their total value represented the necessary amount for postage, so that it was a real postal item and a sort of combination cover.

Mr. Hawke gave a short criticism on the rules governing the award of the Allan Cup. He offered some suggestions on the matter and these were referred to the executive.

An auction sale of stamps donated by members in aid of the funds for Navy Week realised over £17.

May 17.—Mr. Hawke read an article on the future of the Jubilee Commemoratives.

Mr. Hawke gave a very interesting talk on sidelines in philately. He enumerated a large number of them including postmarks, slogans, locals, postal stationery, forgeries, etc., and pointed out that each one afforded considerable pleasure to the collector, especially as each individual had his own ideas of collecting stamps. Mr. Hawke was thanked for his talk, the speakers being Messrs. Ewart, Rudd and the chairman, each of which added further suggestions for sidelines.

Mr. Wright tabled a nice collection of Rhodesia stamps.

+

H.A.W.

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, K. Alexander; Hon. Sec., K. Cameron, 9, Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35, Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.*

22nd April, 1943.—Mr. W. D. Vallance provided the display of the evening with an exhibition of his magnificent collection of Rhodesian stamps. Amongst the collection were many varieties and errors, rendering this collection an exceedingly valuable one. Of the display itself it seems unnecessary to say

more than that Mr. Vallance's collection is perhaps unsurpassed in South Africa; moreover, Mr. Vallance himself is a well-known authority on that country and its stamps, and he gave a very interesting talk thereon.

Discussion arose regarding the suggestion to change the time of the meetings to Saturday afternoons, on account of the "dim-out," but it was finally agreed, as the attendances had not yet shown any appreciable falling off, to leave matters as they were for further consideration at the annual general meeting.

The chairman reported that a resolution had been passed in committee that in future 3d. would be charged on each lot submitted for auction and not sold, because of high reserves placed, by certain members, on their stamps and in some instances poor quality of the stamps.

13th May, 1943.—A display of a unique kind was tabled by Mr. R. Axer, styled "The World's Meter Franks." Over a hundred sheets were laid on the table covering forty-four countries showing examples of the various types of machines in use. Some interesting flown meter covers were also shown including a Brazilian letter on which 64,000 Reils had been paid and had travelled half way round the world. A paper was subsequently read by him explaining the exhibit, with particular reference to South Africans of which the exhibitor has 722 varieties. A plea was made for more to take up this most interesting of side-lines.

The principal business of the evening was the sale of stamps contributed by members of the Society, the proceeds of which were to go towards the "General Smuts Birthday Gift Fund." The total of sales of stamps and cash contributions realised £20.

E.C.S.

+

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President, J. H. Harvey Pirie; Hon. Secretary, L. Buchen, P.O. Box 4967; Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Public Library.*

Tyro's night, held on May 11, was disappointing in that there were only two entries for the competition. The entries, however, were both very fine, and the prize went to Lieut. J. A. B. van Wyk for a really excellent collection of the stamps of S.W.A. Most of the high values and many of the rarities were present in this mint collection.

Mr. A. H. Brown's exhibit consisted mainly of George VI in mint condition up to the 5s. value. The collection was well mounted and written up.

To wind up the evening three members brought along small exhibitions. Our versatile President, Dr. Harvey Pirie, produced another of his inexhaustible collections. This time it was a collection of Madagascar. The collection contained postage stamps, local stamps, large stamps and Commissioner's stamps, postmarks, pre-war, war period, peculiar and interesting; a remarkably fine collection which surprised and pleased all present. Mr. Carleton-Jones showed a few sheets of Cape triangular sub-die proofs, Natal proofs and the Muizenburg 1911 Flight. All these were in fine condition and of great rarity. Finally, the Rev. Mr. Channings showed several sheets of stamps depicting philatelic terms. These were interesting and in parts rather amusing.

A.K.

+

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President, G. K. Forbes; Hon. Sec., C. W. Sheffield, c/ P.O. Box 88; Meetings, Room 5, City Hall basement, on Tuesday nearest the full moon.*

A large gathering attended the meeting held in the basement of the City Hall on April 20, 1943.

All members were pleased to see Mr. Forbes and Mr. Campbell back after their five months' absence, and both were given a hearty welcome.

It was omitted from last month's review that Mr. Deschamps was responsible for showing rare specimens of double surcharge of Mashonoland, Pietersburg pairs and S.A. double surcharge.

Mr. Campbell then tendered his resignation as Exchange Superintendent. For five months, with the help of Mr. Nicholson, he has carried on, although out of town for health reasons. The President asked if he was still able to continue the office, and Mr. Campbell replied that he had more time and facility to continue, but thought in the interest of the Society a man in Port Elizabeth should be chosen. Mr. Nicholson said he was prepared to give all help if

he would continue. Mr. Forbes, on behalf of all members, asked him to reconsider his resignation, whereupon Mr. Campbell agreed to do so.

The evening display was shown by two members, first, Mr. T. H. Nicholson, who showed 36 pages of Straits and Malay Settlements. These were neatly mounted and written up and some very fine specimens were exhibited.

Mr. G. K. Forbes then showed 50 first day cover envelopes of different places in U.S.A., also a "Paris Balloon" and a "Grafzeppelin."

L.E.C.

#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

The sixth monthly meeting of the Society's new year was held on Wednesday, the 5th May. Present: 31 members and visitors.

Two new members were elected, and two propositions for membership were received during the evening.

Further headway was made in the matter of forming the Society's own collection. On the proposition of Major N. Welsford, it was agreed that the committee, at its next meeting, should define the duties of the custodian sub-committee, and also go into the question of what steps should be taken to ensure the safety of the collection.

A member of the Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society, Mr. M. Liss, was present, and brought to the notice of members the drive undertaken by his Society for the prisoners-of-war and other war funds. Mr. Liss submitted a copy of his Society's circular which was read at the meeting, and a number of members undertook to send supplies of stamps to the Bloemfontein Society in support of their drive.

A competitive display of members' best pages of varieties of the stamps of the Union of South Africa did not receive the support anticipated.

At the June meeting "Free French" will be the order of the day. Mr. R. Morton and Mr. E. E. Gagel will provide exhibits of these stamps, and members were asked to bring along pages from their collections in support.

H.H.H.

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. J. Sheppard; *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

April.—The Society suffered a great loss during the month in the death of one of our oldest members, Mr. J. J. Downing. To his wife and family we express our deepest sympathy.

The Exchange Superintendent reported that the first exchange packet had been returned and the sales had been very satisfactory; the second packet was in circulation, and he had a third ready made up, but appealed for more sheets to be sent in so as to get as many as possible in circulation.

Exhibits.—Mr. Legator, prior to exhibiting his collection of Orange Free State provisionals, read a paper dealing with the method employed in overprinting the stamps, giving dates and places where carried out.

Lieut. van Wyk exhibited his collection of South-West Africa, starting with the Union stamp overprinted South-West Africa, then postage dues, officials, air mails, right up to the present issue of the bantam war issue.

May.—It was reported that the Union Postage dues were now appearing in miniature, also that the bantam 2d. overprinted S.W.A. has been issued.

Exhibits.—Lieut. van Wyk exhibited Portuguese Colonies from 1938, Cape Verd Islands, P. Guinea, St. Thomas and Prince Island, Angola, Mozambique and Mozambique Co., India, Timor, Macao, including air stamps and President Carmona's colonial visit commemoratives.

Mr. Gutsche exhibited ex-German colonies comprising New Guinea, East Africa, Cameroons, Caroline Islands, Klautschou, Marianne Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa and Togo, also a few pages of modern German charity stamps.

Mr. Shepherd exhibited a few pages from his Rhodesian double heads.

E.N.R.

"Covers the World"



## ● Tercentenaries— and other Grand Sets

ANTIGUA TERCENT.	NEWF'DLAND 1913
ASCENSION	†NATAL S.G. 5. Full
1922	margins, finely em-
1924	bossed
1934	ST. HELENA 15/-
BAHAMAS TERCENT.	£25 0 0
BARBADOES	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used
Victory	£5 0 0
BECHUANALAND	ST. KITTS (cent.) to
S.G. 53. broken P	2/6
Regent No. 89	RHODESIA S.G. 12
BERMUDA	£10 0 0
1920-21	SIERRA LEONE cent.
BRITISH GUIANA	(except £1) £18 10 0
CENT.	SUDAN-GORDON
BR. SOMALILAND	RHODESIA 166a
1938	£6 10 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a	S.W.A.
superb used with extra	†13 hor. pr. £8 0 0
fine margins	†26 block £7 10 0
CANADA 1897 dollar	†27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
values compl. £22 10 0	†13 . . . . .
†CAPE WOODBLOCK	†26 . . . . .
used on cover £50 0 0	†27 . . . . .
CAYMANS CENT.	2 "Afrika" over
£20 0 0	"South West"
FALKLANDS CENT.	block
(except £1) £20 0 0	†SOUTH AFRICA
†GREAT BRITAIN	1925 mint
p.a. £1	used
†S.G. 177a	£1 12 6
£10 10 0	cover
JUBILEE compl.	£2 0 0
£35 0 0	26.10.18 p.c. "Make
MONTERRAT CENT.	Your Sixpence Fly"
£12 10 0	Blue Wing on Red
†NATAL S.G. 171 ver-	Cross
tical pair pmk 17 July,	Black
1911	£6 0 0
£25 0 0	1925 Air mint
	used
	£1 12 6
	cover
	£2 0 0
	†S.G.107 Block
	£15 0 0

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

## E. M. LACY

Bankers:  
Barclays.

Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(Globe Postage Stamp Company)

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

ANGLO-BOER WAR.  
P.O.W. CENSOR MARKS.

Mr. Stephen G. Rich sends the following additions to the Pirie-Watson list published in last year's *S.A. Philatelist*, pp. 104 and 116.

Under Ceylon, add after (b) *Diyatalawa*:

(c) Double lined oval, 62 x 34 mm., purple wording and space for signature as in (b), not signed; July to Nov. 1901 use.

Under India, add after (3) *Bellary*:

(b) Rectangle, rounded corners, 45 x 32 mm., purple, reading: "Censor's Office / Bellary / (dotted line for signature / Boer Camp." Not signed or initialled. May 9, 1901, on letter to Capetown.

Under India, add:

(10) *Nilgiri*. Double circle, double border, 24 mm., purple. "Censor's Office / Nilgiri" between circles; "Boer/Camp" in the centre. April 1902 use on letter to this camp.

Under South Africa add after (2) *Belle Vue*:

(b) Double circle, double border, 30 mm., purple / "Censor / Prisoners of War" between circles; "Belle Vue" across centre. On letter Feb. 28 1902 from Johannesburg.

Referring to note in *S.A. Philatelist*, January, 1943, p. 12, the "Broad Bottom Camp" is a home-made handstamp, cut in some hard substance and struck in black rubber stamp ink, and appears on a cover in my collection, forwarded from Belle Vue to St. Helena in January, 1901. Cover has the usual single circle double border 24 mm. Belle Vue censor mark in purple, and the forwarding mark is struck over "Belle Vue Camp" in the address.

Several similar home-made handstamps were used elsewhere, of which the most common is the "Not Tuckers" used in Bermuda in red. Can it be that the "Try Tucker's" rubber handstamp mentioned in last paragraph of September, 1941, instalment is this, poorly struck?

At the end he makes this interesting statement: "I could go on further, but as my Boer War handbook is now in the press I think I'll let the other items wait till you see them in that book. I find I can add to the record materially."

This is fine news. We may be able to have the Boer War postal history almost complete before we have to settle down to dealing with the complicated story (even as far as South

Africa alone is concerned) of this war. But there is still one campaign in which South Africa took part, whose postal history has hardly been scratched, viz., the German East campaign. Who can tackle that?

STAMP BEQUESTS TO MUSEUMS.

The recent bequests of the collections of the late Miss Vickery and Mr. Curle to Australian and South African museums respectively, has produced some comment to the effect that although such public-spiritedness can be admired, it is really bad for the hobby as it drains off the supply of rare stamps and makes it more difficult for really great collections to be formed in the future.

This argument seems to savour a little too much of the purely commercial side of stamp collecting. Comment by "T" in the March number of the *London Philatelist* puts the matter in better perspective. The gist of this comment is as follows:

The argument that stamps in a museum are dead and buried implies that only personal possession by individuals—stamps passing from individual to individual—can keep the hobby alive and that it is anti-social to impede such circulation. This ignores the fact that stamps may be buried many more fathoms deep in private collections than are the gems in a national museum.

There can also be no serious argument against the fact that rare stamps enshrined in a museum will remain in the condition demanded by every good philatelist infinitely longer than if they are frequently changing hands and are handled as they pass through the process of being bought and sold.

Is personal possession of every stamp wanted an essential to the hobby? We doubt it very much. Those specially wishing to see or study the stamps in a museum collection will never—if the museum is administered with imagination—have any difficulty in doing so.

The only possible sufferers in fact may be dealers through whose hands the great rarities tend to pass. But such items can only belong to a minutely small proportion of collectors; the vast majority will get on with the hobby just as well as they do to-day.

Meanwhile the rarities will remain in much better condition in a museum and sufficiently available for all collectors to see.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England

## South African Meter List - NEOPOST - By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 57 of May issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
N20	613	Johannesburg	National Mutual Life Ass., Ltd.	8.12.36	—	—
N21	?	Durban	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	?	?	21.11.28
N22	664	Durban	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	14. 5.37	29. 5.37	—
N23	68	Cape Town	Daniel Mills & Sons, Ltd.	?	—	21. 3.32
N24	86	Johannesburg	C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd.	?	26. 1.39	23. 3.32
N25	946	Johannesburg	Brook & Co.	18. 4.40	—	18. 5.38
"	69	Pretoria	Wm. Millar & Co.	?	28. 3.35	26.11.28
"	536	Johannesburg	Friedland & Son	14. 2.36	10. 5.36	—
"	740	Johannesburg	Newtown New & 2nd Hand Bldg. Material Co.	1. 2.38	18. 8.38	—
"	904	Johannesburg	Simal Clothing Manufacturers (Pty.), Ltd.	7.10.39	—	—
N26	70	Port Elizabeth	J. W. Jagger & Co.	?	?	13. 3.39
N27	71	Cape Town	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	?	—	24. 3.32
N28	72	Cape Town	Polliack Ltd.	?	—	29. 8.32
N29	73	Cape Town	African Clothing Factory	?	—	18. 5.29
N30	—	—	No Record	—	—	—
N31	457	Pretoria	H. Polliack & Co., Ltd.	1. 2.35	—	—
"	83	Johannesburg	Polliack & Co., Ltd.	?	14. 1.38	—
"	747	Johannesburg	Finglens Bros.	18. 3.38	24. 6.38	—
"	847	Bloemfontein	Westdene Products (Pty.), Ltd.	10. 3.39	—	18 4 39
N32	85	Cape Town	The Texas Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	?	—	21.12.33
N33	107	Cape Town	Pickfords (S.A.), Ltd., & T. J. Poupard (S.A.), Ltd.	?	—	8. 2.32
N34	99	Cape Town	Wireless Telegraph Co. of S.A., Ltd.	?	7. 8.31	—
N35	207	Cape Town	Overseas Communications of S.A., Ltd.	12. 8.31	—	27. 2.32
"	94	Cape Town	City Provident Co.	?	?	—
"	?	Cape Town	Stephan Bros., Ltd.	?	?	21.12.36
N36	109	Johannesburg	Edmund Woodhouse, Esq.	?	22. 7.32	—
"	277	Johannesburg	Wertheim, Becker & Leveson	23. 8.32	15. 2.33	—
"	299	Johannesburg	Tunley & Co.	24. 2.33	26. 3.34	—
"	386	Johannesburg	Schneier & London & Pollock (Pty.), Ltd.	28. 3.34	29. 5.39	—
N37	127	Vereeniging	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	?	14.11.40	13. 7.33
N38	100	Pietermaritzburg	Barker & Smith	?	20. 3.39	—
N39	128	Johannesburg	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	?	20. 5.40	23.11.38
N40	130	Cape Town	M. Bloch & Co.	?	—	11. 8.32
N41	216	Cape Town	Galvin & Sales, Ltd.	19. 9.31	—	19. 3.35
N42	443	Port Elizabeth	Edward Searle & Co.	1.11.34	—	21. 4.36
N43	601	Cape Town	Overwear Manufacturers (Pty.), Ltd.	12.10.36	—	29. 9.37
N44	132	Johannesburg	L. Suzman, Ltd.	?	9. 5.33	—
"	360	Krugersdorp	Municipality	10. 1.34	—	—
N45	110	Johannesburg	Rand Mines, Ltd.	?	17.10.40	17. 8.37
N46	121	Cape Town	Stinnes (S.A.), Ltd.	?	?	29. 4.33
"	?	Cape Town	S. Rothon (Pty.), Ltd.	?	?	14. 5.40
N47	117	Cape Town	Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.	?	—	20. 7.34
N48	118	Cape Town	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	?	—	25. 4.36
N49	114	Malmesbury	The Farmers' Co-op. Milling Co., Ltd.	?	—	20. 5.32
N50	?	Durban	P. Larsen	?	?	—
"	236	Benoni	L. Frankel	12.11.31	—	—
N51	144	Durban	Consol. Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency	?	1. 9.34	15. 2.34
"	453	Johannesburg	L. H. & A. Behrmann & Co.	2. 1.35	?	—
"	632	Johannesburg	L. H. & A. Behrmann	18. 2.37	18. 2.37	—
"	736	Johannesburg	Otley-Jardine Dairy Supply Co.	10. 1.38	—	—
N52	112	Durban	Jack O'Connor	?	—	3. 7.34
N53	113	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N54	139	Johannesburg	Lennon, Ltd.	?	3.11.37	28.11.32
"	721	Johannesburg	Tozer Kemsley & Milbourn (S.A.), Ltd.	19.11.37	—	—
N55	217	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	19. 9.31	—	10. 9.37
N56	133	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N57	134	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N58	135	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N59	136	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N60	137	Durban	Durban Corporation	?	—	—
N61	166	Johannesburg	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	?	?	27. 7.34
"	836	Bethlehem	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	23. 1.39	30.11.40	—
"	995	Bloemfontein	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	6.12.40	—	2.10.42
N62	165	Cape Town	Lamson Paragon (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	?	—	7. 6.23
N63	292	Cape Town	Levett (Pty.), Ltd.	28. 1.33	—	—
N64	543	Tweespruit	The Tweespruit Dairies, Ltd.	6. 3.36	—	25. 8.36
N65	385	Cape Town	Cape Times, Ltd.	28. 3.34	—	1. 6.34
N66	142	Malmesbury	De Boeren Ko-op. Molen Mskpy. Bpk.	?	—	—
N67	—	—	No Record	—	—	—
N68	141	Cape Town	S.A. Co-op. Deciduous Fruit Exchange, Ltd.	?	—	30. 5.33
N69	274	Johannesburg	W. Lipworth & Co.	8. 7.32	14 4.39	—
"	862	Johannesburg	Goodwear Shoes (1939), Ltd. (W. Lipworth & Co.)	21. 4.39	7. 4.41	—
N70	215	Johannesburg	L. K. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	19. 9.31	11. 5.34	—
"	416	Orchard	Cape Orchard Co., Ltd.	17. 7.34	—	23. 8.34
N71	214	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	14. 9.31	—	20. 5.39
N72	167	Durban	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	?	4.12.41	—
"	1117	Durban	City Council	7. 7.42	—	—
N73	159	Durban	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	?	—	9. 9.37
N74	149	Malmesbury	Malmesbury Board of Executors	?	—	5.10.35
N75	665	Port Elizabeth	P.E. Advertiser, Ltd.	14. 5.37	—	—
N76	250	Johannesburg	Gratus & Gratus (Pty.), Ltd.	5. 2.32	—	12. 9.40
N77	1024	Johannesburg	Mines Benefit Society	9. 4.41	—	28.11.41
N78	545	Cape Town	S.A. Breweries, Ltd.	13. 3.36	1. 4.36	—
"	744	Cape Town	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	23. 2.38	—	—
N79	285	Johannesburg	Premier Biscuit Co., Ltd.	14.11.32	—	28. 1.33
N80	264	Johannesburg	Tunleys (Pty.), Ltd.	11. 5.32	20. 6.32	—
"	272	Krugersdorp	Municipality	29. 6.32	—	—
N81	266	Johannesburg	Herbert Evans & Co.	19. 5.32	—	24. 3.36
N82	279	Johannesburg	Dumat, Pitts & Blaine	30. 9.32	—	30. 6.88

## South African Meter List - NEOPOST

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
N83	276	Johannesburg	Edmund Woodhouse	30. 7. 32	9. 12. 35	—
"	526	Johannesburg	British Oak Insurance Co., Ltd.	23. 12. 35	27. 6. 39	—
"	876	Johannesburg	Aubrey M. Cramer	3. 7. 39	—	4. 12. 39
N84	275	Johannesburg	Barry, Colne & Co., Ltd.	15. 7. 32	—	10. 8. 32
N85	324	Johannesburg	Siemens Bros. & Co. (British), Ltd.	22. 7. 33	—	20. 5. 37
N86	312	Johannesburg	L. Suzman, Ltd.	20. 5. 33	11. 7. 38	1. 7. 36
N86	873	Johannesburg	Frankel & Seekoff (Pty.), Ltd.	19. 6. 39	—	—
N87	298	Johannesburg	Barlows Johannesburg (Pty.), Ltd.	24. 2. 33	—	—
N88	282	Grahamstown	Eastern Province Building Soc.	4. 11. 32	—	—
N89	318	Johannesburg	Associated Engineers Co., Ltd.	13. 7. 33	—	17. 10. 33
N90	330	Johannesburg	Cooper & Nephews S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	18. 8. 33	—	11. 2. 36
N91	353	Johannesburg	African Guarantee & Indemnity Co., Ltd.	18. 11. 33	31. 8. 37	14. 11. 33
"	774	Johannesburg	Lewis Construction Co. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	28. 6. 38	—	—
N92	356	Randfontein	Town Council	6. 12. 33	—	—
N93	412	Johannesburg	Crittall-Hope Metal Windows S.A., Ltd.	20. 6. 34	—	28. 10. 42
N94	492	Johannesburg	H. Lewis & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	1. 7. 35	—	30. 11. 38
N95	420	Johannesburg	Anglo-Transvaal Consol. Inv. Co., Ltd.	16. 8. 34	29. 5. 37	—
"	717	Johannesburg	S.A. Phillips (Pty.), Ltd.	26. 10. 37	—	4. 3. 40
N96	666	Johannesburg	J. B. Pryde & Co.	14. 5. 37	4. 6. 37	—
"	676	Johannesburg	Keith Curtis-Setchell	8. 6. 37	—	—
N97	355	Port Elizabeth	James Lamb & Co.	28. 11. 33	—	24. 3. 36
N98	362	Johannesburg	Deneys Reitz, Jacobson & Effume	10. 1. 34	—	21. 11. 39
N99	375	Cape Town	Hortors Limited	10. 2. 34	—	24. 10. 35
N100	364	Johannesburg	Hortors Limited	10. 1. 34	—	8. 6. 36
N101	372	Johannesburg	Electrolux S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	8. 2. 34	—	10. 8. 34
N102	384	East London	Whitakers	28. 3. 34	—	16. 3. 35
N103	414	Cape Town	Fruit Growers' Co-op. Exchange of S.A., Ltd.	20. 6. 34	—	17. 5. 35
N104	400	Port Elizabeth	Teikamdas Bros.	2. 5. 34	9. 7. 35	—
"	490	Port Elizabeth	E. H. Walton & Co., Ltd.	13. 6. 35	—	14. 4. 36
N105	667	Durban	Hayne & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	14. 5. 37	—	—
N106	459	Pretoria	Hortors Limited	1. 2. 35	—	6. 12. 37
N107	395	Port Elizabeth	Goodwear Shoes, Ltd.	2. 5. 34	—	24. 8. 36
N108	429	Durban	Reid & Acutt's Wool Mart, Ltd.	22. 8. 34	—	13. 6. 35
N109	413	Port Elizabeth	Hortors Limited	20. 6. 34	—	4. 4. 36
N110	549	Johannesburg	Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	25. 3. 36	—	3. 7. 39
N111	458	Durban	Hortors Limited	1. 2. 35	—	—
N112	525	Cape Town	A. S. White & Co.	18. 12. 35	—	9. 8. 39
N113	436	Cape Town	Stansfield, Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd.	6. 10. 34	31. 3. 37	—
"	515	Cape Town	Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd.	30. 10. 35	—	14. 11. 35
N114	399	Johannesburg	Teikamdas Bros. Tvl. (Pty.), Ltd.	2. 5. 34	—	—
N115	408	Wepener	Frasers, Ltd.	25. 5. 34	—	12. 5. 36
N116	668	Johannesburg	Reunert & Lenz, Ltd.	14. 5. 37	—	20. 10. 38
N117	592	Durban	Die Ko-op. Wolmaatschappy, Bpk.	21. 9. 36	—	—
N118	398	Port Elizabeth	Lennon, Ltd.	2. 5. 34	—	29. 7. 37
N119	771	Pretoria	City Engineering Works (1936) Pty., Ltd.	13. 6. 38	—	—
N120	411	Springs	Municipality	6. 6. 34	2. 9. 37	29. 7. 37
"	797	Johannesburg	Personal Service Garage	14. 9. 38	—	—
N121	410	Johannesburg	Tullis (S.A.), Ltd.	6. 6. 34	—	4. 3. 39
N122	551	Pietermaritzburg	Natal Breweries, Ltd.	26. 3. 36	—	—
N123	389	Cape Town	Colonial Furnishing Co.	5. 4. 34	12. 5. 34	—
"	409	Cape Town	Fruit Growers' Co-op. Exchange of S.A., Ltd.	30. 5. 34	30. 5. 34	—
"	669	Pretoria	The Dairy Industry Control Board	14. 5. 37	—	12. 8. 37
N124	450	Cape Town	Shell Company of S.A., Ltd.	31. 12. 34	—	4. 7. 34
N125	460	Bloemfontein	Hortors Limited	1. 2. 35	—	2. 9. 35
N126	574	Bethlehem	Municipality	23. 6. 36	—	27. 6. 42
N127	404	Johannesburg	Hortors Limited	16. 5. 34	14. 5. 35	—
"	572	Johannesburg	Jacoby & Co.	18. 6. 36	—	—
N128	405	Cape Town	Petersen, Ltd.	18. 5. 34	—	13. 8. 34 — 18. 7. 38 20. 2. 40
N129	401A	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	16. 5. 34	—	—
N130	368	Benoni	Benoni Music Saloons	8. 2. 34	—	—
N131	447	Port Elizabeth	General Motors Acceptance Corpn.	24. 11. 34	11. 4. 35	—
"	475	Johannesburg	General Motors Acceptance Corpn.	29. 3. 35	—	—
N132	472	Port Elizabeth	E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.	27. 3. 35	—	7. 4. 36
N133	528	Johannesburg	United Building Society	4. 1. 36	30. 3. 39	—
"	838	Pretoria	United Building Society	26. 1. 39	—	—
N134	571	Port Elizabeth	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Produce Union	11. 6. 36	31. 3. 37	—
"	583	Cape Town	Boere Saanwerk Beperk	31. 7. 36	—	6. 10. 36
N135	587	Port Elizabeth	Ford Motor Co. of S.A., Ltd.	27. 8. 36	—	No date copy
N136	451	Port Elizabeth	Dunell, Ebden & Co., Ltd.	31. 12. 34	—	2. 4. 36
N137	496	Potchefstroom	Finn Bros. & Lawrie	16. 7. 35	—	7. 7. 37
N138	502	Johannesburg	S.A. Breweries, Ltd.	13. 8. 35	—	25. 5. 39
N139	471	Addo	Sundays River Citrus Co-op. Soc., Ltd.	25. 3. 35	—	20. 5. 37
N140	537	Pretoria	Stegmann, Oosthuizen & Jackson	14. 2. 36	—	21. 11. 42
N141	464	Jacobs	The Consolidated Textile Mills	26. 2. 35	—	19. 8. 36
N142	531	Durban	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	24. 1. 36	4. 3. 36	—
"	542	Durban	East Asiatic Co., Ltd.	6. 3. 36	29. 2. 36	?
"	589	Port Elizabeth	Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, Ltd.	11. 9. 36	—	12. 10. 36
N143	440	East London	Burmeister & Co.	18. 10. 34	—	24. 4. 36
N144	701	Pretoria	Steyns Garage, Ltd.	8. 9. 37	—	—
N145	548	Durban	S.A. Breweries, Ltd.	25. 3. 36	—	29. 4. 36
N146	434	Witbank	Municipality	28. 9. 34	—	—
N147	468	East London	Municipality	12. 3. 35	—	No date copy
N148	578	Cape Town	S.A. Milling Co., Ltd.	10. 7. 36	—	23. 7. 36
N149	556	Cape Town	S.A. Breweries, Ltd.	1. 4. 36	—	27. 7. 36
N150	435	Port Elizabeth	Bagshaw, Gibaud & Co., Ltd.	28. 9. 34	—	17. 4. 36
N151	445	Port Elizabeth	Templer & Co.	16. 11. 34	—	9. 8. 35
N152	509	Johannesburg	Bartie & Company	27. 9. 35	—	6. 3. 37
N153	517	Johannesburg	M. Wiseman & Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	16. 11. 35	—	10. 2. 36

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 7.

JULY, 1943.

Whole No. 220.

### UNION NOTES

1½d. Bantam Roulette Varieties.—Mr. S. C. W. Wareham confirms the findings of Mr. Kotze in our June issue; his examination brought out the following points:

- (a) Sharp slits as with a chisel point.
- (b) Blunt slits as with a screwdriver point.
- (c) A combination of the two—sharp and blunt.
- (d) The line of slits staggered, or in echelon.
- (e) The line of slits in perfect alignment.
- (f) The slits coinciding, forming a double line.
- (g) Roulette gauges from 6¼-6½-6¾-12¾-13-13¼.
- (h) Length of slits: 1.00-1.25-1.50-1.75 millimeters.

Finality having been reached with—perfect alignment, gauge 6¾ and slits 1.75 mm. 1½d. Cylinders.

He adds re the two cylinders I don't know whether I have actually hit on a characteristic that will serve to distinguish the two—one from the other—but if you will examine the early issues and the latest with a strong glass, you will find that, whereas in the early issues, the background on the right and left of the airman differs in effect, in the latest issues, the actual printing is identical; to illustrate:

Early issues—the background to the right of the airman is seen as a screen (fine lines at right angles), that to the left, just plain colour with no trace of screen effect.

Latest issues—the background at both right and left of the airman is definitely a screen effect.

One must make sure that stamps bought are really the latest issue, and not stock that has been lying at the Post Office for months.

A further rough guide to early and late issues (not to be confused with cylinder differentiation) is the general appearance of the colour of the stamp; early issues having a flat appearance, whilst the later issues are lighter in colour and have definite and striking highlights.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein sends the following:

1½d. Bantam old plate 7019: colour pale to deep shades of red-brown. No. 6 row 1 has a "swarm of bees" to the right of airman, No. 1 of row 4 has a dark spot at centre of left-hand frame. These varieties are absent on the corresponding stamps printed from the new plate 43. The latter shows a variety in the shape of a brown spot to left of the larger "1" of 1½d. (absent on old plate). The new plate stamps come in a rather darker shade of brown with less red in it.

Varieties of some other Bantam values:

1½d. No. 15 row 2, vertical white line under last A of Afrika, No. 18 row 11 dot under S of Suid, No. 14 row 20 dot below left bottom corner.

2d. No. 1 on sheet: "buzzing bee" right of sailor."

1d. Due (bantam) No. 11 row 12, large white blob below FR of Africa.

1d. (Nurse) No. 10 row 18 blot on veil over shoulder at left. Row 11 red line between Nos. 8 and 9. Row 3 Nos. 16 and 17 "light behind nurse."

The Robertson Stamp Co. draws attention to the fact that although the 3d. all-green roll stamp has been printed from the die used for postcards, there has been an alteration on the die of the English stamps, the white curved line above "South Africa" having disappeared.

New 1d. pictorial postcards have appeared. These are bilingual, but still need to be collected in pairs, one variety having the English inscription at the top, the Afrikaans below, the other being vice versa. The types used for the top and the bottom wording are quite different.

Postage Dues.—Mr. Wareham points out that Gibbons' numbering of these is now



likely to be confusing. The bantam issue having brought the numbering of the ordinary postage stamps over the 100 mark (the 6d. is now number 103), what is to happen to the numbering of the postage dues? These begin at 101; should they now be D101, etc., or, what would seem more logical, begin at D1?

The 2d. bantam postage due, similar in design to the 1d. illustrated last month, has appeared.

#### UNION SMALL 1½d. GOLD MINE FLAWS.

"Stamp Collecting" publishes for the benefit of "fly mark" specialists a list of what they term "varieties." Here it is:

Row 2, stamp 20: Two dots in bottom half of white frame on right side of stamps.

Row 3, stamp 4: Patch of colour in centre of headgear.

Row 6, stamp 3: Dot at top centre of mine dump.

Row 6, stamp 4: Dot above small chimney, to right.

Row 10, stamp 9: Dot below 1d.

Row 10, stamp 19: Dot between 1d. and 2d. in ¾d.

Row 11, stamp 4: Dot above mine dump.

Row 11, stamp 20: Small dot between 1d. and 1 of ¾d.

Bottom row, stamp 7: Dot on left of semi-circle, near mine dump.

#### B.S.A. STAMPS

South African museums in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Bulawayo and Livingstone have recently received from the British South Africa Company some valuable and interesting panes of the first stamps issued by the Company overprinted B.C.A. for use in Nyasaland, together with some blocks of the higher values (10s. to £10) of un-overprinted stamps. I have had an opportunity of seeing the selection sent to the Africana Museum in Johannesburg.

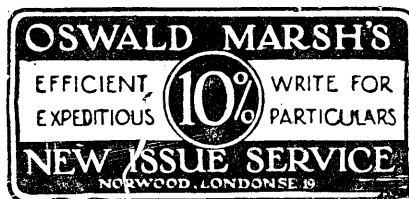
The full story of this find is told by Mr. H. C. Dann in the *London Philatelist*, July and September, 1942, issues, under the title "Through Fire and Water." In May, 1941, the block of buildings occupied by the B.S.A. Company was entirely destroyed by enemy action.

Some months later in the strong room, which had been flooded during the fire and had been for some time under water, some 90,000 stamps which had been there undisturbed for forty-seven years, were discovered. The gum had all gone, but they were otherwise mainly unharmed. After consultation between the Company, Mr. Dann and Sir John Wilson, it was decided that the majority of the stamps should be destroyed as it was vital that they should not get on the market and depreciate the value of those stamps held by collectors.

Mr. Dann was permitted to take a selection of the stamps for the Royal Philatelic Society and was able to get together no less than seventy-two varieties, nearly all in panes of 60. This is a magnificent field for students of the varieties of type setting of the overprint, the shades, papers and watermarks. The latter (see note in Gibbons' Catalogue) can really only be studied in full panes and in both makers' papers the watermark may be absent, normal, inverted, reversed, or inverted and reversed. Amongst other varieties he was able to find a block of 40 of the pale ultramarine 6d., always a rare stamp, and a block of 50 of the deep ultramarine of which he had doubted the existence in B.C.A. stamps. Both are on Collins (a) paper. The second part of Mr. Dann's paper, referred to above, gives a useful key to the various types.

The selections sent to the African museums are not so extensive as the one given to "The Royal," but they nevertheless form a very useful reference collections for specialists. The Company deserves our heartiest thanks for their generosity and for the policy they adopted in not letting loose any of the find on the market.

THE EDITOR.



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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

# STELLALAND

By A. A. JURGENS.

(Continued from page 67 of June issue.)

## THE REMAINDERS.

When the British under Sir Charles Warren occupied Bechuanaland the Military authorities took control of the Post Office at Vryburg and the stocks of Stellaland stamps were taken over and allowed to be used for the prepayment of postage on letters without any overprint being made upon them. All cancellations of stamps upon letters passing through the Post Office was done in manuscript and no special date stamp was used for this purpose.

On the 30th September, 1885, the territory known as Stellaland was proclaimed a Crown Colony under the name of British Bechuanaland, and the administration of the country was taken over by the Civil Authorities.

The old Stellaland postage stamps remained in use until 2nd December, 1885, when upon the arrival of the Cape stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland" they were withdrawn from use. The revenue stamps of Stellaland remained in use until the arrival of the Unappropriated Dies in 1887.

On the 27th February, 1886, authority was given by the Administrator of British Bechuanaland, Sir Sidney Shippard, to advertise the remainders of the Stellaland postage stamps for sale by tender.

The quantities of each denomination was given as follows:

770	of the 1d.
10,625	of the 3d.
11,863	of the 4d.
9,667	of the 6d.
4,442	of the 1/-

Making a total of 37,367 stamps.

The tenders received for the above were as follows:

- (1) Mr. Os. Furniss of Vryburg .. £7 10 0
- (2) Mr. Herman Hirsche of Kimberley . . . . . 20 0 0
- (3) Messrs. Herman Abt & Co. of Vryburg . . . . . 25 0 0

A tender was sent in by a Mr. H. Feldman, of Vryburg, but this is not with the papers I examined, and on the 8th April, 1886, the Administrator, Sir Sidney Shippard, in a letter addressed to the Acting Civil Commissioner of Vryburg, advised that the tender of Mr. Feldman amounting to £55 10s. be accepted.

Mr. Feldman, however, owing to financial losses caused through having been robbed, did not take immediate delivery of the stamps, and as it was thought that he might later be able to do so the complete parcel was held for his account at the post office at Vryburg. From this stock collectors and dealers were still supplied, the proceeds of such sales being credited to the purchaser.

In August, 1886, however, it was thought that Mr. Feldman would not be able to take delivery and the proceeds of the sale of stamps to date was credited to the account of "Old Stellaland Assets" which, by the way, included a purchase made by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. to the amount of £20.

It was suggested by the Civil Commissioner of Vryburg that the stamps be again submitted for tender and that a longer time for the tenders to be in be allowed, also that printed lists of the quantities available be sent to dealers in Great Britain and elsewhere.

There is nothing to show that this was done, but on the 31st October, 1886, a list of the remainders in hand was submitted by letter to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., and the quantities given of Stellaland stamps to be tendered for were as follows:

1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
652	10,533	11,781	9,585	4,360

By comparing these figures therefore it will be found that the following stamps were also sold in the interval between the first and second tenders.

1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
118	92	82	82	82

As Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. had already been supplied with a list of the quantities of each denomination, and for which they had been asked to submit their tender no more of these stamps should have been sold until a reply had been received from this firm, who it would seem were the only people asked to tender, but owing to an error on the part of one of the Post Office officials the following stamps were sold, viz:

1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.
31	19	19	19	31

On the 25th November, 1886, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. wrote as follows:

"We are extremely obliged to you for the information respecting the number of Stellaland postage stamps but are much disappointed at the very small proportion of Penny Stamps, which are the very ones we wanted most of. We have carefully considered the matter and find we can make an offer of £150 (one hundred and fifty pounds) for the whole lot as specified in your letter. Will you kindly communicate this offer to the proper quarter, and advise us of the result at your earliest convenience."

The above offer was accepted, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. were advised that delivery of the stamps would be made through the Colonial Office.

When, on the 31st November, 1886, the stock of the Stellaland stamps was being checked by Mr. Baxter, the Postmaster, it was only then discovered that some of the stamps had been disposed of since they were offered for tender, and in order to make this right an equal proportion of the Cape stamps overprinted British Bechuanaland was included with the Stellaland stamps.

In regard to the One Penny stamps these were replaced by an equal number of British Bechuanaland stamps, viz.: . . . 31  
 Of the Three Pence stamp the number replaced was . . . . . 19  
 As the Fourpence Cape stamps overprinted British Bechuanaland had not yet arrived this denomination was made up with twice the quantity of 2d. stamps (for 19 4d.) equals . . . . . 38  
 The 6d. stamps . . . . . 19  
 and the One Shilling stamps . . . . . 31

On the 15th February, 1887, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. acknowledged the safe arrival of the parcel of remainders in London and stated that they had paid over to the Crown Agents the sum of £150 as agreed. . .

They also mentioned that some of the stamps were in a damaged state, viz., 8 of the 1d., 9 of the 3d., 13 of the 4d., 5 of the 6d., and 3 of the 1s., to which the P.M.G. (Mr. Truter) immediately gave instructions that credit be given for 12s. 9d. for damaged stamps. So pleased was he at having received £100 over and above the original tender for these remainders that he made a refund for the damaged stamps at face value, and the postmaster was authorised to supply Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with 12s. 9d. worth (less postage) of the new British Bechuanaland stamps.

The remainders of the revenue stamps, to an amount about equal to that of the postage stamps, were also put out to tender and the following was the result:

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. . . . £18  
 Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. . . . £20

In making their offer Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. wrote:

"We return the sample sent us as requested. We note that some of them are impressed with a monogram. Of course the other stamps (if you accept our offer) must have no defacing marks upon them. Awaiting your reply, etc., etc."

I have found no further correspondence dealing with this matter so cannot say whether the Bechuanaland Government was able to supply all the stamps without this monogram as requested or whether the offer of £20 was accepted.

Now why was this monogram impressed upon revenue stamps? (It is either P.M.J. or M.P.J.) It has been said that a large quantity of these Stellaland Revenue stamps were stolen and that in order to prevent the use of stolen stamps only those overprinted with this monogram were accepted by the authorities.

The records show that sometime in December, 1885, the R.M. Office (which was also the Post Office) at Vryburg was burgled and a quantity of cash and stamps stolen.

This explanation, however, does not seem to agree with actual facts. The robbery took place in 1885, and in 1887 up to the last day that the Stellaland revenue stamps could be used specimen are found which had been used without any signs of this monogram, and such

stamps were defaced in manuscript by various Government Departments and not merely used by private individuals.

This is a matter concerning only Revenue stamps, but it is of interest. Can Mr. Tamsen perhaps explain?

After the disposal of all the remainders the nett amount was brought up in the memorandum of Assets of the late Stellaland Government as:

"Sale of Postage stamps of Stellaland as curiosities."

THE END.

#### Addendum.

After para. 5 column 1, page 50 read the following:

"The printers apparently wrote on various occasions to the Stellaland Government requesting a settlement of their account for £37 10s., but without success. A letter from Mr. L. G. Lee (?Government Secretary) dated Vryburg 7th Oct., 1885, requested them to give a detailed statement of the stamps they had supplied. There is unfortunately no trace of this statement to be found. On Feb. 24, 1886, the printers sent in their claim to Sir Sidney Shippard the then Administrator of British Bechuanaland and in due course it was settled by the Imperial Government.

V V V V

#### STAMP CENTENARIES.

##### Switzerland:

The first adhesive postage stamp in Switzerland was issued by the Canton of Zurich in 1843, and the centenary of this event was commemorated on 26th February of this year by the issue of a stamp combining the designs of the two original values (4 and 6 raffen) into one stamp (imperf.) with the modern face value of 10 centimes. —"The Stamp Magazine."

##### U.S.A.

The Association for Stamp Exhibitions has started on plans to celebrate the centenary in 1947 of the appearance of the first official U.S.A. Government postage stamp. An international exhibition, probably about half the size of that held in New York in 1936, is in contemplation.

V V V V

#### MORE KENYA PERF. VARIETIES.

According to the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly" there is yet another size of perforation to add to the maze of varieties in the current issue. The stamps affected are the 1, 15, 20 and 30 cents which are now reported as being comb perforated  $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ , or vice versa, according to the format of the denomination. The 1c and 15c were previously 13 comb; the 20c and 30c, 13 comb and 14 line ( $13\frac{1}{4}$  and  $14\frac{1}{4}$  a/c to S.G.). The 15c in this new perf. has arrived in the Union. "Gibbons' S.M." for March gives a useful list of recent perf. varieties, with Plate Nos. and position of these on the sheet.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

**WANTED: South Africa**—1½d. bantam issue, pair, strip, or preferably block showing marginal inscription overprinted on top row of stamps.

**Sudan**.—75a, 76a P.11½ x 12½ (mint or used). 77a Numbers Stanley Gibbons 1942 catalogue.

**M.E.F.**—First printings. Vertical pairs showing the two types of overprint, square and round stops. If pairs not available, one set with round stops.

Highest prices paid.

G. Stirling, 29, Lansdown Crescent, Durban North.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and rarities wanted by A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**St. Helena**. all first type Queensheads wanted in fine condition, S.G.3—33 for cash or exchange.

Thiele, 455, West Street, Durban.

**Rhodesia**.—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

**For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets**.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

**For Service, promptness and satisfaction.**

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted**.—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Telegraph Stamps** wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**Wanted**.—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used.

S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

**For Sale**.—A fine historical collection of African first flights, from 1911 to present day. Includes many record-breaking covers. In five volumes. Price £200 cash or would consider exchange of equal value in mint British Colonials.

Apply: G. N. Gilbert, Box 15, Westminster, O.F.S.

**Wanted**.—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values.

R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannesburg.

**German States**, all issues wanted, in fine condition, for cash.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

## Review

Part 2 of the "Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps" by E. F. Hurt and L. N. and M. Williams has appeared, Price 5s. Part 1 was reviewed in our February issue. This part continues the story from El Ksar-Ouezzan (Morocco) to Lake Lefroy (Australia); it gives similar fascinating little stories and pictures stamps which most of us have neither seen nor (in many cases) heard of. Included are such varieties as the Gauthier Freres & Cie., believed to have been used on ships plying between France and S. America. Only 4 specimens are known; the price is put at £200. The Fiji Times Express, the Great Barrier Reef pigeonram stamps, the Greenland Parcel Post stamps of 1905-1938 and the Venezuelan "La Guaira's" of 1864 are among the more general known issues. The Lake Lefroy stamps, issued in 1897 when the Coolgardie gold rush was on, are definitely in the rarities class, only some 10 or 12 copies having been recorded out of the 1,000 printed. They are valued at £60 mint and £30 used.

"Covers the World"



## ● Tercentenaries— and other Grand Sets

ANTIGUA TERCENT. £15 0 0	NEWFOUNDLAND 1913 £1 5 0
BAHAMAS TERCENT. £4 0 0	†NATAL S.G. 5. Full margins, finely em- bossed £25 0 0
BARBADOES Victory £3 10 0	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BECHUANALAND S.G. 53. broken P £7 0 0	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
Regent No. 89 10 0	RHODESIA S.G. 12 £10 0 0
BERMUDA 1920-21 £5 10 0	SIERRA LEONE cent. (except £1) £18 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT. £2 0 0	SUDAN-GORDON £6 10 0
BR. SOMALILAND 1938 £8 0 0	RHODESIA 166a £6 0 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a superb used with extra fine margins £60 0 0	S.W.A. †13 hor. pr. £8 0 0
CANADA 1897 dollar values compl. £22 10 0	†26 block £7 10 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK used on cover £50 0 0	†27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
CAYMANS CENT. £20 0 0	2 "Afrika" over "South West" block £40 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except £1) £20 0 0	†SOUTH AFRICA 1925 mint £1 5 0
†GREAT BRITAIN p.a. £1 £1 10 0	used £1 12 6
†S.G. 177a £10 10 0	cover £2 0 0
JUBILEE compl. £35 0 0	26.10.18 p.c. "Make Your Sixpence Fly" Blue Wing on Red Cross £4 10 0
MONTSERRAT CENT. £12 10 0	1925 Air mint £1 5 0
†NATAL S.G. 171 ver- tical pair pmk 17 July, 1911 £25 0 0	used £1 12 6
	cover £2 0 0
	†S.G.107 Block £15 0 0

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

## E. M. LACY

Bankers:  
Barclays.

Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(Globe Postage Stamp Company)

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

## Special Offers

South African Current High Values.  
Fine Used Pairs.

5/- vertical pairs, price . . . . .	6/-
10/- vertical pairs, price . . . . .	11/-
5/- horizontal pairs, price . . . . .	6/6
10/- horizontal pairs, price . . . . .	12/6

Singles:

5/- English or Afrikaans . . . . .	1/3
10/- English or Afrikaans . . . . .	3/6

Wanted to buy—Urgent—Collections specialised and general, single Rare stamps, lots and accumulations for spot cash. Get in touch with me before selling—it will pay you.

Established in S.A. since 1930.

First class references.

## E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669

CAPE TOWN

## CORONATIONS

IN COMPLETE USED SETS

ANY ONE SET AT 1/3 EACH: Basuto, Bechuana, Bermuda, Guiana, Cayman, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Falklands, Gambia, Grenada, Jamaica, Kenya, Leewards, Montserrat, Nigeria, Nyasa, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swazi, Turks, Virgins.

1/6 PER SET: Antigua, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Honduras, Solomons, Fiji, Hongkong, Mauritius, Newfoundland, N. Rhodesia, Straits.

1/9 PER SET: Aden, Somaliland, Gilbert, Gold Coast, Cook, New Zealand, Niue.

OTHERS: G.B. & Morocco 1/-, Gibraltar 2/6, Papua 2/6, Trinidad 3/-, Malta 3/6, Nauru 3/6, New Guinea 4/6, Union 5/6, S.W.A. 7/6, S. Rhodesia 8/6, Newfoundland (11) 22/6.

Nett, Regd. postfree, C.W.O.

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



## AN INDEX OF BRITISH ENGRAVERS AND A GUIDE TO THE STAMPS ENGRAVED BY THEM REFERENCED BY THE GIBBON'S 1940 CATALOGUE ILLUSTRATION NUMBERS

By A. HILTON SYDOW, M.R.P.S.L.

*(Continued from page 63, June issue.)*

- Lapirot—Mauritius: Q.V. profile head 3 1859.

Thomas MacDonald—Salvador: 100, 102, 106 and 107 1906-1911. Greece: 29-33 1911 and original dies 51-54 1927. Postcard stamps of Turkey 1914 were embossed by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., from copper electrotypes made from a steel die engraved by him.

Thomas Moss—Great Britain: Pendent curls, reticulated framework and inscriptions surrounding the Queen's Head on the embossed adhesive stamps of 1847-54 (vide Wyon).

Charles Naish—Victoria: Q.V. profile head 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51 and 52a 1881-1886. Also 56 and 57, 1886 with background of Queen's Head cut in line en epargne, and 60. Further types 65, 70, 72 from the original dies but with "postage" added. Western Australia: It would appear that type 28 was adapted from his die 48 of Victoria.

H.T. Peat—New Zealand: Health stamps 77 and 78 of 1932 and 1933.

J. B. Rapkin—Mr. R. B. Yardley believes that this engraver cut the dies of the first issue of Virgin Islands 1 and 2 1866, and that the stamps were printed by Waterlow & Sons.

Samuel Reading—Australia: Kangaroo and Map Type 1 1913.

William Ridgway (1830-1900)—Sarawak: Original die for 3 cents 1 1869 and 3 cents 2 1871 for Maclure, Macdonald & Co. Portrait of Sir C. Brooke, 11-14 1895 for Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd. St. Vincent; 5s. 2 1880 and Q.V. profile and head 7 1881 for Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd. Queensland: En epargne Q.V. profile head 11a 1882. Siam: King's head 1, 2 and 3 1883 for Waterlow & Son, Ltd. Great Britain. Die for surface-printed essays prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd. (See Regent Enc. Page 152 Nos. 36-38).

John Henry Robinson (1796-1871)—Belgium: King Leopold portrait 1 and 2 of 1849 and 1850. (Of Perkins, Bacon & Co.).

C. J. Roberts—Cape of Good Hope: Original steel dies for the woodblock issues 3 1861 for the stereotyped plates made by Saul Solomon & Co.

George Rushall—Great Britain: The late Fred Melville wrote: "It may not be uninteresting to record that we have received a further claim to a share in the production of the die. (i.e. Q.V. Head). This is put forward by a grandson, on behalf of one George Rushall, an engraver in the employ of Perkins, Bacon and Petch at the time. Rushall, we may judge from specimens of his work submitted to the present writer, appears to have

been an adept in the manipulation of the Rose-engine," i.e. for the engine-turned backgrounds.

The roller which had been originally employed for the engine-turned background for the 1d. Black was ultimately used for the Cape of Good Hope 1d. and 4d., 1853; Victoria 1d. and 6d., 1856-58; St. Vincent 5s., 1880; and the New Zealand Georgians of 1915.

William Salter—Peru: The P. S. N. C. ship vignettes 1 and 2 1857 for Perkins, Bacon & Co.

- Sherwin—Mauritius: Re-engraving of the 2d. "Post Paid" plate of J. Barnard (q.v.).

H. G. Thomas—New Zealand: South African War Commemorative 38, 1900.

John Thompson (1785-1866)—Great Britain: Engraving in relief on brass of the original design for envelopes and covers by William Mulready from which the plates were cast and the envelopes and covers printed therefrom by the firm of William Clowes.

David Turner—Large profile portrait of King Edward VII. Great Britain: 83, 86, 90, 94-97, Antigua 5; Dominica 10; Montserrat 5; Cape of Good Hope: 19-27; Ceylon 44, 47, 50 and 51, Bahamas 7; Cyprus 11; Gibraltar 8 and 9; Gold Coast 8; India 41-54; Lagos 3; Malta 12; Strait Settlements 39-42; Transvaal 38 and 39.

*Large Key Plate:* Nyasaland 14; Strait Settlements 46.

*Small Key Plates:* Jamaica 17, Nyasaland 13, Strait Settlements 47.

*E.A. & U. Large Key Plates:* Somaliland 3; East Africa & Uganda 2, British Central Africa 12.

Small profile portrait of King Edward VII: Great Britain: 84, 85, 87-89, 90-93, 97a. Orange River Colony 38; Natal 31 and 32; Colonial Key Plates, e.g., British Honduras 14 and 15, etc.

Large profile portrait of King George V. Antigua type 6, etc.; Bermuda type 15, etc.; British Honduras type 16, etc.; Somaliland type 5, etc.; Cyprus 12; Gibraltar 10 and 11; Gold Coast 10; Malta 18; South Africa 2 and 3; Strait Settlement types 48-53; Malaya 57; Bahamas 8; Bermuda 18 with pictorial, etc.; Small profile portrait in various frame designs, Antigua 8.

*Small Key Plate:* Cayman Islands 12 and 13, etc. All for De La Rue and Co., Ltd.

William Wyon (1795-1851)—Great Britain: Q.V. head for the embossed adhesive stamps of 1847-1854, namely, 10, 11 and 12, and for

the early embossed envelope stamps. Chief engraver to the Royal Mint.

**MACDONALD & SONS**—Newfoundland: Dies for types 46-56. The names of the individual engravers are unknown. These stamps were lithographed by Whitehead, Morris and Co., Ltd. Types 51-56 were afterwards recessed-printed by Alexander & Sons, Ltd.

**W. R. ROYLE & SONS**—New Zealand: Portrait of King VII 52, 1909. Further research is necessary in order to ascertain the names of the engravers employed by this firm. Will English readers please note.

**JOHNSTONIA ENGRAVING COMPANY**—Research by Mr. H. C. V. Adams revealed that the dies of certain Greek stamps were cut by this firm, namely, 15, 16 and 17, 1901, and 19, 1902, but printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., Limited. Here as in the case of the previously mentioned firm the name of the engraver is unknown.

**THE ROYAL MINT**—The names of the engravers at this establishment have not been published hitherto. The dies for the following stamps were engraved there. Great Britain: 98—116; Ireland (Eire) 6-9; Palestine 9-12; South Africa 6-8.

**T. MOORE**—This engraver was employed by W. R. Royle & Sons. Mr. Harold Hart, engraver of the Cape Times Limited, was formerly in the employ of this firm and he told me that he recollects that he once saw Moore engrave dies for certain Edwardian New Zealand stamps.

+++

#### KIMBERLEY POSTMARK ON RHODESIAN STAMPS.

With reference to the query on this matter raised in the June issue, Mr. J. G. Richards writes that he has a specimen of this postmark dated 17th Feb., 1909, with "Reefs" so faintly impressed as to be almost unnoticeable.

Dr. E. Mosley refers Mr. Roberts to Mr. Dann's book "The Romance of the Posts of Rhodesia," where on p. 132 it is stated that the Kimberley Reefs P.O. was opened in 1907 and closed in 1913.

*(Other communications held over)*

#### S. RHODESIA COMMEMORATIVES (?).

The "Bulawayo Chronicle" states that a set of stamps commemorating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Matabeleland may be issued this year, but their appearance is conditional upon whether or not the Union Government Printer can undertake the printing.

+++

#### S.W.A. BANTAMS.

Overprinted bantams for use in S.W.A. now include all denominations except the 1d. The 1½d. and 1/- show the SWA of the size that was used on the large war effort stamps; on the other values the letters of the overprint are much smaller.

## CAPE POSTAL HISTORY

The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope dealing chiefly with the Letter Stamps and Postmarks from 1792 to 1910, by Mr. A. A. Jurgens is about to be published.

Good wine needs no bush, and readers of this magazine who are familiar with Mr. Jurgens' writings will need no assurance that this forthcoming volume is to contain almost everything that can be said about Cape postal history; it is the outcome of some twenty years' patient research work in the Cape archives and of even longer collecting of material.

This book will contain nearly 200 pages of useful information. An autographed photograph of Field Marshal Smuts appears as a frontispiece together with a foreword by him.

Approximately 300 illustrations in addition to many photographs from the famous Elliott Collection dealing with the subject will be included.

Two colour plates of the 1d. and 4d. wood-block stamps reproduced from original prints made from the plates in the S.A. Museum, together with eight chapters dealing with the adhesive stamps of the Cape Colony, and hitherto unpublished, are included as a supplement.

The book, the dimensions of which are 9½ by 12½ inches, is printed on stout art paper and handsomely bound in dark blue cloth with hard cover and the price is £3 3s. per copy.

This may seem a lot to pay, but when we remember that Allis' book on the stamps of the Cape (to which this will be an excellent companion volume) was published in peacetime at £1 1s. and that this work will be about twice the size—then it is not unreasonable. To those interested in Cape history it will be a mine of information and cheap at any price. Judging by recent developments in philatelic literature it will also be—to put it bluntly—a good investment for anyone to make, whether he is particularly interested in the subject or not.

The first 200 copies will be autographed by the author, and these will be numbered 1 to 200 and inscribed as subscription copies. To obtain one send your name and address with your promise to pay three guineas on receipt of advice of publication to Mr. K. Alexander, "Adaken," Queen Victoria Road, Claremont, Cape.

It might be added that although mainly dealing with letter stamps, postmarks and history there will also be several chapters of purely stamp interest, information additional to that obtainable in Allis' work.

+++

#### RHODESIAN DOUBLE PRINT POSTCARD.

Collectors of Rhodesian postal stationery will be interested in an illustrated note in "Stamps" of 15th May, dealing with a reply paid 1d. postcard showing a double print of both stamps and inscription.

According to the Ascher catalogue the card is Rhodesia No. 10, issued in 1897.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

June 7.—Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some philatelic extracts.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on the different methods in use for the printing of stamps. He enumerated the different processes and gave examples of the countries using them. He described how the different types were produced and gave details of the ways by which the different types could be distinguished, especially as between the engraved and lithographed stamps. The chairman stressed the value of such informative papers, especially for some of the less advanced collectors.

Cpl. Ewart and Mr. Giovanetti tabled fine exhibits of S.W.A.

June 21.—Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read a very interesting article on Charity Stamps.

Mr. Rudd read a very comprehensive paper on the connection between Christianity and philately as exemplified by the number of stamps depicting saints and holy men. Many countries had issued such stamps, in many cases commemoratives of their own saints. Christ and biblical saints such as St. Paul and St. Peter had been portrayed. In the case of such noteworthy saints as St. Anthony of Padua, St. Stephen of Hungary and St. Francis of Assisi, Mr. Rudd gave a brief account of their holy lives as well as a description of the stamps on which they were found.

H.A.W.

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, the 27th May, 1943. There was a very good attendance notwithstanding the "black-out."

In submitting the annual report the chairman commented on the steady growth of the Society, remarking that from a mushroom it had grown to a big tree and its branches were spreading. The financial position was very encouraging, and according to the balance sheet, there was a substantial credit to the Society in C.G.H. Savings Bank.

New members are enrolled at almost every meeting, and our membership now stands at 127, which includes active, country and junior members. The latest being Lt. Cdr. Enoch, R.N., F.R.P.S., London, who is stationed at Simonstown and is a regular attendant at the meetings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, K. Alexander; *vice-president*, W. D. Vallance; *hon. sec. and treas.*, K. Cameron; *hon. exchange supt.*, W. J. H. Gregory; *committee*, W. L. Ashmead, Mrs. J. Hotz, J. A. Pearson, M. Rothkugel, L. Simenhoff. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Ashmead was appointed press correspondent and Mr. F. Sinott custodian of the table approval books. Mr. E. C. Solomon, M.P.C., who had been press correspondent, was unable to take office owing to pressure of business. He was heartily thanked for the work accomplished during the past year. A pleasing feature of the evening was when the president proposed that Mr. Ashmead be elected a life member of the Society, which was carried with acclamation.

The first meeting of the new year's activities was held on the 10th June when the president, Mr. K. Alexander, opened the ball with a display of "Bits and Pieces," which was almost a misnomer for the exhibit was a wonderful collection of blocks of various sizes of most dominion countries and in mint condition. Amongst the items exhibited was a fine block of 48 of Cape of Good Hope 2½d. on threepence, pale magenta; other fine pieces were a block of six Jamaica 6d., queens head issue 1860, the child welfare issue, in blocks of four, and a block of 24 Natal,

halfpenny on penny yellow. There was also to be seen a block of four 5s. St. Vincent; a fine block of 18 Rhodesia 3d. value, small falls type, and three Newfoundland 3d. value issue 1857 triangular, two of which were mint and one on original used, the only item postally cancelled in his display.

W.A.

### NYASALAND STAMP CLUB.

*President*, W. D. Farquhar, P.O. Blantyre; *Hon. Secretary*, L. J. Davidson, P.O. Limbe.

The hon. secretary writes to say that pressure of work has kept him from reporting their doings for some months. The Club, however, keeps going in spite of transport difficulties and difficulties (such as all societies are experiencing) in getting stamps for exchange and mart.

At the meeting on 10th May in Limbe a Junior meeting had been held with 11 Juniors and 4 seniors present.

Mr. Stevens informed the meeting that a Rhodesian 4d. olive of 1909 with inverted overprint had recently been discovered and that it had been handed over to the Duke of Gloucester Red Cross and St. John Fund for sale.

A short paper prepared by Mr. Wratlin on the stamps of Madagascar was read at the meeting.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

The largest gathering of the year attended the annual general meeting.

The secretary read the summary of the year's activities and it is gratifying to know that over £88 has been given to various war funds, and half a million stamps have been sent to the Lord Mayor of London to be sold in aid of war organisations. The membership is now 68.

All members present stood while the names of twelve of the members serving in the forces were read and all wished them God speed and a safe return.

The following office-bearers were elected:

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *vice-presidents*, Mr. T. H. Nicholson and Mr. Wicks; *exchange superintendent*, A. S. Campbell, with the help of Mr. T. H. Nicholson; *curator of Society*, G. K. Forbes; *committee for an auction of stamps*, Mr. T. H. Nicholson, Mr. Wicks, Mr. McMillan; *auditor*, Mr. McMillan; *hon. sec.* Mr. Sheffield; *reporter*, L. E. Campton.

This is the twentieth year Mr. Sheffield has held the position of secretary, and I am sure we are lucky to retain his services as he is a very conscientious worker, with a fund of good humour.

### ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The May meeting was held at Mr. J. B. Levy's residence as the usual hall was not available. A most enjoyable evening was spent, and members had some real treats, philatelically and otherwise.

The chairman, Mr. Levy, welcomed a visitor, Rev. Chamings, a member of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society. Mr. Chamings was good enough to show some of his interesting collections. Preceding his exhibits with a humorous talk, he first displayed his original "geographical" collection which shows European places on stamps, beautifully arranged with corresponding maps, etc. He then displayed collections of Holland and Bulgaria which were almost complete. A hearty vote of thanks was expressed to the guest of honour for the fine displays.

Mr. J. Lewis reported on the exchange department, and Mr. Lichtenstein gave the monthly philatelic news report.

A complete set of the Mafeking errors, as they are listed by Stanley Gibbons (mostly unpriced) was shown by Dr. K. Freund. This unique set, which shows the errors in strips and blocks, was acquired from the estate of the late siege postmaster, on whose behalf it was once exhibited in London in 1908 (see also *South African Philatelist*, Sept., 1936, p. 131). Strips of three were shown, for instance, of the triple surcharge (S.G. 11b), of which only two other single copies exist, and of the error "double



surcharge, one inverted" (S.G. 11c) of which also only two other copies exist (one originally in the famous "Ferrari" collection, the other one mentioned in Poole's Handbook on "South African War Provisionals," 1901). Each of the existing errors can be recognised by settings. The reversed Baden-Powell stamp (S.G. 23) was also shown.

Mr. H. L. Kaplan proposed a vote of thanks to the host and hostess of the evening.

One new member was enrolled.

The subject of the displays at the June meeting was "My favourite sheet, and why." Although the idea was that mainly those members who usually do not come forward with displays should get their chance, the response was rather disappointing. In fact, only one entry adhered strictly to the subject. Mr. J. Lewis, with a suitable introduction, displayed his favourite sheet, which showed several strips of the 6d. Union King's Head and illustrated the development of the variety "Missing Z" in 5 pronounced stages, the last stage showing also a part of the "U" missing.

Mr. J. B. Levy gave an exhibit of Union rarities on several pages, there being many "joined paper" varieties, also a Pictorial 1d. pair with watermark sideways from a booklet and another 1d. pair without watermark.

Items of interest were also shown by Mr. H. L. Kaplan who displayed two reconstructed sheets of ½d resp. 1d. Jipex stamps, and by Mr. M. Liss who showed several early ocean mail and "crash" covers.  
K.F.

+

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Mr. J. Sheppard; Hon. Sec., E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; Meetings, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

The Society was honoured by a visit of members of the Jewish Guild, Johannesburg, who exhibited stamps for the meeting.

The first exhibit was a very fine and interesting collection of Russian stamps starting with the Russian Empire up to the present time; this exhibit belonged to Mr. Gladstone.

Dr. Kaplan exhibited Admiral Rhodesians of all the three dies, finishing with Southern Rhodesians. Mr. Buchen exhibited Germany, starting with the 1870 issue up to outbreak of the war, with miniature sheets and charity stamps.

E.N.R.

V V V V

#### SOMALILAND RUMOURS.

Reference our April story about the Berbera post office and stamps, Mr. Tunstall says the following is going the rounds in Nairobi:

"Soon after the re-occupation someone went into the Berbera post office and asked if there were any of the old stamps about. An official pointed to a corner and said 'Help yourself.' There were hundreds of sheets which had been thrown out into the sand by the Italians, had lost their gum, but were not otherwise badly damaged beyond being a little faded. If the old cancellers had been found a fine lot of 'useds' could have been made, but they were of no use to anyone as 'mints'."

The bit about the Italians throwing the sheets into the sand doesn't seem to ring quite true, somehow!

V V V V

#### NEW CANADIANS.

Postal rates went up 1c per oz. on 1st April. This will necessitate a new 4c in red to conform with the P.U.C., a change in colour of the 3c, and new 7c, 14c and 17c stamps for ordinary, registered and special delivery air rates. The present corresponding air stamps will have had a very short life.

#### AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES STAMPS.

Australia's "Sunday Telegram" has published the information that the three figures on the four Imperial Forces Stamps of 1940 were all taken from actual individuals and that all three have since lost their lives on service.

The first to go was Arthur Norman Hick, a squadron leader in the Air Force who died from injuries in an accident in England in 1941. Next was Leading Seaman Charles Henry Bruce, who was a gunlayer on the "Ceramic," lost with all hands in the Atlantic early in December, 1942. Third and last was Gavin Reilly, son of the artist who designed the magazine cover from which the stamp was copied; young Reilly was the infantryman pictured and he was killed in action in Papua in the latter half of December, 1942.

V V V V  
SWAZILAND.

The ½d. with the new perforation (13¼ x 13½) is now obtainable in the Protectorate.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE TELEGRAPH STAMPS

By A. E. BASDEN, F.R.P.S.L.

(A Reference List compiled with due acknowledgment to the London Philatelic Society's "Africa.")

Telegraph stamps of the Orange Free State were made by overprinting various postage stamps and revenue stamps with the word "TELEGRAAF" or the letters "T.F.," "T," or "A.T." There was no definitive issue.

The postage stamps used for this purpose were:

1d. brown (shades)—S.G. 1, 2, 3.—from 1885.

1d. purple—S.G. 68—from 1899.

3d. ultramarine—S.G. 51—from 1885.

6d. rose (shades)—S.G. 4, 5, 6,—from 1885.

6d. rose-carmine—S.G. 7—from 1893.

6d. ultramarine—prepared for postage but not issued without O.P.—from 1900.

1s. orange-buff, orange-yellow—S.G. 8, 9—and \* yellow (not catalogued)—from 1885.

1s. brown—S.G. 87—from 1900.

\* The 1s. yellow, frequently found overprinted for telegraphs, is scarce without O.P.

Revenue stamps, similarly used:

1s. purple-brown (shades)—S.G. F3—1886.

1s. pearl-grey (shades)—S.G. F4—1886.

7s. violet (shades)—S.G. F11—1888.

8s. yellow—not cat.—1888.

9s. bistre (shades)—not Cat.—1888.

10s. orange (shades)—S.G. F12—1900.

£1. purple (shades)—S.G. F13—1900.

£4. rose (shades)—not cat.—1900.

This list is given to save repetition throughout the several issues.

Grouping is under types—the several issues generally correspond with the types.

(To be continued).

## South African Meter List - NEOPOST - By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 72 of June issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
N154	520	Johannesburg	Reid Bros. (S.A.), Ltd.	26.11.35	4. 8.37	2. 1.36
	985	Johannesburg	O. H. & A. Behrman	8.11.40	—	—
N155	462	Port Elizabeth	Teikandas Bros.	15. 2.35	—	13. 5.35
N156	538	Port Elizabeth	General Motors, Ltd.	24. 2.36	24. 3.36	—
	559	East London	Hortors Limited	3. 4.36	—	13.12.37
N157	527	Cambridge	Municipality	2. 1.36	—	—
N158	547	Port Elizabeth	S.A. Breweries, Ltd.	25. 3.36	—	10. 6.37
N159	516	Johannesburg	Steel Ceilings & Aluminium Works, Ltd.	30.10.35	15. 6.39	—
	874	Johannesburg	Scaw Alloys (Pty.), Ltd.	19. 6.39	—	4. 1.40
N160	546	Johannesburg	Greatermans Stores, Ltd.	13. 3.36	—	18. 4.41
N161	692	Durban	Jack O'Connor	23. 8.37	—	30. 5.38
N162	—	—	(In stock at Cape Town) ...	—	—	—
N163	713	Durban	Corporation	19.10.37	—	—
N164	610	Johannesburg	I. D. Britton	26.11.36	—	—
N165	569	Cape Town	P. N. Barrett Company	11. 6.36	—	27. 4.37
N166	628	Johannesburg	Rand Cold Storage & Supply Co., Ltd.	30. 1.37	—	—
N167	580	Johannesburg	Vereeniging Milling Co., Ltd.	25. 7.36	—	29.12.36
N168	576	Port Elizabeth	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Produce Union	25. 6.36	—	—
N169	585	Johannesburg	Harrows (Pty.), Ltd.	11. 9.36	—	5.12.39
N170	714	Durban	Corporation	19.10.37	—	—
N171	655	Johannesburg	Quinn & Co., Ltd.	28. 4.37	—	27. 7.37
N172	598	Johannesburg	"Die Vaderland"	12.10.36	—	23. 5.38
N173	594	Cape Town	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Produce Union	8.10.36	—	16.11.36
N174	670	Cape Town	Evelyn Haddon & Co., Ltd.	14. 5.37	—	24. 2.38
N175	603	Johannesburg	Mangold Bros., Ltd.	2.11.36	—	—
N176	596	Johannesburg	S.A. Liberal Insurance Co., Ltd.	8.10.36	—	—
N177	595	Johannesburg	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	8.10.36	—	30. 7.37
N178	625	Salt River	Brookes Lemos, Ltd.	22. 1.37	—	16. 9.37
N179	611	East London	Malcomess, Ltd.	26.11.36	—	—
N180	620	East London	Cymot, Ltd.	5. 1.37	—	—
N181	619	Pretoria	Wheat Industry Control Board	20. 1.37	25. 9.41	29. 7.37
N182	615	East London	Boere Saamwerk Beperk	8.12.36	—	—
N183	686	Durban	Boere Saamwerk Beperk	30. 7.37	—	25. 1.39
N184	641	Durban	Massey-Harris Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	15. 3.37	—	7. 6.37
N185	629	Cape Town	Lever Bros. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	10. 2.37	—	26. 5.37
N186	634	Port Elizabeth	Malcomess, Ltd.	23. 2.37	—	11. 6.37
N187	638	Johannesburg	N. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	5. 3.37	—	22. 4.37
N188	637	East London	Manning & Patterson, Ltd.	5. 3.37	—	—
N189	640	Johannesburg	Alliance Building Society	9. 3.37	—	—
N190	647	Cape Town	F. Robb & Co., Ltd.	6. 4.37	—	18. 8.37
N191	677	Johannesburg	Steel Sales Co. of Africa (Pty.), Ltd.	8. 6.37	—	9. 3.39
N192	654	Johannesburg	Southern Van Ryn G.M. Co., Ltd.	28. 4.37	—	—
N193	702	Johannesburg	G. H. Langer & Co., Ltd.	8. 9.37	—	—
N194	698	Johannesburg	C. H. Williams, Son & Sater	28. 8.37	—	10. 5.41
N195	679	Johannesburg	Board of Executors & Trust Co., Ltd.	24. 6.37	—	3. 9.40
N196	691	Johannesburg	Reunert & Lenz, Ltd.	18. 8.37	6.12.38	—
	822	Johannesburg	Reunert Massie & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	8.12.38	—	—
N197	707	Pretoria	Roux & Jacobsz	24. 9.37	27.10.37	—
N197	768	Pretoria	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	13. 6.38	—	—
N198	680	Johannesburg	Radford Adlington, Ltd.	24. 6.37	—	—
N199	716	Johannesburg	Lennon, Ltd.	26.10.37	—	29.10.37
N200	706	Port Elizabeth	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	24. 9.37	—	3. 3.38
N201	711	Johannesburg	Die Voortrekker Pers Bpk.	21.10.37	—	30. 8.38
N202	719	Bloemfontein	Die Volksblad Boekhandel Bpk.	6.11.37	10.12.37	—
	776	Bloemfontein	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	4. 7.38	—	30. 3.42
N203	693	Johannesburg	H. Polliack & Co., Ltd.	26. 8.37	—	4. 3.39
N204	720	Durban	Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, Ltd.	6.11.37	—	1. 8.42
N205	757	Durban	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	21. 4.38	—	—
N206	751	Johannesburg	Ingersoll-Rand Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	4. 4.38	—	—
N207	732	Johannesburg	Bradlows Stores, Ltd.	7. 1.38	—	26. 5.40
N208	733	Bloemfontein	Bradlows Stores, Ltd.	7. 1.38	—	23.11.39
N209	739	Cape Town	Unie-Volkspers Beperk	28. 1.38	—	22. 6.38
N210	756	Durban	King & Sons	21. 4.38	—	—
N211	769	Port Elizabeth	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	7. 6.38	—	—
N212	741	East London	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Produce Union	9. 2.38	—	24. 7.40
N213	742	Johannesburg	Cymot, Ltd.	9. 2.38	—	3. 3.39
N214	775	Bloemfontein	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	28. 6.38	—	—
N215	767	Durban	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	13. 6.38	—	30. 1.39
N216	762	Johannesburg	Kayser Products (Pty.), Ltd.	28. 5.38	—	15. 6.38
N217	766	Johannesburg	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	7. 6.38	—	24. 1.39
N218	779	Klerksdorp	J. A. Nesor, Oosthuizen & Horwitz	15. 7.38	—	—
N219	777	Johannesburg	Helpmekaar Korresp. Kollege	4. 7.38	—	10.10.39
N220	772	Cape Town	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	13. 6.38	—	—
N221	791	Potchefstroom	Die Potchefstroom Universiteits Kollege	22. 8.38	—	—
N222	782	Port Elizabeth	E. H. Walton & Co., Ltd.	28. 7.38	—	23. 1.39
N223	783	Johannesburg	Nat. Industrial Credit Corp., Ltd.	22. 8.38	—	26. 3.41
N224	819	Port Elizabeth	A. Mosenthal & Co.	1.12.38	—	8. 7.39
N225	834	Cape Town	Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	23. 1.39	—	5. 7.40
N226	848	Rustenburg	Municipality	10. 3.39	—	—
N226	804	Pietermaritzburg	Corporation of Pietermaritzburg	27. 9.38	—	—
N228	796	Johannesburg	Moni Bros., Ltd.	6. 9.38	—	—
N229	964	Cape Town	S.A. Broadcasting Corporation	6. 9.38	29. 7.40	18. 6.40
			S.A. Broadcasting Corporation	7. 8.40	—	24.10.40
N230	810	Johannesburg	S.A. Institute for Medical Research	31.10.38	—	3. 1.40
N231	829	Johannesburg	Kalk Bay Fisheries Ltd.	5. 1.39	—	12. 8.41
N232	836	Johannesburg	Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa, Ltd.	23. 1.39	—	13. 9.40
N233	812	Johannesburg	Gallo (Pty.), Ltd.	10.11.38	—	22.11.38
N234	826	Wellington	The S.A. Dried Fruit Co., Ltd.	1.12.38	—	27. 2.39
N235	835	Cape Town	Irvin & Johnson (S.A.), Ltd.	26. 1.39	—	25. 3.39
N236	816	Cape Town	Dichmont & Dichmont	1.12.38	—	4. 5.39
N237	845	Johannesburg	The Texas Co. of S.A., Ltd.	10. 3.39	—	—

## South African Meter List - NEOPOST

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
N238	972	East London	Dyer & Dyer, Ltd.	18. 9.40	—	—
N239	831	Klerksdorp	Sentraal Westelike Ko-op. Maatskappy Bpk.	26. 1.39	—	—
N240	828	Johannesburg	United Building Society	5. 1.39	6.12.39	19.6.39
N241	941	Port Elizabeth	United Building Society	14. 3.40	—	—
N242	839	Johannesburg	C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd.	26. 1.39	—	23. 9.39
N243	858	Johannesburg	S.A. Sentrale Ko-op. Graan Maats'py. Bpk.	1. 4.39	—	—
N244	832	Johannesburg	Joseph Liddle (Pty.), Ltd.	26. 1.39	—	14. 9.39
N245	846	Port Elizabeth	Pagden & Christian	10. 3.39	—	—
N245	882	Johannesburg	United Portrait Studio (Pty.), Ltd.	18. 7.39	2. 2.40	—
N245	1021	Durban	Anglo-Continental Guano Works (Pty.), Ltd.	1. 4.41	—	—
N246	965	Groot Drakenstein	Rhodes Fruit Farms, Ltd.	7. 8.40	—	12. 5.41
N247	867	Johannesburg	Die Spoorbond	13. 5.39	—	4. 1.40
N248	853	Port Elizabeth	A. Fisher & Co., Ltd.	25. 3.39	—	21.12.39
N249	859	Johannesburg	Hayman, Godfrey & Sanderson	11. 4.39	—	12. 6.39
N250	892	Pietermaritzburg	Corporation of Pietermaritzburg	28. 8.39	—	—
N251	860	Johannesburg	Transvaal Rugby Football Union	11. 4.39	—	—
N252	877	Port Elizabeth	F. W. Selinkman & Co.	7. 7.39	—	—
N253	1002	East London	Mosenthal & Co.	1. 2.41	—	—
N254	1008	Cape Town	Rose-Innes & Jordan	5. 3.41	—	22.11.41
N255	906	Durban	S.A. Broadcasting Corporation	23.10.39	—	11.12.39
N256	902	Durban	Lennon, Ltd.	28. 9.39	—	—
N257	979	Johannesburg	Rand Mines, Ltd.	12.10.40	—	26. 8.41
N257	923	Johannesburg	Johnson & Phillips (S.A.) Pty., Ltd.	8.12.39	1. 4.40	—
N258	1090	Johannesburg	Voortrekkerpers Beperk	25. 2.42	—	—
N259	883	Johannesburg	Elephant Trading Co.	27. 7.39	—	—
N260	1004	Johannesburg	S.A. Railways & Harbours	7. 2.41	24. 2.41	—
N261	1032	Durban	Donillan Murray, Ltd.	27. 5.41	—	—
N261	926	Cape Town	Hume Pipe Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	22.12.39	—	29. 1.40
N262	949	Port Elizabeth	Frye's (Prop.), Ltd.	30. 4.40	—	—
N263	991	Cape Town	Autorite Accessories (Pty.), Ltd.	6.12.40	—	3. 7.41
N264	870	Johannesburg	Assoc. Ceiling Industries (Pty.), Ltd.	19. 5.39	—	—
N265	986	Durban	Ropes & Mattings Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	8.11.40	—	15. 9.41
N266	—	—	No Record	—	—	—
N267	—	—	No Record	—	—	—
N268	950	Johannesburg	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	30. 4.40	—	31.12.40
N269	961	Johannesburg	B. J. Chaimowitz	25. 7.40	—	3.12.40
N270	1005	Kimberley	Standard Creamery (Pty.), Ltd.	12. 2.41	—	—
N271	1000	East London	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	1. 2.41	—	—
N272	1085	Johannesburg	S.A. Canvas Co., Ltd.	25. 2.42	—	—
N273	1081	Johannesburg	Fixed Trusts Investments, Ltd.	10. 1.42	—	—
N274	1097	Cape Town	Parry, Leon & Hayhoe	25. 3.42	—	1. 5.42
N275	1083	Cape Town	S.A.N.T.A.M.	10. 1.42	—	13. 1.42
N276	1078	Cape Town	Lamson Paragon S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	17.12.41	—	11. 3.42
N277	1114	Johannesburg	S.A. Grain & Seed Distributors (Pty.), Ltd.	30. 6.42	—	—
N278	1124	Cape Town	M. Friend & Co.	17.11.42	—	—

## MIDGET

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M1	1	Kimberley	E. B. Burrow	4. 1.27	31. 3.37	21. 2.28
M2	1092	Kroonstad	Goldblatt's Wholesale (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 3.42	24.11.42	—
M2	2	Pretoria	Land Bank	?	17. 9.31	11. 7.28
M2	218	Bloemfontein	Land Bank	30. 9.31	26. 7.40	—
M3	997	Johannesburg	Norman Gaydon & Co.	1. 2.41	—	—
M3	?	Johannesburg	P. Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co.	?	?	25. 2.27
M3	3	Johannesburg	A. Tomaselli & Sons	?	30.10.31	23. 6.27
M3	263	Germiston	New York Clothing Mfrs. (Pty.), Ltd.	11. 5.32	30.12.38	1. 4.36
M3	833	Bloemfontein	Shapiro's Wholesale	23. 1.39	—	6. 7.39
M4	?	Bloemfontein	Atkinsons Motor Garages, Ltd.	?	?	27.10.28
M4	140	Bloemfontein	Messrs. Lambons, Ltd.	28. 7.30	22.10.40	3.11.35
M4	1011	Bloemfontein	Atkinsons Motor Garages, Ltd.	12. 3.41	—	—
M5	4	Pretoria	Wallachs Pr. & Pub. Co., Ltd.	14. 9.28	21.10.41	26. 9.28
M5	1088	Germiston	Nagington Motors (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 2.42	—	—
M6	5	Cape Town	Maynards	25. 6.28	10. 8.33	12. 7.28
M6	329	Cape Town	Perishable Products Export Control Board	17. 8.33	—	29. 7.35
M7	6	Paarl	Ko-op. Wynbouwers Vereeniging	4. 1.27	12. 2.34	15. 8.28
M7	378	Worcester	Ko-op. Wynbouwers Vereeniging	13. 2.34	7. 4.41	8. 8.35
M8	?	Johannesburg	Pretoria Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	?	?	21. 1.27
M8	108	Johannesburg	M. Bloch & Co.	?	16. 5.34	15. 3.33
M8	523	Pretoria	The Silverton Tannery	4.12.35	—	—
M8	1058	Kroonstad	Goldblatts Wholesale (Pty.), Ltd.	23. 9.41	17. 3.42	—
M8	1098	Johannesburg	Shapiro & Co.	25. 3.42	—	—
M9	7	Cape Town	Fletcher & Cartwrights, Ltd.	4. 2.27	—	28. 6.27
M10	8	Bloemfontein	Friend Newspapers, Ltd.	11.2.27	27. 9.34	23. 3.27
M11	461	Pietermaritzburg	The Pietermaritzburg Co-op. Society, Ltd.	13. 2.35	—	10. 8.35
M11	9	Port Elizabeth	Marshall & Co.	4. 2.27	18.11.35	13. 4.27
M12	518	Port Elizabeth	Garlicks, Ltd.	19.11.35	—	27. 4.36
M12	?	Port Elizabeth	Hirsch, Loubser & Co., Ltd.	?	?	20. 4.27
M13	146	Port Elizabeth	Kohler Bros.	8. 9.30	—	27. 8.33
M13	?	Johannesburg	Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	?	19. 1.31	4. 3.27
M13	184	Johannesburg	Siemens (S.A.), Ltd.	7. 3.31	—	28.12.32
M14	10	Port Elizabeth	Boere Saamwerk Beperk	18. 3.27	12.11.40	23. 5.40
M14	990	Port Elizabeth	Savage & Son, Ltd.	6.12.40	—	—

(To be continued).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 8

AUGUST, 1943.

Whole No. 221.

### CARE OF STAMPS AND ALBUMS

By J. MALAN.

Articles on "rust" in stamps by E. E. Gagel (*S.A. Ph.*, March, 1942), E. F. Hurst (July, 1942), and G. F. Rapkin (February, 1943), also my own problems in this sub-tropic climate have prompted me to give my observations in the hope that they may prove helpful.

"Prevention is better than cure;" hence I shall deal principally with the proper care of stamps. Mr. Gagel has already mentioned the desirability of using black album leaves, as these appear to be impervious to rust. To this I would add that waxed interleaving sheets or the water-proof variety of cellophane is absolutely essential as a further protection, not only against rust but also against rubbing, which sometimes causes great damage to stamps not so protected. Even with ordinary white album leaves the interleaving prevents rust to a very large extent, if not entirely. I have also found that the use of the more expensive varieties of hand-made white album leaves is a sure protection against rust as this kind of paper does not contain the vegetable matter which is attacked by the fungus growth. Attention has also been drawn in the articles mentioned to the necessity of keeping stamps in a container where moisture—the real cause of the trouble—can have no effect. Mr. Gagel mentions sandalwood or camphorwood chests as a possible remedy or a piece of very hard, shrunken soap to absorb the moisture; while Mr. Rapkin advises the use of a metal box or safe, as nearly airtight as possible, with a tin of Silica-Jel to absorb the moisture. In this connection I may mention what a collector from Singapore once told me: he said he kept his stamps in perfect condition by using a metal trunk with a rubber strip round the lid for excluding moisture and a chemical drying pad for absorbing what moisture did get in. This pad only needed periodical drying in the sun

or in an oven to maintain its effectiveness. Perhaps some reader can tell us where it is obtainable in South Africa. It should also be possible to use calcium chloride as a drying agent if the container is practically air-tight.

For those who have difficulty in obtaining such a container I would suggest the use of an old refrigerator cabinet, provided the door is still close-fitting.

The use of thymol crystals for sterilizing the album leaves may lead to disaster as one local collector found to his cost. He placed the sheets of blotting paper, into which the crystals had been melted with a hot iron, between the leaves of his album, with the result that the stamps changed their colours to all the hues of the rainbow! Apparently the right method is to sterilize the leaves before mounting the stamps.

The remedy advocated by Mr. Gagel—Chloramine T—I have found very effective indeed, but I get better results by using a solution of 4 grammes in 100 cc. of distilled water, as the stronger solution requires less soaking. In most cases a slight application to the affected parts is quite sufficient. A glass rod or small camel hair brush may be used. In the case of mint stamps I keep a piece of blotting paper handy and use it to absorb all surplus moisture before it soaks in and so affects the gum. Several applications may be necessary in this case. The stamp should always be allowed to dry before treating it a second time, as the discolouration may disappear on drying. Mr. Hart advises the use of talcum powder when mint stamps are being treated, the stamp being laid with the gum side on a bed of talcum powder. He also mentions Liquor Sodae Chloratae, made up to a strength of one part chemical to ten parts of water, as a means of bleaching stamps affected by rust. (Liquor Sodae Chloratae is the basis of "Milton.")

Many collectors still make the mistake of overpiling their albums, so causing considerable damage to embossed and recessed stamps which are "flattened" by the pressure, while chalk-surfaced stamps have their colouring damaged. All albums should be stored upright.

A word in regard to the proper mounting of stamps may not be out of place, even to some collectors of many years' standing. Only too often the gum of a mint stamp is spoilt by excessive moisture on the hinge, even to the extent of causing the stamp to stick to the album page. No stamp, mint or used, will "peel" properly if too much moisture has been used. There is also no need to stick half the hinge to the stamp. Rather less than one-quarter inch, attached lightly to the top of the stamp is more than sufficient. Only the extreme tip of the other end should be moistened slightly for attaching to the album leaf. The same hinge can then be used again and again.

Stamps with a thick gum, such as those of Canada, often cause the collector much trouble by sticking to the album leaves. There are two possible remedies: The stamps may be mounted with a backing of wax paper held in place by passing the hinge through a slit in same, or by dusting the album leaves with talcum powder.

Often it may be possible to improve the appearance of a stamp by the use of a soft rubber eraser. Not only pencil and dirt marks may be removed by this means, but very often a dark over-inked cancellation will respond very well too. Great care should be taken not to crease or tear the stamp. Only rub in one direction or stick the stamp down firmly to paper, afterwards soaking it off in the ordinary way.

#### CAPE POSTAL HISTORY.

We are informed that in Mr. Jurgén's forthcoming book the names of subscribers for the autographed copies will be printed as a list in the book. Well, you have been warned! If you are already a promised subscriber and don't like the idea, write at once to Mr. K. Alexander, "Adaken," Queen Victoria Road, Claremont, Cape, withdrawing your promise of three guineas. Contrariwise, if you fancy joining the gallant band of guarantors, write to him even more quickly.

#### BECHUANALAND.

The 1d. is now a yellow green shade midway between the original rich green and the light yellow green noted last October. The 1½d. is now a pale, almost milky blue. Both values are on the very white paper.

—*Gibbons' Stamp Monthly.*

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The latest news of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Matabeleland is that the stamp issue will be limited to one stamp—the 2d. denomination. The design will depict the arrival of the Pioneer Column, something similar to that on the 2d. of the 1890-1940 commemorative set. The stamp will take the place of the present 2d. Large Falls but the size and the printers are not yet known.

—*Robertson Stamp Coy.*

#### RAREST RHODESIAN STAMP.

A recent discovery of an error may well prove to be the most valuable stamp of Rhodesia; in fact, so far only one specimen is definitely known. This is the 4d. olive of 1909 with the overprint "Rhodesia" inverted. It is possible that a few more copies of this may have been distributed in a series of cheap packets supplied to a chain of department stores, so there is a fine opportunity for a treasure hunt up and down the British Isles.

The error was put in for sale at the Red Cross stamp sale held on 5th-6th May, and fetched £90.

#### BAHAMAS LANDFALL VARIETY.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein, Bloemfontein, has sent for inspection a block of 3d. denomination with a well marked defect in the overprint which does not appear to have been recorded elsewhere, although a large number of so-called varieties have been noted.

It is present on the 3rd stamp of the 4th row in the O of Columbus. Mr. Lichtenstein thinks it is a real inverted C in the place of the O, but it appears to us that this is open to doubt. There is a suggestion of the "blob" which should be present at the head of a normal C but it is only a suggestion of it and a broken O might explain the occurrence.

#### A TUNISIAN COMMEMORATIVE.

The Robertson Stamp Co. informs us that a "Liberation of Tunis" commemorative was issued on 9th June showing side face portraits of British, American and Free French soldiers.

Commemoratives which are "semi" postal might be all right but this one is valued at 1 fr. 50 for postage and 8 fr. 50 for something else, we don't know what. A somewhat hefty dig into the long-suffering philatelist's pocket!

#### SWAZILAND.

Supplies of the new perforation are not yet available locally. Applicants for the 2d., which has been on sale, still sometimes receive the old perforation. Incidentally, the sheets with the new perforation show perforations running through the bottom margins, but not through the top margins; in the old perforation the reverse is the case, the top margin being perforated but not the bottom. The Plate number is still No. 1.

We regret to hear of the death on 1st August of Mr. H. H. Hurst, President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, as the result of an accident in the black-out. A fuller notice will appear in our next number.

Mr. A. P. Linn, a well-known Johannesburg collector, passed away on 27th July.

## Special Offers

South African Current High Values.  
Fine Used Pairs.

5/- vertical pairs, price . . . . . 6/-  
10/- vertical pairs, price . . . . . 11/-  
5/- horizontal pairs, price . . . . . 6/6  
10/- horizontal pairs, price . . . . . 12/6

### Singles:

5/- English or Afrikaans . . . . . 1/3  
10/- English or Afrikaans . . . . . 3/6

Wanted to buy—Urgent—Collections specialised and general, single Rare stamps, lots and accumulations for spot cash. Get in touch with me before selling—it will pay you.

Established in S.A. since 1930.  
First class references.

## E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

## New Arrivals

8 Tonga ½d.—1/- mint . . . . . 3/9  
7 Gibraltar ½d.—2/- mint . . . . . 7/6  
6 Curacao 1942, mint . . . . . 1/6  
8 New Hebrides French currency 7/6  
8 ditto British currency . . . . . 7/6  
8 E.A.F. on G.B. mint . . . . . 6/6  
17 Palestine Pictorial to 100m. . . . . 2/6  
13 Iraq, Emir Ghazi, 1-50f. . . . . 3/6  
13 Iraq, Emir Ghazi, official . . . . . 3/6  
13 Iraq, Feisal, 1-75f. Official . . . . . 3/6  
10 Iraq, Pictorial Official, 1-50f. . . . . 3/6  
14 Newfoundland Pictorial mint . . . . . 15/-  
8 Mauritius K.G.VI. mint 2-25c 2/9  
6 Free Norway 1942 cpl. mint . . . . . 3/9

Nett, post free, c.w.o.

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



## WANTED TO BUY

Stamps of all kinds (especially S. African) mint or used; short sets or complete; singles, mixtures.

## RARE OR JUNK

Any quantity and issue, current or obsolete. Also S. Africa and S. W. Africa War Effort complete sets mint or used and all other issues. LOW VALUES. I can use up to half a million stamps every month. JUBILEES. I pay very high price mint or used, sets of singles; or the whole complete I pay £30 per set mint. Also errors, varieties, old covers, proofs, essays, etc.

### EXAMPLES OF PRICES OFFERED—

S. Africa 1913 £1 used I pay 25/- mint 30/-  
S. Africa 1925 air mail used I pay 30/- mint 25/-  
S. Africa 1933-6 Voortrekker cpl. in pairs 4/- mint same.  
S. Africa mixture low values from 5/- to 10/- per 1,000.

Try once and guarantee full satisfaction per return.

Cable or send airgraphs with full details of what you have, number of sets or singles and lowest price. Please do not send stamps until I ask you to.

## N. S. BASHI

226, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Cable: Bashi Strand London.

Bankers: Midland Bank, 172, Strand

## CAN THESE OVERPRINTS

(O.V.S. No. 76 S.G.)

### BE HANDSTAMPED?

By STEPHEN G. RICH.

#### DISCUSSION OF THE COMMENTS.

(In the *S.A. Philatelist*, October, 1942).

The discussion on this subject by Mr. Basden and Dr. Mosely, prompted by my article in the *S.A. Philatelist* of September, 1942 (see October, 1942, pp. 110, 111) contributes valuable information and suggestions. The net result is, however, not in any degree to substantiate the claim of those who insist that these O.F.S. 1896 double overprints are the result of *handstamping*.

Let us clear the ground of irrelevancies first.

Mr. Basden seems to think that I am doubting the authority and accuracy of the authors of past articles in the *London Philatelist* and that of Mr. Leon de Raay. I have not mentioned the former; and as for the latter, I know from what Mr. Geldhof and I discussed in detail when I was giving him what aid I could on his Orange Free State book, that Mr. De Raay was an able and accurate reporter of everything down to the smallest verbal rumour. But Mr. De Raay was entirely without critical powers, and lacked the knowledge of printing to enable him to evaluate any printed product in terms of its mode of production.

Dr. Mosely assumes, without having taken the slight effort first to inquire of me directly, that I ignored or was not aware of his published pictures of two panes showing these doubles, in *P.J.G.B.* of April, 1940. I had carefully examined this pair of pictures before writing my article.

But there is one "damaging" fact therein. The lower half of the sheet does contain cases in which the tilt of the second overprint is not the same in both stamps of either a horizontal or a vertical pair. I cannot now account for my having overlooked this bit of fact, or for having built up my explanation in disregard of it.

Purposely, I have saved one confusion from Mr. Basden's comments to this stage. I refer to the bearing of the "fancy surcharges," Gibbons Nos. 82a to 82k, with both "3d." and "Halve Penny" on the same stamp. The "*Halve Penny*" was the later job. Therefore the "fancy surcharges" do not indicate that the form of type for the numeral surcharging was kept standing.

To make entirely sure, I have gotten out my Greenough type binocular microscope, and for the fourth time in three days have inserted the objectives for 20 diameters magnification, to examine these fancy surcharges as to which of the overprints is on top. With

strong cross light, the surface sheen, patina or pattern of any mark can be distinguished thus, and where two cross, even if both are black and one is heavier than the other, the one on top can be determined. In the three days before writing this, I have determined three such cases (including one of a cancellation and an overprint), for various collecting friends.

Gibbons Nos. 82a, 82c, 82d, 82f and 82g, formerly in the Hind collection and now in mine, all show definitely that the "Halve Penny" is on top of the "3d."

We must therefore, despite what Mr. Basden says, dismiss the claim that "the form had not been broken up" as without evidence from this source—and in fact with this source entirely irrelevant.

We are, however, not discussing these "fancies" primarily. Let the matter therefore rest by recognizing that lightly printed numeral surcharged material was fed through the press for the "Halve Penny" overprint just as if it had not been surcharged previously.

The question of meaning of terms used, is definitely in point. With regret, I have to say that I fail to find in either the work of Mr. De Raay or the Royal Society's "Africa" any indication that "handstamp" and "hand-struck" mean anything other than exactly what they usually mean. There is no sign of confusion with "hand press"—whatever that term may mean. This last seemingly flippant remark is meant to convey that this term has no specific printing meaning—as used, it means any press in which the press work is powered by pulling a hand lever or turning a crank by hand. Such presses are normally small "clam shell" or Franklin type presses.

No less a man than Mr. August Dietz, practical printer of sixty years' experience and philatelically well known as the greatest scholar on stamps of the Confederate States, has come in with a suggestion which may resolve the entire problem. He suggests that the additional overprints were put on with a *proof press*. He points out that the old style proof press, still used in many small print shops, had a bed on which the form of type was laid and inked with a hand roller. The paper is then laid upon the form, and a solid iron heavy roller, covered with fabric, and running on guides, is pushed across the paper. Thus a proof printing is produced.

Going down to the shop of Mr. Frank Pfeifer Jr. in my home town, the printer to whom I went for the information used in my first article, I saw and used just such a proof press, with a single stamp-size cut as the form of type. Purposely I tried it for successive impressions on the same piece of paper, spaced like stamps. Mr. Pfeifer, interested in the problem, furnished some ready-gummed paper, to stimulate conditions with overprinting stamps.

The story is brief and definite.

The results were remarkably like the additional overprints on the O.F.S. 1d. on 3d. doubles.

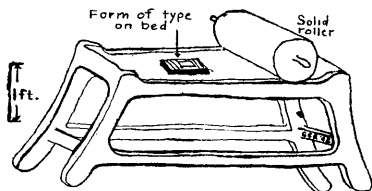
The gummed sheets had a tendency to twist as they were run through for the proof-printing. The tendency increased as the same sheet was run through for successive impressions.

This agrees perfectly with the full panes as shown by Mosely.

I will therefore abandon the idea that there was actual *press* printing of the doubled surcharges. They show all signs of being *printed*. Their peculiarities are all explained by their being a *proof-press* product, one subject at a time.

Mr. Dietz's explanation remains therefore the most likely that has been brought forward thus far. It makes the doublings a printed job, but done on a proof-press instead of a regular press. The irregular distribution of them in the pane, their skewing, and all the other variations, all fit into this situation. The absence of variation in position between "3" and "d", and the fact that all the additional overprints are identical, fit in with this explanation. For proofing, the form of type, however small, is always tied up with string, usually with enough "furniture" to make it anyway 3 by 3 inches.

Every printing office necessarily has a machine of some sort for taking proofs of type as set or as corrected, and the proof press as here illustrated appears to have been the usual one of the period in question. Variants in smaller form, to go on a bench, but essentially the same in mechanism, were also known.



Mr. Pfeifer mentions that a device known as a "Washington hand press," in which pressure was applied vertically through levers, also was used; but he points out that the character of impression as shown on my

stamps and in Dr. Mosely's picture, precludes the likelihood that this was used in this case.

The character of impression of the doubling imprints on the stamps agrees perfectly with that of the ordinary proof as pulled by a printer.

In conclusion, may I say that, unlike Dr. Mosely, I do not consider that a view different from mine is necessarily either "mistaken" or "exploded." In this case, the judgment that the doublings are the result of printing rather than handstamping is certainly not "exploded," since previous to my article it had not even been stated in any published articles or books! And in view of the support that Dr. Mosely's own valuable publishing of pictures gives to the *proof-press printing* of the doubling surcharges, it can hardly be called "erroneous."

The amenities of decent scholarly controversy, rather than the sharp words of political struggles, surely are in point in discussing philatelic matters of this sort.

▽ ▽ ▽ ▽

#### BANTAMS AND PAPER ECONOMY.

Some criticism has been made that bantams do not save paper as six stamps may be needed to obtain all the varieties. Does any reasonable collector imagine that the few thousands wanted by philatelists bear any significant proportion to the millions used by the public?

Two writers in a recent number of the *Philatelic Magazine* point this out very aptly. The Editor comments: "That's all very well when an issue is continued for any length of time, but in the case of the preceding set a new one was substituted as soon as the demand from collectors fell off."

This is rubbish. If collector-catching were the Government Printer's chief aim why should he also be printing in bantam form revenue stamps, cigarette tax labels, and other such items which make no appeal to collectors.

No, Mr. Editor, you may take it that our bantam stamps represent a real war-time economy. We may still be better off for some commodities than Britain, but our stock of paper suitable for printing stamps on is low, and the prospects of adding to it still very precarious.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**



## ORANGE FREE STATE TELEGRAPH STAMPS

By A. E. BASDEN  
*Continued from page 82 of July issue*

### TYPE I: 1885-1886.

Postage stamps overprinted "TELE-GRAAF" in two lines, Roman capitals 2½ mm., in various colours by handstamp. Two, if not more, handstamps were used:

- (a) both "A"s in "GRAAF" noticeably smaller than other letters.
- (b) all letters equal and a shade taller than 2½ mm.

Sub-type (a) is the earlier and more common of the two.

1—4. O.P. in violet (shades)—1d., 3d., 6d., 1s.

- 5. O.P. in carmine—3d.
- 6—7. O.P. in black—6d., 1s.

(Note: Yvert quotes the 5s. as being similarly surcharged, but "Africa" states that this value was never employed for telegraphic purposes in O.F.S.)

1s. revenue stamps, both colours, similarly overprinted:

8—9. O.P. in violet (shades—lake and blue)—1s. purple-brown and 1s. pearl-grey.

10. O.P. in black—1s. purple-brown.

The O.P. may be found vertical (reading up or down) horizontal or diagonal.

Varieties:

- (a) double O.P.
- (b) no stop after "F", and/or
- (c) letters wholly or partially missing due to careless stamping.

Pen cancellations prevail, but specimens are found with numeral or town postmarks.

### TYPE II: 1888.

7s. revenue stamp, overprinted "TF" 2½ mm. 5 mm. apart, and surcharged "Een Shilling," 24 mm. long, and having the original value obliterated by a bar. Distance between overprint and surcharge = 6 mm.

11. O.P. in black—1s. on 7s.

Many specimens of No. 11 have two bars, the second being inserted by hand, with or without the aid of a ruler; and so may be found se-tenant. The extra bar is sometimes found ruled in so neatly as to give the impression of double bar.

### TYPE IIA: 1888.

8s. and 9s. revenue stamps somewhat similarly overprinted and surcharged but differing

in all measurements from No. 11, and for these (and other reasons which follows) an altogether different setting. The surcharge "Een Shilling" is 22½ mm.; and distance between overprint and surcharge 7 mm.

12—13. O.P. in black—1s. on 8s. or 9s. "TF" 2¼ mm., 3½ mm. apart.

14—15. O.P. in black—1s. on 8s. or 9s. "TF" 3 mm., 3¼ mm. apart.

16—17. O.P. in black—1s. on 8s. or 9s. "T" 3 mm., "F" 2¼ mm. 3½ mm. apart.

In the setting comprising Nos. 12 to 17, the position of the letters "TF" to "Een Shilling" frequently differ, so that "T" is found directly over "S" or to the right or left, and even as far right as to be over "h". There are no varieties other than occasional defective letters.

Pen and numeral cancellations.

### TYPE III—1888.

Postage stamps overprinted "TF" in thin Roman capitals 2¼ mm.

18—21. O.P. in black—1d., 3d., 6d., 1s.

Variety: (a) 6d. with double O.P.

Pen, numeral, and town cancellations.



III.

### TYPE IV—1890.

Postage stamps overprinted in small Roman capitals 2 mm., spaced 3½ mm.

22—23. O.P. in black 6d., 1s.

Town cancellations.



IV

### TYPE V—1891.

Postage stamps overprinted "TF" in thick Roman capitals, 2¼ mm., spaced 3½ mm.

24—26. O.P. in black—3d., 6d., 1s.

Errors i) "FT" for "TF" in all three values. ii) Double O.P. 6d.

Varieties:

(a) "TF" close—1¼ mm.—seen in the 1s. (both specimens dated 1892).

(b) defective letters.  
(c) letters out of alignment.

(d) O.P. misplaced.  
Town cancellations.



V.



VIa



vib

Town cancellations prevail, but specimens are found with pen or numeral cancellation.

## TYPE VII—1893.

Postage stamp overprinted "TF" in Roman capitals, 2½ mm., with stop after "F."

30. O.P. in black—6d.

Error: (i) "TE" for "TF."

Varieties:

- (a) without stop after "F"  
(b) with split "T"

Postage stamp similarly overprinted, but with a stop after each letter.

31. O.P. in black—1s.

Varieties: (a) without stop after "T". (b) with comma after "F".

- (c) with large stop after "T". (d) with large stop after "F". (e) "F" for "F".



vii.

There must have been a different setting for the two values. Town and numeral cancellations.

(To be continued).

+

## FRANKING POWER OF TRANSVAAL Q.V. STAMPS (1878-1882).

In the April number of the *London Philatelist*, Mr. C. J. S. Jewell raises an interesting point based on his recent finding of 2 combination covers sent from Transvaal to Britain, one variety of stamp in each case being a Q.V. Transvaal.

One cover, posted at Standerton in May, 1880, is franked with a Queen's head 6d., overlapping a 6d. lilac Cape of Good Hope, S.G. 51.

The Transvaal stamp showed a Transvaal numeral cancellation, the Cape stamp a Cape Town circular date stamp.

This seems to show that at that date the Queen's head stamps were only valid inside the colony.

The other cover, posted in June, 1884, has the combination of the 6d. Q.V. stamp with the 1d. and 3d. Republican stamp issued in 1883 (S.G. 300 and 304). All stamps, in this instance, are cancelled by a Z.A.R. mark.

The Q.V. stamp presumably was now invalid inside the Transvaal, but as the Z.A.R. stamps were still only valid within it, the Q.V. stamp must have been used to frank the letter for the remainder of its journey and

this must have been approved by the postal authorities of both the Cape and Britain.

We have apparently, therefore, the curious position of a stamp valid for postal purposes outside the country of origin and not inside it. But, only a year or two earlier, this same stamp was valid inside its country and not outside.

Mr. Basden is replying in full in the *London Philatelist* to Mr. Jewell's note. He agrees that the Q.V. stamps during the British occupation had only the same posting power as the Z.A.R. stamps, i.e., in the Transvaal only. As regards their use after the secession, he does not accept Mr. Jewell's suggestion; the explanation is simply that the Q.V. stamps remained valid for use within the Transvaal until the stock was exhausted. The date when Transvaal or Z.A.R. stamps became valid for franking elsewhere in South Africa than in the Transvaal itself is not known with certainty, but was probably about 1882, although the Republic did not enter the Universal Postal Union until 1892.

## KIMBERLEY REEFS.

Mr. J. F. Davidson, of Gatooma, writes that the Kimberley Reefs were a group of mining claims, about 56 miles from Salisbury, worked from 1907 to 1917. The post office, when opened, was named after the property, but owing to confusion with Kimberley in the Union, the name was changed after a few years to Bindura, which name is still current. Diamond and oval bar cancellations were used in its early days, but never the bar cancellations (parcel type) mentioned by Major Harrington; these were only used at big offices such as Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Mr. S. Tapscott puts forward the suggestion that what has been taken for a parcel cancellation might possibly be a bank cancellation. He submits a Standard Bank of South Africa cheque from its Kimberley Reefs branch with an adhesive 1d. stamp (as was their custom then) but admits that such cancellations would only be likely to be seen on penny stamps.

Mr. F. W. Porter writes that Major Harrington knew of the Kimberley Reefs postmarks quite well and would not have confused it with one of Kimberley.

(The upshot of all this seems to be that the mystery of why Rhodesian stamps about 1910-11 should be found cancelled with date stamps and parcel cancellations of Kimberley, South Africa, still remains unsolved.—Ed.)

## MAURITIUS.

*Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* reports that the use of Plate 2 has now been extended to all values. Values up to 20c are on the thinish very white paper and the remaining values which were formerly on chalky paper are now on smooth ordinary paper. Although the paper probably accounts for some of the shade differences there are others clearly due to the ink, notables: 4c, deep blue green; 10c, deep carmine red; 1r, grey-brown; and 5r, deep sage-green.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

24th June, 1943.—An unusually large attendance. Lt. Comdr. Enoch, F.R.P.S.L., exhibited his collection of Egyptian stamps and small lots of stamps from other countries round about the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, etc. The first issues of 1866 were fairly well represented, as also the issues of 1867-1879; subsequent issues were practically complete. A rather fine item was a block of four of the 1 Mil Sepia. Native boat on Nile type. Issue 1914 showing the error, with two dots on the right hand side of the stamp, another being the 50 Pi King's Birthday issue of 1926 in mint condition.

Com. Enoch in a running commentary was quite humorous in his descriptive powers, and when he picked up the sheet of Suez Canal stamps facetiously remarked they were beautiful forgeries.

Five new members were enrolled. The usual auction was conducted by Mr. Ashmead; about 60 lots being disposed of at very satisfactory prices.

8th July, 1943.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the dim-out, the attendance was very much below the average, but those members who braved the elements were rewarded with a real philatelic treat in viewing Dr. F. W. Purcell's exhibit of stamps, depicting Medicine and Science in Philately. Portraits of the most eminent physicians and scientists in Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, etc., of the world. Dr. Purcell had a mass of valuable information pertaining to each stamp. Commander Enoch, F.R.P.S.L., in proposing a vote of thanks to the exhibitor, expressed the hope that Dr. Purcell might be prevailed upon to show his unique collection again at a later date. Several new members were enrolled during the evening.

22nd July.—The weather being propitious, there was an excellent attendance at Thursday's meeting. The display for the evening being Mr. Ashmead's stamps depicting animals, and a very fine show it made, some 70 sheets being put round the table. The stamps of Abyssinia, Liberia, Australia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Canada, America, Mongolia, Italian Colonies, etc., etc., all give scope for accumulating a very interesting collection. Mr. Ashmead mentioned that he had included several items which could hardly be designated as animals, such as the silkworm on the stamps of Great Lebanon, and the mosquito on the 1 cent. Mexico, but as he remarked, could not very well place them amongst his ship or bird collections. He facetiously remarked that he had "caged" the mosquito so that members and visitors need have no fear of being bitten or contract malaria.

The president, Mr. Alexander, proposed a vote of thanks to the exhibitor for his very fine show, which he felt sure was much enjoyed by all present, and casually remarked that Mr. Ashmead was a bit of a "dark horse" as you never could tell what he had got up his sleeve. After the usual auction the meeting adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

+  
W.A.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

*President*, F. J. H. Lang; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg; *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Public Library, Johannesburg, 8 p.m.

There was a very good attendance at the annual general meeting held on 8th June when two new members were admitted and new officers elected for the 1943-44 year. The new officers are as follows: *President*, F. J. H. Lang; *Vice-President*, Wm. Redford; *Secretary*, L. Buchen; *Treasurer*, M. Jecks; *Exchange Superintendent*, J. N. Schubart; *Publicity Officer*, Herbert E. Bowen; *Committee members*, Messrs. Mark Rose, F. E. Ingham, I. Isaacs, Dr. A. Kaplan, E. C. Sprighton, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie.

At this meeting it was decided that, in order to more rapidly enlarge our war fund, everything realised in excess of the reserve figure on items offered by members for auction, would go to the benefit of our war fund. As a result of this decision there was a very generous contribution of items for auction at the July meeting, which was held on the 13th, when £5 4s. was realised for the benefit of war funds.

At the July meeting a further five new members were elected.

Notes of the month were read by Dr. Kaplan.

Mr. J. Robertson announced that all of the bantam Union of South Africa war issues have now been overprinted S.W.A. with the exception of the penny value.

Mr. L. Buchen tabled a very attractively written up and almost complete collection of miniature sheets, comprising all of the European States. In commenting on this collection Mr. Oppenheim remarked that there were only four or five items lacking to make this miniature sheet collection complete. One of the outstanding items shown was Wipa 1933 Vienna; another good item was the miniature sheet commemorating the tenth year of the German Jubilee of Charity stamps, 1923-33.

+  
H.E.B.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

5th July. Short papers. Mr. Giovanetti read a paper on the stamps of Stellaland with special reference to the elusive 4d. surcharged Twee. He discussed the article on the stamp by Mr. Jurgens in the *S.A. Philatelist*. No clearly cancelled specimen had been found. Mr. Giovanetti showed a copy of the stamp but unfortunately the postmark was very ill defined.

Mr. Hawke read a paper which had formerly been read to the Society in 1926 by the late Mr. Chas Hand. Its reappearance was highly appreciated as it was a very informative paper dealing with the first issue of the stamps in all the provinces and territories of South Africa.

Mr. Basden showed his fine collection of Brazil, including the bulls-eyes.

19th July.—Mr. Hawke read an extract dealing with the comparison of prices of stamps in 1914 and the present day.

Mr. Watson read a paper on some aspects of stamp collecting. He advocated that a beginner in philately should start with a general collection in order to get acquainted with the fundamentals of stamp collecting. This would be bound to be of lasting good even when specializing. He pointed out that in these days it is impossible to hope for a complete general collection. Specialization, however, had been of immense importance in the advance of philately. The chairman, in thanking Mr. Watson expressed.

Mr. Watson showed a fine lot of mint pictorials for his paper, substantiated most of the views of British Colonies.

+  
H.A.W.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. J. Sheppard; *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

At our monthly meeting held on Tuesday, 20th July, a very pleasant evening was spent, although the attendance was not up to the usual.

After the formal business, and discussion of various stamps and articles on stamps was read, the following exhibits were displayed:

Mr. Palmer, a very nice collection of Danzig stamps.

Mr. Shepherd exhibited South-West Africa with the first overprints; these were well written up and included various varieties, such as the first postage dues and a pane of 6d. postage dues, a block of 6 of the £1 stamps, and a variety of transposed overprints.

Mr. Shepherd also exhibited his collection of Sudan stamps from this exhibit; there were very few stamps missing; this collection was very well displayed and written up.

The exchange superintendent appealed for more sheets of stamps to be sent in so that a packet each month can be in circulation.

**PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

Sixteen members attended the Port Elizabeth meeting which was held on June 15, 1943.

This was the first meeting of the year, and the occasion was marked by a sale of new issues sent by Stanley Gibbons.

Mr. Forbes was responsible for the display of the evening and he showed his beautiful selection of Newfoundland. These are well worth seeing, and great interest was shown by all members.

Twenty-four members and two visitors attended the meeting which was held on 20th July.

Three new members were admitted to the Society, Mr. Johnson-Parr, S/Sgt. C. V. Smith, and E. E. Nicholas.

Our membership is rapidly increasing and the meetings are therefore more interesting.

Mr. Sheffield said he had received a letter from Lt. Potgieter resigning as he has gone overseas. We all wish him God speed and a quick and safe return.

The talk was general for a while, and a number of loose leaves from various members were passed around.

Capt. Roitledge was responsible for the evening and his display was a very fine one. There were 27 leaves displayed, 19 of Great Britain, and eight assorted ones. L.E.C.

+

**PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.**

*President*, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

2nd June.—Reference Collection: It was decided that the proposal be shelved for the time being, and then when times are more propitious, the matter be further considered.

To add further interest to the monthly meetings of the Society, in view of the attendance of young-in-years collectors, and philatelists without much experience, it was decided that one of the members read a chapter from some authoritative work at each meeting. Mr. J. Lyle set the ball rolling by reading a chapter on "Methods of printing stamps," from Stanley Phillips' book on "Stamp Collecting." Mr. A. L. Bevis, also a member of the Durban Camera Club, kindly lent the Club's episcopes, and with its aid illustrations were thrown on a screen. Keen interest was evinced by those present, and votes of thanks accorded to Mr. Lyle and Mr. Bevis.

Fine displays of "Free French" were exhibited by Mr. R. Morton and Mr. E. E. Gagel. Mr. Morton also brought a number of pages from the collection of Mr. C. O. Plumbridge, of the Cape Town Society. The exhibits were much appreciated by the members and visitors present.

8th July.—The high-light of the meeting was a display of the famous collection of Transvaal formed by Mr. Emil Tamsen, of Nylstroom. Mr. Percy C. Bishop, who undertook the organisation of the exhibit in Mr. Tamsen's absence, gave some general details of the collection and was followed later by Dr. B. Morris, formerly of Nylstroom, and now a member of the Society, residing in Durban, who was for many years the personal friend and medical adviser of the veteran philatelist. He gave the members some intriguing personal details concerning Mr. Tamsen, and concluded by voicing the thanks of members to Mr. Tamsen for sending his stamps to Durban for exhibition, and to Mr. Bishop for conducting the display.

The "Tamsen" collection is well known, at any rate, by repute, to most South African collectors. In mint condition throughout, its principal wealth is in the stamps of the first British Occupation, and subsequent Transvaal issues. In its assemblage of the Pietersburg stamps it probably stands alone; it contains complete sheets of all values of the Pretoria "Express" stamps—a local issue now seldom seen—and its V.R.I.'s, E.R.I.'s and King's Heads are in a class by themselves.

Great interest was evinced in the display by a well attended meeting.

H.H.H.

"Covers the World"



● **Tercentenaries—**  
*and other Grand Sets*

ANTIGUA TERCENT.	£15 0 0	NEWF'DLAND 1913	£1 5 0
BAHAMAS TERCENT.	£4 0 0	†NATAL S.G. 5.	Full margins, finely embossed £25 0 0
BARBADOES	£3 10 0	VICTORY	£1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BECHUANALAND	£7 0 0	S.G. 53. broken P	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
Regent No. 89	10 0		RHODESIA S.G. 12
BERMUDA	£5 10 0	1920-21	£10 0 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT.	£2 0 0		SIERRA LEONE cent. (except 1s) £18 10 0
BR. SOMALILAND	£8 0 0	1938	SUDAN-GORDON
†CANADA S.G. 22a	extra superb used with fine margins £60 0 0		RHODESIA 166a
CANADA 1897 dollar	values compl. £22 10 0		£26 0 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK	used on cover £50 0 0		S.W.A.
CAYMANS CENT.	£20 0 0		†13 hor. pr. £8 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except 1s)	£20 0 0		†26 block £7 10 0
†GREAT BRITAIN	p.a. £1	£1 10 0	†27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
†S.G. 177a	£10 10 0		2 "Afrika" over "South West" block £40 0 0
JUBILEE compl.	£35 0 0		†SOUTH AFRICA
MONTSERRAT CENT.	£12 10 0		1925 mint £1 5 0
†NATAL S.G. 171 vertical pair pmk 17 July 1911	£25 0 0		used £1 12 6
			cover £2 0 0
			26.10.18 p.c. "Make Your Sixpence Fly" Blue Wing on Red Cross £4 10 0
			1925 Air mint £1 5 0
			used £1 12 6
			cover £2 0 0
			†S.G.107 Block £15 0 0

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

**WE WANT TO BUY—**

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

**E. M. LACY**

Bankers: Barclays. Telegrams: Globephil. Telephone: 2-4657.

**(Globe Postage Stamp Company)**

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

Australia, send 50 different South African Stamps and receive 50 different Australian in return.  
C. A. Brown, Box 12, Lidcombe, N.S.W., Australia.

Wanted Belgian Congo purchase exchange bill stickem-in.  
Glover, Standard Bank, Krugersdorp.

Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S. covers and rarities wanted by  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

St. Helena. all first type Queensheads wanted in fine condition, S.G.3—33 for cash or exchange.  
Thiele, 455, West Street, Durban.

Rhodesia.—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.  
W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

10,000 Space Fillers wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

For Service, promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

Wanted.—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

Telegraph Stamps wanted, especially O.F.S. Please send on approval to  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

Wanted.—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used.  
S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

Wanted.—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values.  
R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannesburg.

German States, all issues wanted, in fine condition, for cash.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

### SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

"W. E. Fyndem," writing in *Stamp Collecting*, says: "Watch South-West Africa! It is not unlikely that the South African elections may result in certain developments in connection with this territory, and I should not be surprised to see a change in its stamps ere long." Some little dicky bird must have been chattering!

### FOR SPECULATORS ONLY.

Both British and American philatelic papers are tipping the Union original full-sized war effort stamps as a good investment, either in mint condition or, perhaps even better still, as fine used pairs.

According to one American paper, sets have not received the usual wide distribution there because a shipment of several thousand sets was lost in the South Atlantic last year.

All types of stamps wanted in quantity, packets, singles, sets; especially Empire and Foreign Colonies, in exchange for Australasians. Permanent contacts also desired to supply and receive new issues. Basis wholesale or . . . ?

S. G. Walton. (Member A.P.T.A.),  
Canley Vale, N.S.W., Australia.



## South African Meter List - MIDGET - By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 84 of July issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M15	11	Durban	Randles Bros. & Hudson, Ltd.	4. 2. 27	21. 2. 33	12. 4. 27
"	380	Jacobs	Ropes & Mattings (S.A.), Ltd.	2. 3. 34	24. 10. 40	21. 8. 34
"	998	Jacobs	J. G. Kinghorn, Ltd.	1. 2. 41	—	—
M16	12	Cape Town	City Corporation	14. 3. 27	26. 3. 41	22. 10. 28
M17	1037	Hartenbos K.P.	S.A. Taal & Kultur Ver. (S.A.R. & H.)	13. 6. 41	—	6. 9. 41
M18	13	Kimberley	City Council	4. 2. 27	—	5. 6. 28
M18	14	Durban	Borough Council	30. 5. 27	23. 8. 35	—
M18	511	Durban	A. J. Kajee (Pty.), Ltd.	4. 10. 35	—	—
M19	15	Cape Town	United Tobacco Cos. (South), Ltd.	19. 8. 27	14. 5. 35	19. 5. 28
"	524	Johannesburg	Stein Bros.	9. 12. 35	31. 3. 37	—
M20	?	Port Elizabeth	Hirsch, Loubser & Co., Ltd.	?	?	12. 4. 27
M21	16	Port Elizabeth	City Council	23. 5. 27	—	6. 4. 29
M21	17	Durban	Bakers, Ltd.	29. 3. 27	8. 3. 32	— 6. 27
M22	273	Johannesburg	G. E. Simmons	1. 7. 32	—	27. 10. 39
M22	18	Johannesburg	L. Fatti & Co., Ltd.	29. 2. 28	—	22. 2. 28
M23	19	Johannesburg	Sive Bros. & Karnovsky, Ltd.	19. 5. 27	31. 3. 37	30. 6. 27
"	370	Johannesburg	MacDonald, Adams & Co.	8. 2. 34	13. 4. 40	14. 11. 35
"	981	Johannesburg	L. H. Marthinus, Ltd.	24. 10. 40	—	20. 6. 42
M24	20	Johannesburg	African Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	23. 6. 27	26. 8. 33	2. 8. 27
M24	383	Johannesburg	Johnson & Johnson (Pty.), Ltd.	12. 9. 33	?	21. 3. 37
M25	104	Cape Town	J. Nummerley & Co., Ltd.	?	1. 10. 31	—
M25	238	Johannesburg	L. Feldman	19. 11. 31	—	15. 10. 32
M26	21	Cape Town	Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	?	1. 7. 31	22. 5. 27
M27	237	Cape Town	Smith Webster, Ltd.	12. 11. 31	—	12. 3. 32
M27	22	Cape Town	City Corporation	28. 3. 27	—	16. 9. 30
M28	23	Johannesburg	Williams Hunt & Co., Ltd.	7. 7. 27	13. 2. 32	5. 8. 27
M28	270	Johannesburg	T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd.	8. 6. 32	8. 11. 34	15. 11. 32
M29	64	Cape Town	Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada	9. 1. 29	7. 4. 41	29. 9. 31
M29	1074	Johannesburg	Sturrock (S.A.), Ltd.	19. 11. 41	—	3. 3. 42
M30	24	Johannesburg	African Life Assurance Co., Ltd.	31. 8. 27	19. 10. 33	31. 10. 27
"	345	Johannesburg	A. Atkins & Co.	24. 10. 33	24. 1. 34	10. 11. 33
"	369	Johannesburg	W. B. Cogen & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	8. 2. 34	18. 4. 34	—
"	484	Johannesburg	Planters & Importers Tea & Coffee Co.	2. 5. 35	—	—
M31	?	Durban	Midget Agents (Demonstration)	?	?	10. 6. 27
"	25	Pietermaritzburg	Borough Council	28. 9. 27	20. 9. 40	14. 6. 28
"	1023	Johannesburg	Johannesburg Dress Manuf. (Pty.) Ltd.	5. 4. 41	—	9. 12. 41
M32	26	Port Elizabeth	Mackie Dunn & Co., Ltd.	23. 12. 27	12. 1. 39	15. 10. 28
M33	872	Johannesburg	W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.	19. 6. 39	—	15. 12. 39
M33	27	Durban	Parker, Wood & Co., Ltd.	3. 6. 27	26. 9. 31	23. 5. 28
"	221	Durban	Hillman Bros., Ltd.	8. 10. 31	10. 11. 33	—
"	357	Johannesburg	Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co.	15. 12. 33	7. 4. 41	20. 9. 38
M34	1035	Johannesburg	S.A. Railways & Harbours	5. 6. 41	—	23. 9. 41
M34	28	Durban	Sir J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd.	13. 6. 27	24. 11. 38	7. 7. 27
M35	?	Pretoria	Pretoria Ad. Service Bureau (Pty.), Ltd.	?	?	—
"	89	Johannesburg	Kinemas, Ltd.	5. 9. 29	14. 4. 32	28. 5. 31
"	260	Johannesburg	African Consolidated Theatres, Ltd.	21. 4. 32	29. 5. 39	—
M36	29	Durban	Borough Council	18. 6. 28	18. 11. 36	19. 6. 28
"	623	Rosburgh	C. & E. Morton & Lowens, Ltd.	15. 1. 37	14. 4. 42	25. 5. 37
M37	1107	Durban	Victoria Furniture Mart	4. 5. 42	—	—
M37	30	Port Elizabeth	Adolph Mosenal & Co.	4. 10. 28	5. 6. 39	24. 10. 28
M38	1115	Johannesburg	Coca-Cola Co. of S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	3. 7. 42	—	14. 8. 42
M38	31	Escombe	Morrison's Mail Order House, Ltd.	6. 9. 27	17. 11. 42	21. 6. 28
M39	92	East London	Dreyfus & Co., Ltd.	25. 9. 29	—	23. 9. 41
M40	101	Durban	G. C. Shave & Co.	12. 11. 29	31. 10. 40	13. 6. 34
M41	1009	Johannesburg	Greys (Pty.), Ltd.	12. 3. 41	—	—
M41	102	Pretoria	Town Council	17. 11. 29	7. 4. 42	—
"	1061	Johannesburg	W. Jacobson (Pty.), Ltd.	30. 9. 41	?	—
"	1127	Durban	Pyott (Durban), Ltd.	2. 12. 42	—	—
M42	90	Johannesburg	A. H. Gaydon & Co.	11. 9. 29	18. 2. 38	—
M42	761	Johannesburg	L. B. Melville	28. 5. 38	—	—
M43	77	Bloemfontein	Champions, Ltd.	12. 4. 29	17. 10. 40	22. 3. 33
M43	1025	Johannesburg	Anglo-American Corpn. of S.A., Ltd	17. 4. 41	—	30. 7. 42
M44	88	Bloemfontein	Municipality	2. 9. 29	—	27. 7. 34
M45	96	East London	Dyer & Dyer, Ltd.	15. 10. 29	—	10. 1. 34
M46	93	Johannesburg	Verseput Bros.	25. 9. 29	17. 7. 35	—
"	501	Johannesburg	Unit Securities & Trust Co., Ltd.	8. 8. 35	25. 1. 37	17. 9. 36
"	649	Johannesburg	Gaynors (The Electricians)	9. 4. 37	—	—
M47	91	East London	Mosenal & Co.	25. 9. 29	15. 4. 41	19. 10. 33
M48	103	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	14. 12. 29	25. 8. 31	—
M49	115	Kimberley	John Orr & Co., Ltd.	28. 3. 30	18. 7. 39	3. 5. 33
"	897	Bloemfontein	Municipality	12. 9. 39	—	—
M50	95	Cape Town	National Mutual Life Ass. of Australasia	12. 10. 29	13. 7. 37	22. 5. 30
"	689	Cape Town	Muller & Vorster	7. 8. 37	—	14. 1. 38
M51	?	Cape Town	A. Burchell	?	?	—
"	200	Cape Town	M. Mauerberger, Ltd.	14. 4. 31	?	16. 10. 35
M52	?	Johannesburg	(Maynards)	?	?	10. 12. 27
"	?	Johannesburg	W. B. Tuson, The Universal Postal Franke	?	?	9. 2. 28
"	123	Johannesburg	Slabbert & Verster, Ltd.	9. 6. 30	19. 12. 33	—
"	373	Pretoria	John Jack, Ltd.	8. 2. 34	—	27. 6. 40
M53	?	Johannesburg	Malcomess, Ltd.	?	?	23. 6. 28
"	87	Johannesburg	Premier Milling Co., Ltd.	25. 4. 29	7. 3. 34	—
"	379	Pretoria	Transvaal Cold Storage, Ltd.	15. 2. 34	—	—
M54	32	Pretoria	Technical College	11. 4. 28	—	26. 11. 28
M55	33	Johannesburg	Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, Ltd.	16. 9. 27	18. 5. 36	9. 7. 28
"	597	Durban	Bernhardt's Furniture Store	8. 10. 36	—	—
M56	34	Cape Town	Garlicks, Ltd.	5. 9. 27	9. 5. 33	—
"	311	Cape Town	L. Tuchten & Co.	9. 5. 33	—	9. 11. 36
M57	79	Port Elizabeth	E. H. Walton & Co., Ltd. (E. P. Herald)	26. 4. 29	30. 10. 41	23. 6. 33
"	1073	Johannesburg	Hendler & Hendler (Pty.), Ltd.	13. 11. 41	—	—
M58	76	Johannesburg	Mosenal Bros., Ltd.	1. 3. 29	17. 8. 34	20. 9. 32

## South African Meter List - MIDGET

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M58	437	Johannesburg	I. B. Rudaizky	6.10.34	4.1.36	—
"	539	Johannesburg	Schneider & London & Pollak (Pty.), Ltd.	2.3.36	9.3.36	—
"	568	Johannesburg	Bowman, Gilliland & Blacklock	11.6.36	—	16.8.37
M59	84	Durban	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	12.6.29	3.12.34	9.2.33
"	452	Pietermaritzburg	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	28.12.34	10.5.39	9.12.35
"	395	Rosetta	Rosetta Mills	5.9.39	—	—
M60	?	Johannesburg	S. Fisher & Simmons, Ltd.	?	?	11.10.28
"	187	Johannesburg	In vol. liqn. (A. Aitkin & Carter, liquidators)	3.3.31	25.2.32	—
"	257	Johannesburg	Fisher & Simmons	5.3.32	—	3.10.40
M61	35	Cape Town	Sunshine Bakeries (Pty.), Ltd.	1.6.28	7.6.39	31.7.33
M62	?	Johannesburg	W. B. Pickles & Sons, Ltd.	?	?	3.11.28
"	81	Pretoria	Katzenellenbogen, Ltd.	21.5.29	2.10.41	1.9.32
"	1091	Johannesburg	Selected Unit Inv. Trust, Ltd.	25.3.42	—	—
M63	36	East London	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Produce Union, Ltd.	6.10.28	30.3.38	—
M64	?	Port Elizabeth	Stephen Fraser & Co.	?	?	—
"	157	Port Elizabeth	Stefrac (Pty.), Ltd.	21.11.30	—	23.5.33
M65	37	Johannesburg	South African Party Club	30.7.28	—	22.8.28
M66	38	Cape Town	Benjamin & Lawton	?	1.7.31	13.10.28
"	156	Cape Town	Michelsens, Ltd.	17.11.30	—	22.4.32
M67	?	Cape Town	Heynes Mathew, Ltd.	?	?	28.8.28
"	74	Cape Town	University of Cape Town	8.2.29	—	24.7.31
M68	39	Durban	Hind Bros. & Co., Ltd.	30.7.28	24.4.42	30.8.28
"	1119	Durban	Stiller & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	24.8.42	—	—
M69	40	Durban	W. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.	16.11.28	23.9.36	7.8.29
"	609	Durban	Fison Albatros Fertilisers, Ltd.	24.11.36	26.3.42	26.11.36
"	1111	Durban	A. M. Lockhat	28.5.42	—	—
M70	122	Johannesburg	Tullis (S.A.), Ltd.	30.5.30	15.6.34	—
M71	?	Port Elizabeth	General Motors (S. African), Ltd.	?	31.1.31	19.11.28
M72	41	Cape Town	Thesen & Co., Ltd.	?	6.8.31	13.6.30
"	206	Cape Town	Arderne, Scott, Thesen, Ltd.	7.8.31	—	3.6.32
M73	61	East London	Municipality	31.12.28	—	11.2.37
M74	42	Durban	Fisher Simmonds & Rodway (Pty.), Ltd.	26.11.28	31.3.37	30.8.33
"	?	Durban	McCarthy, Rodway, Ltd.	?	—	3.11.36
M75	62	Johannesburg	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.	31.12.28	8.4.36	—
"	659	Cape Town	Ameridan Swiss Watch Co., Ltd.	14.5.37	—	6.12.37
M76	43	Cape Town	Pyotts, Ltd.	27.1.28	—	23.4.28
M77	66	Durban	A. Findlay	18.1.29	19.6.33	—
"	317	Durban	Findlay & Sullivan	23.6.33	—	16.3.39
M78	97	Durban	Safco, Ltd.	18.10.29	19.8.38	1.6.33
"	809	Durban	Hooper Motors (Pty.), Ltd.	31.10.38	—	—
M79	65	East London	Wilson & Co., Ltd.	10.1.29	30.7.41	8.5.33
M80	?	Kimberley	John Orr & Co.	?	?	24.2.28
			Above Machine destroyed by fire		12.2.30	—
M81	44	Cape Town	Stuttaford & Co.	2.5.28	28.3.41	1935
M82	45	Cape Town	Nasionale Pers. Bpk.	2.5.28	20.8.34	13.6.28
"	479	Cape Town	Herbert Penny, Ltd.	8.4.35	3.1.41	20.3.35
"	999	Cape Town	Admins (Pty.), Ltd.	1.2.41	—	2.5.41
M83	46	Cape Town	General Accident, Fire & Life Ass. Corp., Ltd.	2.5.28	?	21.8.30
M84	47	Cape Town	A. Burchell	?	?	31.12.28
"	?	Cape Town	Firestone Tyre Distributors	?	?	—
M84	129	Cape Town	Auto Electric Supply (Cape), Ltd.	9.11.29	—	16.3.33
M85	48	Johannesburg	John Orr & Co., Otd.	28.5.28	23.5.38	30.6.28
"	765	Johannesburg	I. Kuper & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	28.5.38	—	14.12.38
M86	49	Johannesburg	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	30.10.28	5.9.35	2.11.28
"	508	Pretoria	H. M. Joosub, Ltd.	27.9.35	1.4.36	—
"	558	Pretoria	M. H. Joosub & Sons (Pty.), Ltd.	1.4.36	1.4.42	—
"	1126	Braamfontein	Oaknere Dairies (Co-op.), Ltd.	23.11.42	—	—
M87	50	Port Elizabeth	Whyte & Co., Ltd.	30.10.28	7.3.41	—
"	1121	Johannesburg	Bayer Pharma (Pty.), Ltd.	16.10.42	—	—
M88	51	Johannesburg	Randles Bros. & Hudson	30.10.28	4.8.33	1.11.28
"	326	Groot Drakenstein	Rhodes Fruit Farms, Ltd.	14.8.33	23.9.40	17.7.35
M89	52	Cape Town	Cape Explosives Works, Ltd.	10.7.28	5.6.41	20.2.33
"	1055	Johannesburg	Hilson & Taylor (Pty.), Ltd.	27.8.41	—	9.6.42
M90	53	Germiston	Town Council	7.9.28	9.11.36	25.9.28
"	642	Durban	W. Dunn & Co.	17.3.37	—	—
M91	54	Cape Town	Wm. Spilhaus & Co., Ltd.	30.7.28	—	6.9.28
M92	55	Cape Town	Technical College	19.6.28	—	10.9.28
M93	56	Cape Town	New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.	13.11.28	—	18.11.32
M94	57	Cape Town	Syfrets Trust Co., Ltd.	7.11.28	—	13.11.28
M95	58	Johannesburg	Blinman, Holwill & Islip	28.7.28	5.9.35	29.9.28
"	505	Johannesburg	Cleghorn & Harris	29.8.35	1.9.39	25.6.37
"	909	Johannesburg	Glen's (Pty.), Ltd.	8.11.39	—	11.3.40
M96	80	Cape Town	C. F. Bally Shoe Factory, Ltd.	6.5.29	—	6.11.32
M97	63	Durban	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.	31.12.28	2.7.37	27.2.29
"	734	Durban	Simplex Furniture Factory (Pty.), Ltd.	7.1.38	—	—
M98	78	Port Elizabeth	Market Master, Municipality	12.4.29	—	—
M99	59	Bloemfontein	Nasionale Pers. Bpk.	10.9.28	8.11.34	13.10.28
"	483	Randfontein	J. S. Lieberthal	2.5.35	10.5.39	23.7.37
M99	869	Randfontein	Permanent Estate Agency	19.5.39	—	—
M100	60	Durban	Pearce & Allen, Ltd.	24.7.28	28.8.33	21.9.28
"	331	Johannesburg	Pearce & Allen, Ltd.	1.9.33	27.2.37	—
"	381	Johannesburg	Katz & Lourie, Ltd.	28.3.34	28.12.36	—
"	633	Johannesburg	Central Agencies & Import Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	2.3.37	—	9.5.38
M101	143	Port Elizabeth	Chabaud, Oosthuizen & Hazell	23.8.30	—	5.4.35
M102	116	Port Elizabeth	Taylor & Ries, Ltd.	5.4.30	—	28.11.34
M103	125	Johannesburg	Herholdt & King, Ltd.	26.6.30	4.10.35	—
"	512	Johannesburg	Erikson & Clothier	9.10.35	15.3.39	—
"	854	Johannesburg	L. K. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	30.3.39	3.5.39	—
"	865	Johannesburg	Leon's Agencies (Pty.), Ltd.	9.5.39	—	—
M104	124	Johannesburg	Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.	23.6.30	8.1.42	23.11.33
"	1086	Johannesburg	Johannesburg Building Society	25.2.42	—	—

(To be continued).



# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1943.

Whole No. 222.

### UNION AND S.W.A. NOTES

#### PRINTINGS.

The following information has been supplied by the P.O. Publicity Department in respect of printings of stamps, etc., carried out during the period 8th April to 8th July inclusive. The last statement was given in our May number.

#### (a) War Postage Stamps, Reduced Size:

2d.—Job No. 8732. A total of 637,000 sheets x 240 delivered subsequent to 2.3.43. Cylinder No. 6931 new. The remark is made "In the previous statement (information as at 8th April) the cylinder number was erroneously quoted as 7." Presumably it should have been 6931 as now given. [There appears therefore to have been two cylinders in use; No. 7 originally then No. 6931.—Ed.]

#### (b) Postage Due Stamps:

1d.—Job No. 5248. Stamps printed in sheets of 360. Delivery on 20.4.43 of 13,100 sheets x 60 stamps. Cylinder No. 50, new.

3d.—Job No. 9039. Stamps printed in sheets of 360. Delivery on 27.4.43 of 13,100 sheets x 60 stamps. Cylinder No. 6930 new. [The information given us, and reported in our July issue, that the 2d. postage due had appeared, must have been incorrect.—Ed.]

#### (c) Active Service Letter Cards:

The total delivered to date is given as 8,359,440, the same figure as mentioned in the previous information. With regard to the printing cylinders, however, it is stated that there have been used both the old one No. 81, which has now been ground off, and a new one No. 59.

#### (d) Pictorial Inland Postcards:

1d.—Job No. 8858. On an order for 1,500,000 these have been delivered subsequent to 29.4.43 a total of 981,120. Cylinders No. 87, pictures only, and 86, stamps only; both new.

#### (e) Overprinted S.W.A.:

½d.—Job No. 30,220. 5,000 sheets x 360 supplied by the P.M.G., overprinted on a flat bed machine with the letters S.W.A. from new formes. Delivered on 4.5.43.

3d.—Job No. 30,220. 500 sheets x 360 delivered on 5.5.43. Otherwise as for the ½d. denomination.

4d.—Job No. 30,562. 1,000 sheets x 360 delivered on 4.6.43. Overprint from old formes; otherwise as for the ½d. denomination.

6d.—Job No. 30,562. 1,000 sheets x 240 delivered on 4.6.43. Otherwise as for the 4d. denomination.

#### Printing flaw in 1½d. Bantams.

Mr. C. Calitz of Mossel Bay has forwarded for inspection a strip of 8 of the 1½d. (top row, right end) with a curious printing flaw. The top right corner of all stamps over an area of about 2 mm. square has failed to print either completely or partially.

+++

#### MOBILE POST OFFICES.

An enquirer in the *Philatelic Magazine*, having seen the postmark of "Mobeieposkantoor No. 6 (Durban)" wants fuller information about these post offices. Some can be found in the *S.A. Philatelist* (Vol. 13, 1937, p. 27; Vol. 16, 1940, p. 125, and Vol. 17, 1941, p. 110) but it is not complete. Can any reader oblige?

The first was started in Johannesburg on 24th January, 1937, and the experiment proving successful, others were put in operation at later dates in various centres. Originally there was only one in Johannesburg; the postmark had no number and it was bilingual. Later, two were put into service; they received the numbers 1 and 2 and each was given two postmarks, one in English and one in Afrikaans. Durban has No. 6 and Pretoria No. 7, but Nos. 3, 4 and 5 have not been put on record. Cape Town has at least one of them, but may have more; originally we were informed that the mobile post office in Cape Town had no postmark of its own, but we would like to know what the position is to-day.



## BELGIAN CONGO.

Dr. G. Lefebvre reports that the colony's Administrative Bulletin of 10th July announces the issue of 5 new Postage Due stamps, the values and colours being: 10c, olive; 20c, blue; 50c, green; 1f, brown, and 2f, yellow. All five are of the same design, horizontal format with "Belgisch Congo Belge" on the left, top and right of the frame, the denomination in a circle in the centre with palm fronds between the circle and the frame, "A Payer" curved above the circle and "Te Betalen" in the frame below it. The stamps have been printed by Waterlow and Sons, London.

## HELP THE WAR ALONG.

Buy Empire stamps and lick the other side.

## BRITISH SOMALILAND

"Ex North" writes as follows with reference to the note "Somaliland Rumours," which appeared in our July issue:

I was in Berbera about a week after our reoccupation of British Somaliland in March, 1941. Next to the Post Office was a detached strong-room; this had received a direct hit from a shell or bomb. Judging by the mildewed state of stamps and stationery in the open I should say that the damage had been done some time previously, possibly by an Italian shell before the evacuation in August, 1940. Personally, I don't think the stamps had been exposed to the elements all this time, but that is the only way I can account for the fact that the steel door and lock of the strong room were quite intact.

Almost all the stamps I saw (something over £300 face value) were of the 1 anna and 3 rupee values, mostly with gum and tissue paper "interleaving" complete. I saw a few of the other anna values and half a dozen 5 rupee—all damaged. The rest was a mass of torn paper and sand, so possibly the official mentioned in the rumour unearthed his "hundreds of sheets" from this lot. All stamps seen were covered with sand; only natural, seeing they were in a building demolished by a shell.

It would be interesting to know what value the normal stocks of stamps held in Berbera amounted to—the "hundreds of sheets" rings untrue. Also, what happened to the stamps at other Post Offices?

## GOLD COAST.

The June-July *Stamp Lover* has an interesting note on this colony in "Pages from the Editor's Scrapbook." It first of all points out the difficulties experienced through the damp climate in keeping stamp stocks from sticking together. Once, the whole reserve stock became a solid mass and the sheets had to be steamed before they could be separated and issued. Ungummed sheets were on one occasion requisitioned for and supplied by the Crown Agents.

This difficulty and others led to a shortage of low value stamps in 1883 and to overcome this we have the authorized bisects of the 1d., 2d. and 4d., also quadrisepts of the 2d. and 4d.

Another provisional, the 4d. magenta C.C. surcharged with 1d. in small type in black, is one of philately's unsolved mysteries. A statement appeared in the *Philatelic Record* of June, 1883, that information from a postal official confirmed its genuine issue. One specimen is in the Tapling collection and the existence of one other has been recorded, but its present whereabouts is unknown.

The 20s green and red of 1889-94 is a rarity as most of the stock was stolen and the stamp was demonetised to prevent the use of the missing copies.

## M.E.F.

Cairo and London printings. The former are now on sale in London, unused stocks in Cairo (not specially printed for the occasion) having been sent over. The overprint of the former is 13½ mm. long and the latter 14 mm. This is the one essential and reliable difference. The question only arises in the case of the 5d. denomination as the rest are on different stamps.

## THE LAST "FREE FRENCH" STAMPS.

French Somaliland (Jibouti) stamps have recently been overprinted "France Libre," but in view of the National Committee now operating in Algeria this is likely to be the last French colonials to bear these words.

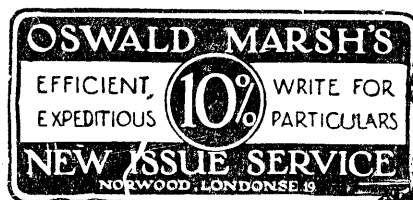
Fifty-nine stamps have been overprinted, 41 ordinary postage and 18 postage dues. There are 9 different settings of the type, adjusted to the size of the stamps. In most cases the number of each denomination overprinted run from ten to thirty thousand; in a few instances they go up to six or even seven figures, but there is one rarity, the 10 fr. of the 1938 issue, of which there are only 375.

## SEYCHELLES.

This colony has applied to come under the control of Kenya. Should the transfer come off, it will join the ranks of the philatelic ally "dead countries."

## U.S.A.

The biggest news from the U.S.A. since the Farley issues is the announcement of a series of eleven 5c stamps honouring the enslaved nations of Europe. The honoured countries are to be Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania and Austria. The motif of each stamp will be the flag of the particular country, in its natural colours. The first to appear, that commemorating Poland's heroic resistance, was issued at Washington and Chicago on 22nd June.



## Special Offers

- Australia A.I.F. set complete,  
fine used . . . . . 4/-  
do 5/- Sydney Bridge, fine  
used . . . . . 22/6  
do Silver Jubilee Set, mint  
or used . . . . . 7/6  
do War Provisionals, 2½d.,  
3½d. and 5½d., used or mint . . . . . 3/-  
Bahamas, Landfall Set, 13 dif-  
ferent to 5/- . . . . . 30/-  
30 different Free French Equa-  
torial Africa, overprints  
only, Black and Red . . . . . £1/15  
Soviet Russia, latest complete  
set of the 25th Anniversary  
of the Revolution, 5 kop to  
2 roubles 8 different used . . . . . 6/-

Wanted to buy urgent — Collections  
specialised and general, single rare  
stamps, lots and accumulations for spot  
cash. Get in touch with me before sell-  
ing—it will pay you.

Established in S.A. since 1930.  
First class references.

### E. BLUM

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

## Complete Sets — and Others

- 8 Aden 1939 centenary, ½—8 as. . . . . 3/6  
3 Australia, War Provisionals cpl. . . . . 3/6  
6 British Somaliland 1938, ½—12 as. 15/-  
4 ditto. 1—5 Rs cpl. . . . . 110/-  
8 Ethiopia 1942 Restoration cpl. . . . . 4/6  
8 Kenya, surcharged on Union, cpl. . . . . 5/6  
20 Mozambique Co. 1894/1902, 2½—  
1000 r. cpl. . . . . 7/6  
10 do 1907, 25—700 r. . . . . 7/6  
15 do 1911, 2½—700 r. cpl. . . . . 6/6  
15 do 1916, ¼—70 c. cpl. . . . . 7/6  
4 Zanzibar, Silver Jubilee, cpl. . . . . 2/6

Nett, c.w.o. post free.

Approval selections, on request, against  
references.

### A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



## WANTED TO BUY

Stamps of all kinds (especially S. African) mint or used; short sets or  
complete; singles, mixtures.

## RARE OR JUNK

Any quantity and issue, current or obsolete. Also S. Africa and S.  
W. Africa War Effort complete sets mint or used and all other issues.  
LOW VALUES. I can use up to half a million stamps every month.  
JUBILEES. I pay very high price mint or used, sets of singles; or the  
whole complete I pay £30 per set mint. Also errors, varieties, old covers,  
proofs, essays, etc.

### EXAMPLES OF PRICES OFFERED—

- S. Africa 1913 £1 used I pay 25/- mint 30/-  
S. Africa 1925 air mail used I pay 30/- mint 25/-.  
S. Africa 1933-6 Voortrekker cpl. in pairs 4/- mint same.  
S. Africa mixture low values from 5/- to 10/- per 1,000.

Try once and guarantee full satisfaction per return.

Cable or send airgraphs with full details of what you have, number of  
sets or singles and lowest price. Please do not send stamps until I ask  
you to.

## N. S. BASHI

226, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Cable: Bashi Strand London.

Bankers: Midland Bank, 172, Strand

## PRE-ADHESIVE LETTER STAMPS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL REPUBLICS

By A. A. JURGENS

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

That really very little is known about the postal markings on letters of the pre-stamp period of both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal before 1868 and 1869 respectively was revealed to me in a letter lately received from Mr. Stephen G. Rich, of Verona, New Jersey, U.S.A., portion of which reads as follows:

"Transvaal stampless covers, referring to those envelopes with the Potchefstroom G.P.K. circle handstamp. I have two of these items, and they turn up now and then in this country always without the slightest sign of having done postal duty or of having gone through the mails. Some have 6d. in manuscript within the mark; others lack it. Opinion on them varies from considering them fakes, through that of calling them essays for a stamped envelope to be made that way or printed in same design, or to believing that they were samples made and sent to the printer to show him what should be made up, and through some other fantastic explanations. You and everyone who knows anything definite about them would do us all a favour by putting it into print in the *S.A. Philatelist*. I do not see any reason to believe these were *before stamps*, because they are 1869 items as far as I know, and that was the year of introduction of adhesive stamps."

Why there should be this lack of information is a mystery to me for in both the Orange Free State Archives at Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal Archives at Pretoria, there are records of the early days and these are grouped as follows:

#### ORANGE FREE STATE:

- (1) Letters Petitions, etc., 1854-1899.
- (2) Executive Council: Letters received 1866-1878.
- (3) Government Secretary: Letters received from 1854 to 1897. (These consist of letters from Landdrosts in 19 districts of the O.F.S.)
- (4) Posts and Telegraphs: 1873-1897.
- (5) State Attorney: Letters received and despatched 1856-1900.
- (6) Treasurer - General, Correspondence 1856-1890.
- (7) Auditor-General, Correspondence 1858-1900.

#### TRANSVAAL:

##### "A" *Separate Republics:*

- (1) Natal Republic 1839-1845.
- (2) Settlement at Zoutpansberg: Correspondence 1849-1852.

- (3) Republic at Lydenburg: Correspondence 1856-1860.
- (4) Settlement Utrecht (Buffel River) Letters received 1852-1858.
- (5) Republic Land Goosen: Correspondence 1881-1885.
- (6) Republic Stellaland (In Cape Town Archives)
- (7) Nieuwe Republiek (Vryheid) Correspondence 1884-1888.
- (8) Kleinvrystaat: Correspondence 1886-1891.
- (9) Papers of the Driemanschap or Boere Voormannen Correspondence 1877-1881.

##### "B" *The South African Republic:*

- (1) Eerste Volksraad: Correspondence 1838-1900.
- (2) Tweede Volksraad: Correspondence 1891-1900.
- (3) Executive Council: Correspondence 1857-1900.
- (4) State Secretary: Correspondence 1829-1900.
- (5) State Attorney: Correspondence 1863-1900.
- (6) Commandant General: Correspondence 1876-1901.
- (7) Superintendent Native Affairs: Correspondence 1877-1900.
- (8) Postmaster-General: Correspondence and Letters Received 1889-1901.

There are eleven more Departments whose correspondence (consisting of both letters received from Government Departments and from private individuals) is at the disposal of any bona fide person wishing to see it for the purpose of research.

What a field to explore—right at the front door of Bloemfontein and Pretoria philatelists—yet what has been done? There appears to have been more investigation about present day fly-marks, freaks and first day covers than into those philatelic matters which are growing yearly more and more obscure.

I hope now that a detailed list of the various documents which can be inspected for the asking has been given here, someone in these dorps will be found who is willing to do the necessary searching, but one little word of warning—it will be no picnic—whoever undertakes this job will probably have to wade through thousands of documents and perhaps find nothing, but if this is going to discourage the searcher he had better leave the job alone. When once a start is made every department must be properly and systematically dealt with—a mere casual search will

certainly result in failure. (What a lovely job for my friend A.E.B. when one day he retires!)

Should this little bit of information inspire any of the Bloemfontein or Pretoria stalwarts into action, I would like to say, and I now speak from experience, that special attention should be given to letters from private individuals; there is much more likelihood of finding in this section letters which have been conveyed through the Post Office.

I will admit that owing to the Boers not being what one could call letter writers (at least in so far as the early days of the Republics are concerned) and as the majority of official letters appear to have passed through the post without receiving any postmark that these pre-stamp markings on letters are rare.

So far as I know nothing has as yet been written about them in any philatelic journal; even Mr. Robson Lowe in that very comprehensive work of his "The Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire" merely says in so far as the Orange Free State and Transvaal are concerned: "The writer knows of no stamps that come within the scope of this work."

## 2. THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange Free State in regard to the postal markings on letters used prior to 1868 is a bigger although less well known proposition than that of the Transvaal.

It would appear to me that the Free State was more progressive in regard to postal facilities than its sister State, the Transvaal. They issued adhesive stamps a year earlier than did the latter, and at least three pre-adhesive handstamps can be recorded as against one, or perhaps two, for the Transvaal.

This may have been due to British influence because we know that in 1848, the Governor of the Cape Colony issued a Proclamation declaring the territory between the Orange and the Vaal Rivers eastward to the Quathlamba Mountains to be under the Sovereignty of the Queen of Great Britain.

In 1854 British Sovereignty was withdrawn and the independence of the country was recognised by Great Britain but it was no doubt through this contact with British administration that the early postal service of the Free State seemed to reach higher efficiency than did that of the South African Republic.

The earliest Orange Free State postal

marking which I have seen (and which is in my collection) is on a letter sent from Bloemfontein to Cape Town in 1856. The letter is inscribed in manuscript "Free State Postage Paid" and is in addition stamped with the "Bloemfontein Betaald" shown in Fig. 1. The letter is also franked with a 4d. Cape of Good Hope triangular stamp and backstamped (in oval)

Colesberg April 24, 1856, and Cape Town (also in oval) April 28, 1856.

The two hand stamps shown in Figures 2 and 3 I have in my collection on a letter sent from Vredefort on the 20th May (Fig. 2) and Bloemfontein May 26, 1864 (Fig. 3). The letter is backstamped Cape Town with the small circular date stamp of 1864 but the date is obscure.



Fig. 2.

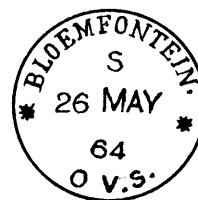


Fig. 3.

I may state that the Letter Stamps shown here in Figures 1, 2 and 3 are the only ones I have seen, and judging from two accumulations of old correspondence which I have waded through (one from the Civil Commissioner's Office, Colesberg, and the other from an Agent in Graaff-Reinet who carried on an enormous business with the inhabitants of the Free State from 1850 up to about 1875) I am inclined to think that these items, Figures 1, 2 and 3, must be extremely rare.

I wish it to be understood, however, that I do not claim that these three handstamps constitute the complete pre-stamp markings of this country; it is quite possible that other towns besides Vredefort and Bloemfontein may have used Letter Stamps, but I have never seen any. (To be continued).

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

## ORANGE FREE STATE TELEGRAPH STAMPS

By A. E. BASDEN

(Continued from page 91 of August issue)

### TYPE VIII: 1894.



Postage stamps overprinted "TF" in Roman capitals, 24 mm., letters close together, without stops.

32—35. O.P. in black—1d., 3d., 6d., 1s.

Varieties:

(a) O.P. inverted, 1d.

(b) O.P. double, one inverted 6d. (? 3d. and 1s.).

(c) defective type, 6d. Town cancellations.

### TYPE IX: 1899.

Postage stamps of new colours as Type VIII.

36—38. O.P. in black—1d., 6d., 1s.

Variety: (a) O.P. offset 1s.

Town cancellations.

### TYPE X: 1900.

Telegraph stamps of 1894/9 further overprinted "V.R.I." in Roman capitals with raised stops.

39—42. O.P. in black—1d., 3d., 6d., 1s.

Error: "V.R.I." double, 3d.

Varieties: (a) mixed stops, five varieties:

(a) level stop "V".

(b) level stop "R".

(c) level stop "I".

(d) level stops "V" and "I".

(e) level stops "R" and "I".

(b) V.R.I. misplaced: 1s.

Pen, town, and army telegraph cancellations.

### TYPE XI: 1900.

Postage stamp overprinted "V.R.I." raised stops and "TF" spaced in two lines of Roman capitals.

43. O.P. in black—6d.

Varieties: (a) Mixed stops, four varieties:

(a) level stop "V".

(b) level stop "R".

(c) level stop "I".

(d) level stops "V" and "I".

Army telegraph cancellations.

### TYPE XII: 1900.

Postage stamps and revenue stamps overprinted "V.R.I.—AT", raised stops. "AT" spaced 1½ mm. on the 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1s., and 2½ mm. on the higher values.

44—51. O.P. in black—1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 5s., 10s., £1, £4

Errors:

(a) O.P. inverted, 3d.

(b) O.P. double, 1s.

Varieties:

(a) Thick V, all values.

(b) Without stop after V, 5s. to £4.

(c) Large stop after I, 5s. to £4.

(d) Shorter and broader A, 5s. to £4.

(e) Mixed stops—level stop V—5s. to £4

(f) Faint—for stop after I.

Distinct shades of colour in the 10s. orange, £1 magenta, and £4 rosine. Town and army telegraph cancellations "TF" and "AT" stamps may be found used in combination.

### TYPE XIII: MAY, 1902.

Postage stamp overprinted "V.R.I."—"1d.", raised stop, further overprinted "T.F." in tall thin capitals, in pale bluish-black, by hand-stamp, as a local provisional.

52. O.P. in pale bluish-black—1d.

(? V.R.I.)—"1d." overprinted on 1d. purple telegraph of 1899.

53. O.P. in black—1d.

### TYPE XIV: 1903.

2d. postage stamp overprinted "V.R.I.—2d.", raised stops, further overprinted "T", 2½ mm., and surcharged "Six Pence" with a bar through "2d."

54. Surcharge in black—2d. on 6d.

Varieties:

(a) Thick V.

(b) Thick V, and inverted 1 for I.

3d. postage stamp overprinted "V.R.I.—3d.", raised stops, further overprinted "T", 2½ mm., and surcharged "One Shilling" with a bar through "3d."

55. Surcharge in black—1s. on 3d.

Error (i) "i" of "Shilling" omitted.

Varieties:

(a) Thick "V".

(b) "n" of "One" has long tail.

(c) Both "n"s have long tails.

(d) "n" of "One" has long tail and "g" of "Shilling" is of different fount.

(e) "n" of "One" and "g" of Shilling are different fount.

(f) Both "n"s have long tails and "g" of different fount.

(g) "n" of "One" and "h" and "n" of "Shilling" have long tails.

(h) "n" of "Shilling" has long tail.

(i) "h" and "n" of "Shilling" have long tails. Thick "V".

(j) "h" has long tail and "g" is of different fount.

(k) First "i" of "Shilling" omitted.

(l) "g" of different fount.

(m) "n" of "One" and "h" have long tails.

(n) Thick "V" and "g" of different fount.

(o) "n" of "One" has long tail; "n" and "g" of "Shilling" of different fount.

(p) "h" has long tail.

(q) "h" has long tail, "n" and "g" of "Shilling" of different fount. Part

second Bar.

(r) Two Bars.

(s) Large stop after I.

Town cancellations.

## TYPE XV.

The following postage stamps are found with "Army Telegraphs" cancellation:

- 1d. purple, without O.P.
- 1d. purple, O.P. "V.R.I.—1d.", raised stops.
- 1d. scarlet, King Edward.

## TYPE XVI.

The "Army Telegraphs" cancellers indicated, by code letters, places of despatch.

Thus:

- "B" date "FN" — Bloemfontein
- "HN" date "X" — Heilbron
- "HS" date "M" — Harrismith
- "K" date "DN" — Kroonstad
- "H" date "N" —
- "SK" date "M" — Senekal
- "B" date "U" — Bethulie
- "N" date "F" —

Author's note: I have almost 100 per cent. of all the stamps, errors, and varieties mentioned in the foregoing Reference List. There are one or two items only—given in "Africa" that I cannot vouch for; and there are probably errors and varieties which have not been recorded or which neither of us has cognizance.

+

## FRANK GODDEN'S HUNCH SAVED THE CURLE COLLECTION.

The *Philatelic Magazine* publishes the information that the Curle collection of Transvaal, which is now in the care of our High Commissioner in London, went through the London blitz and had a very narrow escape. Two days before one of the really bad nights Frank Godden (in whose charge the collection then was) had the inspiration to take a workman to the bank's strong room to make the tin box containing the collection watertight by soldering.

The bank received a direct hit. A flood poured into the strong room; the tin was partially submerged but the soldering held. When the collection was handed over to Col. Reitz a blow-flame was run along the soldered edges and the collection was found to be none the worse for its ordeal.

## WAR TIME COLONIAL PRINTINGS.

Gibbons announce that, apart from pronounced changes of shade or perforation, they do not propose to list the many minor differences in paper, gum, colour, etc., which are to be found in the various war time printings of British Colonials.

While such minor varieties have an interest and specialists in particular colonies may and probably shall collect them, collectors in general should note that such "varieties" are not likely to be in any great demand, nor should they be tempted to pay fancy prices for any such items.

## UNION 3d. POSTAGE DUE.

Mr. R. Axer reports that the 3d. Postage Due (full size) is of very different shades of blue from what it was originally. We heard of this change some months ago, but recording of it seems to have been overlooked.

"Covers the World"



## ● Tercentenaries— and other Grand Sets

ANTIGUA TERCENT. £15 0 0	NEWFOUNDLAND 1913 £1 5 0
BAHAMAS TERCENT. £4 0	†NATAL S.G. 5. Full margins, finely embossed £25 0 0
BARBADOES Victory £3 10 0	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BECHUANALAND S.G. 53. broken P £7 0 0	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
Regent No. 89 10 0	RHODESIA S.G. 12 £10 0 0
BERMUDA 1920-21 £5 10 0	SIERRA LEONE cent. (except £1) £18 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT. £2 0 0	SUDAN-GORDON 1938 £8 0 0
BR. SOMALILAND 1938 £8 0 0	RHODESIA 166a £6 0 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a superb used with extra fine margins £60 0 0	S.W.A. †13 hor. pr. £8 0 0
CANADA 1897 dollar values compl. £22 10 0	†26 block £7 10 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK used on cover £50 0 0	†27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
CAYMANS CENT. £20 0 0	2 "Afrika" over "South West" block £40 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except £1) £20 0 0	†SOUTH AFRICA 1925 mint £1 5 0
†GREAT BRITAIN p.a. £1 £1 10 0	used £1 12 6
†S.G. 177a £10 10 0	cover £2 0 0
JUBILEE compl. £35 0 0	26.10.18 p.c. "Make Your Sixpence Fly" Blue Wing on Red Cross £4 10 0
MONTSERRAT CENT. £12 10 0	1925 Air mint £1 5 0
†NATAL S.G. 171 vertical pair pmk 17 July 1911 £25 0 0	used £1 12 6
	cover £2 0 0
	†S.G.107 Block £15 0 0

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

## E. M. LACY

Bankers:  
Barclays.

Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(Globe Postage Stamp Company)

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

## OBITUARY

### HUBERT HENRY HURST.

Philately in Natal—indeed, in South Africa—has sustained a grievous loss by the sudden death in Durban on Sunday, 1st August, of Mr. H. H. Hurst, the President of the Philatelic Society of Natal—President not only for the current year but during many past seasons.

As a specialist in the stamps of Natal, and also the triangular issues of the Cape, Mr. Hurst had won high admiration as an earnest and enthusiastic philatelist who brought to the pastime of collecting the patient and persevering efforts of the student. His Natal, notably wealthy in the first issue, sometimes dubbed the "blotting paper" stamps, were frequently exhibited in Durban and elsewhere, winning high encomiums from all. One specially prized item, in this section, a tete-beche pair of the 3d. rose, first issue, was believed to be almost the only piece of its kind extant. Mr. Hurst's Capes were also a very fine assemblage of these ever popular items. One of his last displays of Capes before his fellow-members in Durban took the form of a number of sheets of triangulars of the Perkins Bacon and De La Rue printings, and the talk with which the display was accompanied was designed to make clear the differences between the stamps produced by these two firms of engravers. A few years back Mr. Hurst was invited to become a judge at the memorable New York Philatelic Exhibition. He gladly accepted the call and was never tired of speaking of the delight and extraordinary interest of that philatelic pilgrimage to America.

*The South African Philatelist* joins in condolences to the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Basden writes (or rather dictates from bed, for he has been laid up for nearly a month, but is now improving and hopes to be back at work again soon):—I would like you to put a paragraph in the next issue of the "S.A. Philatelist" from me in my capacity as President of the Federation as well as that of a personal friend expressing my horror and regret at the death of Hurst. I only heard of it from your tiny paragraph in the August issue. It is very shocking and he is a very great loss to philately in Durban in particular and to South Africa in general. He was a great friend of mine and we always spent many happy hours together whenever I managed to find myself in Durban. He was a connoisseur in Cape Triangulars and Natal embossed, and he was extraordinarily particular as to condition. Incidentally he was very suspicious and very much afraid of fakes. He was a very charming man, of great presence, and extremely well liked by everybody with whom he came in contact. Enclosed is a snapshot of Hurst (the tall figure on the left) and myself taken a year or two ago



in Durban). He will be sorely missed by those of us who visit Durban from time to time; and I particularly wish to condole with the Natal Philatelic Society in their very, great loss.

## SOCIETY NEWS

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.  
*President*, F. J. H. Lang; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg; *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Public Library, Johannesburg, 8 p.m.

At our August meeting the Jewish Guild were our guests for the evening when a large attendance enjoyed seeing a variety of material.

The four exhibits tabled were as follows: Two by Dr. A. Kaplan, consisting of a specialised Union Coronation collection, which was so complete as to enable Dr Kaplan to say in his explanatory remarks that he is now in a position to determine the location of any of the stamps of this issue. Dr. Kaplan also tabled, by way of contrast, a straightforward mint collection of the Union. Both of these exhibits were outstandingly written up and illustrated so as to make them of intelligent interest to anyone not in the slightest familiar with these stamps.

Mr. I. Isaacs tabled another of his unusual cover collections to which our members have more or less become accustomed to expect from him. This particular one included covers commemorating the 1934 Royal Tour of H.R.H. Prince George, which took place between February 5 and March 19, 1934. This is really a remarkable collection in its completeness and one which, as Dr. Pirie said in commenting on this exhibit, would make an ordinary collector of such material, who had a few of these covers, feel most discouraged in view of its scope.

Again Mr. L. Buchen gave us something very attractive to look at in the collection of modern Belgians which he tabled. In commenting on this collection Mr. Redford remarked that the beauty of the modern stamps contained therein, in his opinion, made Belgium the most satisfactory European country to collect from the standpoint of material, when such beautiful modern stamps were taken into account in conjunction with the classical early issues of that country.

The auction for war funds was one of the most successful we have had for a long time, realising £7 16s. 9d.

Three new members were elected.

At our October meeting the East Rand Philatelic Society will be our guests for the evening.

H.F.B.

## PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

3rd August.—Dr. Broughton in the chair.

Mr. Oppenheim read a paper on the changes in colour and perforation that had recently taken place in modern British Colonies. He gave a very exhaustive list and showed that such changes had taken place in practically every country of the Empire. Some perforations had been changed as many as three times in a few months. He also gave a lot of useful tips to members on some of the changes that were likely to prove a good investment. The chairman, in thanking Mr. Oppenheim for his paper, remarked on the amount of useful information presented in the paper.

Mr. Giovanetti tabled a portion of his fine collection of Australasia.

16th August.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some philatelic extracts.

An innovation which proved to be successful and popular was a competitions evening. Three competitions were arranged for the members, two of them a series of questions on philatelic knowledge and one a number of stamps suitably arranged to show only the watermarks for identification. Prizes were awarded, and Messrs. Oppenheim, Horne, Giovanetti and Rudd were the recipients. A vote at the end showed that another such evening would be welcome. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Wright for preparing the questions on paper.

H.A.W.

## EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. C. Hampson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168, East London.

At a meeting of the East London Philatelic Society held on 13th August at 7.45 p.m. in the Colosseum Buildings, Mr. Hampson, chairman, asked members to stand as a token of condolence to relatives of Mr. Hurst, the late president of the Philatelic Society of Natal, and the relatives of Mr. B. S. Wilson, wife of one of our members, who have both recently passed away. The members stood to order.

A display of Barbados was given by Messrs. Paviour and Harper, and Mr. T. A. Harper also displayed Natal, including over 200 of the full-face Queens.

After the tea recess Mr. Thornton showed first issue Hollands, and early covers of Great Britain and Continental first issues. Among the many interesting exhibits shown during the evening were: Abyssinian, War Cover, 1868, bearing Indian stamps with F.F. cancellations; Tasmania, cover 5 first issues 4d, unfortunately cut to shape; Natal, six of No. 36 with a tall S from wrong fount in "Postage"; 4d. on 6d. No. 115, several pairs without bar and a block of four—two with and two without bar.

C.S.

## CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

12th August.—Mr. Alexander in the chair. The evening was devoted to a "Bourse" which really amounted to sale of stamps of members. The stamps were displayed on the table at marked prices, and members could claim any sheet or stamp at the price quoted. If more than one member desired any particular lot, it was subsequently put up for auction, but only those who desired the particular lot were entitled to bid.

The "Bourse" again proved a huge success, and undoubtedly drew the large attendance at the meeting, over 50 members being present. A very fine and varied lot of stamps were offered, and most of them sold. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the president referred to the loss the Natal Philatelic Society had sustained in the death of their president, and he asked that all members should rise. At a recent meeting of the Society, the query was raised regarding the reason for the Free French adopting the "Cross of Lorraine" as their emblem. This evening Lt. Com. Enoch, F.R.P.S.L., was good enough to elucidate the matter by reading extracts from a journal he had recently received pertaining to this particular query. It was certainly very elucidating and much appreciated by all present.

W.A.

## PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, (office vacant); *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

Owing to the sudden death of President H. H. Hurst, the meeting ordinarily due on 4th August was deferred until the following Tuesday, when very few members attended, due probably to some uncertainty about the date. Mr. Bishop, vice-president, was in the chair. Only formal business, including the nomination of two new members, was transacted. Deep sorrow has been occasioned by Mr. Hurst's passing, the hon. secretary being requested to convey the condolences of the Society to the deceased's relatives.

G.M.P.

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

*President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuys, Bloemfontein.

Mr. C. A. Larsen took the chair at the August meeting, as the president was out of town. Before attending to the usual formal business, Mr. Larsen spoke a few suitable words on the sad loss to South African philately through the untimely death of Mr. H. H. Hurst.

A brief resume on the conditions prevailing for the export of stamps from South Africa was given by Mr. F. Carter.

Mr. W. W. Hornby was scheduled for the evening's display of his outstanding Free State collection. He apologised however for holding his collection back, as owing to pressure of business he was not able yet to arrange it in an "exhibition-ripe" manner. He imposed on himself a voluntary "fine" by contributing various varieties of O.F.S. stamps to the war fund. An auction sale of these items, ably conducted by Mr. M. Liss, realised £2 11s. 6d.

Mr. J. Lewis jumped into the breach and gave as "space-filler" a revival show of his ever-green Union Kings' Heads.

## PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

Twenty-seven members and six visitors attended the meeting on Tuesday, 17th August, 1943.

This is a record gathering, and the president remarked that if the increase continues, we shall have to seek larger premises.

Mr. Kennedy, one of our members on active service, was present, and as he will be away before our next meeting, we all wish him Godspeed.

There was brisk buying when new issues from Stanley Gibbons were put up for sale, and as more than one member wished for certain stamps, they were put up for auction. This was most satisfying to all present, and bidding was keen.

Loose leaves were then passed round.

Mr. Sheffield was responsible for the evening, and he displayed numerous pages of Eire. He has a fine collection, neatly written up and mounted, and well worth studying.

L.E.C.

## NYASALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, W. D. Farquhar, P.O. Blantyre; *Hon. Secretary*, L. J. Davidson, P.O. Limbe.

A fair attendance of members turned out for both the July and August meetings of the Society, Mr. Booth was in the chair.

(Continued at foot of next page)

All types of stamps wanted in quantity, packets, singles, sets; especially Empire and Foreign Colonies, in exchange for Australasians. Permanent contacts also desired to supply and receive new issues. Basis wholesale or . . . ?

S. G. Walton. (Member A.P.T.A.),  
Canley Vale, N.S.W., Australia.



## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

I want to exchange used 1/- large obsolete war issue for 3d., 4d. and 6d. singles same issue. Basis face for face—dozens or hundreds.

H. Suklje, 1 Somerset Avenue, Benoni.

**Wanted.**—Southern Rhodesia mint blocks four, S.G. 14 at 85/-, 16c at 10/-, 22 at 24/-, 23b at 120/-, 25a at 32/-, 26 at 40/-, 35 at 4/-. Prompt cash for fine material.

Write Patrick Riordan, Nababeep, Namaqualand.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S. covers and varieties wanted by**  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**St. Helena.** all first type Queensheads wanted in fine condition, S.G.3—33 for cash or exchange.

Thiele, 455, West Street, Durban.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

**For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.**—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues.** Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

**For Service, promptness and satisfaction.**

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Telegraph Stamps wanted, especially O.F.S.** Please send on approval to

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**Wanted.**—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used.

S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

**Wanted.**—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values. R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannesburg.

**German States,** all issues wanted, in fine condition, for cash.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

**Wanted.**—Great Britain, King George VI., ½d. to 5/- inclusive 28 stamps. Exchange for Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, or cash 7/6 the set.

J. R. Bayley, Tabankulu, Pondoland.

**Attention Dealers — Collectors:** You have accumulations of stamps that are too common to trade or sell. Will buy the commonest varieties of any African country including Madagascar, Reunion, Seychelles, Mauritius. (Stamps of smaller countries may be mixed if by country). Kindly let me know what you have and the quantities with prices.

L. Fladger, Room 122, Cape Times Building, Cape Town.

**Wanted.**—Union and S.W.A. large war issues mint and used in pairs all values. Best prices paid, send offers and quantities to:

S. Kaganson, 440 Albert Road, Salt River, C.P.

### NYASALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Continued from page 105)

Displays at the July meeting consisted of some very fine sheets; Mr. Booth brought his collection of modern U.S.A., Mr. Farquhar displayed a selection of his K.G. VI. mint complete sets, and Mr. Stevens his fine collection of Rhodesias; this was one of the finest displays the Society has had for a long time, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the owners of these fine collections.

At this meeting of the Nyasaland Stamp Club the members decided that the name be changed to the "Nyasaland Philatelic Society."

At the August meeting, Mr. Stevens surprised all present with his progress in lay-out and write-up of the recently started Society's collection of Nyasaland, quite an assortment of good material has been coming in from members and the collection has certainly had a good send off; it is hoped that further items of interest will continue to reach Mr. Stevens who wastes no time in seeing good specimens into his well pre-arranged lay-out.

Current items of news from philatelic journals were read and discussed.

Refreshments are served at the close of these enjoyable evenings.

L.J.D.

## South African Meter List – MIDGET – By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 96 of August issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M105	120	Johannesburg	S. Jacobson & Sons	8. 7.30	15. 6.39	8. 5.36
	933	Bloemfontein	Municipality	24. 2.40	—	—
M106	154	East London	Municipality	27. 10.30	—	22. 3.37
M107	126	Johannesburg	Verrinder, Ltd.	27. 6.30	—	22. 8.34
M108	119	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	23. 4.30	—	—
M109	138	Johannesburg	Rand Provident Building Society	7. 7.30	9. 9.39	31.12.30
	917	Johannesburg	Anglo-French Consol. Inv. Corp. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	8.12.39	—	—
M110	131	Johannesburg	Nummerley & Co., Ltd.	?	6.10.31	—
	225	Johannesburg	Landau & Lezard	13.10.31	3. 5.32	—
	265	Germiston	Germiston Clothing Manufacturers	16. 5.32	—	25. 8.36
M111	75	Johannesburg	W. B. Pickles & Sons, Ltd.	12. 2.29	—	11. 1.39
M112	82	Johannesburg	Malcomess Ltd.	28. 5.29	1.12.36	19.12.31
	631	Johannesburg	C.T.C. Bazaars (S.A.), Ltd.	15. 2.37	—	31. 8.37
M113	98	Johannesburg	Shell Co. of South Africa, Ltd.	5.11.29	?	—
M113	709	Johannesburg	Agricultural Supply Ass., Ltd.	29. 9.37	—	13.11.39
			(Above erroneously given as Cape Town in Government Gazette.)			
M114	111	Cape Town	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Society	17. 2.30	31. 3.37	17. 4.30
	365	Paarl	Ko-op. Wynbouwers Ver. Bpk.	10. 1.34	—	1.11.34
M115	106	Johannesburg	Pretoria Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	30.12.29	—	6. 6.32
M116	105	Pretoria	Land & Agric. Bank of S.A.	18.12.29	—	1.12.36
M117	163	Durban	J. Nummerley & Co., Ltd.	6. 1.31	25. 9.31	—
	220	Durban	Landau & Lezard	8.10.31	3.12.31	—
	244	Durban	A. M. Lockhat, Ltd.	14.12.31	4. 8.33	—
	327	Durban	Lockhat Bros. & Co., Ltd.	14. 8.33	25. 6.41	27. 4.36
	1082	Durban	N. Bhoola & Sons (Pty.), Ltd.	10. 1.42	—	—
M118	153	Johannesburg	Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn, Ltd.	29.10.30	31. 3.37	—
	486	Johannesburg	D. Gestetner (S.A.), Ltd.	17. 5.35	—	1. 8.36
M119	147	Johannesburg	The Belfast Warehouse, Ltd.	11.10.30	2. 2.38	2. 5.33
	790	Johannesburg	J. J. Waddell & Co., Ltd.	22. 8.38	24.10.39	—
	934	Bloemfontein	Municipality	24. 2.40	—	—
M120	148	Johannesburg	Premier Timber Co., Ltd.	11.10.30	3. 6.36	—
	577	Johannesburg	Crystal Creamery & Ice Works (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 6.36	?	—
	956	Johannesburg	African Dairies & Ice Works, Ltd.	3. 7.40	—	—
M121	145	Pretoria	Innesdale Municipality	4. 9.30	—	29. 6.33
M122	158	Rodepoort	Municipality	30.11.30	11. 4.40	10. 5.38
	955	Durban	Durban Confectionery Works (Pty.), Ltd.	26. 6.40	—	31. 8.40
M123	155	East London	Malcomess, Ltd.	29.10.30	—	1.10.36
M124	150	Germiston	The Hume Pipe Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	22.10.30	25. 8.38	12. 6.36
	823	Cradock	Land & Agric. Bank	20.12.38	—	—
M125	151	Johannesburg	Glenton & Mitchell	22.10.30	26. 1.38	7.12.33
	908	Johannesburg	Moshal Gevisser & Partners (Pty.), Ltd.	25.10.39	—	—
M126	152	Johannesburg	Duncan Andrew (Pty.), Ltd.	22.10.30	4. 3.35	—
	466	Johannesburg	Parker Wood & Co., Ltd.	1. 3.35	—	—
M127	204	Johannesburg	Hillman Bros., Ltd.	20. 7.31	31. 3.37	—
	456	Johannesburg	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Ltd.	9. 1.35	5.12.39	19. 1.35
	938	Bloemfontein	Municipality	29. 2.40	—	—
M128	203	Durban	Natal Assoc. Collieries (Pty.), Ltd.	4. 7.31	—	31. 7.36
M129	160	Durban	Argus P. & P. Co., Ltd. (Natal Advertiser)	6. 1.32	—	8. 1.34
M130	192	Johannesburg	Ysebrand & Co., Ltd.	6. 5.31	—	2.10.41
M131	161	Johannesburg	Geen & Richards	6. 1.31	6. 3.36	—
	554	Johannesburg	Friedland & Son	26. 3.36	24. 4.42	23. 7.36
	1116	Springs	Far East Rand Wholesalers (Pty.), Ltd.	3. 7.42	—	—
M132	162	Port Elizabeth	Mango d Bros., Ltd.	6. 1.31	—	14. 3.36
M133	164	Durban	Sam Hackner & Co.	6. 1.31	—	7. 1.36
M134	188	Durban	Natal Building Society	7. 4.31	1. 9.37	29. 5.35
	802	Durban	P. Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co.	21. 9.38	—	23.10.39
M135	255	Cape Town	Reckitts (Africa), Ltd.	16. 4.32	—	19. 3.32
M136	183	Cape Town	Englebert Tyres (S.A.), Ltd.	3. 2.31	26.11.34	—
	465	Cape Town	Herbert Penny, Ltd.	1. 3.35	4. 4.35	—
	529	Cape Town	London Assurance Co.	24. 1.36	29. 5.37	18. 2.36
	657	Johannesburg	The London Assurance	7. 5.37	—	31. 8.37
M137	195	Johannesburg	Union Flour Mills, Ltd.	5. 5.31	29. 7.36	—
M138	590	Johannesburg	Spitz, Mercine & Spitz	17. 9.36	—	—
M139	197	Pietermaritzburg	Howard White & Co.	11. 5.31	—	11.11.32
	199	Durban	P. Larsen	18. 5.31	16.11.39	12. 9.35
	914	Durban	Wellward (B. P. Wellbeloved & W. Ward)	23.11.39	—	—
M140	202	Durban	S.A. Drug Houses	4. 7.31	20. 6.39	30. 1.33
	907	Durban	Natal Canvas & Rubber Manuf. Co., Ltd.	23.10.39	—	—
M141	185	Durban	Moshal Gevisser (Pty.), Ltd.	13. 2.31	6.12.38	22. 2.34
	861	Durban	Pollock & Button, Ltd.	21. 4.39	—	—
M142	189	Durban	S. Butcher & Sons, Ltd.	17. 4.31	19. 7.38	15. 2.33
	807	Durban	Moss-Morris & Greenberg	19.10.38	7. 7.41	—
M143	1110	Johannesburg	S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies	4. 5.42	—	—
M144	193	Durban	Lurie Bros. & Co., Ltd.	27. 4.31	—	—
M144	208	Durban	Union Flour Mills, Ltd.	20. 8.31	—	30.12.35
M145	190	Cape Town	Maskew Miller, Ltd.	20. 3.31	—	14. 3.33
M146	194	Durban	Eriksen Bros.	6. 5.31	14. 9.39	9. 4.37
	915	Durban	Osbornes Farm Labour Organization	8.12.39	—	—
M147	227	Benoni	Hillman Bros. (East Rand), Ltd.	16.10.31	25. 4.39	—
	884	Johannesburg	Chandlers, Ltd.	1. 8.39	—	—
M148	219	East London	Baker King & Co.	8.10.31	18.12.31	—
	271	East London	Baker King & Co.	14. 6.32	—	19.12.32
M149	209	Pretoria	Hillman Bros. (Pretoria), Ltd.	27. 8.31	—	—
M150	212	Durban	C. G. Smith & Co., Ltd.	8. 9.31	1.10.31	—
	229	Johannesburg	The above is non-existent, the identification number was incorrectly given for M156.	—	—	—
	557	Johannesburg	Ward & Salmons	24.10.31	22. 1.36	4. 9.34
	211	Springs	Vogelstruisbult G.M. Areas, Ltd.	1. 4.36	—	13. 1.40
M151	211	Johannesburg	Mathieson & Ashley, Ltd.	2. 9.31	4.12.39	14. 4.37
	935	Bloemfontein	Municipality	24. 2.40	—	—

## South African Meter List - MIDGET

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M152	222	Germiston ..	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	8.10.31	4.4.35	7.4.33
"	495	Johannesburg	Lewis & Marks, Ltd.	11.7.35	2.8.35	—
"	498	Johannesburg	African & European Investment Co., Ltd.	22.7.35	19.7.38	7.7.36
"	780	Johannesburg	Hill & Murray (Pty.), Ltd.	21.7.38	—	—
M153	223	Durban ..	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	8.10.31	6.7.39	—
"	894	Johannesburg	Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.	31.8.39	27.10.39	—
"	936	Bloemfontein	Municipality	24.2.40	—	—
M154	210	Durban ..	The Shell Co. of S.A., Ltd.	27.8.31	6.10.31	—
"	230	Johannesburg	Western Prov. Wine Depot (Pty.), Ltd.	24.10.31	—	—
M155	228	Johannesburg	Ohlssons Cape Breweries, Ltd.	22.10.31	1.9.37	—
"	1003	Witbank ..	Stanfords, Ltd.	1.2.41	—	—
M156	224	Durban ..	C. G. Smith & Co., Ltd.	13.10.31	2.7.35	12.9.31
"	494	Durban ..	Knox Printing & Publishing Co.	11.7.35	—	—
M157	233	Johannesburg	A. Tomaselli & Sons	7.11.31	—	—
M158	239	Johannesburg	O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd.	19.11.31	4.8.37	10.6.32
"	712	Germiston ..	Primrose Brick Works (1936), Ltd.	19.10.37	27.11.37	—
"	752	Benoni ..	Chas. Hoppenstein	4.4.38	—	—
M159	242	Johannesburg	Transvaal Mattress Co., Ltd.	28.11.31	23.12.31	—
"	248	Johannesburg	A.E.G. Engineering Co. (S.A. (Pty.)) Ltd.	30.12.31	17.6.32	—
"	281	Johannesburg	Pheenie Sand & Co.	14.10.32	—	26.8.36
M160	231	Johannesburg	Whites (S.A.) Cement Co., Ltd.	4.11.31	8.11.39	5.5.36
"	925	Springs ..	Stark & Scott (Pty.), Ltd.	18.12.39	13.5.40	—
"	968	Springs ..	Ivan, Davies & Theunissen	22.8.40	—	17.12.42
M161	232	Johannesburg	Atlas Russian Oil Products (Pty.), Ltd.	4.11.31	4.8.37	24.1.34
"	687	Johannesburg	Kahn & Kahn (Pty.), Ltd.	4.8.37	16.11.39	5.7.39
"	970	Vereeniging	Union Steel Corp. of S.A., Ltd.	3.9.40	—	—
M162	241	Benoni ..	George Rennie & Co.	28.11.31	21.3.39	—
"	871	Johannesburg	S.A. Jewish Orphanage	19.6.39	—	—
M163	243	Johannesburg	Goldfields Building Society	10.12.31	31.3.37	18.3.32
"	407	Johannesburg	St. Andrews Building Society	25.5.34	7.3.40	28.5.36
"	940	Johannesburg	Federated Employers Mutual Ass. Co., Ltd.	14.3.40	—	13.9.41
M164	234	Pietermaritzburg	Natal Creamery, Ltd.	7.11.31	19.5.39	29.6.36
M165	240	Johannesburg	Sydney Clow & Co., Ltd.	19.11.31	18.5.36	3.11.32
"	602	Johannesburg	Joh. Commercial & Finance Co.	12.10.36	2.12.37	8.1.37
"	811	Bellville ..	Maree & Bosman (Pty.), Ltd.	7.11.38	—	25.11.38
M166	235	Johannesburg	The Clyde Trading Co., Ltd.	14.11.31	—	3.3.39
M167	245	Johannesburg	Transvaal Mattress Co., Ltd.	30.12.31	—	28.7.33
M168	246	Johannesburg	Colonial Motors, Ltd.	30.12.31	6.9.37	—
"	718	Johannesburg	Big Ben Soap Industries (Pty.), Ltd.	8.11.37	—	—
M169	247	Springs ..	Municipality	30.12.31	—	—
M170	249	Krugersdorp	Municipality	5.2.32	29.3.32	—
"	259	Johannesburg	Chamber of Mines	21.4.32	12.5.32	—
"	269	Germiston ..	Simmer & Jack Mines, Ltd.	4.6.32	—	—
M171	251	Johannesburg	Rhodesian Timbers, Ltd.	5.2.32	—	3.11.33
M172	295	Johannesburg	Rogers-Jenkins & Co. (Pty.)	2.2.33	—	1939
M173	258	Durban ..	Bakers, Ltd.	5.3.32	—	24.11.32
M174	252	Johannesburg	B. Owen Jones, Ltd.	8.2.32	16.10.40	29.3.32
"	1028	Johannesburg	W. R. McPhail (Pty.), Ltd.	14.5.41	—	—
M175	261	Cape Town	Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co., Ltd.	3.5.32	—	25.5.32
M176	310	Johannesburg	S.A. Scale Co., Ltd.	24.4.33	19.6.33	—
"	937	Bloemfontein	Municipality	24.2.40	—	—
M177	287	Johannesburg	Skefco (S.A.) Ballbearing Co., Ltd.	6.12.32	7.12.36	1.4.33
"	646	Johannesburg	Bobrow Bros.	6.4.37	—	—
M178	262	Johannesburg	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	11.5.32	22.5.33	—
"	322	Benoni ..	Municipality	22.7.33	18.9.39	15.6.36
"	929	Johannesburg	Jacobson & Klopfer	17.1.40	—	—
M179	278	Durban ..	Farmers' Co-op. Wool & Prod. Union, Ltd.	25.8.32	—	—
M180	293	Cape Town	Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.	2.2.33	15.5.37	21.12.35
"	644	Cape Town	E. K. Green & Co., Ltd.	24.3.37	—	16.7.37
M181	286	Johannesburg	A. S. White & Co.	1.12.32	15.5.37	—
"	697	Springs ..	Municipality	28.8.37	—	—
M182	283	Johannesburg	Tollman Bros. & Davis, Ltd.	24.10.32	—	—
M183	253	Durban ..	John Orr & Co.	8.2.32	—	7.11.36
M184	254	Durban ..	John Orr & Co.	8.2.32	—	2.11.32
M185	268	Cape Town	National Meat Suppliers (Pty.), Ltd.	30.5.32	—	28.7.32
M186	605	Johannesburg	Alliance Building Society	3.11.36	?	—
M187	304	Johannesburg	African Dairies & Ice Works, Ltd.	11.4.33	—	—
M188	289	Johannesburg	G. E. Taylor	4.1.33	—	11.6.37
M189	288	Johannesburg	Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp., Ltd.	15.12.32	—	4.7.35
M190	294	Huguenot ..	Paarl Roller Flour Mills, Ltd.	2.2.33	28.12.36	4.4.33
"	626	Huguenot ..	S.A. Centrale Ko-op. Graan Maats'y. Bpk.	26.1.37	—	18.9.37
M191	290	Johannesburg	The Compressed Yeast, Ltd.	28.1.33	9.6.37	3.7.36
"	783	Johannesburg	Newtown New & 2nd hand Building Mat. Co.	28.7.38	16.3.40	—
"	943	Johannesburg	Claude Neon Lights (S.A.), Ltd.	16.3.40	—	3.4.40
M192	313	Johannesburg	Schwepes, Ltd.	29.5.33	—	8.7.39
M193	296	Johannesburg	Transvaal Advertising Contractors	9.2.33	27.4.33	—
"	335	Johannesburg	Piels Cold Storage, Ltd.	6.9.33	13.12.37	—
"	814	Johannesburg	Lensvelts Agencies (Pty.), Ltd.	25.11.38	7.3.41	23.2.39
"	1052	Johannesburg	Efficiency Corresp. College (Pty.), Ltd.	9.8.41	—	5.8.41
M194	305	Cape Town	Hortors Limited	13.4.33	19.6.33	—
"	321	Cape Town	Southern Life Association	22.7.33	24.1.34	—
"	421	Wellington	S.A. Dried Fruit Co., Ltd.	16.8.34	30.12.38	29.5.35
"	1077	Johannesburg	Trans-Union Shipping (Tvl.) (Pty.), Ltd.	17.12.41	—	—
M195	284	Durban ..	W. Dunn & Co.	29.10.32	—	22.3.33
M196	300	Durban ..	Randles Bros. & Hudson	2.3.33	6.9.37	3.6.33
"	806	Durban ..	Natal Motor Industries, Ltd.	30.9.38	—	—
M197	341	Johannesburg	Thrupp & Co.	11.10.33	13.2.36	23.2.34
"	570	Johannesburg	Transvaal Rubber Co.	11.6.36	—	15.12.36
M198	343	Johannesburg	Dowson & Dobson, Ltd.	20.10.33	—	—
"	387	Johannesburg	E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.	5.4.34	23.5.38	—
"	792	Johannesburg	Chapelat Industries, Ltd.	30.8.38	—	17.5.39

(To be continued).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

*Proprietors and Publishers :*

## **The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa**

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19, No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1943.

Whole No. 223.

### **MOBILE POST OFFICES.**

Mr. Sydow writes: With reference to your enquiry anent the Cape Town Mobile Post Offices, may I quote the following:

No. 4. Circular date stamp, concentric circles enclosing MOBILE POST OFFICE No. 4 (CAPE TOWN). Registration Label (CAPE TOWN) KAAPSTAD) 38.

No. 5. Circular date stamp, concentric circles enclosing MOBILE P.O. No. 5 (CAPE TOWN). Registration Label KAAPSTAD) 39.

There are at present only two vans on the road. I have not yet seen the postmarks with Afrikaans versions.

### **UNION 2d. POSTAGE DUE.**

Despite the fact that we have had figures given us of the printing of the New Bantam 3d. Postage due and not of the 2d., the latter is now on sale but not the former. The design is the same as that of the 1d. illustrated in our June issue and the colour is purple.

### **RUNANDA-URUNDI.**

Dr. G. Lefebvre, following up the announcement in last month's issue of new Postage Due stamps for Belgian Congo, states that the old "Taxe" stamps have been withdrawn. Further he reports that 5,000 of each denomination of the new stamps have been overprinted at the Government Printing Works in Leopoldville with RUANDA-URUNDI (in two lines) for use in that territory.

### **NYASALAND.**

In a recent H. R. Harmer sale the two rarest Edwardian stamps—2d. and 4d. mult. C.A. stamps of 1907—fetched £440 the pair. They are on a close parity with the "Post Office" Mauritius as regards rarity, thirteen of each being known. Although the price fetched is well above catalogue figure, it might therefore still be regarded as a bargain sale.

### **FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.**

Dr. Lefebvre reports the issue at Brazzaville in August of 3 "Red Cross" stamps. They are 2.25+50f., 10+100f. and 10.75 (air)+200f. Total costs 373 francs.

He asks: "Have you heard of the Libyan (Italian) stamps overprinted 'FEZZAN Occupation Francaise'?" It is said here that there are only 83 complete sets; I have been promised a photograph of the set and hope to be able to send you one."

[This is the first intimation we have received of these war provisionals and an opportunity of illustrating them will be welcomed.—Ed.]

### **U.S.A.**

The second of the "Occupied Countries" stamps appeared on 12th July. This shows the flag of Czechoslovakia in red, white and blue. The first stamps of this series (Polish flag) and the second, have both reached South Africa on correspondence. The coloured flags against the pale purple background make very effective stamps. It is understood that Denmark is being added to the list of countries honoured.

### **STAMP ILLUSTRATIONS.**

The "South African Philatelist" has received a communication from the Government Printer to the effect that although enlarged photographs of new postage stamps may be supplied by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs to Philatelic Societies for their information, such photographs may not be reproduced without authority in every case from the Postmaster-General. Further, the blocks made for purposes of reproduction must be surrendered to the Postmaster-General as soon as they have served their immediate purpose.

The procedure outlined will naturally be followed by this magazine, but the instructions are being published for the information of any of the Societies in the Federation, or of individuals, who may receive such photographs.

### AIR MAIL TO MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES.

In the press of September 9 it was announced by the Postmaster-General that air mail facilities were available to Mauritius and Seychelles. The postage rates from the Union are: Letters, 1/3 per ½oz.; Postcards, 7½d. each. Correspondence intended for transmission by air should be prominently marked "By Air Mail."

### BRASIL COMMEMORATIVES.

The following very much delayed note has only recently been received from Dr. Mario de Sanctis of São Paulo:

"During 1943 there will be issued several commemorative stamps which really should have been put in general use during the past year. However, due to various reasons, principally accumulation of orders of very urgent nature received by Casa da Moeda, the issue of commemorative stamps had to be postponed.

"Beside the stamps commemorating the 4th centenary of the discovery of the River Amazon (value 40cts.) and the centenary of the botanist Barbosa Rodrigues (value 40cts.), there will be issued the following: Centenary of Pacification of armed movement, 1842 (value Cr.\$1.20). Sesquicentenary of death of Tirandentes (value 70cts.) and finally the centenary of Ubaldino do Amaral (value 40cts.).

"These will be the first stamps issued in the new currency the "Cruzeiro," on March 15. The design is from Roque Pinheiro and engraved by Oscar Borges, both artists of Casa da Moeda. The face value is 40cts. and quantity issued 1,000,000."

### U.S.S.R.

Soviet Russia is busy, very busy, fighting, but she can still find time to issue new stamps. A set of eight, values 5k. to 2r., has been issued commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the Revolution. Because this falls in the midst of the present war, most of the stamps depict scenes, etc., connected with it. Each stamp has a ribbon across the top with "1917 XXV. 1942" upon it. The scenes, portraits, etc., are different in each denomination.

### POSTAL MARKINGS OF THE ALLIES IN BRITAIN.

Norman Hill has an interesting, well illustrated, article in the July number of the "American Philatelist" dealing with the postmarks of various Allied forces stationed in or operating from Great Britain. The countries whose forces are reported upon are United States, Canada, Australia, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Although most of the marks are to be found on covers without stamps, or on the stamps of the particular country concerned, they also may be found cancelling British stamps and these are much sought after by British collectors.

"Covers the World"



## ● Tercentenaries— and other Grand Sets

ANTIGUA TERCENT. £15 0 0	NEWFOUNDLAND 1913 £1 5 0
BAHAMAS TERCENT. £4 0 0	†NATAL S.G. 5. Full margins, finely embossed £25 0 0
BARBADOES Victory £3 10 0	NIGERIA £1 G.V. used £5 0 0
BECHUANALAND S.G. 53. broken P £7 0 0	ST. KITTS (cent.) to 2/6 £5 10 0
Regent No. 89 10 0	RHODESIA S.G. 12 £10 0 0
BERMUDA 1920-21 £5 10 0	SIERRA LEONE cent. (except £1) £18 10 0
BRITISH GUIANA CENT. £2 0 0	SUDAN-GORDON £6 10 0
BR. SOMALILAND 1938 £8 0 0	RHODESIA 166a £6 0 0
†CANADA S.G. 22a superb used with extra fine margins £60 0 0	S.W.A. †13 hor. pr. £8 0 0
CANADA 1897 dollar values compl. £22 10 0	†26 block £7 10 0
†CAPE WOODBLOCK used on cover £50 0 0	†27 vert. pr. £17 10 0
CAYMANS CENT. £20 0 0	2 "Afrika" over "South West" block £40 0 0
FALKLANDS CENT. (except £1) £20 0 0	†SOUTH AFRICA 1925 mint £1 5 0
†GREAT BRITAIN p.a. £1 £1 10 0	used £1 12 6
†S.G. 177a £10 10 0	cover £2 0 0
JUBILEE compl. £35 0 0	26.10.18 p.c. "Make Your Sixpence Fly" Blue Wing on Red Cross £4 10 0
MONTSERRAT CENT. £12 10 0	1925 Air mint £1 5 0
†NATAL S.G. 171 ver- tical pair pmk 17 July, 1911 £25 0 0	used £1 12 6
	cover £2 0 0
	†S.G.107 Block £15 0 0

(Note.—In November, a specimen of Canada S.G. 22a, described merely as "fine," fetched 200 dollars at Harmer Rooke's auction)

†Indicates used, otherwise mint.

Offers subject to being unsold and subject to price changes. E. & O.E. Postage Extra.

### WE WANT TO BUY—

OLD AND MODERN COLLECTIONS,  
SINGLE RARITIES AND ERRORS,  
DUPLICATES & OFFICE MIXTURES.

Cash on Acceptance of Offer.

## E. M. LACY

Bankers: Barclays. Telegrams: Globephil.  
Telephone: 2-4657.

(Globe Postage Stamp Company)

117 LONGMARKET STREET,  
CAPE TOWN.

(Continued from page 116).

Thirdly, for the second overprinting to have taken place as described by Mr. Rich, the unfortunate printer having first decided which stamp required a second printing and having inked his form and having by some means not apparent to me manoeuvred that stamp into position over the form, ran his roller over the sheet of stamps. He would then have to repeat this ad lib. Rather Heath Robinsonish? It reminds me of one of H.R.'s cartoons "The Pea-Splitting Shed in a Soup Factory" where each pea was cut individually by a gigantic guillotine. I would expect that if a sheet of stamps had been repeatedly subjected to heavy pressure over a small form of three by three inches that it would show signs of relief at the edges of the form but my sheet does not.

In my opinion the printer took the line of least resistance and having set up the "1½d." in a holder, he summoned his dusky Jim Fish, and having explained that he was to dab the handstamp over any weak overprints exhorted him, "wena? Jim shiah," and left him to it. This seems more probable than printing through a mask or printing individually on a proof press.

One point more. Mr. Rich chides me for using the word "exploded" as applied to his theory on the ground that this theory "had not even been stated in any published articles or books previous to his article" and presumably could not have been disproved and exploded. I will refer Mr. Rich to Geldhof's book with which he is evidently acquainted—page 24—"It is more likely that an 'overlay' was prepared, which is merely a sheet of paper with a section cut out so that only the stamps desired would be reprinted, and this was placed over the stamp sheets and the combination run through the press again."

I think Mr. Rich will admit he has made a misstatement and that I am entitled to use the word exploded as applied to his theory.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MOSELY.

[Mr. Basden, on being asked if he wished to comment further, replied "No," beyond pointing out that Mr. Rich had entirely changed from his first theory that there was practically no difference between his latest one with a "proof press" and Mr. Basden's that the surcharges were made individually with a "hand-press," and that he thought Mr. Rich might have acknowledged this. This discussion is now closed.—Ed.]

### WANTED

Collector will pay highest prices for the following:

#### SOUTH AFRICA:

Bantam 1½d. and 3d. in blocks, strips or pairs showing marginal inscription overprinted on the stamps.

Bantam 1½d. pair "imperfurate between" (i.e. without rouletting).

#### KENYA:

Marginal block of 70c. on 1s. showing irregular perforation.

S.G. 134a. 15c. P.13½ x 13½.

#### SUDAN:

S.G. 75a. 76a. and 77a.—1938 Provisionals P. 11½ x 12½

#### GRENADA:

S.G. 155 1½d. P. 12½.

#### GIBRALTAR:

George VI issue.

P.14 — 3d.

P.13½ — 1d., 1½d. carmine, 1s., 2s.

P.13 x 12½ — 2d.

#### HONG KONG:

Set of 1941 Printing —(Rough paper, P.14½ x 14).

#### BARBADOS:

SG. 249 1d. scarlet P.13½ x 13.

SG 249c. 1d. blue-green P.14.

SG 250aa 1½d. orange P.14.

All numbers Stanley Gibbons 1942 catalogue. Mint preferred but offers for used welcomed. Apply:

COLLECTOR, c/o The S.A. Philatelist.

All types of stamps wanted in quantity, packets, singles, sets; especially Empire and Foreign Colonies, in exchange for Australasians. Permanent contacts also desired to supply and receive new issues. Basis wholesale or . . . ?

S. G. Walton. (Member A.P.T.A.),  
Canley Vale, N.S.W., Australia.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

## THE DIES AND PLATES OF THE TRIANGULAR STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND COMPARISON WITH THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TRIANGULARS

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

On Jan. 1, 1926, the imperforate triangular 4d. stamps were first issued in packets sealed with dark red wax by the printers and each seal impressed with their monogram in a circle, namely, B. W. & Co., Ltd., for Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, Limited. A packet imprinted "60—4d postage" contained 60 single English inscribed stamps whilst a packet imprinted "60—4d. posseel" enclosed 60 Afrikaans inscribed stamps. All stamps emanating from such packets showed very narrow margins and were guillotined from sheets by the printers.

On or about the 15th April, 1926, these stamps were issued in sheets of 120 units each. They were printed in pairs base to base with a separating margin of 7 mm. extending diagonally downwards from left to right between the bases, whilst vertical and horizontal margins of 6½ mm. separated each pair. Each sheet consisted of six pairs vertically and ten pairs horizontally when a sheet is held to discern the multiple spring-bok watermarks in normal upright positions. Two plates were utilised for printing the

stamps: one 120 set plate for sheets comprising English inscribed stamps and one 120 set plate for sheets comprising Afrikaans inscribed stamps. The sheets comprised imperforate stamps and exhibited faint guide lines near the apexes of the stamps for individual severance.

The design was adapted from the well-known one which features the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps. The emblematical figure of "Hope" and the corner embellishments are common to both the English and Afrikaans stamps, the former showed the words "Postage," "Four Pence" and "South Africa," and the latter showed the words "Posseel," "Vier Pennies" and "Suidafrika."

One master-die was engraved intaglio with the figure of "Hope" on a quasi engine-turned background, the corner embellishments, and embellished allotments for the text matter, namely the words "Postage," "Four Pence," "South Africa," "Posseel," "Vier Pennies" and "Suidafrika." These words were engraved on secondary dies, and not on the master-die.

### The Progeny of the Master-Die:

Primary or Master-Die (Flat)	Engraved Negative	In design described above
Softened Steel	in Recess	without text matter
I.		
Hardened and taken up by		
II.		
Transfer Roller (Cylindrical)	Positive in Relief	ditto.
Softened Steel		
III.		
Hardened and transferred to (two transfers—IV. and V.)		
IV.		
Secondary Flat Die No. 1	V.	
Softened Steel	Secondary Flat Die No. 2	
"Postage," "Four Pence"	Softened Steel	
"South Africa"	"Posseel," "Vier Pennies"	
engraved hereon	"Suidafrika"	
VI.	engraved hereon	Negative in Recess
Hardened and taken up by	VII.	
VIII.	Hardened and taken up by	
Transfer Roller (2)	IX.	
Softened Steel	Transfer Roller (3)	
First impression E1	Softened Steel	
Second impression E2	First impression A1	
(E1 and E2 base to base and one a	Second impression A2	
replica of the other)	(A1 and A2 base to base and one a	Positive in Relief
X.	replica of the other)	
Hardened and transferred to	XI.	
XII.	Hardened and transferred to	
Printing plate of 120	XIII.	
English inscribed units by 60 binary impressions	Printing plate of 120	
of E1 and E2	Afrikaans inscribed units by 60 binary impressions	
Softened Steel	of A1 and A2	Negative in Recess
XIV.	Softened Steel	
Hardened and plate ready for printing 120	XV.	
line-engraved English inscribed stamps	Hardened and plate ready for printing 120	
The E Plate	line-engraved Afrikaans inscribed stamps	Stamps
	The A Plate	Positive

The impressions on the plates have been rolled in with such perfect precision that hitherto I have not discovered any traces of re-entries on such stamps as I have examined. A slight flaw which probably developed during the process of transfer from roller to plate is a white spot under the first N of "Pennies" on all A1 impressed Afrikaans stamps, but which does not occur on the A2 impressed Afrikaans stamps.

From the foregoing description it will be noted that the printing plates produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, by rolling in each impression by a transfer roller is analogous to the method used by Perkins,

Bacon and Company when the latter prepared the dies and plates for the triangulars of the Cape of Good Hope, and also the first 1d. blacks for Great Britain. In connection with the Union triangulars I may add that the Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company, Ltd., method which I have described afore has been confirmed by one of the firm's directors, in a letter addressed to me.

For the sake of comparison the following is:—

The progeny of the Master-Die for the triangulars of the Cape of Good Hope utilised by Perkins, Bacon and Co. Some variations will be noted.

<p>Primary or Master-Dye (Flat) ————— Engraved Negative Softened Steel ————— In Recess</p> <p>I. Hardened and taken up by</p> <p>II. Transfer Roller (1) Cylindrical Softened Steel First impression A1 Second impression A2 (A1 and A2 base to base and one a replica of the other) ————— Positive in Relief</p> <p>III. Hardened and transferred to (two transfers IV. and V.)</p> <p>IV. Printing plate of 240 units by 120 binary impressions of A1 and A2 Softened Steel ————— Negative in Recess</p> <p>VI. Hardened and plate ready for printing 240 line-engraved stamps of the 1d. denomination ————— Stamps Positive</p> <p>X. Secondary Flat Die 2 One binary impression of A1 and A2 but without the word "ONE PENNY" Softened Steel The words "FOUR PENCE" and "FOUR PENCE" engraved on A1 and A2 in blanks of "ONE PENNY" and "ONE PENNY" now called A and B Foregoing Secondary</p> <p>XIII. Hardened and taken up by</p> <p>XVI. Transfer Roller (3) Softened Steel One binary impression of A and B base to base Foregoing Transfer Rollers (3)</p> <p>XIX. Printing plate of 240 units by 120 binary impressions of A and B Foregoing Three printing plates</p> <p>XXII. 240 line-engraved stamps of the 4d. denomination</p>	<p>Design "Y" Emblematical figure of "Hope" on an engine-turned background, corner embellishments and the words "POSTAGE" "ONE PENNY" and "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." (The Union Master-Die was engraved with the figure of "Hope," background, and corner embellishments only, without text matter)</p> <p>As design "Y"</p> <p>V. Secondary Flat Die No. 1—Negative in Recess One binary impression of A1 and A2 base to base as Design "Y" Softened Steel</p> <p>VII. Hardened and taken up by</p> <p>VIII. Transfer Roller (2) ————— Positive in Relief The words "ONE PENNY" and "ONE PENNY" on A1 and A2 removed Softened Steel (No text matter was removed from the Union transfer rollers).</p> <p>IX. Hardened and transferred to three transfers (X., XI. and XII.)</p> <p>XI. Secondary Flat Die 3 One binary impression of A1 and A2 but without the word "ONE PENNY" Softened Steel The words "SIX PENCE" and "SIX PENCE" engraved on A1 and A2 in blanks of "ONE PENNY" and "ONE PENNY" now called C and D Flat Dies Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Negative in Recess</p> <p>XIV. Hardened and taken up by</p> <p>XVII. Transfer Roller (4) Softened Steel One binary impression of C and D base to base (4) and (5) Positive in Relief,</p> <p>XX. Printing plate of 240 units by 120 binary impressions of C and D Negative in Recess, hardened and</p> <p>XXIII. 240 line-engraved stamps of the 6d. denomination</p>	<p>Secondary Flat Die 4 One binary impression of A1 and A2 but without the word "ONE PENNY" Softened Steel The words "ONE SHILLING" and "ONE SHILLING" engraved on A1 and A2 in blanks of "ONE PENNY" and "ONE PENNY" now called E and F Negative in Recess</p> <p>XV. Hardened and taken up by</p> <p>XVIII. Transfer Roller (5) Softened Steel One binary impression of E and F base to base hardened and transferred to</p> <p>XXI. Printing plate of 240 units by 120 binary impressions of E and F ready for printing</p> <p>XXIV. 240 line-engraved stamps of the 1/- denomination ————— Stamps Positive</p>
---	---	--

For full description of the variant dies secondary dies, I refer the reader to the research work of the late A. J. Sefi and the late

Gilbert Allis, contained in "The Postage Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope."



## SOCIETY NEWS

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

20th August, 1943.—Mr. D. Harris was unfortunately unable to exhibit his collection of "Newfoundlands" in person, but delegated Mr. Simenhoff to display his stamps so that members would not be disappointed. "Good wine needs no bush," and Mr. Harris' collections are always a treat to view. The stamps were in mint condition and in superb condition, and admiration was expressed by all present. The early issues from 1857 to 1866 were not strongly represented, in mint condition they are very elusive stamps, but quite a goodly number were shown. The 3 cents slate of 1890, a whole sheet was devoted to shades. The issue of 1897, one cent, on three cents over-print, some very fine copies were to be seen. Another nice item noticed was a block of 4, 1910 issue, showing the error in the 1 c green "NEWFOUNDLAND." The 1920 provisionals three cents also attracted attention. Another scarce item was the 1921 "Air Mail to Halifax N.S." without the stop after 1921. The later issues were practically complete. Mr. Harris also had on view several mint sheets of the stamps of Bahamas, Barbados and Bermuda. The usual auction concluded the meeting.

9th September.—Mr. Axer displayed his collection of stamps of New Zealand, but confined his exhibit to the more recent issues, i.e. from 1918 to present day. They were all in mint condition and nearly all issues were to be seen in blocks of four and larger numbers. The various "Health Stamp" issues were particularly fine and interesting. Two nice items were the issue of 1925 "N.Z. and star" lithographed on back. The official stamps were also strongly represented. Mr. Axer gave a preliminary talk on the stamps displayed. During the evening Mr. Alexander mentioned that Mr. H. Meyer, a former president of the Society, had died suddenly that evening. All present rose in sympathy. Mr. Simenhoff commented on the good work the late Mr. Meyer had done for the Society during the years he held office, when the Society was in a very bad way. Mr. Ashmead, who was then secretary under his presidency, associated himself with Mr. Simenhoff's tribute.

Mr. Rothkugel congratulated Mr. Alexander on his being elected to the Presidency of the Numismatic Society which he was instrumental in founding.

23rd September.—Mr. Vallance, Vice-President, in the chair. The particular attraction for the evening was exhibits of special items by all members, and some very rare and interesting stamps were to be seen. Commander Enoch had a fine show of Indian stamps, used abroad, mostly with Aden cancellation. Mr. Vallance had a few sheets of first issue Zanzibar. Mr. Ashmead showed four sheets of Icelandic stamps, the 1 Gildi errors, and a fine copy of the 20 aur on original, showing the word "Pjonustu" instead of "Frimerki" at right. Mr. Alexander also exhibited some very fine Canada and Newfoundlands. Mr. Simenhoff also had an exceptional show which he described as poached eggs. The star turn of the evening, however, must go to Mr. V. Solomon, who showed Pitcairn Island and other items, which were very beautifully written up, and commented upon by all present. Mr. Vallance thanked members for the displays. After the usual auction the meeting adjourned at 9.30 p.m.

+ W.A.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. Gutsche; *Hon. Sec.*, E. N. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Meetings*, 3rd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Hotel Regent, Benoni.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, the 21st September, and there was a very good attendance. The following are the election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. Gutsche; *vice-president*, Mr. van Wijk; *secretary*, Mr. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni; *Federation delegate*, Mr. Suklje.

The report on the exchange packets, which have been three to date, showed a return which justified it being formed. In the near future it is hoped that it will increase and at the same time increase the membership. From the auction sale of stamps for the Red Cross the sum realised was £5 5s.

Exhibits for the evening were provided by Mrs. Woods, who exhibited stamps of Switzerland; this collection was very well displayed and written up; some very rare items were included.

The second exhibit was by Mr. Suklje, who exhibited stamps of Geo. VI in blocks of four; these stamps had not been exhibited before.

+

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, A. L. Bevis; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner, Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

The September meeting being the first full meeting of the Society since the deeply regretted death of Mr. H. H. Hurst, Mr. P. C. Bishop, who presided pro tem., paid tribute to the philatelic achievements and the high personal popularity of the late President, and called upon all present to stand in silence.

Since the constitution of the Society called for the immediate election of a new President, nominations were called for; and on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Maskell, Mr. A. L. Bevis was elected to the chair of the Society by an unanimous vote.

The meeting enjoyed a privilege deferred from a former occasion in the shape of a display of the stamps of German East Africa and Tanganyika by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, of Johannesburg, who was the recipient of a very cordial welcome on rising to offer a few explanatory notes on his display. Dr. Harvey Pirie's collecting methods are comprehensive. He believes in making a collection illustrate the background, postal and historical, of the issues it contains; and this feature is strongly stressed in his G.E.A.'s and Tanganyika's, the display of which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The members of our Society, may I add, have noted with deep appreciation the many sympathetic references to the passing of our late President in the *South African Philatelist* and in letters reaching us from many quarters.

+ G.M.P.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

Although the weather was unpleasant, 29 members and four visitors attended the meeting held on September 14, 1943.

The President announced that he was negotiating for a larger room, in the City Basement, and although the blackout was lifted, the meetings would only be held once a month, owing to transport difficulty. Mr. Forbes also stated that he saw no reason why the date should not be fixed at once, but that would come up again in the near future.

A hearty welcome was given to Mr. Lewis and daughter, visitors from the Bloemfontein branch. Four new members were also given a welcome. They were: Capt. K. Graham, Mr. Friedlinhuis, Mr. Grieff, Mr. Arundel.

Mr. Fowler, who is on a visit from Zululand, said he expected to be in Port Elizabeth for some time, so would like to become a member of the P.E. branch, and was then voted for.

Mr. Slatem put in his first appearance in civilian dress and distributed a number of books of S.W.A. stamps of high values. These were quickly disposed of.

Mr. McMillan was responsible for the evening and displayed over 250 items of first day air mail covers, a great number were autographed by the pilots. Mr. McMillan's covers are well known, as in the Exhibition of 1934 held in Johannesburg, he took third prize. A number had paragraphs attached to them, which made very interesting reading.

After a hearty vote of thanks the evening closed at 9.30 p.m.

L.E.C.

## EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr C. Hampson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168, East London.

A meeting of the East London Philatelic Society was held at the Colosseum Buildings on Friday, September 10, at 7.45 p.m., at which Mr. Andrew-Watson displayed one of the finest collections of Unions of South Africa it has been the privilege of the Club to view.

Another feature of the evening was the auctioning of some packets, the proceeds of which were donated to war funds. Mr. James Paviour undertook the role of auctioneer, and under his hammer bidding was keen and good prices were realised.

Four visitors were welcomed from Belgian Congo. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Hampson, the chairman, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Andrew-Watson, which was carried unanimously.

+

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

*President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

The September meeting had a poor attendance, as many members had to attend N.V.B. parades, etc.

Mr. M. Liss, who manages the Prisoner of War Fund section of the Society, reported that further stamp lots had been disposed of at satisfactory prices and that new cash amounts were ready to be handed over to the fund.

In this connection, a letter of appreciation, received from the "Friend Newspapers, Ltd.," was read in which the Secretary of the Prisoners' Food Fund expresses his thanks for the amount of work done by the Society in aid of the Fund.

The stamp contributions have unfortunately slackened down, the main reason being that envelopes of the daily correspondence seem to be re-used in many cases in order to save paper. Nevertheless, it is hoped that members all over the country keep up the good work by sending further parcels of stamps for the Fund.

Mr. J. B. Levy was responsible for the evening's display. He gave a revival show of his Union Postage Due stamps which consist of many outstanding items. There were many complete sheets of the early issues, and in general there is hardly a plate or printing variety in existence which is not represented in this collection.

One new member was enrolled.

Following an invitation, Dr. K. Freund gave another stamp lecture at the Eunice Girls' High School during the month.

+

## PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

6th September.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Mr. Hawke read a philatelic extract on the growth and importance of the New Issue Service.

Mr. Beyers read a paper in which he pointed out how animals often figured on postage stamps. One of these was the whale, and he unfolded the interesting life-history of this animal. He dealt chiefly with the Sperm whale which had a set of very strong teeth in the lower jaw. He gave an account of its habits and method of feeding. The chief food of this whale was the octopus and a hard fight was necessary to secure it. Cuttle fish were also eaten. Mr. Beyers described the value of the ambrgris sometimes thrown out of a whale's stomach and mashed up on beaches. Part of a sperm whale's tooth was passed round.

20th September.—Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Rudd read a paper on the earliest mail matter sent by air. This started with pigeon post many centuries ago and has been kept up until the present day. One of the best examples was found in the Great Barrier Island where letters were continually carried backwards and forwards from the mainland and where eventually stamps came into use for payment. Another noteworthy example was in the siege of Paris in 1870 where pigeon post was used on a large scale. Here also started the sending of mail by balloons. Some of these carried mail out safely but many were lost or captured by the enemy. Mr. Rudd was thanked for his paper, the speakers being Dr. Broom and the chairman.

H.A.W.

## CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,  
*The South African Philatelist.*

## COMBINATION COVERS.

Sir,—Mr. Robson Lowe has drawn my attention to an article (January and February, 1943, issues) by Mr. Basden on the subject of Combination Covers.

I am more than pleased to read it, and glad to think that such an authority as Mr. Basden found my article interesting.

I am specially pleased that he should have drawn attention to the use of the expression "local." In my article, I deliberately used this word in order to draw attention to the inaccuracy with which it is often used.

I find myself in disagreement with Mr. Basden, however, over one point, in regard to classification. The Cover which he quotes (p. 4) from O.F.S. to Graaff Reinett Cape Colony, bearing a 6d. stamp only, cannot be a combination at all, in my opinion. If it bore a Cape 6d. as well as the 6d. O.F.S., then it would be a Combination Cover definitely if the Cape stamp was applied by the sender. If the Cape stamp was applied as postage due, then it is in the doubtful class, but it is generally agreed, and I have the authority of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society to support me, that it is not a true combination. In the case of Mr. Basden's Cover there is no Cape stamp, and the 6d. paid is postage due, and in the form of a handstamp, so that it cannot claim any sort of title to combination. It is true that there is a combination of postage of two countries, but it does not fall within the definition "Prepaid." I admit that my definition is arbitrary, but I have not found anyone who disagrees with me on this point: indeed, as I have already pointed out, even if a cover bears stamps of two nations, it cannot claim to be a true combination if the stamps of one nation are used as "Postage-dues." This particular class of cover (bearing postage stamps used as postage dues) I classed as "doubtful" at the time I wrote the original article but, in view of the very strong arguments that there are against their being included as true combinations, I myself have no further objection to raise and am reluctantly convinced that they come outside the definition.

I have studied with very great interest the wonderful Combination Covers which Mr. Basden appears to have displayed to one of the South African Philatelic Societies, and they appear to me to be of exceptional interest. I should have liked very much to be present at that meeting.

Yours truly,  
CHARLES JEWELL.

(Continued overleaf).

[Mr. Basden, to whom this letter has been shown, states, "If Capt. Jewell wishes to lay down that the complete postage must be pre-paid to define a "combination cover" I do not carp. I only sought to aid him to come to a decision on a matter that appeared to him to be doubtful."—Ed.]

+

## EAST GRIQUALAND STAMPS.

The Editor,  
*The S.A. Philatelist.*

Sir,—In view of the fact that no specimen of the "Mount Currie Express" stamp, tied to a cover with a Natal (or any other) stamp is known, it may be of interest to record the following "find" I recently made.

I was looking out for a specimen of the 1861 issue of the Natal 3d. blue (S.G. 11) to complete a set, and when I came across a beautiful pair of these stamps, *se tenant*, in a collection submitted to me on approval by a local dealer, I took it.

Imagine my surprise and delight when, on examining the stamps more closely, I found that they were cancelled with a rubber stamp bearing the name of "Goodliffe & Ballance."

According to "Africa," the name of the firm responsible for issuing the "Mount Currie Express" stamp was "Ballance & Goodliffe," and the names appear *in that order* on the stamps themselves. The question then arises:

(1) *Were these one and the same firm?* Was the name "Ballance & Goodliffe" ever altered to "Goodliffe & Ballance"—or *vice versa*? Can any of our readers throw any light on this question?

(2). If Messrs. Ballance & Goodliffe held a Postal Concession from Adam Kok, does that mean that the branches of the firm were recognized as "Postal Agencies" in "No Man's Land"? If so this cancellation might be the local postmark of that Agency. If, on the other hand, it was merely the firm's cancellation of a receipt or other fiscal document, why were *Natal* stamps used? East Griqualand was never part of Natal!

Unfortunately no date is discernible in the cancellation—even under ultra-violet rays—though infra-red photography might possibly reveal one. Such a discovery would be interesting since the "Mount Currie Express" stamp is generally supposed to have been in use from about 1874 to 1876. Carel Kirkby, however, in his "Zulu Journey" (p. 207) says they were issued in 1863. As the stamps on which this cancellation occurs (S.G. 11) belong to the 1861 issue, it is possible—if they were used in "No Man's Land"—that they were used prior to the issue of the "local" stamp, or at the same time.

Yours faithfully,

NOEL ROBERTS.

## CAN THESE OVERPRINTS (O.V.S. No. 76 S.G.) BE MACHINE PRINTED?

The Editor,  
*South African Philatelist.*

Sir,—I have read and carefully considered Mr. Rich's discussion of Mr. Basden's and my comments and even at the risk of again being charged with using "the sharp words of political struggles" may I be permitted to say, as Caesar remarked about Divitiacus, "He spoke at length but said nothing." In more modern language Mr. Rich's three columns cut no ice.

Leaving Mr. Basden to paddle his own canoe and to reply to those parts of the discussion which bear on his comments, I would say that I gather Mr. Rich:

(a) admits that he overlooked the "damaging" fact the lower half of the sheet does contain cases in which the tilt of the second overprint is not the same in both stamps in either a horizontal or a vertical pair;

(b) that this fact knocks out his theory that the second overprints were printed from a "special form" using an "overlay" to protect those stamps not requiring a second imprint;

(c) that Mr. Rich now puts forward an entirely fresh theory that the second overprints were produced by "proof press printing" one subject at the time.

It is on this new theory that I should like to write a few words which I think will show the improbability if not the impossibility of it being correct.

Firstly, in proof press printing the type are stood or fixed on the bed of the press, it is then inked, the paper is then laid on the type or form, etcetra, etcetra, etcetra. Good. Obviously in overprinting stamps by this method the sheet of stamps must be laid on the type with the printed surface down and plain gummed back up. It is therefore difficult to see in what manner the printer could either see or determine which stamps in any sheet, and it must be remembered that the weakly printed stamps varied in each sheet required a second overprint or in what manner he could adjust the sheet to bring any required stamp into position for a second overprinting. Guides or pins could not be used, it would be a matter of digital manipulation for each stamp.

Secondly, assuming and it is a fair assumption born out by Mr. Rich's sketch of the press, that the printer put his form at the centre of the press; he would require a space of twenty inches above and twenty inches below his form in order that stamps in the top and bottom rows could be overprinted. I have been in modern printers' shops, and excepting in newspaper works I have never seen such a proofing press, but that is not to say that one did not exist fifty years ago in a primitive dorp like Bloemfontein.

(Continued on page 111)

## Special Offers

Australia A.I.F. set complete, fine used . . . . .	4/-
do 5/- Sydney Bridge, fine used . . . . .	27/6
do Silver Jubilee Set, mint or used . . . . .	7/6
do War Provisionals, 2½d., 3½d. and 5½d., used or mint	3/-
Bahamas, Landfall Set, 13 dif- ferent to 5/- . . . . .	30/-
30 different Free French Equa- torial Africa, overprints only, Black and Red . . . .	£1/15
Soviet Russia, latest complete set of the 25th Anniversary of the Revolution, 5 kop to 2 roubles 8 different used	6/-

Wanted to buy urgent — Collections specialised and general, single rare stamps, lots and accumulations for spot cash. Get in touch with me before selling—it will pay you.

Established in S.A. since 1930.  
First class references.

**E. BLUM**

P.O. BOX 1669 - CAPE TOWN

## APOLOGY

*Will Approval Clients and other Correspondents please note that the unavoidable delay in replying to their letters, etc., is due to a surgical operation, necessitating a couple of weeks in hospital, and subsequent confinement to bed.*

*All outstanding matters will be dealt with by me personally, as soon as possible after recovery.*

**A. LICHTENSTEIN**

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



## WANTED TO BUY

Stamps of all kinds (especially S. African) mint or used; short sets or complete; singles, mixtures.

## RARE OR JUNK

Any quantity and issue, current or obsolete. Also S. Africa and S. W. Africa War Effort complete sets mint or used and all other issues. **LOW VALUES.** I can use up to half a million stamps every month. **JUBILEES.** I pay very high price mint or used, sets of singles; or the whole complete I pay £30 per set mint. Also errors, varieties, old covers, proofs, essays, etc.

### EXAMPLES OF PRICES OFFERED—

- S. Africa 1913 £1 used I pay 25/- mint 30/-
- S. Africa 1925 air mail used I pay 30/- mint 25/-.
- S. Africa 1933-6 Voortrekker cpl. in pairs 4/- mint same.
- S. Africa mixture low values from 5/- to 10/- per 1,000.

Try once and guarantee full satisfaction per return.

Cable or send airgraphs with full details of what you have, number of sets or singles and lowest price. Please do not send stamps until I ask you to.

**N. S. BASHI**

226, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Cable: Bashi Strand London.

Bankers: Midland Bank, 172, Strand

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

I want to exchange used 1/- large obsolete war issue for 3d., 4d. and 6d. singles same issue. Basis face for face—dozens or hundreds.

H. Suklje, 1 Somerset Avenue, Benoni.

**Wanted.**—Picked Copies Union Mint S.G. 21, 23, 24, 24a, 37, 38 in singles, pairs or blocks. Full catalogue and over offered for first-class material. Write: Patrick Riordan, Nababeep, Namaqualand.

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.** covers and rarities wanted by A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**CHINA**, all issues wanted, mint or used, especially sets and high values, high prices offered, or exchange for Colonials.

Thiele, 455 West Street, Durban.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High Level Road, Sea Point.

**For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.**—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp Company), 117, Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to complete World Collection of Normals to 1933 issues. Good prices for good specimens, mint or used. Want list any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

**For Service**, promptness and satisfaction.

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni. Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials, write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape overprinted "G" used in the Cape Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape Town.

**Wanted.**—Tercentenaries in complete sets only, mint or used. S. Peimer, P.O. Box 1217, Durban.

**Wanted.**—Current used and K.G.V Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, Basutoland, particularly high values. R. F. Bence, 159 The Broadway, Birmingham 20, England.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannesburg.

Great Britain, King George VI., ½d., to 5/- inclusive 28 stamps. Exchange for Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Nyasaland, or cash 7/6 the set.

J. R. Bayley, Tabankulu, Pondoland.

**Wanted.**—Union and S.W.A. large war issues mint and used in pairs all values. Best prices paid, send offers and quantities to:

S. Kaganson, 440 Albert Road, Salt River, C.P.

**Barbados:** All issue wanted, especially early issues in fine condition, later issues in sets.

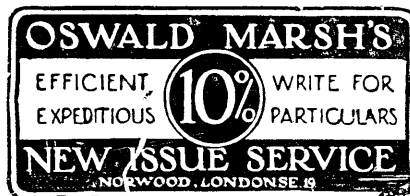
Thiele, 455, West Street, Durban.

**Wanted: Union**—Essays 1913; and 1926 (Harrison). Cigarette Tax used as postage due. Cape 1/- o/p "Military Telegraphs." Also S.G. Cat: G.B. M 1-12, with South African cancellations. "S.A. Philatelist" back numbers: Vols. 1 to 8.

Noel Roberts, Booyens, Johannesburg.

**Britain:** Wanted Penny Blacks, all Line-engraved, Embossed Surface printed and items of interest, highest prices paid for stamps in good condition. Collections or single items.

Offers to J.A. Bremner, Box 5041, Johannesburg.



### MADAGASCAR.

"Stamp Collecting" reports a cover with a British 10d. stamp cancelled by a Free French "Postes aux Armees" postmark.

South African Meter List – MIDGET – By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 108 of September issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M199	427	Port Elizabeth	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34		—
M200	344	Johannesburg	The Dominion Creameries (Pty.), Ltd.	24.10.33	23. 5.34	—
"	417	Vereeniging	Rood Bros. & Snyman	20. 7.34	27. 8.34	—
"	438	Boksburg	Municipality	15.10.34	25.10.41	13. 1. 40
"	1087	Johannesburg	Motor Traders' Association	25. 2.42	—	—
M201	348	Johannesburg	Neale, Wilkinson & Rennie, Ltd.	14.11.33	23. 1.39	—
"	840	Johannesburg	Consol. Stevedoring & Forwarding Agency, S.A., Ltd.	26. 1.39	—	—
M202	354	Johannesburg	Stanley Maynard, Esq.	23.11.33	—	11.12.37
M203	302	Durban	S. Peimer (Pty.), Ltd.	11. 4.33	29. 5.37	—
"	675	Durban	Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A., Ltd.	1. 6.37	—	1.12.37
M204	303	Pietermaritzburg	Jesse Smith & Sons, Ltd.	11. 4.33	19. 5.39	—
"	982	Port Elizabeth	Unie-Volkspers, Bpk.	24.10.40	—	—
M205	306	Cape Town	Regal Cycle Co., Ltd.	13. 4.33	17. 5.33	—
"	316	Cape Town	Schweppes (S.A.), Ltd.	3. 6.33	—	14. 6.35
M206	309	Cape Town	United Macaroni Factories, Ltd.	13. 4.33	—	12. 2.36
M207	371	Durban	Robertsons, Ltd.	28. 2.34	—	25.10.34
M208	349	Johannesburg	The Randolopis Trust	14.11.33	6.12.33	—
"	358	Johannesburg	S.A. Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15.12.33	—	25. 5.37
M209	303	Port Elizabeth	Neale, Wilkinson & Rennie (P.E.), Ltd.	10. 1.34	—	15. 2.37
M210	352	Durban	Hillman Bros., Ltd.	18.11.33	—	19. 8.36
M211	339	Durban	"Five Roses" Tea & Coffee Works	15. 9.33	25. 9.40	23.10.36
"	1019	Durban	J. Rosenbach & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	1. 4.41	—	—
M212	347	Howick	S.A. Rubber Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8.11.33	—	21. 6.35
M213	415	Kimberley	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	17. 7.34	8. 7.36	—
"	660	East London	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	14. 5.37	—	16.11.36
M214	396	Johannesburg	L. K. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	2. 5.34	8.7.39	16. 1.39
"	880	Germiston	Municipality (Traffic Dept.)	14. 7.39	—	—
M215	422	Johannesburg	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34	30. 9.40	—
M216	1020	Johannesburg	Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co., Ltd.	1. 4.41	—	—
M217	323	Durban	Cash Wholesalers (Pty.), Ltd.	20. 4.34	—	18. 5.34
M218	425	Durban	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34	—	—
"	374	Durban	J. W. Jagger & Co., Ltd.	10. 2.34	7. 7.41	1. 3.35
"	1075	Durban	Russell & Marriott	19.11.41	—	—
M219	391	Pietermaritzburg	John Orr & Co. Natal (Pty.), Ltd.	5. 4.34	—	15. 3.38
M220	431	Durban	Consol. Stevedoring & Forwarding Ag., Ltd.	4. 9.34	1. 8.39	4. 3.35
"	918	Durban	Lewis Berger & Sons (S.A.), Ltd.	8.12.39	—	—
M221	423	Cape Town	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34	—	1.11.34
M222	424	Pretoria	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34	—	—
M223	428	Johannesburg	Hillman Bros., Ltd.	16. 8.34	—	10. 2.38
M224	419	Johannesburg	Denver Rock Drill & Machinery Co., Ltd.	1. 8.34	—	— 6.41
M225	455	Johannesburg	The Consolidated Oil Products, Ltd.	9. 1.35	17. 6.37	8.12.36
"	678	Johannesburg	Epic Products, Ltd.	19. 6.37	—	—
M226	463	Johannesburg	Frank Braithwaite	15. 2.35	—	6. 8.36
M227	470	Johannesburg	Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	19. 3.35	—	15. 3.39
M228	473	Johannesburg	Surprise Soap Co. of S.A., Ltd.	27. 3.35	26. 5.39	18. 6.35
"	889	Johannesburg	Lever Bros. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	15. 8.39	2. 6.41	24. 6.40
"	1041	Johannesburg	Samuel Osborn (S.A.), Ltd.	21. 7.41	—	26. 8.42
M229	426	Bloemfontein	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	16. 8.34	—	—
M230	485	Durban	Natal Technical College	7. 5.35	—	6. 8.35
M231	441	Cape Town	African Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.	26.10.34	—	30.11.37
M232	446	Port Elizabeth	African Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd.	16.11.34	2. 2.38	—
"	887	Port Elizabeth	Struan Robertson	8. 8.39	10. 5.40	—
"	951	Port Elizabeth	Municipality	14. 5.40	—	—
M233	488	Pietermaritzburg	Market Master	8. 6.35	—	—
M234	487	Johannesburg	D. H. Saker & Co.	3. 6.35	—	3.12.40
M235	474	Pretoria	Millars, Ltd.	29. 3.35	2.10.41	—
"	1118	Pretoria	Mealie Industry Control Board	8. 8.42	—	—
M236	477	Johannesburg	Rand Daily Mail, Ltd.	1. 4.35	1. 4.35	—
"	617	Bloemfontein	John Orr & Co., Ltd.	17.12.36	—	28.10.37
M237	444	Cape Town	S. Machanick	13.11.34	—	2. 8.35
M238	504	Durban	City Market Master	23. 8.35	—	—
M239	500	Pretoria	Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn	30. 7.35	—	—
M240	497	Johannesburg	Billstone Motors	16. 7.35	9. 4.36	—
"	575	Johannesburg	Rand Tobacco Co.	25. 6.36	8. 7.36	—
"	694	Springs	Municipality	26. 8.37	25. 8.37	—
"	695	Johannesburg	S.A. Torbanite Mining & Refining Co., Ltd.	28. 8.37	—	11.10.37
"	1084	Johannesburg	Abbott Labs. S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 2.42	—	—
M241	522	Johannesburg	Willard Battery Service Station	4.12.35	—	3. 3.39
M242	561	Pretoria	Barclays Bank	15. 5.36	4. 3.38	—
"	763	Pretoria	Union Stores (Co-op.), Ltd.	28. 5.38	10. 8.38	—
"	881	Kimberley	John Orr, Ltd.	14. 7.39	—	1940
M243	567	Kimberley	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	6. 6.36	—	27.10.41
M244	540	Johannesburg	Empire Exhibition	2. 3.36	10. 2.37	1. 5.36
"	652	Johannesburg	Master Builders' Association	21. 4.37	—	18. 2.39
M245	555	Durban	Colonial Motors (Natal), Ltd.	26. 3.36	—	6. 4.36
M246	550	Johannesburg	S.A. Railways & Harbours	26. 3.36	10.10.36	—
"	590	Johannesburg	S.A.R. & H., Chief Accountant's Dept.	12.10.36	—	22. 1.38
M247	552	Johannesburg	S.A.R. & H. Goods Office, Kazernc	26. 3.36	—	1. 3.39
M248	608	Durban	Durban Corporation	19.11.36	—	13.11.36
M249	710	Springs	Municipality	29. 9.37	—	—
M250	723	Pretoria	S.A. Medical Council	19.11.37	—	27. 9.38
M251	600	Johannesburg	S.A. Railways & Harbours	12.10.36	—	8. 2.38
M252	622	Cape Town	Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.	5. 1.37	—	12. 3.37
M253	781	Durban	S. Butcher & Sons, Ltd.	21. 7.38	—	—
M254	850	Ermelo	Land & Agricultural Bank	25. 3.39	—	—
M255	825	Pretoria	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	20.12.38	—	24. 2.39
M256	650	Springs	Municipality	14. 4.37	—	—
M257	799	Cape Town	C. Starke & Co., Ltd.	14. 9.38	—	26. 9.38
M258	643	Cape Town	Castle Wine & Brandy Co., Ltd.	24. 3.37	—	13. 4.37
M259	984	Port Elizabeth	Boere Saamwerk Beperx	8.11.40	10.11.40	—

## South African Meter List - MIDGET

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M259	987	Durban	G. C. Shave & Co.	15.11.40	—	17. 2.41
M260	715	Johannesburg	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	19.10.37	—	7. 1.41
M261	800	Port Elizabeth	Mackie, Dunn & Co.	14. 9.38	—	1. 6.39
M262	824	Johannesburg	Mackay Bros., Ltd.	20.12.38	—	—
M263	746	Durban	Dunlop Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	14. 3.38	—	23. 5.40
M264	735	Port Elizabeth	African Oxygen & Acetylene Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	7. 1.38	—	—
M265	722	Johannesburg	Kallenbach & Langerman (Pty.), Ltd.	19.11.37	—	10.10.39
M266	724	Johannesburg	John Orr & Co. (Tvl.) (Pty.), Ltd.	7.12.37	—	4. 1.41
M267	743	Johannesburg	J. H. Isaacs & Co.	15. 2.38	—	—
M268	793	Germiston	The Hume Pipe Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	6. 9.38	—	1. 8.40
M269	788	Durban	Safco, Ltd.	22. 8.38	—	31.12.42
M270	787	Springs	Municipality (Town Engineer's Dept.)	22. 8.38	—	—
M271	808	Cape Town	Baumann's Biscuits	27.10.38	9.11.38	—
M272	813	Cape Town	Selected Products, Ltd.	10.11.38	—	15.12.38
M273	801	Johannesburg	Baldwins (S.A.), Ltd.	14. 9.38	—	6. 3.39
M274	857	Johannesburg	Eriksen Motors, Ltd.	30. 3.39	—	18.10.39
M275	855	Benoni	George Rennie & Co.	30. 3.39	—	10. 1.43
M276	868	Pietermaritzburg	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	23. 6.39	—	5.11.42
M277	844	Durban	Moshal Gevisser (Pty.), Ltd.	6. 2.39	—	6. 2.42
M278	851	Potchefstroom	Land & Agric. Bank	25. 3.39	—	—
M279	818	Durban	H. J. Stranach & Co., Ltd.	1.12.38	—	30.12.39
M280	843	Cape Town	Land & Agric. Bank	3. 2.39	—	14. 6.39
M281	842	Pietermaritzburg	Land & Agric. Bank	3. 2.39	—	—
M282	841	Vryburg	Land & Agric. Bank	3. 2.39	—	—
M283	912	Johannesburg	Kahn & Kahn (Pty.), Ltd.	23.11.39	—	—
M284	?	Durban	A. Ross & Co., Ltd.	?	—	19. 5.41
M285	879	Johannesburg	The Central Agency, Ltd.	14. 7.39	—	—
M286	863	Johannesburg	L. K. Jacobs & Co., Ltd.	5. 5.39	—	24.10.39
M287	864	Benoni	Hillman Bros. (East Rand), Ltd.	5. 5.39	—	—
M288	866	Johannesburg	National Cash Register Co. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	9. 5.39	—	21. 8.39
M289	885	Johannesburg	Wholesale Coal Supplies, Ltd.	1. 8.39	—	30.12.41
M290	878	Durban	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	12. 7.39	?	—
M291	913	Johannesburg	Dairy Industry Control Board	23.11.39	26. 2.41	—
M292	875	Durban	South African Drug Houses	26. 6.39	—	—
M293	899	Durban	Eriksen Bros.	15. 9.39	—	—
M294	749	Port Elizabeth	Mr. S. Robertson	23. 3.38	1. 8.39	—
M295	888	Durban	Consol. Stevedoring & Forw. Agency, Ltd.	8. 8.39	—	—
M296	886	Durban	Huletts S.A. Refiners, Ltd.	1. 8.39	—	15. 2.40
M297	890	Rustenburg	Magaliesbergse Ko-op. Tabak Planters Ver.	19. 8.39	—	—
M298	896	Vereeniging	Municipality	12. 9.39	—	1.11.39
M299	893	Germiston	Evans Leigh & Mackay	31. 8.39	—	—
M300	903	Middelburg, Tvl.	Municipality	5.10.39	—	—
M301	1022	Pretoria	State-Aided Milk & Butter Scheme	1. 4.41	—	21. 1.43
M302	920	Durban	United Building Society	8.12.39	—	5. 4.41
M303	921	Cape Town	United Building Society	8.12.39	—	20. 2.41
M304	911	Bloemfontein	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	17.11.39	—	—
M305	919	Johannesburg	United Building Society	8.12.39	—	30. 4.41
M306	975	Pietermaritzburg	Pietermaritzburg Corporation	1.10.40	—	17.12.41
M307	980	Cape Town	J. Sedgwick & Co., Ltd.	12.10.40	—	27. 5.41
M308	927	Johannesburg	D. Drury & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	5. 1.40	—	30. 1.40
M309	928	Johannesburg	St. Andrew's Building Society	5. 1.40	—	18.12.39
M310	942	Pretoria	Die Volkskas Beperk	14. 3.40	—	—
M311	962	Johannesburg	Union Unity Fund	30. 7.40	30. 7.40	—
M312	966	Johannesburg	Transvaal Steel Pressing Syndicate, Ltd.	13. 8.40	—	—
M313	931	Port Elizabeth	Pyotts, Ltd.	7. 2.40	—	—
M314	967	Vereeniging	Stewarts & Lloyds (S.A.), Ltd.	21. 8.40	—	24. 2.43
M315	983	Port Elizabeth	Boere Saamwerk Beperk	24.10.40	—	3. 3.42
M316	948	Port Elizabeth	Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.	24. 4.40	—	22. 4.41
M317	973	Bloemfontein	Lamoens, Ltd.	24. 9.40	—	—
M318	960	Bloemfontein	Land & Agric. Bank	23. 7.40	—	—
M319	969	Johannesburg	McKinnon Chain (S.A.), Ltd.	3. 9.40	—	13. 8.41
M320	971	Bloemfontein	Champions, Ltd.	18. 9.40	—	—
M321	992	Port Elizabeth	Wool Growers' Auctions, Ltd.	6.12.40	—	—
M322	988	Beaufort West	Land & Agric. Bank	6.12.40	—	31.12.40
M323	993	Durban	Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd.	6.12.40	—	19. 3.41
M324	977	Durban	Five Roses Tea & Coffee Works, Ltd.	10.10.40	—	19. 6.41
M325	1010	Cape Town	Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada	12. 3.41	—	3. 6.42
M326	1015	Cape Town	J. & A. Buchanan, Ltd.	26. 3.41	—	25. 4.41
M327	1013	Durban	S.A. Railways & Harbours	26. 3.41	—	—
M328	1018	Johannesburg	P. Henwood, Son, Soutter & Co.	1. 4.41	—	4. 8.42
M329	1012	Johannesburg	Lensvelt & Co.	26. 3.41	—	16. 9.42
M330	1033	Bloemfontein	Imperial Cold Storage & Supply Co., Ltd.	5. 6.41	—	—
M331	1027	Ladybrand	Norwood Coaker	26. 4.41	—	28. 8.41
M332	1007	Port Elizabeth	Guardian Assurance & Trust Co., Ltd.	5. 3.41	—	—
M333	1029	Cape Town	Gardener, Williams & Co.	14. 5.41	—	18. 7.41
M334	1017	Paarl	Ko-op. Wynbousers Vereeniging	26. 3.41	—	21. 7.41
M335	1049	Cape Town	S.A. Railways & Harbours	31. 7.41	—	2. 9.41
M336	1051	Pretoria	S.A. Co-op. Citrus Exchange, Ltd.	9. 8.41	—	4.10.41
M337	1043	Durban	J. W. Jagger & Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	21. 7.41	—	—
M338	1045	Durban	Moss-Morris & Greenberg	21. 7.41	—	—
M339	1044	Pietermaritzburg	The Natal Press, Ltd.	21. 7.41	—	—
M340	1057	Durban	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	5. 9.41	—	15. 5.42
M341	1123	Kroonstad	Goldblatts Wholesale (Pty.), Ltd.	9.11.42	—	—
M342	1125	Kimberley	Kimberley Hospital	23.11.42	—	—
M343	1042	East London	Wilson & Co.	21. 7.41	—	10. 8.42
M344	1050	Silverton	The Silverton Tannery	9. 8.41	—	—
M345	1079	Port Elizabeth	Mangold Bros.	17.12.41	—	—
M346	1064	Pretoria	Garlicks (formerly Millars)	9.10.41	—	15.10.42
M347	1063	Durban	International Harvester Co. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	9.10.41	—	—
M348	1065	Pretoria	Katzenellenbogen, Ltd.	9.10.41	—	30. 1.42

(To be continued).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1943.

Whole No. 224.

### THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LATE H. H. HURST

It is natural that South African philatelists should be interested in the future of the fine collections of Natal and Cape Triangulans formed by the late President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, Mr. H. H. Hurst.

For a long time past it had been an open secret among Mr. Hurst's friends and philatelic associates that it was his desire that the collections, if possible, should be kept intact after his passing and not dispersed to the four winds of Philately. It was no surprise, therefore, to find this wish embodied in his Will. Under the terms of that document his Natal collection was to be offered to the City Council of Durban at the low price of £250, in order that it should become the property of the community for permanent exhibition as "the H.H. Hurst Collection of the Stamps of Natal." In regard to the Cape Triangulans the Will gave expression to the hope that this might be sold in its entirety, as a collection, for the benefit of his Estate.

On an approach being made to the Durban City Council in regard to the Natal collection a report favouring its purchase was submitted to the Council by the City Curator, acting on the advice of one of his principal associates, Mr. A. L. Bevis, who is himself a philatelist and the new President of the Philatelic Society of Natal. The Council, it is pleasing to record, agreed to the purchase and the same is now an accomplished fact. At an early date—that is, as soon as the requisite cabinet can be obtained for the purpose—the collection will be placed on exhibition in the Durban Municipal Museum for all the world to see.

None who know the collection, with its incomparable showing of the first Natal issue—nicknamed by the collectors of earlier days the "blotting paper" issue—will doubt for a moment that the price at which it has

been transferred to the City Council represents only a small part of its real philatelic value.

The "Hurst" Natal stamps naturally outshine and supersede the collection of Natal stamps made by the Natal Society some years ago and presented to the Museum. This collection, it is now settled, will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds will be placed at the disposal of our Society to be applied to the purchase of stamps for a Union collection which Natal philatelists are now proceeding to form to be placed in the Museum as supplementary to the "Hurst" Natal stamps. When this task is completed the public will be able to view a complete collection of the postage stamps used in Natal from the first Natal issue down to the Unions of the present day. In the interests of completeness a collection of Zululands will also probably be provided.

Philatelists throughout Southern Africa will welcome the news of these further additions to the public stamp collection of the sub-continent.

In regard to the "Hurst" Triangulans it is probable that the executors will resort to public auction, either in Britain or America, as a means of disposing of this collection, though a sale in this country would probably be preferred should a suitable offer be forthcoming. Certainly it would give general satisfaction to South African philatelists to know that the collection would remain in this country. It is a wonderful assemblage of stamps, comprising nearly 400 of the famous Triangulans in singles, pairs, strips and blocks, and all in perfect condition. The stamps have been entrusted to one of the senior members of our Society for valuation; and when that is done it is hoped that there will be an opportunity for our members to view the collection in its entirety prior to its sale.

P.C.B.

[Here is a grand opportunity for some South African collector to render a service to his country by keeping this collection here. There are all too few really fine Cape collections in the country of their origin.—Ed.]



## M.E.F. CAIRO PRINTING.

In the "Philatelic Magazine" of August 13, Major Darlow describes a series of flaws in the letters of the overprint. From his study he concludes that probably two overprinting plates were used, one for the 1d. and 3d., the other for the 2d., 2½d., and 5d. Mr. J. F. Nixon in "Stamp Collecting" of 14th August, deals with the square stop and round stop varieties. The last word on these Cairo printings has yet to be said.

A mistake was made in our September issue where it was stated that the Cairo overprint was 13½ m.m. long and the London overprint 14 m.m. It is the other way about, the Cairo one being 0.5 m.m. longer; its type is also rather thinner.

V V V V

## MORE FRENCH RAMPS.

It was bad enough for "French Colonial" collectors having to put up with series after series of "Free French" overprints as the various territories came over openly to the Allied side. Now they have a worse indignity to face. According to the "Stamp Magazine" the Vichy administration announced in June the forthcoming issue of various sets of French Colonial stamps "to mark the indivisible character of the French Empire despite the present temporary divisions." The first was to be for French Somaliland, comparatively modest in numbers, but unlimited in quantity. The second, for Reunion, was to be a much larger set, but with sale limited from June to October of this year. Others are to follow. Nothing was said apparently as to their availability for postal use; they may be interesting labels, but can they be regarded as postage stamps?

V V V V

## EIRE.

Two special stamps were issued on 31st July to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Gaelic League. They figure Dr. Douglas Hyde, founder of the League and now President of Eire. The stamps are ½d. green and 2½d. ruby and they are to be on sale till February.

## MINT K. G. VI. COLONIAL SETS

	Price
8. Antigua . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
8. Ascension . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
9. Bermuda . . . . .	½d.—1/- 6/6
9. Br. Solomons 1938 . . . . .	½d.—1/- 13/6
12. do. do. . . . .	½d.—5/- 35/-
8. do. 1942 . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
18. Caymans 1938/43 . . . . .	½d.—1/- 8/6
9. Dominica . . . . .	½d.—1/- 5/-
11. Falklands . . . . .	½d.—1/- 7/6
11. Fiji . . . . .	½d.—1/5 9/6
8. Gambia . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
13. Gilberts 1938/42 . . . . .	½d.—1/- 7/6
13. Gold Coast . . . . .	½d.—10/- 37/6
13. Kenya, U. & T. . . . .	1c.—£1 58/6
10. Malta . . . . .	½d.—1/- 5/9
8. Montserrat . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
18. Nyasaland . . . . .	½d.—£1 59/6
8. St. Vincent . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
9. Sierra Leone . . . . .	½d.—1/- 5/6
9. Somaliland . . . . .	1a.—1R. 8/6
8. Tonga . . . . .	½d.—1/- 3/9
7. Transjordan, London ptg. . . . .	2—15mm. 2/6
11. do. Cairo ptg. . . . .	1—20mm. 4/6
9. Turks . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
8. Virgins . . . . .	½d.—1/- 4/6
9. Zanzibar . . . . .	5c.—1R. 5/6

## SPECIAL XMAS OFFER.

All the above, 25 sets, 255 stamps, for only £14 10/-  
Nett, c.w.o. post-free.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

P.O. Box 576,

BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.



## S. RHODESIA.

The 2d. stamp commemorative of the 50th anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland appeared on 1st November. The design shows a pioneer on horseback with rifle and blanket roll of 1893 style. Colours: chocolate and bottle green. Printed by the Union Government Printer on springbok watermarked paper. We hope to illustrate it next issue. Thanks to Mr. H. E. Ward, of Bulawayo, for a first day cover.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc., on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**

## PRE-ADHESIVE LETTER STAMPS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL REPUBLICS

By A. A. JURGENS

*Continued from page 101 of September issue*

### 3. TRANSVAAL.

In that very fine publication, "Transvaal Postage Stamps," by Curle and Basden, on page 3, they say:

"In 1863 the capital was removed to Pretoria, named after their then President Pretorius; but the head post office remained at Potchefstroom. Neither of these places, lying about 100 miles apart, was more than a large village; while a few scattered dorps, up and down the region, were but collections of whitewashed shanties."

In such circumstances as these Transvaal Boers could by no sense of imagination have been associated with a love for correspondence, it seems probable that Potchefstroom as the General Post Office was the only one reckoned of sufficient importance to have a dated Letter Stamp.

This is shown in Fig. 4 (G.P.K. stands for "Generaal Post Kantoor" = General Post Office).



Fig. 4.

I have seen another early Potchefstroom date stamp which has either the words "Zuid Afrika" or the initials "Z.A.R." at the bottom—I do not remember which—but as all those seen by me have been on covers showing one or other of the early Transvaal adhesive stamps I am inclined to think that this was only brought into use after 1869 and consequently they do not come under the category of pre-stamp markings.

I do not collect the stamps of either the Orange Free State or the Transvaal, and the only reason why I now venture to give an opinion upon this "Potchefstroom G.P.K." Letter Stamp is because I have included in my collection of Cape Postal History any letters addressed to the Cape Colony, no matter from what part of the world they may have come, so long as they are within the pre-adhesive stamp period and addressed to, or have passed through the Cape Post Office.

In these circumstances, therefore, I have accumulated covers from the Transvaal stamped with the Potchefstroom Letter Stamp addressed to various towns in the Cape Colony and showing dates 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868. In addition, I have a cover addressed to England dated 1868, showing an impression of the Potchefstroom Letter stamp dated together with a 6d. Cape of Good Hope Stamp. S.G. No. 25. This letter is inscribed in manuscript "Postage paid 1s. 9d." (This was the postage from the Transvaal to Cape Town). The 6d. Cape stamp was most probably affixed to the letter in the Transvaal for the prepayment of the postage from Cape Town to England.

The Cape Town Post Office did not deface the 6d. Cape stamp for the reason that in 1868 the postage from the Cape to the United Kingdom was one shilling the half ounce, and upon the arrival of the letter at Devonport it was stamped with the Devonport Charge Mark 2s. (Double the original postage). This letter in addition to other British postal markings is stamped with the "Cape Packet Devonport" circular stamp dated August 8, 1868. All the covers in my possession bearing this Potchefstroom Letter Stamp are back-stamped by the office of the letter's destination, and some are in addition stamped by post offices through which the letter passed before reaching its destination. This to my mind is a very healthy sign of genuineness.

I may also mention that Dr. L. B. Goldschmidt, of Cape Town, has, in his collection of Cape Triangulars, a pair of S.G. No. 5a stamped with this Potchefstroom G.P.K. Letter Stamp. I am of opinion, however, that there are very faint signs of a previous cancellation with the old Cape of Good Hope triangular defacing stamp, so that in this instance the Potchefstroom date stamp must have been used as a receiving stamp.

Early letters sent from the Transvaal to Natal can be found with a "PREPAID" handstamp in red, in sans serif (italic) type enclosed in an oblong frame, but this is definitely a Natal mark.

### II. ADDITIONAL NOTES BY A. E. BASDEN.

When I was in Cape Town recently Mr. Jurgens handed me the foregoing article on pre-stamp postal markings of Transvaal and the O.F.S., and invited me to correct or amend it, if I could, and join him in the authorship. I think rather that the article should be printed as it is, thus giving him the kudos

for what he knows and has written and giving me the opportunity of adding a few independent notes.

Stephen G. Rich has started something interesting again, but creates a mystery out of something quite normal and comprehensible. If he opened a post office guide he would find in the chapter or section on postage stamps something like this: "Stamped Stationery—Post cards, envelopes, registered letter envelopes, letter envelopes, letter cards and newspaper wrappers can be purchased at Post Offices," etc. The answer to his riddle is that the Potchefstroom post office manufactured "stamped envelopes" in pre-stamp days by impressing its postmark where a stamp would be placed or printed. It is strange that this solution did not occur to Mr. Rich for he lives in a land where this practice was freely followed, as he will find on reference to Scott's "United States." As I write I have in front of me an unused envelope "POST OFFICE—SALEM N.C.—O. A. KEEHLN P.M. — Paid 5" of exactly the same nature; and the purchaser of this envelope gave the idea to the postal officials of the New Republic! I have the New Republic "stamped" envelope (which is described in "Africa") both used and unused.

I also have an envelope sent from Potchefstroom to Cape Town in 1875. This envelope has no adhesive stamp on it, but in addition to the Cape Town receiving stamp mark it shows two Potchefstroom marks, one the "Small" dater referred to later, the other the numeral postmark "2" inconcentric circles. The numeral mark has in addition "pp" in manuscript and this was evidently accepted as evidence of postage having been prepaid as there is no sign of any surcharging. In 1875 it does not of course come under consideration as a pre-adhesive letter stamp, but it may be regarded as a sign of persistence of an olden custom.

But Mr. Rich has started us on pre-stamp markings generally and Mr. Jurgens has furnished a lot of useful information. He tells us of the archives available for research, and he has great experience of co-operation in the Archives at Cape Town, whence he has obtained such an abundance of information as to make his forthcoming book—The Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope—extraordinarily complete. But when I have been to the Archives at Pretoria I was not permitted to ramble round in the hope of finding something that might help me in the story of Transvaal stamps and postmarks. I was very courteously invited to take a seat to which the official kindly brought any book or document that I might select out of the list put in front of me (vide Regulations). I was able to find some interesting facts in this way; but what I needed for our purpose was to search through documents not individually catalogued, in the hope of striking something of philatelic interest. Moreover, I was informed (and thus sadly disillusioned) that there were

no Transvaal Post Office records prior to about 1890—they had all been destroyed! Some day I hope to get permission to browse through the Archives at Pretoria in the hope of finding information on matters still obscure.

Pre-stamp covers of Transvaal and O.F.S. are scarce, hence there is very little available material to report. My earliest Transvaal cover (See Fig. 5) is backstamped Cape Town, Dec. 1859, and was sent from Lydenburg; marked in M.S. "Betaald Is.;" and is stamped with the name "Potchefstroom" in italics, in a hand stamp (probably steel) somewhat similar to a modern rubber stamp. At that early date letters from the Eastern Transvaal would have been sent via Potchefstroom.

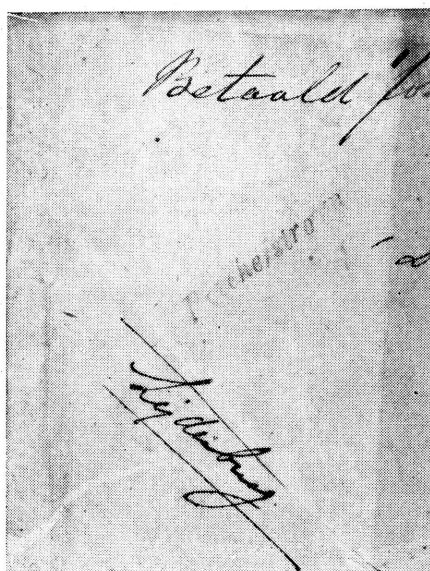


Fig. 5

I have the large Potchefstroom dater (Fig. 1) dated 20 Juni 1864, and the smaller one dated De. 22. 1869 (See Fig. 6) and I concur in Mr. Jurgens' opinion that Potchefstroom was the only office in Transvaal at that time to have a dater or, indeed, a post mark of any kind. Mr. Jurgens is doubtful of the lettering of the small post mark: it is in a single circle "POTCHEFSTROOM ZUID AFRIKA"; and between these words: ZAR DE 22 69 in three lines.

My first pre-stamp cover of O.F.S. is a letter dated 25.3.53 but it has no postmark. I have another marked "Betaald, Bloemfontein, 24.3.56" and marked in M.S. "Pre Paid."

Other than the covers referred to above I cannot add anything to the information furnished by Mr. Jurgens.

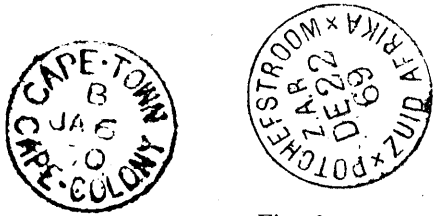


Fig. 6.

### III. ADDITIONAL NOTES BY J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

#### A.—ORANGE FREE STATE.

Mr. Jurgens is to be congratulated on being the first to put on record the existence of pre-adhesive stamps from this territory. There can, I think, be no argument about the status of the "stamps" described by him, and, at the moment there seems to be nothing to add beyond noting Mr. Basden's record of a manuscript marking of pre-adhesive date.

#### B.—TRANSVAAL.

1. My chief reason for taking part in this symposium on Transvaal pre-stamp markings is to consider, as far as possible on the evidence available, the character and status of the so-called "Potchefstroom Envelopes" referred to by Mr. Rich in his letter quoted by Mr. Jurgens on p. 100 of the September issue. Neither of the previous two writers have dealt with this. Before going on to this debatable subject, however, I think it will be just as well to state clearly what there seems to be solid ground for accepting as definite pre-adhesive stamp markings.

2. The earliest is the mixed manuscript and handstamped marking (Fig. 5) described by Mr. Basden on an 1859 cover from Lydenburg. This is also referred to in Curle and Basden's "Transvaal Postage Stamps" p. 89 in their chapter on cancellations, where it is called "the first postmark in the Transvaal."

3. The next, clearly demonstrated, is that illustrated by Mr. Jurgens in Fig. 4, a dated stamp, and recorded by him as used during the years 1864 to 1868, both inclusive. Here I must quote again from Curle and Basden (l.c.). It is stated by them: "The earliest known Potchefstroom postmark carrying a date is of December, 1864. Soon after Jeppe became postmaster a much thicker 'Potchefstroom' with 'Z.A.R.' and date also in heavy lettering, came into use. The earliest known specimen of this seems to be dated 1867; it remained in use till 1869, cost 6d. and was not valid beyond the frontier."

This is confusing. Taken literally, it would indicate that from 1864 till Jeppe became postmaster (1866. See Curle and Basden p. 4) there was a dated Potchefstroom postmark in use different from that figured by Jurgens. Without production of the evidence I think this suggestion should not be accepted. In a private communication Mr. Basden informs me that Mr. Curle was responsible for the writing of this chapter in their book, al-

though he did so with a knowledge of the specimens in his, Mr. Basden's, possession. He is of opinion that Mr. Curle went wrong here as his 1864 specimen, of 20th Juni (note the variation from Mr. Jurgens' of Juni 6) is of the Fig. 4 type. Therefore, from June, 1864, till sometime in 1868, we must take it that there is conclusive proof of the use of only one type of Potchefstroom stamp, viz., that illustrated in Fig. 4 by Mr. Jurgens and called the large Potchefstroom dater by Mr. Basden. (That this stamp cost 6d. as stated by Mr. Curle, is highly probable: in other words, its presence on an envelope indicated that 6d. had been paid to carry that envelope to the Transvaal border).

4. What about the small Potchefstroom dater illustrated by Mr. Basden in Fig. 6? Mr. Basden informs me that he has always assumed that to be the mark of one of the three daters ordered and received by Jeppe in 1869 along with the first consignment of stamps from Otto (see Curle and Basden, p. 89. The other two were for Pretoria and Rustenburg respectively). That seems to be a reasonable assumption, even if there be not actual proof of it forthcoming.

Is it not also reasonable to assume (failing any evidence to the contrary) that these three daters were obtained with the primary object of using them to cancel adhesive stamps, rather than of employing them, like the large Potchefstroom dater, in place of adhesive stamps? It is true that Mr. Basden's illustrated specimen is not cancelling an adhesive stamp, but it is "on piece" not "on entire" and we do not know what else may or may not have been on the envelope in the way of stamps and/or postmarks.

No positive evidence seems to be forthcoming indicative of the use of this small Potchefstroom dater as a pre-adhesive "stamp" and, unless and until such evidence is produced, I consider it should be regarded simply as a postmark.

That it might have been used as a "stamp" would not surprise me. We know that the first consignment of Otto's Transvaal stamps was almost entirely disposed of in unused condition to collectors and dealers and that used specimens are, as described by Curle and Basden (p. 7) "amongst the rarest of the rare." What more likely, then, that the small dater was used as formerly the large dater had been, if adhesive stamps were not available? The fact that the small dater was brought into use as well as the large one for the manufacture of the envelopes described in a following section (6) gives support to this possibility, but it is only a possibility as proof is lacking of any such actual occurrence. Even if a specimen should turn up—unless it is of earlier date than the latter part of 1869—it would have to be classified rather as a provisional frank than as a pre-adhesive stamp.

(To be continued)

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.**  
covers and rarities wanted by  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items  
and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High  
Level Road, Sea Point.

**For Quality and Variety—Globe Pac-  
kets.**—Extensive price lists free.  
Serious collectors write for finest ap-  
proval books of your country. Re-  
ferences.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp  
Company), 117, Longmarket Street,  
Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to com-  
plete World Collection of Normals to  
1933 issues. Good prices for good  
specimens, mint or used. Want list  
any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

**For Service, promptness and satisfac-  
tion.**

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni.  
Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union  
Mint Blocks; Postage Dues, Officials,  
write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape  
overprinted "G" used in the Cape  
Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape  
Town.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannes-  
burg.

**Wanted.**—Union and S.W.A. large war  
issues mint and used in pairs all  
values. Best prices paid, send offers  
and quantities to:

S. Kaganson, 440 Albert Road, Salt  
River, C.P.

Coins and Medals wanted. Send offers  
to:

Alec Kaplan, Box 132, Germiston.

**Britain:** Wanted Penny Blacks, all Line-  
engraved, Embossed Surface printed  
and items of interest, highest prices  
paid for stamps in good condition.  
Collections or single items.

Offers to J.A. Bremner, Box 5041,  
Johannesburg.

**XMAS GIFTS:** Stamps make ideal pre-  
sents. Current Basutoland, Bechu-  
analand, Swaziland, South-West  
Africa (including 1/3 Air used), and  
others, mint and used, available from:  
N. Greenham, 18 Cochrane Place,  
Durban.

**Wanted.**—Approval selections George  
V. Key-Plate issues mint of the fol-  
lowing countries: Gold Coast, Sierra  
Leone, Nigeria, Mauritius, Seychelles,  
Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar.

Prompt cash and best prices guaranteed.  
Patrick Riordan, NababEEP, Namaqua-  
land.

**FOR SALE:** The following collections  
intact:

(1) British Empire, in six albums,  
mostly modern mint and used  
sets, catalogue over £1,000, £550

(2) South - West Africa, in four  
albums, catalogue well over  
£400 . . . . . £250

(3) Basutoland and Swaziland, includ-  
ing genuine used set of Officials.  
£275

(4) Union of S.A. in four albums,  
catalogue (Gibbons) about £450

*Above can be seen by appointment* £275  
G. N. GILBERT, Grosvenor, Westminster

## NEWFOUNDLAND

### WANTED

All early imperf. stamps wanted, and  
S.G. Nos.:

Mint—25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36,  
37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44 to 48, 63a, 94,  
99, 100, 112, 116, 157a, 162, 167, 173,  
176, 193 to 197, 208, 221, 235.

Used—33, 33a, 34, 41, 74, 75, 77, 78,  
79, 80, 100 to 105, 111, 113, 114,  
115, 120, 122 to 127, 134 to 141, 143,  
147, 148F, 154 to 162, 169 to 178, 180  
to 196, 193 to 197, 198 to 208, 220,  
221, 228, 230 to 234, 235, 241 to 249.

50% to full cat. offered for fine copies.

THIELE, 455 WEST STREET,  
DURBAN.

## REVIEWS

**Harmer's Stamp Hints.**—This is a little quarterly published by Mr. H. R. Harmer, from his New York Office, 32 East 57th Street, at \$1.50 per annum. There are a number of short articles of general interest and of considerable diversity; mention of just a few will give readers an idea of its scope: What is an Expert? A letter from England's largest wholesale stamp dealers. Our 17th Annual Resume of Prices realized in London. The World's ten rarest stamps. Famous Philatelic Finds. Stamp Exhibition in Geneva. Fascination Philatelic of Jamaica.

**Philately of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902.** By Stephen G. Rich. Published by Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A.—The price does not appear to be mentioned in the book, but notices in American papers put it at \$2.00.

This is a book which should be in the hands of every serious collector in South Africa and in those of anyone else interested in this particular phase of philately. The author describes it as merely the first word in a Boer War book according to the methods of philately in the 1940's, rather than even an attempt to be the last word on the subject.

Despite this modest claim there is nevertheless gathered together here in logical form and sequence practically everything that has been published about the subject together with a good many additions in detail regarding certain phases and considerations of others (e.g., censor marks, etc.), which have not previously been dealt with in print at all. On matters like the O.F.S. V.R.I.'s regarding which full details are readily available in other publications, Mr. Rich limits himself to a reasonably short summary; elsewhere the various aspects are dealt with very fully.

The author states: "This book cannot be free from errors. It doubtless has many omissions." In fact in many places he specifically states where information is lacking and sets a number of problems still waiting solution. It is for this reason that we recommend this book to all collectors. Some of the problems can only be solved by research through official records (if they still exist!) others can be elucidated, or at any rate largely so, by the collection of information which we are sure exists, but in scattered form in the albums of hundreds of collectors. It may be found on covers, pieces or on loose stamps. Collectors in most cases are probably quite unaware of the potential value from a historical point of view of what may be in their possession. A perusal of this work and an examination of their material thereafter would, we feel sure, bring to light much additional knowledge.

The book is dedicated "to the critics and reviewers who will comment on it and who

may be expected to find fault with the omission of material which they have kept carefully hidden and have never put on record. . . ." Now is your chance, you backward ones, who keep things carefully hidden; if your excuse is that you didn't know you had anything worth bringing to light, open your eyes—it will give you a lot of fun to study your stamps and much pleasure to others to have your results passed on to them.

This is not a critical review—opportunity for that may come sometime—but here is a brief list of the contents of the book, so that readers may know what to expect in it:

After a brief history of the war it goes on to the Boer occupation issues and usages in northern Natal and Cape Colony. Then we have: "In and Out of Vryburg," followed by the siege stamps and usages of Ladysmith and Mafeking, with short notes on other siege issues. The Boer retreat issues finish that part of the campaign.

British occupation issues and usages come next; firstly are considered the various stamps used in S. Africa as a war result, then the stamps made in S. Africa including both the general and local issues. The next chapter deals with the various types of war covers that may be met with and a consideration of soldiers' mail in general. The British Army and Field Post Offices has a big section, then a shorter one, which will be new to most South African readers, deals with the Canadian contingent and its covers.

Censor's seals and marks are entirely original and hitherto unreported; probably there is room for considerable addition to the marks. Covers and marks thereon from various camps—burgher, concentration, refugee, prisoner-of-war (domestic and oversea) are then dealt with. A list of prices, such as are obtainable in America or Britain to-day for typical stamps, covers or pieces, is also given. They are naturally in the main lower than what can be got in South Africa.

Offers of all African stamps, particularly packet material, required for cash.

Send bank reference if cash with order is wanted.

S. CURTIS & COMPANY,  
ASHHURST, NEW ZEALAND.

**OSWALD MARSH'S**  
EFFICIENT, **10%** WRITE FOR  
EXPEDITIOUS PARTICULARS  
**NEW ISSUE SERVICE**  
NORWOOD, LONDON S.E. 8

## UNION NOTES.

## New 1d. Roll Stamps.

When the new one-colour 1d. roll stamps appeared in March, it was naturally expected that the 1d. roll would follow suit. Expectations have been fulfilled and it was in the automatic machines at some post offices, but not all, about the beginning of October. The design is in general the same as the 1d. bicoloured with van Riebeck's ship, but the die is a new one and there are small differences in detail. The colour is a bright red of sorts; individuals have described it as rose red, carmine-rose or even scarlet. Future cataloguers will probably vary just as much. They have done so in the past, so why not again?

Pretoria has come out with a new variety of the "Support the Red Cross" slogan. Previously this was in large lettering, with no lines, between the daters; now the lettering is smaller and it is inserted between wavy lines.

A new variety of machine canceller letter A has recently appeared in Johannesburg; the town name is enclosed at the top and the dater is no longer a perfect circle, being squared off by vertical lines on either side where it abuts on the wavy lines.

All types of stamps wanted in quantity, packets, singles, sets; especially Empire and Foreign Colonies, in exchange for Australasians. Permanent contacts also desired to supply and receive new issues. Basis wholesale or . . . ?

S. G. Walton. (Member A.P.T.A.),  
Canley Vale, N.S.W., Australia.

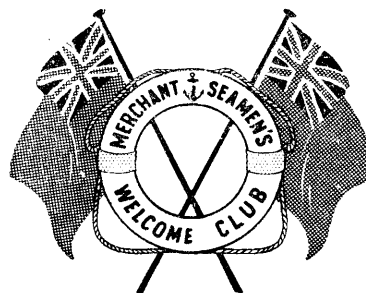
## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Since the outbreak of war a fairly close veil has been drawn over doings in this lonely outpost. In all probability it has been visited from time to time by naval vessels, but of that, of course, we know nothing.

The last definite information we had of a mail from the island was that one was brought by a Norwegian whaler in November, 1939 (See "S.A. Ph." Vol. XVI., p. 94). About January, 1941, it was noted in the press that the resident missionary had arrived in the Union but no information was forthcoming as to any mail arriving.

In the "Cape Times" of 4th October, it was reported that a merchant ship had called recently. The islanders were said to be cheerful because their crops had never been better, fish were plentiful, miscellaneous gear was in as good supply as before the war and the health report was excellent.

Their wireless receiver has been kept in good order and they were in touch with the world's news. Some of the younger men asked for passages to the Union in order to join up, but the merchant skipper could not accommodate them.



## Spare a Stamp

WHEN you have finished reading this announcement will you please do two things? First, write out a cheque covering your subscription to the Merchant Seamen's Welcome Fund and then spare a stamp for the envelope which will bring us your donation.

The Merchant Seamen's Welcome Fund has acquired, furnished and operated a really good Club for sailors of the British and Allied Merchant Navies at Cape Town. This Club was opened in December, 1941, and since then has been visited by more than 150,000 seamen. It provides those amenities so dear to every sailor's heart, and it gives us an opportunity to express in tangible form, our deep debt of gratitude to the gallant men of the Mercantile Marine.

After a long and dangerous voyage this Club is indeed a "Welcome" Club. Help us to maintain it now and in the happier post-war days to come.

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S  
WELCOME FUND,

International House,

32, Strand Street,

CAPE TOWN.

Space kindly donated by E. M. LACY  
(Globe Postage Stamp Company).

117, Longmarket Street, CAPE TOWN.

## THE "MEDIUM" SHADES OF THE BLUE MAFEKING STAMPS

By DR. K. FREUND

A "photographic" process.

The blue Mafeking stamps (S.G. 17-23) are the "ancestors" of the modern "Photogravure" stamps. Of course, the photo-technical process in which they were manufactured was still a very primitive one, in fact, except for a few additional phases, it resembled very much the ordinary photographic process with its developing, printing, exposure, etc. The standard paraphernalia of ordinary photography were all there: The "negative glass plate, the sensitive printing paper (prepared in this case with ferrocyanide of potassium), the "enlarger" (resp. "reducer" to get a negative of reduced stamp-sized pictures), the printing frame which held the glass plate during printing (and which caused the varieties "top and bottom bars"). After all, the job was done notably by a professional photographer, not by a printing establishment.

*Cause of shades.*

No wonder that nearly all major and minor varieties were caused by circumstances typical for a photo-technical process.

In this regard, most characteristic for a photo process is the wide range of *shade varieties*, about which Stanley Gibbons state in their catalogue: "These stamps vary a great deal in colour from *deep blue* to *pale grey*." With the limitation, of course, that every genuine stamp must be chemically a *shade of Prussian blue*, on account of the ferro-prussiate process.

Three reasons can be given for causing the great range of shades:

(1) The first and main reason was the inconsistent *length of "exposure"*. We know from ordinary photography that the time of exposure and consequently the deepness of the picture vary with every print (if one has not got the modern gadgets). With regard to the Mafeking stamps, the abnormal conditions (shelling and bombing) made matters still less controllable. In the case of very short exposures, light grey stamps were created, and in the case of rather longer printings, very deep ones.

(2) Another reason for the variety of shades was the fact that the ferro-prussiate process, applied for the preparation of the printing paper, was very primitive on account of the extraordinary conditions, so that the *chemicals* with which the paper was treated were distributed *unequally*. As a consequence, there were different shadings even *within a stamp sheet* (12 stamps).

(3) A third cause for creating shades was the *want of chemical supplies*. When stocks got depleted more and more, the chemicals were applied more economically, and even thinned. This process has caused shades of a dull and rather dirtyish blue. *Stamps of such a shade have been falsely condemned as forgeries*, as the fundamental facts were not known. They are absolutely genuine, and all minor varieties and place characteristics can be found on stamps of such shades, too.

*The "medium" shades.*

If one considers that according to the foregoing there is a whole *range* of shades possible, from a very light grey to a deep blue, it must surprise that literature and catalogues distinguish just between "*pale*" and "*deep*" shades. If the grade in each case is purely accidental, surely there also must be shades in existence which are neither too dark nor too light, in short, which are just "in between."

As it happens, such "*medium*" shades are *by far in the majority*. There are numerous blue Mafeking stamps which I would not undertake to define clearly as either "light" or "dark," they are just "medium."

The question is not at all an idle one, as catalogues treat "pale" and "deep" shades differently with regard to *valuation*. What about these numerous "medium" shades? A seller may easily take advantage of the relativity of "blue," deliberately quoting a shade as the more expensive one. On the market, one can find, in fact, such doubtful quotations very often.

It is very strange indeed that the "medium" shades have simply been overlooked until now.

If the catalogues want to distinguish between different shades, the *medium* shades should not be omitted, as they are definitively the "common" ones. Really light shades (grey, grey-blue) are as scarce as the very deep shades. Both are equally scarcer than the more common "mediums." Catalogues should price these three grades of shades (pale, medium, deep) accordingly.

V V V V

### ERRORS OF COLOUR.

Mr. H. R. Holmes has had an article running recently in the "P.J.G.B." on Colour Errors of British Empire Stamps. In the July-September issue he deals, *inter alia*, with those of Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

He gravely doubts whether the so-called errors of the 5d. and £1 double-heads (S.G. 142 and 166b) are really errors and not just merely extreme variations in shades. Marked divergencies in colour are very common throughout the whole of this issue. As regards the £1 scarlet and reddish mauve he shows that it was never put into circulation.

As regards the 5s. S. Rhodesian blue and light blue he holds it should be expunged from the catalogue altogether.



## SOCIETY NEWS

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

*President*, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. G. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Orange Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

At the Annual General Meeting in October, Mr. J. B. Levy, the retiring president, reviewed the Society's activities during the past year. The Society is flourishing, has over a hundred members and is in a financially sound position. The War Fund Section, under the able management of Mr. M. Liss, has done very good work. According to the balance sheet, presented by the Secretary, Mr. R. G. Lyon, an amount of £55 17s. 6d. was handed over to the Prisoners of War Fund during the year.

The meeting decided to adopt a Prisoner of War for another half year, and thereafter to contribute also to other War Funds again.

In his yearly report, Mr. J. Lewis, the Exchange Superintendent, could also look back on a very active year of the Exchange Department; stamp sales for the year—besides auction sales—amounting to over £200.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Vice-President*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Honorary Secretary*, Mr. R. G. Lyon; *Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. Lewis; *Press Correspondent*, Dr. K. Freund; *Hon. Auditor*, Mr. W. Dickie-Clark; *Committee*, Squadron-Leader J. F. Atkinson, Mr. M. Liss, Mr. H. L. Kaplan.

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

October 14th.—Mr. Alexander in the Chair. There was another very excellent attendance, nearly fifty members and visitors being present, amongst whom was Captain Moutt, M.P.C. for Kimberley. Owing to the tremendous success of the last Bourse, the Committee staged another for this evening. A very fine and varied assortment of stamps was tabled, but members priced the lots too high, with the result that very few items changed hands. The Chairman commented on the passing away of a very old and valued Philatelist in the person of Mr. R. Hazell (Bob), and requested that all present should rise. Mr. Simenhoff also referred to some of the wonderful collections possessed by Mr. Hazell, particularly O.F.S. and Capes. Mr. Simenhoff mentioned that the late Mr. Hazell had in his Cape collection that very rare 1d. blue wood block error, which he disposed of for £200. The usual auction followed.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, A. L. Bevis; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner, Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

The President, Mr. L. Bevis, welcomed all present, especially those who had not been able to attend meetings owing to the black-out. He expressed the hope that our meetings would in future be bumper ones now that the black-out had been relaxed.

Mr. Bevis reported that the City Council had decided to purchase the Hurst Natal Collection for permanent exhibition in the Museum.

Mr. Lyle read a most interesting article on Fraudulent Stamp Dealing and Mr. Bishop added a few remarks in regard to the firm concerned.

Mr. J. Lyle showed his Collection of Newfoundland and read notes on the collection and stamps. Mr. W. T. Williams exhibited his Egyptians.

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, Mr. C. Hampson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. S. F. Fowler, P.O. Box 168, East London.

Mr. Hampson presided at the October meeting and, after welcoming the visitors, Mr. Jas. Pavior displayed United States of America, a truly magnificent display showing all types, mostly in blocks of four mint. This display took up most of the evening.

Mr. Fowler, our worthy secretary, then displayed new issues, showing most of the new perforations and colour changes.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

October 5.—Mr. Basden in the Chair. Mr. Hawke read an article on pigeon post.

Mr. Konya gave a short account of the One Cent. Br. Guiana stamp of which there is only one known, in the possession of Mr. Hind. An anonymous letter, however, had appeared in a stamp magazine in which the writer claimed to have had another one. He got into touch with Mr. Hind and, after the stamp had been carefully examined, Mr. Hind bought it for a certain sum. The writer, however, was very astonished to see Mr. Hind destroy the stamp by burning it, thus leaving Mr. Hind the only possessor of a One Cent. Br. Guiana stamp. This story has, of course, been received with some scepticism.

Prof. Wager tabled an exhibit of the Azores.

October 18.—Mr. Basden in the Chair. This was the occasion of a visit from the Johannesburg Society and Mr. Basden, after welcoming the visitors, vacated the Chair in favour of Mr. Lang, President of the Johannesburg Society. Mr. Lang introduced the members who were providing exhibits.

Mr. Isaacs showed a remarkable combination of quotations from the poets and stamps that he thought fitted them, the references being very striking in many cases. Dr. Kaplan showed a fine collection of Malta. Mr. Lang showed a very extensive mint collection of S.W.A. Mr. Schubart showed a collection of Holland nicely written up in Afrikaans. Mr. Buchen showed a collection of Belgium including some good early items. Dr. Harvey Pirie showed a unique lot of Madagascar including some Consular Mail and some recent army covers.

Mr. Hawke, on behalf of the Pretoria Society, thanked the visitors for the enjoyable evening they had provided and commented on the excellence of the exhibits.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

When the meeting of the Port Elizabeth Branch opened on October 12, 1943, thirty-two members and four visitors were in attendance. Eight new members names were also proposed, and membership is now nearing 100.

After the minutes and correspondence were read, the President disposed of new issues from Stanley Gibbons. These seemed in great demand, most of the items had to be drawn for, which made it more interesting.

The rest of the evening was given to a public auction. Some fifty pockets of stamps were placed on view on the table and then Mr. Forbes acted as auctioneer with the able help of Mr. T. H. Nicholson, and Mr. Slaten. Sales were brisk and most of the packets were sold.

The humorous comments of the President added to the enjoyment of the evening, and we hope this will be the forerunner of many more auctions.

After a hearty vote of thanks, the evening closed at 9.30 p.m.

### NYASALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Present—Fourteen members.

Items of interest.—First day covers from U.S.A. showing four flags of different nations, a stamp showing portraits of Hitler and Mussolini; a dog licence stamp; and a Revenue stamp were tabled. Rhodesian Commemorative Stamp to be issued early November.—Orders were taken for these by Mr. Farquhar.

Exchange Books.—No books had come from S.A. but Mrs. Wilcox tabled a few books from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and C. D. Priest and members availed themselves of this privilege.

Club Collection.—Mrs. du Preez donated stamps for this collection, which is steadily increasing.

## South African Meter List – MIDGET – By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 120 of October issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
M345	1071	Cape Town	Abrahamson (Pty.), Ltd.	29.10.41	—	12. 3.42
M346	1069	Johannesburg	Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.	21.10.41	—	1. 8.42
M347	1068	East London	The Woolgrower's Auctions	21.10.41	—	—
M348	1067	Boksburg	Municipality	21.10.41	—	—
M349	1066	Pretoria	Wallachs Printing Works	21.10.41	—	—
M350	1070	Durban	W. B. Pickles & Sons	21.10.41	—	—
M351	1105	Cape Town	Heynes Mathew, Ltd.	4. 5.42	—	22. 4.42
M352	1093	East London	Divisional Council	25. 3.42	—	—
M353	1113	Cape Town	Fletcher & Cartwright, Ltd.	9. 6.42	—	3. 7.42
M354	1100	Cape Town	Fison Albatross Fertilizers, Ltd.	9. 4.42	—	—
M355	1099	Rosburgh	C. & E. Morton (S.A.), Ltd.	25. 3.42	—	—
M356	1108	Johannesburg	John Chapman & Co., Ltd.	4. 5.42	—	16.11.42
M357	1103	Pretoria	City Council	4. 5.42	—	—
M358	1101	Johannesburg	Friedland & Son	9. 4.42	—	—
M359	1102	Pretoria	M. H. Jossub & Sons	4. 5.42	—	—
M360	—	—	No Record.	—	—	—
M361	1104	Cape Town	John Dickinson & Co. (Africa), Ltd.	4. 5.42	—	11. 5.42
M362	1095	Port Elizabeth	Patlansky Bros. & Schauder	25. 3.42	—	—
M363	1094	Port Elizabeth	Stefrac (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 3.42	—	—
M364	1109	Durban	Hind Bros. & Co., Ltd.	4. 5.42	—	—
M365	1106	Pretoria	Workmens' Compensation Commissioner	4. 5.42	—	22. 2.43

## South African Meter List – FRANCO TYP

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
F1	226	Johannesburg	S.A. Phillips (Pty.), Ltd.	16.10.31	19. 5.32	—
F2	337	Pretoria	J. L. van Schaik, Ltd.	12. 9.33	31. 3.37	5. 2.34
F2	168	Johannesburg	Union College	?	21. 9.34	12. 8.30
F2	433	Bloemfontein	Die Volksblad	26. 9.34	26.10.37	4.10.34
F2	731	Bloemfontein	Die Nasionale Pers., Bpk.	7. 1.38	—	19. 4.38
F3	182	Johannesburg	S.A. General Electric Co., Ltd.	?	?	6. 2.32
F3	449	Johannesburg	S.A. General Electric Co., Ltd.	24.12.34	—	—
F4	169	Johannesburg	University of the Witwatersrand	?	3. 9.36	10. 3.31
F4	439	Johannesburg	Dowson & Dobson, Ltd.	17.10.34	29. 5.37	4. 1.35
F4	891	Johannesburg	Louis de Leeuw	23. 8.39	—	—
F5	170	Port Elizabeth	General Motors South African, Ltd.	?	1. 7.37	24. 3.35
F5	656	Durban	Humphreys, Allen, Waverley (Pty.), Ltd.	28. 4.37	6. 6.41	18.11.37
F6	171	Pretoria	University of South Africa	?	6.12.38	4.11.30
F7	172	Durban	Lever Bros. S.A. (Pty.), Ltd.	?	8. 3.33	17.10.32
F7	315	Johannesburg	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	3. 6.33	5.12.36	—
F8	684	Johannesburg	Elephant Trading Co., Ltd.	9. 7.37	23. 8.39	—
F8	173	Durban	Cymot, Ltd.	?	31. 3.37	—
F8	390	Pretoria	University Correspondence Courses	5. 4.34	27. 7.36	19. 3.35
F9	174	Cape Town	Cymot, Ltd.	?	31. 3.34	11. 8.33
F9	454	Cape Town	Stansfield, Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd.	2. 1.35	25. 2.35	—
F10	175	Port Elizabeth	Edworks, Ltd.	?	24. 4.39	10. 6.30
F11	176	Bloemfontein	Atkinson-Oates Motors, Ltd.	?	4. 8.33	9.11.32
F11	503	Johannesburg	Brown, Geisler (Pty.), Ltd.	19. 8.35	—	29. 4.36
F12	177	Pretoria	Adams & Adams	?	30. 3.38	24. 6.32
F13	196	Cape Town	Taebler & Corsen (Pty.), Ltd.	?	17. 1.40	7. 4.34
F14	256	Johannesburg	Williams, Hunt & Co., Ltd.	20. 2.32	3. 6.36	11. 3.35
F14	614	Johannesburg	The Union College	8.12.36	12. 2.37	—
F14	803	Port Elizabeth	Cadbury-Fry (Africa), Ltd.	21. 9.38	20. 4.40	5.11.38
F15	954	Port Elizabeth	Mr. S. Robertson	6. 6.40	—	—
F15	178	Port Elizabeth	Patlansky Bros. & Schauder	?	—	18.10.34
F16	201	Cape Town	The Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	1. 7.31	1. 7.31	6. 8.31
F17	179	Cape Town	Benjamin & Lawton	?	—	8.12.32
F18	186	Cape Town	Geo. Findlay & Co., Ltd.	?	—	10. 4.31
F19	180	Johannesburg	The Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	?	27. 1.34	1. 7.31
F19	392	Johannesburg	Paramount Stores	17. 4.34	29. 5.39	28. 5.35
F20	191	Johannesburg	H. Beemer & Co.	?	26. 1.32	—
F20	671	Johannesburg	Central Agency for Co-op. Societies	14. 5.37	29. 5.39	—
F21	181	Johannesburg	Automobile Electrical Supply Co., Ltd.	?	7.12.34	—
F21	582	Johannesburg	Seligson & Clare, Ltd.	29. 7.36	5.12.39	—
F22	213	Cape Town	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	8. 9.31	9. 6.37	16. 1.36
F23	198	Cape Town	Modern Office Equipment (Pty.), Ltd.	?	22. 7.31	—
F23	205	Cape Town	S.A. National Life Ass. Co., Ltd.	29. 7.31	9. 7.35	5. 9.34
F24	606	Cape Town	American Swiss Watch Co., Ltd.	3.11.36	—	—
F24	291	Cape Town	Lennon, Ltd.	28. 1.33	18. 5.36	11. 5.34
F25	314	Johannesburg	F. Braithwaite	29. 5.33	13. 2.35	—
F25	476	Kopjes	Kopjes Milling Co.	1. 4.35	12. 7.37	20. 8.36
F26	267	Germiston	African Clothing Manufacturers	19. 5.32	2. 9.38	22. 1.37
F26	916	Johannesburg	General Optical Co.	8.12.39	28. 8.41	—
F27	280	Pretoria	T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd.	10.10.32	3. 2.36	18.11.32
F27	535	Pretoria	Katzenellenbogen, Ltd.	8. 2.36	—	24. 8.37

## South African Meter List — UNIVERSAL

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
U1	639	Johannesburg	A.E.G. Engineering Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	8. 3. 37	—	18. 1. 36
U2	301	Durban	Lever Bros. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	24. 3. 33	10. 5. 38	8. 3. 33
U3	773	Durban	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	28. 6. 38	—	—
U4	297	Cape Town	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	13. 2. 33	—	4. 4. 33
U5	308	Pretoria	S.A. Co-op. Citrus Exchange, Ltd.	13. 4. 33	9. 9. 41	6. 11. 35
U6	1120	Johannesburg	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	16. 9. 42	—	25. 9. 42
U7	307	Cape Town	Garlicks, Ltd.	13. 4. 33	—	4. 10. 33
U8	336	Cape Town	Colonial Mutual Ass. Soc.	8. 9. 33	—	25. 9. 33
U9	328	Cape Town	Central News Agency, Ltd.	17. 8. 33	20. 3. 40	15. 1. 34
U10	1026	Johannesburg	J. E. Crofton (Pty.), Ltd.	24. 4. 41	—	—
U11	319	Johannesburg	Stuttaford & Co.	19. 7. 33	—	21. 8. 34
U12	320	Johannesburg	African Life Ass. Soc., Ltd.	19. 7. 33	12. 9. 38	22. 8. 33
U13	924	Johannesburg	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Ltd.	18. 12. 39	—	4. 3. 40
U14	323	Johannesburg	Randles Bros. & Hudson, Ltd.	22. 7. 33	11. 7. 40	4. 10. 33
U15	978	Johannesburg	S.A. Permanent Mutual Bldg. & Inv. Soc.	10. 10. 40	—	6. 8. 42
U16	332	Johannesburg	Central News Agency, Ltd.	1. 9. 33	3. 9. 36	8. 3. 34
U17	521	Johannesburg	William Hosken & Co., Ltd.	4. 12. 35	12. 11. 36	—
U18	618	Johannesburg	Katz & Lourie, Ltd.	4. 12. 36	5. 1. 40	—
U19	342	Cape Town	S.A. Mutual Life Ass. Soc.	14. 10. 33	—	23. 11. 33
U20	361	Johannesburg	Slabbert, Verster & Malherbe, Ltd.	10. 1. 34	—	3. 3. 36
U21	340	Johannesburg	African Life Assur. Soc., Ltd.	11. 10. 33	21. 3. 39	4. 8. 35
U22	976	Johannesburg	B. Owen Jones, Ltd.	1. 10. 40	—	12. 6. 41
U23	366	Johannesburg	Star Newspaper (Argus P. & P. Co., Ltd.)	10. 1. 34	—	30. 7. 34
U24	359	Johannesburg	Sive Bros. & Karnovsky, Ltd.	15. 12. 33	7. 4. 38	22. 5. 34
U25	755	Johannesburg	S.A. Druggists, Ltd.	20. 6. 38	—	23. 10. 39
U26	346	Cape Town	Southern Life Association	3. 11. 33	—	10. 10. 34
U27	402a	Cape Town	Cymot, Ltd.	16. 5. 34	—	11. 3. 35
U28	350	Durban	Cymot, Ltd.	14. 11. 33	5. 12. 40	20. 6. 35
U29	1038	Durban	Spartans (Pty.), Ltd.	3. 7. 41	—	—
U30	351	Durban	Federated S.A. Meat Industries, Ltd.	14. 11. 33	—	—
U31	382	Johannesburg	Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	28. 3. 34	—	19. 2. 36
U32	367	Johannesburg	Premier Milling Co., Ltd.	8. 2. 34	—	4. 8. 39
U33	491	Durban	C. G. Smith & Co., Ltd.	19. 6. 35	21. 5. 41	4. 2. 36
U34	1080	Durban	J. H. Isaacs, Geshen & Co.	10. 1. 42	—	30. 6. 42
U35	377	Durban	Stuttaford & Co., Ltd.	10. 2. 24	—	25. 4. 34
U36	442	Cape Town	Stansfield, Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd.	1. 11. 34	28. 12. 34	—
U37	482	Cape Town	S.A. National Life Ass. Co., Ltd.	18. 4. 35	10. 10. 41	5. 3. 35
U38	376	Johannesburg	Witwatersrand University	10. 2. 34	—	14. 8. 35
U39	383	Johannesburg	Union College	28. 3. 34	9. 9. 41	11. 4. 34
U40	1096	Port Elizabeth	Edward Searle & Co.	25. 3. 42	—	30. 11. 42
U41	418	Cape Town	Nasionale Pers., Bpk.	20. 7. 34	—	18. 7. 35
U42	397	Durban	S. Peimer (Pty.), Ltd.	2. 5. 34	—	10. 5. 37
U43	394	Johannesburg	M. Bloch & Co.	27. 4. 34	—	9. 5. 35
U44	403	Johannesburg	Anglo-Transvaal Consol. Inv., Co., Ltd.	16. 5. 34	16. 5. 34	—
U45	406	Johannesburg	Ore & Metal Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	22. 5. 34	11. 5. 36	—
U46	573	Port Elizabeth	General Motors, Ltd.	19. 6. 36	—	23. 9. 36
U47	430	Johannesburg	Mosenthal Bros., Ltd.	22. 8. 34	23. 5. 38	15. 7. 35
U48	930	Johannesburg	Alex. Lipworth (Pty.), Ltd.	17. 1. 40	—	—
U49	432	Durban	Central News Agency, Ltd.	13. 9. 34	—	18. 9. 34
U50	510	Bloemfontein	Friend Newspapers, Ltd.	30. 9. 35	—	5. 1. 35
U51	616	Johannesburg	Skefo (S.A.) Ball Bearing Co., Ltd.	8. 12. 36	—	21. 3. 38
U52	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.	—	—	—
U53	480	Cape Town	United Tobacco Cos. (South.) Ltd.	18. 4. 35	7. 3. 40	21. 6. 35
U54	1048	Johannesburg	J. Dickinson & Co. (Africa), Ltd.	31. 7. 41	—	—
U55	—	—	Southern Rhodesia.	—	—	—
U56	448	Durban	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	8. 12. 34	—	27. 7. 35
U57	478	Germiston	African Oxygen & Acetylene (Pty.), Ltd.	8. 4. 35	—	18. 8. 37
U58	467	Cape Town	S.A. National Life Ass. Co., Ltd.	2. 3. 35	15. 4. 35	—
U59	481	Cape Town	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd.	18. 4. 35	10. 5. 35	—
U60	553	Cape Town	Lemon, Ltd.	26. 3. 36	—	15. 4. 36
U61	489	Johannesburg	J. W. Jagger & Co., Ltd.	13. 6. 35	—	28. 11. 38
U62	493	Johannesburg	Verseput Bros.	8. 7. 35	—	27. 5. 42
U63	469	Johannesburg	Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn, Ltd.	19. 3. 35	—	2. 6. 36
U64	507	Johannesburg	W. F. Johnstone & Co., Ltd.	6. 9. 35	—	27. 5. 37
U65	506	Johannesburg	Central News Agency, Ltd.	6. 9. 35	30. 12. 38	23. 9. 35
U66	944	Johannesburg	Johnson & Phillips (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	16. 3. 40	—	—
U67	519	Johannesburg	Edmund Woodhouse (Pty.), Ltd.	22. 11. 35	—	—
U68	513	Johannesburg	Rand Daily Mail	9. 10. 35	—	20. 11. 35
U69	533	Johannesburg	Union Corporation, Ltd.	29. 1. 36	—	16. 4. 36
U70	514	Durban	Hunt, Leuchars & Hepburn, Ltd.	17. 10. 35	—	21. 12. 35
U71	532	Johannesburg	Ward & Salmons	29. 1. 36	—	14. 11. 40
U72	579	Johannesburg	The Rand Tobacco Co.	23. 7. 36	—	1. 4. 37
U73	705	Pretoria	S.A. Medical Council	15. 9. 37	20. 9. 37	15. 9. 37
U74	1060	Johannesburg	Nat. Employers' Mutual Gen. Ins. Ass., Ltd.	30. 9. 41	—	—
U75	682	Durban	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.	7. 7. 37	20. 8. 37	—
U76	1039	Durban	Lockhat Bros. & Co., Ltd.	9. 7. 41	—	—
U77	653	Johannesburg	Shell Co. of S.A., Ltd.	26. 4. 37	—	27. 2. 39
U78	708	Cape Town	Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	29. 9. 37	26. 1. 38	—
U79	1089	Johannesburg	Felt Industries (Pty.), Ltd.	25. 2. 42	—	—
U80	645	Cape Town	Jacksons Ltd.	24. 3. 37	—	22. 7. 37
U81	593	Durban	W. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.	30. 9. 36	—	29. 11. 37
U82	674	Cape Town	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	1. 6. 37	—	8. 6. 37
U83	651	Johannesburg	A. S. White & Co.	20. 4. 37	—	2. 3. 39
U84	581	Pretoria	University Corresp. Courses (Pty.), Ltd.	29. 7. 36	—	—
U85	534	Johannesburg	Thrupp & Co.	8. 2. 36	13. 8. 41	24. 4. 36
U86	1076	Johannesburg	Frank & Hirsch	17. 12. 41	—	—
U87	530	Johannesburg	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.	24. 1. 36	—	23. 2. 39

(To be continued).

# The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Honorary Editor: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 7012, Johannesburg.  
Honorary Business Manager: WILLIAM REDFORD, Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 19. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1943.

Whole No. 225.

## UNION AND S.W.A. NOTES

Herewith information supplied by the P.O. Publicity Department in respect of printings of stamps, etc., carried out during the period 9th July to 8th October, 1943, inclusive. The last statement was given in our September number.

### (a) War Postage Stamps, Reduced Size:

½d.—Job No. 1776. 46,500 sheets of 360 stamps. Delivered between 26.8.43 and 9.9.43 on an order for 250,000. Cylinder 40 as before.

### (b) Roll Stamps:

½d.—Job No. 3034. 540 rolls x 1,000. Delivered on 14.9.43 on an order for 1,000 rolls. Cylinder 6911 as before.

1d.—Job No. 9038. 1,800 rolls x 500. Delivered between 2.9.43 and 16.9.43 on an order for 5,000 rolls. Cylinder 16, new.

### (c) Postage Due Stamps:

2d.—Job No. 1821. 14,700 sheets of 60 stamps. Delivered on 24.8.43. Cylinder 7021, new.

### (d) Overprinted S.W.A.:

All done on flat-bed machine on material supplied by the P.M.G. (except the Pictorial Post Cards which are stated to have been obtained from Job No. 8858).

(1) Union War Stamps, 1d., 2,000 sheets x 360, 3.9.43.

(2) Union War Stamps, 2d., 5,000 sheets x 240, 3.9.43.

These are overprinted from an old form.

(3) Pictorial Post Cards, 2,400 sets of 32 cards. New form.

(4) Registered Envelopes "G," 1,200 doz. + 14 envelopes. Old form.

(5) S.W.A. Postage Stamps. 100 sheets by 60 of 5s. and 10s., and 50 sheets x 50 of £1, all overprinted "Revenue: Inkomste." From an old form.

### RIBBED PAPER.

Mr. A. H. Sydow reports the large and the small 1½d. gold mine stamps, the 1d. black and red roll stamps, and the bantams, as being printed on ribbed paper, *i.e.*, a paper shewing minute horizontal corrugations.

Can readers confirm this? We have not had an opportunity of checking up on all these stamps; some bantams do appear to shew a very slight ribbed effect, but on others it was not discernible readily, if at all.

### GAMBIA SPLIT "A."

Mr. R. K. G. Blaker, in the *Philatelic Magazine* draws attention to this variety, well enough known to Gambia specialists, but not to most collectors and dealers.

It occurs only on the first Georgian issue of 1912-22 with the MCA wmk. and then only on certain values. It is found in the "A" of postage on the right of the key plate, the letter showing a split at the apex where the two limbs should meet.

The variety is found only once in a sheet of 120 on the 45th stamp of the left-hand pane of 60. It has been noted on the ½d., 4d., 5d, 6d, 7½d, 10d, 1s and 2s 6d; but it has recently been found on the 1s 6d and the writer now records it on the 3d and 2s. So, after all these years, it continues to turn up on new values, so may well be found yet on the remaining five values of the issue.

Moreover, it is on the key plate, so might quite reasonably be found on other colonies, for this key plate was used for other than Gambia, but so far none have been reported.

### A MAFEKING VARIETY.

Mr. S. G. Rich writes that the variety with misplaced value in overprint, d of 6d under E of Mafeking, occurs on subject No. 3 of the 6-subject overprint, in the 6d. on 3d. Bech. Protectorate Mafeking siege issue. He reports owning a copy, used April 27, 1900. This variety has not hitherto been reported on this stamp, but on the other three that Harrington dates as issued at the same time.

## PRE-ADHESIVE LETTER STAMPS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL REPUBLICS

By A. A. JURGENS

(Continued from page 125 of November issue)

### III. ADDITIONAL NOTES BY J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Continued).

(5) Having cleared the ground we can now come to the envelopes which originally aroused Mr. Rich's interest (see September issue, page 100). These are envelopes, always unused, with Potchefstroom marks, the marks having the date removed and the space left either blank or with 6d. inserted in manuscript.

Mr. Rich wrote me on this matter, about the same time as he wrote to Mr. Jurgens, and here is a description he sent of two envelopes in his possession:—Both are unused. One is on laid cream paper,  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, without any value written in; the other is on white wove paper,  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{8}$  inches, with 6d. in manuscript under G.P.K. The mark on these two is 30 mm. in diameter, with the same breaks in the outer circle showing on both. Lettering is approximately 14-point size; "Potchefstroom" in Gothic bold, "G.P.K." under it in Bodoni bold, year in Bodoni bold and "Z.A.R." in Gothic bold. Ink is greyish-black, marks struck carefully in north-east corner of front of envelopes.

This sounds very like the "large Potchefstroom dater" (minus only the month and day) illustrated in Fig. 4 by Mr. Jurgens. After having seen this illustration, Mr. Rich will be able to confirm whether this is so or not.

(6) But this is not the only type of Potchefstroom mark to be found on unused envelopes. Some eight years ago I was offered in London three or four envelopes and a "cut square" mark. The envelopes, to the best of my recollection, were about the same size as those described by Mr. Rich; they were all of poor quality paper, not all identical in character, but, so far as I remember, generally of a buff or yellowish tint. All were unused with the mark (as Mr. Rich describes his) carefully struck in the north-east corner in front.

Having read the statement in "Africa," which I quote a little later on, I was very dubious about their status and did not buy the envelopes, but I took the "cut square" as a curiosity. The mark on it was identical with that on the envelopes although I cannot now remember with certainty if they all had 6d. written in manuscript; I rather think that at least one was blank in that respect, but cannot be sure. I still have this item and here is a photograph of it (Fig. 7).

The mark is in a faded-looking greyish-black ink (both as regards the handstamp and the manuscript) but was probably never very distinct as the paper on which it is impressed is rough and coarse with fragments of straw

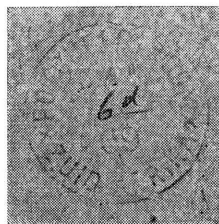


Fig. 7.

visible in it, qualities militating against a clear mark. But, nevertheless, it appears to me definitely to have been struck by the same implement (the "small Potchefstroom dater") as struck the mark shown by Mr. Basden in Fig. 6. Mr. Basden has seen the specimen and agrees with me in this opinion.

(7) We appear, therefore, to have two types of "stamped Potchefstroom envelopes" to deal with. What is their status? Here I quote an extract sent me by Mr. Rich from *The Stamp Collector*, by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon, London, 1898, pp. 91-92 (chapter entitled "Stamps made for Collectors"):

"There remains a class of stamp to mention here which perhaps more largely partakes of the nature of a swindle than a forgery. We mean the bogus designs which were never published or circulated at all by the countries to which they are attributed.

"An instance is furnished by the remarkable envelopes of the South African Republic of 1869, which the then postmaster admits that he 'made' for a collector. He was asked by this gentleman to send twenty-five envelopes of various sizes and colours, stamped with the ordinary postmarks used on letters, and to write '6d.' within the space usually occupied by the date, which was to be omitted. The collector stated that he wanted these for his own collection. More were sent to him from the same source during the following year.

"Of course, this was a very bad case. There are many others not so dangerous."

Here is another extract from the Royal Philatelic Society's work on "Africa," p. 429:

"Mr. Jeppe also published an article in *Die Philatelist* for the year 1890, evidently

written from memory without reference to any official or documentary evidence and cannot be regarded as of much weight. A considerable part of the article is concerned with the question of the so-called "envelopes" of 1869. Mr. Jeppe, after stating that Mr. Tamsen had already given the true history of these envelopes in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, of 1885 (p. 281), and repeating that they were never officially issued, proceeds..."

This extract, and the fact that the envelopes are not given in the Reference List of Transvaal stamps, etc., shows that the author of the Transvaal article in "Africa" (R. B. Yardley) rejected them as not officially issued. Messrs. Hardy and Bacon go even further and put them in a class "perhaps partaking more largely of the nature of a swindle."

In the present circumstances I, naturally, wished to pursue this subject further by referring to Mr. Tamsen's article mentioned above, but application to Mr. Tamsen, as the only person in South Africa likely to have a copy of it, brought back the reply that all his books and journals were in packing cases and out of reach. One would, naturally, have preferred to have had his evidence as published nearer the time of occurrence to go by, but perhaps when he has read this article he will favour us with his recollections of the subject and say whether he thinks we have arrived at correct deductions or not.

On the evidence available I think we cannot but accept the verdict of Mr. Yardley that the envelopes described by Mr. Rich and myself were never officially issued. Mr. Basden, by the way, tells me that he has never seen an envelope of either type (except my "cut square").

Although I frankly do not know quite how to classify these envelopes, I am not prepared to accept Messrs. Hardy and Bacon's suggestion of putting them into the "almost swindle" class. Many postal authorities are, and have been guilty (from the stamp collecting purist's point of view) of undesirable practices of the "made-to-order" class. Jeppe was, first and foremost, anxious to augment the Transvaal's depleted treasury. He authorized the sale of Transvaal stamps by Otto in Germany in a way collectors do not think admirable; if he further cared to sell postmarks at 6d. a time and paid the money into the post office till, was he swindling? I hardly think so, although I agree, as a stamp collector, that it was an undesirable practice.

Shall we call these items just "curiosities"?

(8) What would the status be of an envelope with such a mark if one were found which had passed through the post? Still unofficially issued, although done by the Postmaster? Or a provisional frank? Perhaps it is unnecessary to cross this bridge till we come to it through the possible finding of such a cover. I merely put the hypothetical question because of the recording by Mr. Basden (Nov. issue p. 124), of a used cover with "pp" in manuscript on the Potchefstroom numerical postmark "2" in concentric circles.

Is that to be regarded as a provisional frank used in place of a non-available adhesive stamp? The same thing may have happened with either the large or small Potchefstroom daters, although there appears to be no record of any such occurrence.

(9) One last quotation, continuing the extract given in Section 3 (See p. 125) from Curle and Basden:

"Only a very few of Jeppe's 'Potchefstroom envelopes' are in existence; one might hazard not more than a dozen. There are crude forgeries of them. These are brown or yellow envelopes, duly prepared with cancellation, but always unused; the lettering, much smaller and thinner than the genuine, makes detection easy."

Mr. Curle's reference here to Jeppe's "Potchefstroom envelopes" refers, I take it, to the genuine article of pre-adhesive stamp days, such as those of Mr. Jurgen's. The latter's find, incidentally, has probably increased the number known by quite a bit. What about the crude forgeries? There may be actual forgeries purporting to be the large Potchefstroom dater—I do not know. But I wonder very much if Mr. Curle actually wrote this description with material in front of him or if he had in mind envelopes with the small Potchefstroom dater such as those I have described. These fit in with his general description, but he could not have had specimens in front of him, as he would in that case have noted the different wording.

All types of stamps wanted in quantity, packets, singles, sets; especially Empire and Foreign Colonies, in exchange for Australasians. Permanent contacts also desired to supply and receive new issues. Basis wholesale or . . . ?

S. G. Walton. (Member A.P.T.A.),  
Canley Vale, N.S.W., Australia.

#### U.S.A.

The stamps figuring the flags of occupied countries are appearing at fortnightly intervals. Those honouring Norway, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium and France have now reached here. According to the American philatelic press the series offers plenty of scope to the "fly-mark" collector.

It is interesting to note that they have not been made at the Government Bureau of Printing, but under contract by the American Bank Note Company.

The method of printing is presenting problems to our American colleagues. The frame, which is common to all the series, is line engraved, but whether the flags are typographed or lithographed does not appear to be agreed upon as yet. The Polish ones are to be found on both top and bottom sheets; Norway and Czechoslovakia appear to have been printed together, as the former are only found on top sheets and the latter only on bottom sheets.

## AMGOT STAMPS.

*Stamp Collecting*, of 24th July, forecast the probable issue of such stamps. American, and the latest British papers now report them as being in use in occupied Italian territory. They were printed in Washington by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving, under arrangements made jointly by British and American officials. These stamps, like the M.E.F. and E.A.F. overprinted issues are not intended for military use but for civilian use in occupied territory.

Descriptions of them indicate they are made for use, not for beauty; they are all of one design, with a pantographed scroll-work background and a central figure of value. Wording on them is "Allied Military Postage" at the top, "Italy" in the centre, and "Centesimi" or "Lira" at the bottom. The denominations issued are: 15, 25, 30, 50 and 60 centesimi, and 1, 2, 5, and 10 lira.

Whether the design and the wording are all in one colour (varying from stamp to stamp, of course) or whether the wording is in black on a coloured stamp, is not quite clear from the descriptions so far available. But it is evidently intended that the wording can be varied quickly when circumstances require it, so we may yet see stamps of similar design in use in Germany and Japan.

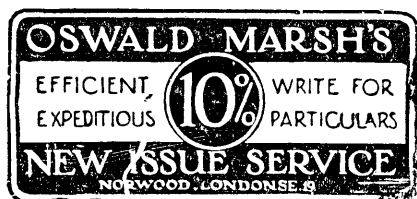
Offers of all African stamps, particularly packet material, required for cash.

Send bank reference if cash with order is wanted.

S. CURTIS & COMPANY,  
ASHHURST, NEW ZEALAND.

## STAMP EXCHANGE IN EAST AFRICA.

A dealer in Tanganyika has been trying to get the restrictions imposed early in the war on stamp dealing lifted. A general permit can be obtained in some Allied countries for exchange, but his efforts have only elicited the statement from the Chief Censor that the restrictions must remain and that exchange of used stamps is only permissible within the boundaries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.



## PRECANCELS.

This is an aspect of philately which has never had much vogue in South Africa, possibly because we have little in that line in our own domain. The following is taken from S. G. Rich's column "From Pole to Pole," in *Chambers Stamp Journal*, apropos of a short note in our February issue "The editor of the *South African Philatelist* thinks Dr. Bowman, who writes in *Mekeel's* was joking when he said that we might expect any printed cancellation on any foreign stamp to be a pre-cancel, unless known to be otherwise. It happens that Dr. Bowman was serious and he was right. Mr. Rich claims to have shown precancel usage in the case of every printed cancellation on stamps outside the U.S.A. The point involved is that it is a precancel use whenever the stamp is cancelled before mailing, not necessarily before affixing.

We understand that Mr. Jurgens will have something to tell us in his forthcoming book about precancelling in the Cape, not printed precancelling, however, but manuscript.

## BRAZIL.

Dr. Mario de Sanctis reports that there was issued on 7th May, a stamp to commemorate the visit of the President of Paraguay, Higinio Morinigo. Milky-blue in colour, of Crs. 1.20 denomination, inscribed AEREO. It had a limited issue of three hundred thousand.

On 29th June, the American papers report another limited issue on the occasion of the visit of the President of Bolivia. This shows an outline map of South America with the transcontinental railway line from Santos through Bolivia to Arica in Peru. Value and air inscription as before.

On 2nd August three stamps, 30c, 60c and 90c appeared in the good old "bull's-eye" design of 1843 to celebrate the centenary of their first stamp. They are black, imperforate, but differ from their forbears in having the words "Brasil Correio," "Centenario do Selo Postal" and "Centavos" inserted in the design.

The centenary of the appearance of postage stamps in the Western Hemisphere (Brazil, 1843), was celebrated at the Pan-American Union in Washington on November 26-27 by a joint meeting between that body and the American Philatelic Congress. The programme of the meeting has not yet arrived here, but it is understood there was to be an exhibit of the stamps of the twenty-one American republics and papers by leading authorities on them.

## BANTAM 1d.—NEW SHADE.

The bantam 1d. has come out in a very deep shade of green which seems to have overflowed the stamps and "greened" the white which should appear between each individual stamp.

## STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

---

---

# FOR SALE

---

---

The **UNIQUE MINT Transvaal Collection** of the late Second South African Republic of 1882–1897, Gibbons No. 170–225, together with the "Pietersburg" Issue of 1901, Gibbons No. 1–27, with Errors and Varieties, being the complete Issues of all stamps issued during the life of the Second Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek formed by Emil Tamsen of Nylstroom, Transvaal

**PRICE £1,000**

The Collection consists of singles, pairs, small and large blocks and complete sheets of 60 stamps as issued by the Post Office

It is mounted on 80 cardboard pages of which 51 pages with 2,160 stamps are of the S. A. Republic and 29 pages with 552 stamps are of the Pietersburg Issue, the last stamps of the Republic

**E. TAMSEN**

**BOX 13**

**NYLSTROOM, TRANSVAAL**



**THE DIES AND PLATES OF THE UNION RECTANGULAR PICTORIALS  
PRINTED BY BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO., LTD.**

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

In 1927, the Union rectangular pictorial stamps in large format were first issued. These stamps were recessed-printed from intaglio plates by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Company, Limited, in sheets of 120 units divided into two panels of 60 each, comprising 10 horizontal rows of 6. The stamps were inscribed in English and Afrikaans alternately, and the central vignettes common to both inscribed languages. The vignettes showed 2d. (Union Buildings), 3d. (Groote Schuur), 1s. (Gnus), 2s. 6d. (Waggon crossing

drift), 5s. (Waggon in outspan) and 10s. (Table Mountain and Cape Town). The stamps were bicoloured and were printed from two plates per denomination, frame plates and vignette plates.

In 1928, the 4d. stamps depicting a Native Kraal were issued, and were printed from a single plate as the stamps were monocoloured.

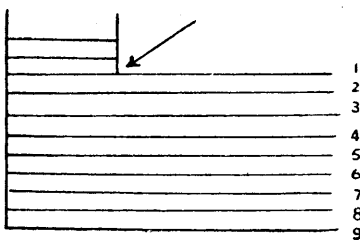
For the bicoloured stamps six vignette dies were engraved in recess and from these six vignette plates were produced as follows:—

- Flat Vignette Die ————— Negative in recess
- Softened Steel
- I.
- Hardened and taken up by
- II.
- Cylindrical Transfer Roller ————— Positive in Relief
- Softened Steel
- III.
- Hardened and transferred to
- IV.
- Vignette Plate ————— Negative in recess
- 120 impressions in two panels of 60 comprising 10 horizontal rows of 6 each.
- V.
- Plate hardened and ready for printing
- 120 Vignettes ————— Positive

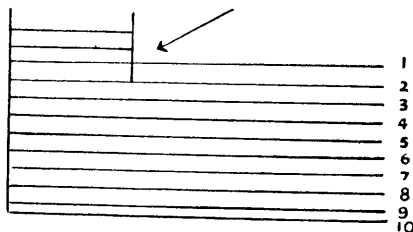
**2d. Denomination (Frame Plates)**

For this denomination two Primary Frame Dies were engraved, one for the English inscribed stamps and the other for the Afrikaans inscribed ones, and the differences may be discerned by examining the bottom left corners of the stamps. On the English stamps there

are nine thin horizontal lines which form the frame inside of the two broader horizontal lines. On the Afrikaans stamps there are ten thin horizontal lines which form the frame between the two broader horizontal ones, and the ninth and tenth lines are closer to each other than others. These two primary frame dies were also utilised anent the 10s. denomination.



ENGLISH: 9 horizontal lines



AFRIKAANS: 10 horizontal lines

- Primary (Flat) Die No. 1 ————— Engraved Negative
- Softened Steel ————— In Recess
- "Frame" and "South Africa" hereon without "Postage" and denomination
- I.
- Hardened and taken up by ————— (Four Transfers)
- II.
- Primary (Flat) Die No. 2
- Softened Steel —————
- "Frame" and "Suidafrika" hereon without "Posseel" and denomination
- III.
- Hardened and taken up by —————
- Transfer Roller, Softened Steel, Two impressions of Die 1 and Two impressions of Die 2. —————
- Hardened and taken up by —————

IV.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 1  
Softened Steel  
10s. and "Postage"  
now engraved. E die  
Both E and A dies hardened and taken up by Transfer Roller  
and thence to Printing plate as for the 2d. denomination as  
described hereunder.

V.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 2  
Softened Steel  
10s. and "Posseel"  
now engraved. A die  
Both E and A dies hardened and taken up by Transfer Roller  
and thence to Printing plate as for the 2d. denomination as  
described hereunder.

VI.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 3  
Softened Steel  
2d. and "Postage"  
now engraved. E Die

VII.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 4  
Softened Steel  
(Both Negative in Recess) 2d. and "Posseel"  
now engraved. A Die.

VIII.  
Transfer Roller ----- Softened Steel  
1st impression -- E1  
2nd impression -- A1 E1 A1 Four units on  
3rd impression -- E2 A2 E2 Transfer Roller  
4th impression -- A2 Positive in Relief  
Hardened and transferred to

IX.  
Printing Plate (Softened Steel)  
1st Panel 2nd Panel  
Row 1 A E A E A E A E A E ----- Negative in  
Row 2 E A E A E A E A E A Recess  
Fifteen quadriform impressions making 10 rows of 6 for each panel, two  
panels of 60, equals 120 on the plate.  
Plate hardened and ready for printing second imprints of 120 frame designs  
after the first imprints of 120 vignettes, from the Vignette Plate.  
1st Panel. 2nd Panel.  
Row 1 V V V V V V V V V V ----- Vignettes  
Row 2 V V V V V V V V V V ----- Positive ----- Black  
Row 1 E A E A E A E A E A ----- Frames  
Row 2 A E A E A E A E A E ----- Positive ----- Coloured

On all the denominations, with the exception of the 5s., the figures of value appear in white because the backgrounds forming the figures are engraved in recess. On all Afrikaans stamps of the 2d. denomination the serifs of the "d" point upwards to the left whilst the serifs of the "d" on the English stamps point straight to the left. On the English stamps of the 10s. denomination the line of colour separating the "1" from the "0" caused a slight indentation in the bottom portion of the "0."

The plates for the frames of the 3d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. denominations were produced in similar manner to that of the monocoloured 4d. denomination described hereunder. Whilst two primary flat dies were engraved for the 2d. and 10s. as will be noted afore, only one primary die for each of the frames of the 3d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. denominations was engraved.

In this paper I have outlined the method of producing 120 set plates which were used for the first issues of these stamps. At a subsequent date further plates were produced for printing these stamps in sheets of four panels of 10 rows of 6 from 240 set plates.

The stamps emanating from the 120 set plates were perforated to the gauge of 14 x 14 whilst those from the 240 set plates were perforated to the gauge of 14 x 13½.

Below the third and fourth vertical rows of each panel the following imprint appeared: "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey, England."

The 120 set plates showed 2 such imprints and the 240 set plates showed 4 imprints. An example is known of a pair of 2d. stamps with the imprint appearing above two stamps. This was due to the fact that a sheet of 120 stamps had its bottom margin trimmed too narrow, when a sheet of 240 stamps was bisected for a 120 issue sheet.

I have examples of certain guide lines appearing below the 10th rows of a panel and below the margin separating the stamps printed in two panels. These lines have been engraved vertically, for example, anent the 2d. denomination one line is shown 8 mm. diagonally from the corner of stamp Row 10, No. 1, and another example shows a similar distance of 11 mm. The first example from a 120 set plate and the second from a 240 set plate.

#### 4d. Denomination (Single plate)

Primary (Flat) Die  
Softened Steel ----- Engraved negative  
I. in Recess ----- Native kraal, surrounding orna-  
Hardened and mentations, figures of value but  
up by without "South Africa," "Postage,"  
II. "Suidafrika" and "Posseel."  
Transfer Roller  
Softened Steel ----- Positive in Relief ----- ditto.  
III.  
Hardened and transferred to (two transfers IV. and V.)  
IV.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 1  
Softened Steel  
Design as above but  
"South Africa" and  
"Postage" now engraved ----- Negative in  
E Die Recess  
V.  
Secondary Flat Die No. 2  
Softened Steel  
Design as above but  
"Suidafrika" and  
"Posseel" now engraved ----- Negative in  
A Die Recess

Both E and A dies hardened and taken up by

VI.  
Transfer Roller  
Softened Steel

1st impression — E1				
2nd impression — A1	E1	A1		Four units on
3rd impression — E2	A2	E2		Transfer Roller
4th impression — A2				Positive in Relief

VII.  
Hardened and transferred to

VIII.  
Printing Plate  
Softened Steel.

	1st Panel.					2nd Panel.								
Row 1	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	-----	Negative in
Row 2	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	-----	Recess

Fifteen quadriform impressions making 10 rows of 6 for each panel, two panels of 60, equals 120 on the plate.

Plate hardened and ready for printing.

IX.

a Sheet of 120 stamps (2 panels of 60)

Row 1	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	-----	Stamps Positive
Row 2	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	-----	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5				

As the impressions on the plate have been made in groups of four, the measurements of the widths of the vertical margins between the stamps will show 1, 3 and 5 as 2½ mm., and 2 and 4 as 3 mm., approximately.

I have not yet found any stamps showing re-entries.

Mr. Gibbs, a Director of Bradbury, Wilkin-

son & Co., Ltd., in a letter to me, has confirmed the procedure outlined in this paper, and I acknowledge my thanks to him. Amongst all recessed-printed stamps the Union rectangular are the only ones anent which the plates were produced by transfer rollers impressing four designs simultaneously in one operation of rolling in.

(Concluded from page 143)

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

November 1st. Mr. Basden in the chair. Mr. Hawke read an article on Edwardians and the New Issue Service.

Interesting Items.—Cpl. Ewart showed some reprints of the rare Mauritius and some interesting items of Rhodesia. He also tabled an exhibit of Union Coronation First Day covers. Mr. Lambert showed a collection of Commemoratives and Charity stamps of Dutch East Indies. Mr. Oppenheim showed some new stamps, the U.S.A. Chinese commemorative stamp, a cover with the recent Norway stamps and four Free French postcards.

November 15.—Dr. Broughton in the chair. Mr. Hawke read a philatelic article from the *Outspan* and another on the early stamps of St. Louis.

Dr. Broughton read a paper on the origin of Postage Due stamps. This happened in France, and he described the conditions which led up to their appearance. Nearly all countries had since followed suit. He then broached the much disputed subject of whether Postage Due stamps should be considered as philatelic items. He pointed out that properly used and cancelled specimens might be used as such, but he deprecated the policy of many countries of allowing them to be sold in a mint condition. An interesting discussion followed, those taking part being Messrs. Hawke, Beyers, Broom, Konya, Oppenheim and the chairman.

Mr. Wright tabled a collection of Newfoundland. Mr. Watson some of Canada and Cpl. Ewart some Voortrekker covers.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

*President*, A. L. Bevis; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner, Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at London Assurance House, 319 Smith Street (in the rooms of the Durban Camera Club, top floor), 7.30 p.m.

Herewith details of our thirty-second Annual General Meeting held on 3rd November, 1943:—

The Annual Report from the Secretary showed that the membership of the Society now stood at 149, an increase of 15 members over last year. The Exchange Superintendent was able to hand over £22 10s. 5d. against £10 10s. 2d. last year, and the Treasurer reported that the nett worth of the Society was now £165 10s. 5d. The Reports and Financial Statement were duly adopted with a vote

of thanks to the officials concerned in the management of the Society.

The following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—*Patrons*—The Administrator for Natal, Mr. G. Heaton Nichols, and the Mayor of Durban, Mr. Rupert Ellis Brown, subject to their acceptance. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. E. H. Reed, Mr. J. Lyle, Mr. H. de Terrassen, Mr. E. E. Gagel, Mr. W. Percy Williams. *Secretary*, Mr. G. Milner Palmer; *Treasurer*, Mr. J. Malan; *Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. Percy C. Bishop; *Auditor*, Mr. E. E. Gagel; *Auctioneer*, Mr. A. S. Maskell; *Deputy Auctioneer*, Mr. J. Lyle; *Librarian*, Franklin Rooke; *Committee*—Messrs. W. Hall Jones, A. S. Maskell, K. W. Franklin, E. W. Crosby, C. D. Kettle.

+

G.M.P.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Sheffield, P.O. Box 88; *Meetings*, Room 5, City Hall basement, on the Tuesday nearest to the full moon.

When the meeting of the P.E. Branch opened on November 16, thirty-two members and two visitors were present. The new members were then balloted for, and Mr. Forbes gave a hearty welcome to Mr. Fuller, Mr. W. S. Southy, Mr. S. W. James, Mr. R. Heather, Mr. Geard, Mr. G. Y. Malcolm and Mr. H. Rathbone.

Three more names were proposed.

The next meeting will be on December 16, and will be an open night. Mr. Slatem then proposed that as the blackout was lifted and the attendance so large, we should go back to the former arrangement of two meetings a month. This motion was carried and, starting in February, the meetings will be the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.

The president then put up for sale books sent by Stanley Gibbons, as before there was more buyers than stamps, so the usual method of drawing for them took place.

The president said he was informed by the secretary that Stanley Gibbons had been asked to send larger quantities as the membership had increased.

The display for the evening was in the capable hands of Mr. E. C. Wicks, who tabled 16 pages of Bechuanaland. This was a very fine display, consisting of pairs and blocks, and some very rare specimens, neatly mounted and written up—it was well worth seeing.

After a hearty vote of thanks was recorded to Mr. E. C. Wicks, the evening closed at 9.30 p.m.

L.E.C.

## COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

**Transvaal, Griqualand West, O.F.S.**  
covers and varieties wanted by  
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

**Rhodesia.**—Wanted for cash, rare items  
and high values.

W. D. Vallance, 4, "Dorchester," High  
Level Road, Sea Point.

**For Quality and Variety—Globe Pac-  
kets.**—Extensive price lists free.  
Serious collectors write for finest ap-  
proval books of your country. Re-  
ferences.

E. M. Lacy. (Globe Postage Stamp  
Company), 117, Longmarket Street,  
Cape Town.

**10,000 Space Fillers** wanted to com-  
plete World Collection of Normals to  
1933 issues. Good prices for good  
specimens, mint or used. Want list  
any country on application.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

**For Service, promptness and satisfac-  
tion.**

Benoni Stamp Shop, Box 485, Benoni.  
Phone 54-1692.

If interested in S.A. Colonies or Union  
Mint Blocks, Postage Dues, Officials,  
write to:

E. Tamsen, Box 13, Nylstroom.

**Wanted.**—The ½d., 1d. and 4d. Cape  
overprinted "G" used in the Cape  
Colony. On covers only.

A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Cape  
Town.

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

William Redford, Box 7912, Johannes-  
burg.

Coins and Medals wanted. Send offers  
to:

Alec Kaplan, Box 132, Germiston.

**Australia,** send 50 different South  
African Stamps and receive 50  
different Australian in return.

C. A. Brown, Box 12, Lidcombe, N.S.W.,  
Australia.

**Egypt:** Wanted for Cash, used and  
unused specimens of the early issues  
of Egypt.

Lt.-Col. G. L. Horne, c/o Chief Pay-  
master, U.D.F. "V" Buildings, Beatrix  
Street, Pretoria.

**FOR SALE:** The following collections  
intact:

South - West Africa, in four  
albums, catalogue well over  
£400 . . . . . £250

*Above can be seen by appointment.*

G. N. GILBERT, Grosvenor, Westminster

**Free French Madagascar:** Send 50 dif-  
ferent all countries only mint stamps  
registered by Air Mail and receive 50  
different Madagascar Free French  
only mint registered by Air Mail in  
return.

Henry Gatty, Boite Postale 20, Tanana-  
rive, Madagascar.

**Britain:** Wanted Penny Blacks, all Line-  
engraved, Embossed Surface printed  
and items of interest, highest prices  
paid for stamps in good condition.  
Collections or single items.

Offers to J.A. Bremner, Box 5041,  
Johannesburg.

### ALGERIA.

The issue is reported of a 1.50fr. stamp in  
red, picturing a figure of La Marseillaise with  
uplifted arm and crying out "Un seul But—  
La Victoire" (Only One Aim—Victory). This  
slogan is attributed to General Giraud.

### REUNION.

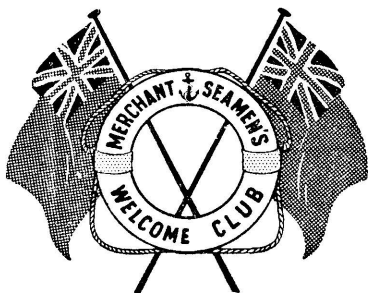
"Stamp Collecting" of 14th and 21st  
August gives lists and illustrations of the  
49 values with "France Libre" overprints.

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

Selections of choice Mint or Used

AFRICANS, AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, WEST INDIANS, Etc.,  
on approval to medium and advanced collectors. These books can be selected from at  
ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN  
issues, Mint or Superb Used, at 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

**J. BIRD 6 Westhill Rd. London S.W.18, England**



## XMAS APPEAL Spare a Stamp

WHEN you have finished reading this announcement will you please do two things? First, write out a cheque covering your subscription to the Merchant Seamen's Welcome Fund and then spare a stamp for the envelope which will bring us your donation.

The Merchant Seamen's Welcome Fund has acquired, furnished and operated a really good Club for sailors of the British and Allied Merchant Navies at Cape Town. This Club was opened in December, 1941, and since then has been visited by more than 150,000 seamen. It provides those amenities so dear to every sailor's heart, and it gives us an opportunity to express in tangible form, our deep debt of gratitude to the gallant men of the Mercantile Marine.

After a long and dangerous voyage this Club is indeed a "Welcome" Club. Help us to maintain it now and in the happier post-war days to come.

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S  
WELCOME FUND,

(DEPT. X)

International House,  
32, Strand Street,  
CAPE TOWN.

Space kindly donated by F. M. LACY  
(Globe Postage Stamp Company),  
117, Longmarket Street, CAPE TOWN.

## MORE COLONIAL OFFERS—

12. Bahamas 1938/43. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	7/6
6. Bahamas Landfall. ½d.—3d. mint .. . . .	2/6
11. Barbados 1938/43. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	6/6
8. Br. Honduras 1938. 1c.—25c. mint .. . . .	6/6
8. Br. Solomons 1938. ½d.—6d. mint .. . . .	8/6
9. Cyprus 1938/43. ¼—9 pias mint .. . . .	5/6
26. E.A.F. & M.E.F. ½d.—2/6 cpl mint .. . . .	22/6
10. Fiji 1938/42. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	6/6
9. Leewards Islands. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	4/6
16. Malta 1938/43. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	9/6
12. Seychelles, 2c.—1R. mint .. . . .	10/6
8. Mauritius. 2c.—25c. mint .. . . .	2/6
2. New Zealand 1943 Health. (Triangular blocks of 4 and 9 "pro rata"), mint .. . . .	0/6
8. Nigeria 1938. ½d.—1/- mint .. . . .	4/6
11. St. Helena 1938/41. ½d.—5/- mint .. . . .	17/6
7. St. Lucia 1938. ½d.—6d. mint .. . . .	2/6
9. Trinidad and Tobago 1938/41. 1c.—24c. mint	5/6
40. Belgian Congo 1942. 5c.—50frs. cpl mint ..	37/6
15. Ceylon 1938/42. 2c.—5Rs. cpl used .. . . .	12/6

NETT, POST FREE, C.W.O.

**A. LICHTENSTEIN**

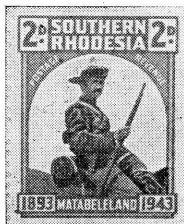
P.O. Box 576,

BLOEMFONTEIN, O.F.S.



## SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Herewith an illustration of the Matabeleland Jubilee commemorative, mentioned in last month's issue as appearing on 1st November. It really is meant to be a pioneer on horseback, although there isn't much of the horse to be seen, but the blanket roll behind the trooper and the method of carrying the rifle are typical of the mounted men of 1893.



## THE HANDSTRUCK LETTER STAMPS AND THE POSTMARKS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

By A. A. JURGENS.

Over 360 illustrations and two colour plates of the famous Woodblock Stamps.  
Containing approximately 200 pages and handsomely bound in deep blue cloth  
Only 200 Subscription Copies available:  
Price £3 8s.

Write to:

K. ALEXANDER,  
"Ada Ken,"

Queen Victoria Road,  
Claremont (Cape).

## SOCIETY NEWS

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

*President*, F. J. H. Lang; *Hon. Secretary*, L. Buchen, Box 4967, Johannesburg; *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Public Library, Johannesburg, 8 p.m.

The September and October meetings were unusually largely attended, the exhibits for these two occasions undoubtedly being a big inducement to members to turn up despite transport difficulties.

At the September meeting three new members were admitted.

War Funds benefitted to the extent of £2 19s. in September and £2 4s. 6d. in October. The latter figure represented amounts realised entirely from items contributed by members in the way of donations for war funds, as it has been decided not to offer any items for private sale on evenings when other Societies pay us the courtesy of their annual visit and prepare the exhibits for such events.

Messrs. F. J. H. Lang and L. Buchen provided the exhibits in September. Mr. Lang's Capes, which included several woodblocks and a very fine show of rectangular issues of that Colony and Province, were much appreciated by those present. By way of contrast, Mr. Buchen's Hollands, which included practically all of the modern issues with a wide variety of artistic effects as well as many imperfs. particularly of the higher values, was of especial interest to the many collectors of "Europeans" present.

At our October meeting, held on the 12th, our guests of the evening were the East Rand Philatelic Society, and after the usual business was speedily concluded, Mr. Gutsche took the chair on behalf of our guests and without much ado announced that Mr. Jack Sheppard would show us South-West Africas, Mr. H. Suklje would display his complete mint collection in blocks of four of the King George VI issues of the entire Empire, and that Mr. S. Legator would exhibit some Union varieties. The first tabled was Mr. Sheppard's. Among many of the unusual items included in this collection were the AIRICA error on the 2s. 6d., the 4d. airmail with large letter overprint, specimens, missing Z varieties, shifted overprints, plate proofs of overprints, control blocks, double overprint one inverted, 4d. green airmail with inverted overprint (this last item was certified genuine by the B.P.A.), and finally the ½d. with the overprint double and inverted.

Mr. Suklje's George VI's were most beautiful to look at in the blocks of four mounted on nubian sheets. As so many of the various Colonial series now include £1 values, all of which were included in this vast and beautiful collection, it was obvious that Mr. Suklje had not considered the matter of expense in building up this fine display.

Mr. Legator's exhibit of Union varieties was probably the most amazing display of its kind we have even seen, and in commenting upon it and giving a vote of thanks for this collection and that of Mr. Suklje, Dr. Kaplan remarked about so many items that space will not permit reference to all of them here. However, several of the items included which deserve special mention are the 9d. airmail with imperf. left edge, tete-beche pairs of the ½d. and 1d. of the London printing pictorials. This collection, which was very beautifully and interestingly written up and displayed, started off with an almost complete display of the Provincials mint and used as Interprovincials in the three other Provinces. Also there were essays for the King Edward issues for the different provinces, as well as specimens "no watermark" varieties, partly un-gummed sheets, "hornless watermarks," printer's waste, and the "J" error in the ½d. and 1d., etc.

The November meeting was our annual "Hospital Night," members donating stamps for sale for the General Hospital. Despite the many calls for War Funds, the Hospital did not suffer, as a sum of £20 was raised from the auctions.

Prior to the sale, Mr. Redford displayed some 30-40 sheets of "Items of Interest." Every one had some special feature. There were such things as bisects from Nyasaland, Cook Islands, Niger Coast, and Honduras. Imperf. varieties of Bahamas, Natal, etc., Transvaal used in O.V.S., during the first Anglo-Boer War, Bechuanaland varieties and a number of O.R.C. varieties.

H.E.B.

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

*President*, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. G. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Orange Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein.

There was a good attendance at the November meeting, many visitors being present.

An auction sale, partly in aid of War Funds, had good results.

Mr. C. A. Larsen provided the evening's display by showing his excellent S.W.A. collection. It is one of those few collections, which are not just accumulations of catalogue items, but which present a truly scientific study of a country's postal history. Starting with covers despatched before Germany issued her colonial stamps, with covers from the Herero war and other early covers, every period of S.W. Africa's postal development was represented with unusual items in artistic arrangement. In the section of overprinted Union issues, the dazzling variety of £1 pairs was remarkable, while among the errors the following copy attracted special attention: a 2d. Union with the "S.W.A." overprint double, both inverted.

Mr. H. L. Kaplan proposed the vote of thanks to the exhibitor. Two new members were enrolled.

+

### CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*, K. Alexander; *Hon. Sec.*, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape; *Meetings* are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month at Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 7.30 p.m.

28th October, 1943.—The display for this evening was staged by Mrs. Hotz, who exhibited her stamps of the British Empire, mostly in mint condition. It is not often lady members of the Society show their collections—why they should be so diffident is difficult to understand. Mrs. Hotz's exhibit was certainly outstanding, the mounting and arrangement being particularly pleasing and well thought out. Now just a few of the principal items. The stamps of Ascension were practically complete. St. Helena Centenary was also very fine. Malta 1922 up to 10s., Jamaica 1921-29 up to 10s., Bahamas 1938-41 up to £1, all complete. The "Landfall" overprint, issue 1942 was also complete, in fact all the Dominions and Commonwealth stamps were strongly represented.

Lieut.-Com. Enoch, in passing a vote of thanks to the lady, paid very high tribute to the fine display. Messrs. Alexander Solomon, M.P.C., and Mr. Simenhoff associated themselves with the remarks of Lieut.-Com. Enoch on Mrs. Hotz's collection.

During the evening, the Chairman announced that Mr. Cameron, the Hon. Secretary, had tendered his resignation, owing to pressure of his official duties. Regret was expressed by all present. Mr. Cameron, however, very kindly agreed to continue to act as Hon. Treasurer to the Society. Mr. Kagonson generously offered to take over the duties as Hon. Secretary, which was much appreciated.

11th November, 1943.—Mr. Alexander in the chair. There was another very large attendance, the magnet no doubt being Mr. Hesse's lantern display "Stamps which tell a Story." The Society is already getting busy for the forthcoming "Cavalcade" to be held on the Green Point Common next year. A bottle containing beans was placed on the table and all present were invited to have a guess at 6d. a time as to the number it contained. Mr. Hesse was then asked to give his lantern lecture. The first stamp put on the screen was Great Britain's 1d. black of 1840, then the 1d. red was shown. Mr. Hesse caused a little flutter when screening the 5s. King Edward VII., remarking that the head of the King shown thereon was not the head of King Edward at all, but that of his double, and went on to explain how it originated. It is said that every man has a double, and if Mr. Hesse's theory is correct it is a remarkable resemblance. The 4 cents, 1st issue British Guiana and rare 1st issue Mauritius were also screened. Many other interesting items were shown, e.g., the French 10 cents., "Sower" design showing the figure sowing seed with the wind blowing against her, and even our 1d. Union came in for criticism—whoever saw the sun setting behind Table Mountain as depicted on the stamp?

W.A.

(Continued on page 140)

# South African Meter List - UNIVERSAL - By G. W. Hockey

(Continued from page 132 November issue)

Identification Number.	Licence No.	Place.	Name of User.	Authorisation Date.	Cancellation Date.	First Date Seen.
U64	541	Johannesburg	Geen & Richards	2. 3.36	—	17. 3.37
U65	544	Johannesburg	Rillstone Motors	6. 3.36	—	10.12.36
U66	560	Johannesburg	Sydney Clow & Co., Ltd.	5. 5.36	—	—
U67	564	Johannesburg	Parry, Leon & Hayhoe, Ltd.	19. 5.36	—	16. 5.36
U68	566	Johannesburg	Williams, Hunt & Co. (Tvl.), Ltd.	6. 6.36	—	11. 2.39
U69	562	Johannesburg	Ore & Metal Co. (Pty.), Ltd.	15. 5.36	—	—
U70	563	Johannesburg	New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.	15. 5.36	—	30. 7.36
U71	584	Johannesburg	Union Flour Mills	31. 7.36	—	24. 3.39
U72	565	Johannesburg	Premier Timber Co.	6. 6.36	—	1. 3.39
U73	588	Cape Town	Cape Argus Pr. & Pub. Co., Ltd.	11. 9.36	—	25.11.36
U74	586	Pretoria	Barclays Bank, Ltd. (D.C. & O.)	14. 8.36	—	4. 3.39
U75	591	Johannesburg	Transvaal Chamber of Mines	17. 9.36	—	14. 2.39
U76	635	Pretoria	J. L. van Schaik, Ltd.	26. 3.37	—	18. 4.39
U77	604	Germiston	Municipality	2.11.36	—	16. 9.40
U78	627	Cape Town	Woolworths (Pty.), Ltd.	30. 1.37	—	29. 7.37
U79	621	Johannesburg	Unit Securities & Trust Co. of S.A., Ltd.	5. 1.37	—	3. 3.37
U80	624	Johannesburg	Compressed Yeast Co., Ltd.	21. 1.37	—	4. 6.37
U81	612	Johannesburg	Malcomess, Ltd.	3.12.36	—	7. 6.37
U82	658	Pretoria	Adams & Adams	7. 5.37	17. 6.37	—
U83	681	Johannesburg	O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd.	29. 6.37	—	28. 8.37
U83	630	Johannesburg	S.A.R. & H. Publicity Dept.	12. 2.37	?	—
U84	648	Johannesburg	S.A.R. & H. Publicity Dept.	6. 4.37	—	1. 6.37
U84	636	Cape Town	George Findlay & Co., Ltd.	5. 3.37	—	19. 5.37
U85	688	Springs	Municipality	4. 8.37	—	—
U86	690	Johannesburg	Reid Bros. (S.A.), Ltd.	7. 8.37	—	25. 2.39
U87	673	Johannesburg	Anglo-Transvaal Investment Co., Ltd.	22. 5.37	—	25. 1.38
U88	672	Johannesburg	Dowson & Dobson, Ltd.	18. 5.37	—	—
U89	685	Johannesburg	John Orr & Co., Ltd.	26. 7.37	—	1. 7.39
U90	683	Cape Town	Nat. Mutual Life Ass. of Australasia, Ltd.	7. 7.37	—	22. 8.39
U91	704	Durban	Randles Bros. & Hudson, Ltd.	17. 9.37	—	18. 9.37
U92	703	Johannesburg	Stanley Motors, Ltd.	17. 9.37	—	5.11.38
U93	696	Johannesburg	African Guarantee & Indemnity Co., Ltd.	28. 8.37	—	24. 8.37
U94	699	Durban	African Explosives & Industries, Ltd.	5. 9.37	—	4.12.39
U95	730	Johannesburg	Glenton & Mitchell	7.12.37	—	14. 2.42
U96	700	Durban	Natal Building Society (Permanent)	11. 9.37	—	15.11.37
U97	725	Johannesburg	Belfast Warehouse, Ltd.	7.12.37	—	26. 6.38
U98	726	Johannesburg	Norman Anstey, Ltd.	7.12.37	—	21. 9.38
U99	727	Johannesburg	Piel's Cold Storage, Ltd.	7.12.37	—	1. 2.39
U100	728	Johannesburg	African & European Investment Co., Ltd.	7.12.37	—	6. 5.38
U101	738	Cape Town	Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	28. 1.38	—	5. 7.38
U102	729	Johannesburg	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	7.12.37	—	—
U103	748	Pretoria	Adams & Adams	18. 3.38	—	3. 6.41
U104	737	Pretoria	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	15. 1.38	—	8.11.38
U105	750	Pretoria	S.A. Iron & Steel Ind. Corp., Ltd.	4. 4.38	6. 5.38	—
"	770	Pretoria	Katzenellenbogen, Ltd.	13. 6.38	9. 7.38	—
"	785	Pretoria	Nederlandsche Bank voor Z.A.	5. 8.38	14.10.38	—
"	817	Pretoria	Registrar, University of S.A.	1.12.38	7. 3.39	—
U106	1047	Port Elizabeth	Edward Searle & Co.	31. 7.41	14. 4.42	—
U106	1112	Johannesburg	Chamber of Mines	9. 6.42	—	—
U107	745	Pretoria	University of Pretoria	5. 3.38	—	22. 8.39
U108	753	Cape Town	Foschini, Ltd.	8. 4.38	—	23. 5.38
U109	805	Bloemfontein	Die Nasionale Pers., Bpk.	30. 9.38	—	2.11.39
U110	758	Johannesburg	E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.	12. 5.38	—	12.10.38
U111	754	Johannesburg	Livestock & Meat Industries Control Board	8. 4.38	—	—
U112	759	Durban	Lever Bros. (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	12. 5.38	—	10. 7.41
U113	789	Cape Town	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd.	22. 8.38	—	19.12.38
U114	932	Cape Town	United Tobacco Cos. (South), Ltd.	16. 2.40	—	1. 6.40
U115	784	Pretoria	Public Servants' Association	5. 8.38	—	5.10.38
U116	905	Johannesburg	Cleghorn & Harris, Ltd.	12.10.39	—	30.10.39
U117	900	Boksburg	Municipality	15. 9.39	14.11.39	—
"	922	Johannesburg	Mathieson & Ashley, Ltd.	8.12.39	22.10.42	4.12.39
"	1122	Johannesburg	Union Unity Truth Service	23.10.42	—	—
U118	898	Johannesburg	Rand Provident Building Society	15. 9.39	—	—
U119	849	Durban	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	10. 3.39	17. 4.39	—
"	996	Durban	Cymot, Ltd.	1. 2.41	—	22. 9.41
U120	821	Johannesburg	Auto Union (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd.	1.12.38	23. 9.39	29. 3.39
"	901	Johannesburg	N. J. Zimmerman	26. 9.39	28. 3.40	—
"	1062	Pretoria	Wheat Industry Control Board	9.10.41	—	26. 2.42
U121	760	Johannesburg	Mosenthal Bros., Ltd.	12. 5.38	—	25. 3.39
U122	764	Cape Town	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	28. 5.38	—	22.12.38
U123	826	Johannesburg	Central News Agency, Ltd.	5. 1.39	—	2. 3.39
U124	852	Johannesburg	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd.	25. 3.39	—	10. 1.30
U125	778	Johannesburg	L. Suzman, Ltd.	15. 7.38	—	19. 1.39
U126	798	Johannesburg	African Life Assurance, Ltd.	14. 9.38	—	16. 4.40
U127	827	Germiston	New York Clothing Manuf. (Pty.), Ltd.	23. 1.39	—	9. 1.39
U128	794	Germiston	African Clothing Manufacturers	6. 9.38	—	—
U129	1046	Johannesburg	Central News Agency, Ltd.	21. 7.41	—	1.10.41
U130	945	Roodepoort	Roodepoort-Maraisburg Municipality	18. 4.40	—	4. 7.41
U131	953	Johannesburg	Verrinder, Ltd.	6. 6.40	11. 6.40	—
"	959	Johannesburg	Randles, Bros. & Hudson, Ltd.	19. 7.40	—	8. 5.42
U132	952	Johannesburg	Stewarts & Lloyds of S.A., Ltd.	29. 5.40	—	20. 5.40
U133	815	Cape Town	American Swiss Watch Co., Ltd.	25.11.38	—	—
U134	974	Pretoria	Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd.	1.10.40	—	—
U135	958	Johannesburg	S.A. Broadcasting Corporation	3. 7.40	—	24.11.41
U136	1053	Johannesburg	Thrupp & Co.	14. 8.41	—	14. 3.42
U137	1072	Johannesburg	British General Electric Co., Ltd.	13.11.41	—	4. 9.42
U138	837	Pretoria	University of South Africa	26. 1.39	—	26. 8.41
U139	947	Johannesburg	MacDonald, Adams & Co., Ltd.	18. 4.40	—	19. 5.42
U140	910	Johannesburg	Whites S.A. Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	17.11.39	—	20. 1.40
U141	856	Johannesburg	African Life Assurance Society, Ltd.	30. 3.39	—	6. 3.41

(To be continued).