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THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Volume 17 — 1941

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The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 1.

Union "Officials"

Commenting on the recently issued 5s. and 10s. officials, the *Philatelic Magazine* writes: "How farcical is the issue of South African official stamps is shown from a circular issued by the Post Office stating that the current 5s. and 10s. values have been treated to the usual overprints. The circular adds that official stamps are, of course, used by Government departments for correspondence overseas, but *such stamps are also available to the general public for ordinary postal purposes.*

The italics are ours. The facts being as italicized it is clear that they are no more official than ordinary and are purely overprinted to raise revenue from collectors. Anybody can buy them and anybody can use them, so they serve no official purpose, and in our opinion they should therefore not be catalogued as a separate issue, unless with a note explaining their redundant character. We recently turned down a specialized article upon them because we do not think the purchase of such spurious productions should be encouraged."

We have much sympathy with our contemporary's views and long ago expressed our opinion as to the stamps being unnecessary. Much better ways have been devised for checking up on "official" correspondence and most countries have given up "official" stamps. The experience in South Africa where the stamps were not sold to the public was that of others, viz., that the clamouring of collectors for mint specimens led to many abuses. Most countries gave up their use altogether. South Africa tried to get over the difficulty by allowing the stamps to be sold to the public (although they can only be bought at the head office in Pretoria). They merely, of

course, reduced their "official" status to a farcical one.

One word we must say, however, in defence of our post office. We do not believe they issue them purely to raise revenue from collectors; our opinion is that they continue to issue them purely from inertia—they have got into the habit, cannot see the absurdity of it, and do not see why they should adopt any other system of so-called checking up on official correspondence.

BOND STREET AUCTIONS, 1939-1940.

Despite the war Mr. H. R. Harmer has been able to issue his 15th annual resume of his sales season, this one covering the period from September, 1939, to July, 1940.

It is quite clear that philately has lost nothing of its appeal and the demand for fine stamps in particular is greater than ever. America has to-day taken the most prominent place as a big buyer and for this reason, and because of the difficulties of communications with London, he has now opened a house (H. R. Harmer, Inc.) in New York.

Here in South Africa we have found it possible to do business at London auctions until the past month or two, but now mails are becoming so erratic and delayed that it is almost impossible. We hope, however, that this new venture inaugurated by Mr. Harmer will make it possible to deal via his sales in New York.

We wish him every success and can confidently recommend this new service for anyone wishing either to buy or sell good stamps. Mr. Harmer is open to sell not only by auction but to dispose of collections.

The *World Stamp Digest*, that useful little monthly which for the past year or two has given us extracts from the world's philatelic press has ceased publication as a separate item. It has been incorporated with the *Stamp Magazine* as a section of that paper.

In spite of prevailing conditions we are constantly sending rare stamps and selections to all parts of the world



Since the outbreak of war we have sent to and received hundreds of registered letters from South Africa, and have never yet lost any, though a letter once arrived marked "Damaged by Sea Water," and we found the contents were not improved! But that sort of thing happens also in times of peace.

In any case we ourselves accept any such risks as there may be, and shall always be pleased either to submit Stamps according to Want Lists, or to send Approval Selections of any desired country or class to Collectors in South Africa.

You may therefore make use of our services in full confidence, and without any risk to yourselves.

WE HAVE A HUGE STOCK OF ALL COUNTRIES, FOREIGN AS WELL AS COLONIAL, FROM THE RAREST DOWNWARDS, AND FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE MOST MODERN ISSUES.

So let us know what you collect, and ask for a Free Specimen Copy of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the oldest Stamp Magazine in Europe,—now in its Fiftieth Year.

In asking for selections, let us know whether you are a medium or advanced Collector. When sending Want Lists, do not forget to state the name and DATE of the Catalogue to which the numbers refer.

Sefi Pemberton & Co., Ltd.
Leominster, England

The Maldive Islands

By H. A. WAGER.

The Maldives consist of an archipeligo of coral islands, many of them being in the shape of atolls. They are situated about 500 miles west of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean with the Laccadive Islands about 100 miles to the north. There are about 400 islands, 300 of which are inhabited. The inhabitants number 80,000, all of them being Mohammedans and although there are some pure Maldivians on some of the islands they are for the most part of very mixed blood, the mixture being Indian, Arabic, Malay, etc. The language is a dialect of Sinhalese.

The inhabitants drove off the Portuguese and Malabar pirates for many centuries, but about 1645 they appealed to the ruler of Ceylon for protection and such an association has been maintained ever since. The Sultan of the Maldives is now tributary to the British Government of Ceylon. The capital of the Islands is Mali, where the Sultan lives.

How the Maldives came to have stamps of their own is rather a mystery as it is not a separate British possession. The stamps used originally were those of Ceylon, but in 1906 stamps for the use of the Maldive Islands only came into circulation. The first stamps were those of Ceylon overprinted with the word Maldives in large block letters, and the issue used was that of King Edward with multiple crown watermark. All of these stamps are now rather highly priced.

In 1909 special Maldive stamps were issued. There were only four denominations, all of low value and in one design, that of a Mohammedan temple; the paper was watermarked with multiple rosettes. These lasted until 1933 when another set was issued of the same design but with a slightly smaller frame and with nine denominations up to one rupee. A peculiarity of this last issue, printed by

Messrs. Harrison and Sons, is that the watermark consists of the words Harrison and Sons running across the sheet. This is one of the rare cases in philately where a watermark has been allowed to be used as an advertisement.

The total number of different stamps issued is 38. The stamps of the Maldive Islands may be considered as a sort of local issue, although they can be used for outside correspondence.

Christmas Stamp Fund

Let your Christmas Greetings bring Health to the Child of South Africa . . . BUY CHRISTMAS STAMPS.

The Christmas Stamp Fund was inaugurated in Denmark in 1904 through the sympathy and thought of a Postal Official, Mr. Holbol. A small double Red Cross is the international emblem for the prevention of tuberculosis. Introduced into South Africa in 1919 by Mrs. M. Christiansen.

Christmas Stamps circulate throughout the world to-day and carry no postal value. They are just a token of goodwill to provide pennies for the building-up of the child against tuberculosis, who needs care in a Preventorium.

The Fund makes no distinction between Colour, Creed or Class.

PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT to be finished in 1941.—Our first Preventorium at Pietermaritzburg was opened in 1936 for 52 children resident, now being extended to house 120 children at a time. The Witwatersrand Committee has contributed £8,000 towards the extensions.

The Sunshine Homes in the Cape Western Area will provide accommodation for 60 European and 30 Coloured children.

The Preventorium at Queenstown, which is now in the course of construction, will house 300 Native, Coloured and Indian children.

CHRISTMAS STAMPS CARRY NO POSTAL VALUE.

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

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

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

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

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

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

Wanted.—Imperforate issues of all countries in good condition, especially North and South America.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., P.O. Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—I want "foreigns" (only) for my collection. Offers, approvals invited. Can supply want lists particular countries.

Percy C. Bishop, 213 Colonial Mutual Buildings, Durban.

World Collection.—Wanted perfect condition space fillers for Elobey, Afghanistan, Spanish Guinea, La Aguera, Tamos, Albania, Tripolitania, Thrace, Orad and many other unusual countries up to 1933 issues only.

E. Hunt, P.O. Box 2437, Johannesburg.



MOZAMBIQUE MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY and other P.E.A. Territories

Approval selections of these popular countries are at present being re-made, and will be available shortly for inspection by interested collectors.

New Issues: A limited number are coming in, at irregular intervals, and selections are available to anyone interested. **My Speciality:** Unions—both for the Specialist and the "straight" collector.

Please note: No lists, no quotations, but approvals gladly submitted, on request, against usual references.

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TO ANY PART OF
THE WORLD.*

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The leading and cheapest Dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:—

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ENGLAND.

The Union Coronation Stamps

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.

By Dr. ALEC KAPLAN.

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In common with all the other British Dominions and Colonies, South Africa issued a set of Coronation Stamps. These stamps were issued on 12th May, 1937, and although that day was declared a public holiday, special arrangements were made at all the Post Offices throughout the Union for the sale of the Coronation Stamps on this day.

The Post Offices throughout the Union, generally, were only open from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m., but in several of the larger towns they were open for longer periods. During that time the Post Offices were stormed by collectors and others desiring to post first day covers. The postal officials met their rush with great courtesy and ability and few, if any, collectors were disappointed. It is to the credit of the Post Offices that they took pains to oblige stamp collectors.

Indeed in Johannesburg, special facilities were provided by the Postmaster, Mr. W. A. McGuffog. Official notices to this effect were issued on 4th May, 1937, and read as follows:

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SALE OF CORONATION STAMPS ON THE 12th MAY, 1937, AT JOHANNESBURG.

Counter attendance for sale of stamps and acceptance of registered correspondence

8.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.

4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.

Persons desirous of obtaining letters bearing Coronation Stamps cancelled by a date-stamp impression of the 12th May are requested to note that letters posted at the General Post Office, Jeppe Street, until 9 p.m. or at the old Post Office, Rissik Street, until 5.45 p.m. will be date-stamped on the 12th.

As the street posting boxes will not be cleared until midnight on the 12th all matter posted therein will be stamped with the date of the 13th. Those desirous of obtaining first day covers should NOT post in street boxes.

Branch Post Offices will not open on the 12th May for the sale of stamps.

W. A. McGuffog,
POSTMASTER.

JOHANNESBURG.

4th May, 1937.

The Coronation stamps comprise the following values: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d., 1s. The stamps were printed in flat sheets only and in the same manner as the ordinary postage stamps except that the number of stamps to each sheet is the same in all the values, namely, 120. The method of printing was by photo-gravure, and the sheet consists of six horizontal rows of 20 stamps in each row.

PAPER.

The stamps were printed on wove paper, manufactured by Messrs. Stanford Jones, of England, watermarked Multiple Springbok's Head; the paper was sent out gummed. The watermark runs sideways from right to left and reversed watermarks occur in all values.

PERFORATION.

The stamps were perforated with a machine (14 Gauge) doing eleven vertical rows at a time and thus each sheet shows the perforation junction in two places. The cylinders comprise twenty-two rows of stamps horizontally, but the sheets have only twenty rows of stamps, the remaining two rows being taken up by blank stamps. Every sheet shows these two rows of blanks; one at the left and one at the right. The perforating machine thus perforates the sheet in two actions, and, as stated, each sheet must show two perforation junctions.

The perforations thus pass through both side margins, but do *not* appear at top and bottom margins. In cutting the roll of paper after printing either the right or left margins may show a completely perforated and watermarked blank space, the full size of a stamp.

This is extremely unfortunate, as the prospective forger is presented with the correct paper on which to print his stamps.

WATERMARK.

As has been stated the watermark is the Multiple Springbok's Head. In stamps of or-

dinary size this watermark appears from above downwards, but in the Coronation stamp (due to their odd shape) the watermark runs from side to side. In order to be able to print sheets of 120 stamps it was necessary to lay out the printing cylinder sideways, so that the stamps could be accommodated to the width of the roll of paper.

The NORMAL position of the watermark is that in which the watermark is from left to right looking at the sheet. That is, the horns point to the observer's left and the chin to the right. Or alternatively the King is looking towards the horns. The watermark on all the early printings was normal. As will be explained later the 1d. value was printed from two different cylinders, and the first cylinders used, No. 55, only had the watermark normal. No copies of this cylinder No 55 exist with the reversed watermark.

In the later printings of all the values, including the second cylinder of the 1d. value, namely, No. 30A, the watermark is found normal and reversed. Reversed watermark, obviously has the horns pointing to the right and the chin to the observer's left. The rarity amongst the watermarks is the second printing of the 1d. value. (Cylinder No. 30A) with normal watermark.

SUMMARY.

Value	Normal wmk.	Reversed wmk.
½d.	X	X
1d. 1st Cylinder (No. 55)	X	—
1d. 2nd „ (No. 30A)	X Rare	X
1½d.	X	X
3d.	X	X
1s.	X	X

X = Exists — Does not Exist

SHEET MARGINS.

The sheet margins furnish very little information regarding the stamps. In all values, four arrows are placed, one at the centre of each side of the sheet of stamps, thus marking the sheet off into quarters.

In the ½d., 1½d., 3d., and 1s. values, the arrows are three pronged and thick, and in the colour of the outer cylinder. In addition these arrows are broken by diagonal white lines.

In the 1d. value, however, the arrows, red in colour, are solid in all the printings.

At the bottom of each sheet, once on each half, are printed the sheet numbers. As the sheet passes over the rollers the number is impressed on the sheet by a small synchronised numbering machine, which prints the same number twice. As there are only four rows of figures on this device, the highest number printed on the sheets can only be 9999.

The position of this number on the bottom of the sheet in relation to the vertical rows of stamps is also spaced 11 rows, as are the perforations. At one time it was thought that the position of the number might be used to differentiate the various printings.

This is not the case, as the position of the number always varied after any temporary adjustment of the printing machine. No attempt was made to differentiate any printing orders by a variation of the position of the sheet number.

THE PRINTING.

The Coronation stamps were printed by the well known photogravure method on a Goebel, Model K.M. 11 machine.

I illustrate photoprints from the original drawings, from which the stamps were printed.



THE DESIGN.

The design of the stamps consists of King George VI head in profile surrounded by four rectangular panels. In the top left corner is the Crown and in the bottom right corner is a panel containing the figure of value. The panel on top has either "CORONATION" or "KRONING" whilst the bottom panel has "SOUTH AFRICA" or "SUID-AFRIKA". Each stamp is entirely in English or Afrikaans. Each side panel has five Proteas arranged one above the other.

The head of King George VI is copied from a photograph by Mr. Bertram Park. I illustrate here a copy of the original photograph.



The design and drawing of the stamps were prepared by the artists employed in the Government Printing Works at Pretoria. The design for the King's Head is identical with the

Head on the South African coinage of King George VI.

THE STAMPS.

The Coronation issue consists of five stamps, namely:

- ½d. Deep blue-green and grey-black.
- 1d. Carmine and black.
- 1½d. Greenish-blue and orange.
- 3d. Bright ultramarine and deep ultramarine.
- 1s. Light blue and deep cinnamon.

Separate cylinders were made for the Exterior designs of each stamp, five cylinders in all. For the Interior designs two cylinders only were made, although the same interior design had been adopted for all values.

Cylinder No. 30A was employed for the interior designs of the ½d., 1½d., 3d., and 1s. values. This cylinder is known as the "common" cylinder. The "uncommon" cylinder No. 55 was only used for the first printing of the 1d. stamps. Subsequently the common cylinder No. 30A was used for the printing of the 1d. stamp also. The following extract from a letter from the Government Printer is self explanatory:

"The first values to be printed were 1s., 3d., 1½d., and ½d. in the order named. For these, interior cylinder No. 30A (i.e., the common cylinder) was used. It was then decided to use another cylinder before starting with the printing of the 1d. value. This was cylinder No. 55 (the uncommon cylinder) and it was employed until 113,000 sheets had been completed, when it was found expedient to revert to the use of the first mentioned cylinder. All subsequent printings of the 1d. value were thus made from cylinder No. 30A.

"It will therefore be seen that cylinder

No. 55 was only used for the 1d. value and for the printing of the first 113,000 sheets, which took place before the day of issue. Printing of the 1d. value on the common cylinder (No. 30A) also took place before the 12th May."

The following table gives in detail the various cylinders used in the order in which they were used:

Value	Cylinder Numbers	Cylinder Numbers
	Interior Design	for Exterior Design
1s.	30A	25
3d.	30A	6932
1½d.	30A	26
½d.	30A	54
1d. (113,000 sheets)	55	22
1d. (239,600 sheets)	30A	22

We see, therefore, that in the ½d., 1½d., 3d. and 1s. values, only one set of cylinders was used in all the printings. The 1d. value, however, had two distinct cylinders used and their differentiation is of importance.

THE 1d. CYLINDERS.

It is easy to identify any 1d. stamp in these two cylinders in detail. The accompanying namely, No. 55 was really excellent and far superior to the "Common Internal Cylinder" No. 30A. There is great importance in being able to differentiate these two cylinders, as by their differentiation the predated first day covers can be detected. Fortunately it is extremely simple to do so.

Whilst, generally, cylinder No. 30A was full of minor flaws, cylinder No. 55 was practically free from these irritating dots and specks. Apart from plate variations, the two cylinders show marked general characteristics.

MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO CYLINDERS OF THE 1d.

**FIRST CYLINDER
THE UNCOMMON CYLINDER
No. 55.**

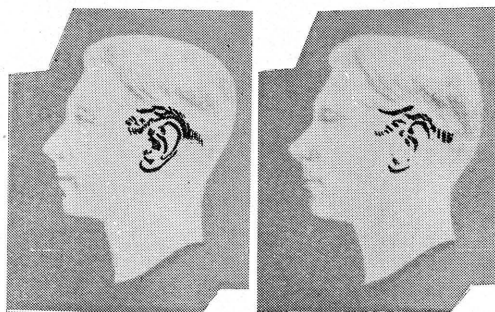
1. Well printed. Good detail
2. Shading round head grey black.
3. Shading at back of head slightly paler than in front.
4. Front lobe of ear outlined in detail.
5. Back of ear outlined.
6. Face and neck completely shaded.
7. Watermark only normal.

**SECOND CYLINDER
THE COMMON CYLINDER
NO. 30A.**

1. Printing and detail poor.
2. Shading black.
3. Shading much paler, almost absent.
4. Not outlined.
5. Not outlined.
6. Only partly shaded, showing white areas.
7. Watermark normal and reversed.

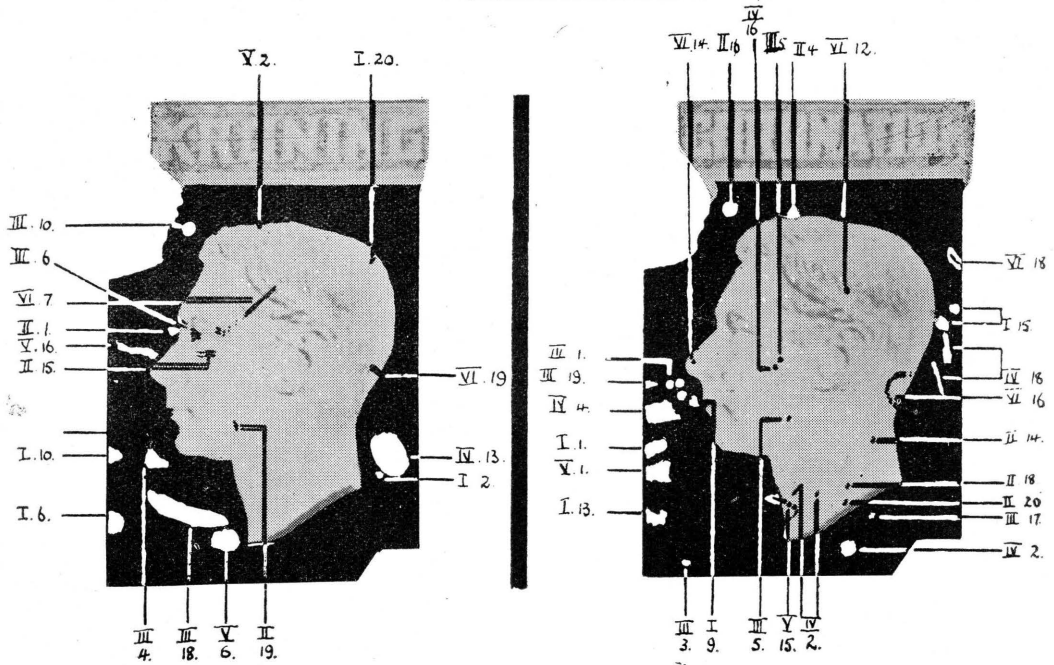
The accompanying illustration shows these main characteristics:

CYLINDER NO. 55. CYLINDER NO. 30A.



As stated previously the differences in these two cylinders are of the greatest importance, and, I make no apology for describing these two cylinders in detail. The accompanying schema will make the explanation easy, for by its means any pair of 1d. stamps can be plated with ease and speed.

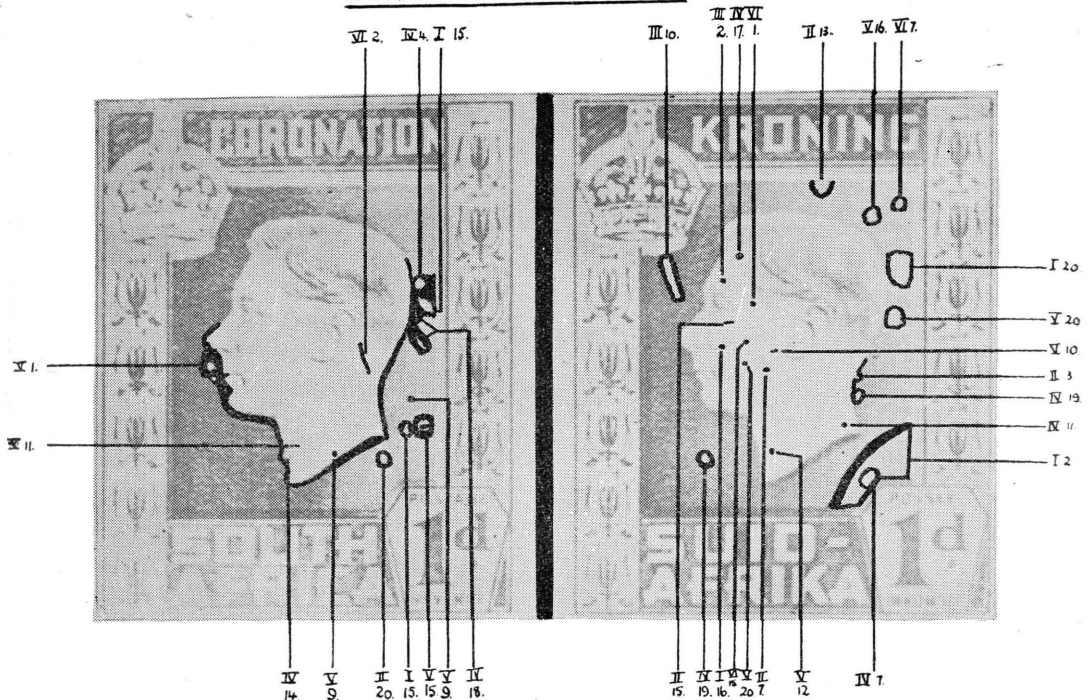
SCHEMA OF CYLINDER NO. 30A.



AFRIKAANS

ENGLISH

SCHEMA OF CYLINDER NO. 55



ENGLISH

AFRIKAANS

(To be continued.)

Travelling Post Offices in Southern Africa

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.
(Continued from page 187 of December issue)

POSTMARKS OF THE T.P.O.'s.

Here follows a description of such marks of railway T.P.O.'s of the Union (or of territories now incorporated in it) as I have been able to collect or have seen personally. It will be seen that there is still ample room for collecting in this sphere as certain time-periods or services are either not represented at all or only very poorly.

A. 1883 to 1891.

Of this phase, when there was only one service in operation, viz., that from Cape Town to De Aar or, later, to Fourteen Streams, I have seen two varieties of mark (1) A single circle mark, 22 m.m. in diam., reading T.P.O. / UP or T.P.O. / DOWN with date in two lines in the centre. There may or may not be an index number above the date; earliest date seen 2 OC / 85, others in 1888 and 1889. (2) Similar but reading TRAVELLING P.O. / UP; no index number, date 29 MY / 88. This mark has been seen of date as late as AU 98.

B. 1891 to 1900.

Single Circle Marks.

TRAVELLING P.O. / DOWN, of date No 27 93, and index No. 1 above the date. This mark is on a postcard posted at Vryburg on 25th November, showing also transit marks of De Aar 26th November, and Bloemfontein 27th November. The T.P.O. mark would therefore appear to have been applied on the Midland service, between De Aar and Naauwpoort.

MIDLAND / DOWN, index letter D above the date. Two specimens, of dates respectively, DE 94 and 28 MY 95. In both cases these marks are on covers addressed to Port Elizabeth. One, with index letter C dated 21 JU 99. MIDLAND / UP with index letter D of date AU 9 93. W.T.P.O. / DOWN, with index letter M, of date MY 28 95. WESTERN T.P.O. / UP and / DOWN with index letter H of dates in 94, 95 and 97.

C. 1900 to 1902.

(a) Single circle marks. Considerable variation in the size of lettering.

MIDLAND / UP With an index letter or number above the date.

MIDLAND / DOWN With an index letter or number above the date.

MIDLAND T.P.O. / DOWN With an index letter or number above the date.

N.E. T.P.O. / DOWN.

NORTH EASTERN T.P.O. / DOWN.

(b) Double circle marks.

MIDLAND / T.P.O. 1 This has D.N. (for DOWN) after the date.

WESTERN / T.P.O. 5 This has UP after the date.

WESTERN T.P.O. 7 This has D.N. after the date.

(These two "Western" marks are indistinguishable in type from one numbered "6" in use at the present day.)

D. 1904 to 1912.

(a) Single circle mark.

EASTERN T.P.O. / DOWN.

MIDLAND / DOWN With an index letter. Same as 1900-02 type.

(b) DOUBLE circle marks. Chords cutting inner circle, date full width.

TRANSVAAL T.P.O. / 3 UP after the date.

TRANSVAAL T.P.O. / EUROPEAN MAIL, UP after the date.

(c) Special "Registered Letter" Mark.

Mr. A. A. Jurgens has in his collection a registered letter with a postmark reading WESTERN T.P.O. / R.L.S., of date 5 AP 05. "R.L.S." presumably stands for Registered Letter Section."

E. Present Day.

All double circle marks, but several different varieties in use on each of the two sections in operation.

(a) Western T.P.O.

WESTERN T.P.O. 27 m.m. diam. UP or DN after the date.

WESTERN / T.P.O. 6 30 m.m. diam. UP or DN after the date.

Same type as Nos. 5 and 7 in use in 1900.

WESTERN T.P.O. / WESTELIK T.P.K. with "3" between the upper and lower lettering on either side. 30 m.m. diam. UP or DN after the date.

(b) Transvaal T.P.O.

T.P.O. SOUTH / 1 30 m.m. diam. In the centre there is SOUTH above and AFRICA below the date.

TRANSVAAL / T.P.O. North 1, 33 m.m. diam. A black square after the date.

TRANSVAAL / T.P.O. SOUTH 4, 33 m.m. diam. A black square after the date.

TRANSVAAL / T.P.O. NORTH 2, 33 m.m. diam. UP after the date.

TRANSVAAL / T.P.O. NORTH 5, 33 m.m. diam. UP after the date.

TRANSVAAL / T.P.O. SOUTH 6, 33 m.m. diam. -OWN after the date.

TRANSVAAL T.P.O. NORTH / 7, 28 m.m. diam.

TRANSVAAL T.P.O. SOUTH / 7, 28 m.m. diam.

Johannesburg Mobile Post Office.—This post office, although not a railway travelling post office, might be considered as coming into the T.P.O. category. It is a motor van fitted up as a post office which was put into use in January, 1937, to serve a number of districts in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg which have no fixed office very near to them. The van has a fixed circuit, staying for half an hour or so at various points. The service has been found a useful one and continues in operation at the present time. Its postmark is a double circle one, the outer circle 34 m.m. in diameter. Between the lines there is at the top MOBILE P.O. MOBILELE P.K. and at the bottom JOHANNESBURG, the date being in one line across the centre.

At various dates about the middle of 1940 further Mobile Post Office units were introduced, there being a second one in Johannesburg and others in Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria—at least seven in all. The new units are provided each with two stampers, one in English and one in Afrikaans, with readings such as MOBILE P.O. No. 2 / (JOHANNESBURG) MOBILELE P.K. No. 2 / (JOHANNESBURG) and MOBILE POST OFFICE No. 7 / PRETORIA, MOBILELE POSKANTOOR No. 7 / PRETORIA.

Railway Letter Post.—Although not coming strictly under the heading of "Travelling Post Offices" mention may just be made of the facility provided by the postal and railway administrations whereby letters may be handed in at the booking office of any railway station for conveyance by the first available passenger or mixed train. Such letters have to bear 2d. in stamps in addition to the normal rate chargeable on them. This system is in operation over all lines in the Union, South-West Africa and Bechuanaland, also over the section of the line into Southern Rhodesia as far as Bulawayo and of the line between Ressano Garcia and Lourenco Marques, over which Union railways operate. The railway letter post service is also available on certain trains, e.g., the "Union Limited" operating weekly between Johannesburg and Cape Town in connexion with the oversea mail boat. These rail post letters give rise to stamps cancelled with various railway rubber stamp marks which would not ordinarily be taken as indicative of postal use unless they were actually seen on cover.

SPECIAL TOURING TRAIN POST OFFICES.

On various occasions special tours in Southern Africa have had post offices (with their own particular postmarks) attached to the trains.

Among these are the following:

(1) **PARLIAMENTARY TOUR.** Special mark, in violet ink, from rubber stamp of post office attached to a train which conveyed

members of the Legislative Assembly of the Union on a tour of the Union and Southern Rhodesia in 1924.

Circles 36 and 32½ m.m. "PARLEMENTER / TOER" in two lines at top. "PARLIAMENTARY / TOUR" in two lines inverted at bottom. Date in centre in one line, thus: 4- OCT 1924.

(2) **Prince of Wales Tour.** 5 May—25 July, 1925. This mark may be found on stamps of the Union, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Rhodesia. The mark is a horizontal oval, 34 x 27 m.m., surmounted by the Arms of the Union of South Africa. Inside the oval is the reading "SOUTH AFRICA" curved and "ROYAL TOUR" straight, at the top; "KONINKLYKE TOER" and "SUID-AFRIKA" both curved, at the bottom. Date in centre in one line, thus: 18 JUL-25.

(3) **Prince George's Tour.** 5 Feb.—10 Apr., 1934. This mark may be found on stamps of the Union, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, S. Rhodesia and N. Rhodesia. The mark is a horizontal oval, 38 x 22½ m.m., surmounted by the arms of the Union of South Africa. Curved inside the oval "ROYAL TOUR H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE / SUID-AFRIKA" at top, and "SOUTH AFRICA / KONINKLIKE TOER S.K.H. PRINS GEORGE" at bottom. Date in one line in centre, thus: 31 III 34.

Although the Union obliterator was used throughout all the other British territories traversed by the royal "white train," when it crosses over into the Belgian Congo the Congo authorities provided a special franking of their own. This reads in two lines "Train Royal S.A.R. Prince George d'Angleterre / Sakania-Elisabethville 5-4-1934." This three-inch commemorative cachet was impressed across the stamps franking letters posted on the Royal Train and when the mail was handed over to the Elisabethville post office the stamps were additionally cancelled with the ordinary postmark of Elisabethville. Such Belgian Congo covers are rare.

(4) **Imperial Press Conference Tour.** Feb., 1935. The marks of this train post office are single line circles with the reading IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE / IMPERIALE PERSKONFERENSIE inside the circle and across the circle in three lines SOUTH AFRICA / (Date) / SUID-AFRIKA. There are two varieties of this mark; one with the English at the top, with February indicated by a "2", the circle being 35 m.m. in diameter. In the other the Afrikaans is at the top, the diameter is 32 m.m., February is indicated by "II" and the whole lettering is of rather a bigger, bolder type. Either of these two varieties may be found on stamps of the Union, Basutoland and Bechuanaland.

In S. Rhodesia a special mark was employed, a double-line circle, 30 m.m. in di-

ameter with IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE / S. RHODESIA between the circles and the date in one line across the centre.

(5) The Voortrekker Ox-Wagon Posts of 1938 may also be included under the category of "Special Touring Post Offices." Excellent illustrations of some eight special date stamps used at various points on the routes traversed are to be found in "Post Office Progress," the Annual Report of the Union P.M.G. for 1938-39.

(To be continued).

THE UNION 1½d. STAMP.

Several correspondents have written in about this stamp. From their notes it appears fairly clear that four main "types" may be recognized by the moderate specialist.

The first three are in green and (real) gold, the fourth, just recently issued, is in green and a flat ink which has been variously described as brown, ochre, and old gold. The other distinguishing features are as described below:

(a) Issued in November, 1936, watermark usually (perhaps always) inverted, sheet numbers in black. Certain well-known constant defects on several stamps of the sheet.

(b) Appearing early in 1939, watermark upright, sheet numbers in blue-green, the same constant defects present.

(c) New cylinders, defects absent, sheet numbers in black, watermark upright.

(d) As in (c) but centre no longer real gold.

LAST LITHUANIANS AND ESTONIANS.

What are presumably the last issues of these two countries have been reported; in future they will probably use the stamps of the U.S.S.R. like all the other federated "republics."

The Lithuanian stamps are a set of seven overprinted with the letters L T S R and the date 1940 VII 21. The letters are understood to stand for "Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic" and the date is that on which the parliament voted for union with Russia. Two of the stamps overprinted are of designs not previously seen and possibly were to have been issued without overprint.

The Estonian stamps, a set of four showing a white pigeon carrying a letter in its beak, superimposed on a shadowy aeroplane, have the dates "1840-1940" suggesting that they are really meant to be commemoratives of the postage stamp centenary.

Gordon H. Crouch, in the *Australian Stamp Wholesaler* says "To my mind stamp collecting is like love or liquor. People will give up nearly all else first; become so enamoured of either or both that little else counts. Most people become too old for love, and too careful for liquor, but it has been my experience that very few ever get too old for stamp collecting."

WAR STAMPS

Albania.—It has been announced by radio that Greece has overprinted stamps for use in Albania but details of the issue are not yet to hand.

French Equatorial Africa.—"Stamp Collecting" reports that the contemporary series of French Equatorial Africa have been overprinted with the brave slogan "Afrique Française Libre" and it is expected that other territories which have rallied to General De Gaulle and the "Free France" movement will follow suit.

Luxemburg.—"Mekeel's Weekly" states that there is a series of German overprints on the stamps of Luxemburg. "Linn's Weekly," on the other hand, says it is not clear what stamps Luxemburg is using but current German stamps overprinted with the name of the country are being used to at least a limited extent.

Norway.—The higher values depicting King Haakon are barred from use.

Holland.—Similarly here, stamps with Queen Wilhelmina's portrait seem not to be in use, only covers with the numeral values having been seen outside recently.

Alsace and Lorraine.—"Stamps" reports that the current Hindenburg stamps of Germany are being used here with overprints ELSASS and LOTHRINGEN respectively.

U.S.A. POSTMASTER FARLEY RESIGNS.

Postmaster Farley, who has been at any rate partly responsible for the spate of U.S.A. commemoratives of late years, resigned on August 31. It is rumoured that he has taken an important position with a chewing-gum firm and, as the *Philatelic Trader* put it, instead of putting gum on people's tongues, he will now be interested in encouraging it to complete the rest of the journey.

His successor has not been long in following his example as three new commemorative stamps were announced for October 12 in connection with the National Defence programme.

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Society News

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, F. E. Ingham; *Hon. Secretary*, F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967; *Meetings*: 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

At the last meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg the exhibits were given by the members of the Jewish Guild Philatelic Section.

This was the first official visit of the Philatelic Section to the Johannesburg Society. Mr. I. Isaacs, Vice-President of the Johannesburg Society, welcomed the visitors and, after the official business of the evening was over, he handed over the chair to Mr. L. Buchen, Chairman of the Jewish Guild Philatelic Section.

The first exhibit was a fine collection of "blocks of four" by Mr. R. Osborne. These included specimens of almost every country and some rarities were amongst them.

Amongst the outstanding examples were blocks of South-West Africa with missing dots and a block of 100 francs Belgium in fine used condition.

The next exhibit was Mr. E. C. Sprighton's 1d. Blacks and 2d. Blues. This exhibit has been described before. It is one of the finest collections of its kind in South Africa.

Dr. A. Kaplan showed part of his collection of Holland. This consisted of the early issued in very fine condition. The exhibit was well illustrated with photographs.

The final exhibit was an almost complete collection of Austria by Mr. L. Buchen. Except for a very few of the rarest early specimens every stamp issued by that country was represented. One of the outstanding pieces was the rare "Wipa" miniature sheet.

Mr. W. Redford thanked the exhibitors and spoke very highly of the exhibits.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The meeting of December 4 at the Durban Publicity Bureau attracted a fair attendance under the chairmanship of the President.

An interesting display was given by Mr. Schroeder, of his collection of Canadian flown covers, for which a hearty vote of thanks was conveyed.

A further sale was held of stamps and collections donated to the Society's stamp drive for war funds. In connection with this effort it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Gagel, to reconstitute the Stamp Drive Committee in

order that a new chairman and hon. organiser may be appointed vice Major Norman Welsford, who is absent on active service. All the remaining members of the committee were re-elected, the names of Mr. Bishop and Mr. Crosby being added.

G.M.P.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth. *Meetings*: First and third Tuesdays in each month in the African Room of the P.E. Public Library.

The attendance was on the small side on Tuesday evening, 10th December, 1940, when a display of "Transport" stamps exhibited by Mr. A. Kennedy, and a nice showing of old South Australian by Mr. G. K. Forbes (president) took place. Mr. Kennedy's selection comprised air mail, boats, railway engines, etc., and his remarks on most of the stamps and their origin were greatly appreciated. The president's display was far more valuable and great interest was taken in many of the rare items. Both were heartily thanked for exhibits. The next meeting takes place on the second Tuesday in January.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

December 2.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts.

Mr. Wright read a paper on local stamps. These are stamps only issued in special districts or towns for local use but as they were actually used for paying postage they therefore form a very interesting side-line in philately. Mr. Wright showed himself an able exponent of such a collection, and pointed out that as very few such stamps were now being produced a complete collection could be aimed at. He tabled a portion of his fine collection of locals and showed what an attractive exhibit they make.

Mr. Obermeyer showed a fine lot of Commemoratives.

December 17.—Mr. Basden was in the chair, and as it was President's night, he entertained the members with a striking paper on Greek Mythology. Out of an almost endless array of gods and goddesses, a few of the more important were depicted on Greek stamps. It appeared that practically all of them belonged to one family, that of Zeus, the god of thunder from whom descended most of the other gods. Mr. Basden in particular gave a brief description of the gods and their attributes which, about six in number, were reproduced on stamps. He showed some sheets of Greek stamps to illustrate his paper.

H.A.W.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 2.

PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

With the adhesion of the Mashonaland Philatelic Society (Salisbury, S. Rhodesia), the Federation now has eleven constituent member societies, the others having their headquarters at Cape Town, East London, East Rand (Benoni), Jewish Guild (Johannesburg), Johannesburg, Natal (Durban), Orange Free State and Basutoland (Bloemfontein), Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, and Rhodesia (Bulawayo).

We purpose publishing shortly in "The South African Philatelist," the official organ of the Federation, the full Constitution of the Federation as amended and revised at the last Congress, held in Pretoria in 1939. Although the Rules and Regulations governing the Federation and its Congresses have been in the possession of the constituent Societies, they have never been published in full and it is thought that it would be of interest to individual members of Societies to know the Constitution.

It will be noticed that one of the existing rules is to the effect that a Congress shall be held annually, but none was held in 1940 as, under the powers given it, the Permanent Executive Committee decided that the time was unsuitable for a Congress to be held and it is unlikely that another will take place during the duration of the war.

Another war measure which has been decided upon with the commencement of this year's "S.A. Philatelist" is the cutting down of its size from 16 to 12 pages of reading matter. It is hoped that this, like the suspension of Congresses, will also be only a temporary measure.

The First "Rhodesia"

By H. E. WARD.

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

Rhodesia, which was situated on Lake Mweru, in the extreme north-west of Northern Rhodesia, was a small administrative station founded by Captain Crawshay, of the Nyasaland Consular Service, in 1895. It appears on the map compiled from the data supplied by Sir H. H. Johnson of 1897, and in one or two other early maps. Subsequently the name was changed to Kalungwisi (or as it is spelt on the postmarks Kalunguisi). This latter name also appears on early maps and in fact on some modern ones, although it has long since ceased to exist. Neither are shown in Mr. Coxhead's map of 1911. The administrative offices and post office were closed up and transferred to Chienji (spelt thus on early postmarks, but now spelt Chiengi.)

Rhodesia was founded with the object of endeavouring "to establish friendly relations with the restless and quarrelsome tribes round about there, and, so far as possible, to place obstacles in the way of the slave traffic" (Hole). The occupation of the station was intermittent.

A BRITISH PROVISIONAL POSTCARD.

Collectors of Postal Stationery will be interested in a recently produced provisional postcard in Britain. When the postcard rate was raised from 1d. to 2d. this was met in the first instance by converting the 1d. cards into 2d. ones by printing a second 1d. die alongside the first. According to the "Philatelic Magazine" these cards are not common.

Union Notes

HALFPENNY STAMPS OF SMALLER SIZE.

The Robertson Stamp Co. sends the information that the current ½d. stamp has now appeared in the slightly smaller size, similar to the 1d. reported in our September issue as having appeared in July last. So far it has only been seen in coil stamps, not in sheets. (The new cylinders from which these stamps were probably printed are noted on page 141 of our issue of September last.—Ed.)

* * * *

AIR MAIL NEWS.

On 17th December passenger services were resumed on two routes, operating to a limited schedule with long hops.

The first service is on Tuesdays, non-stop from Johannesburg to Cape Town in the forenoon and on, non-stop again, to Windhoek in the afternoon. On Wednesdays the flight is continued to Mossamedes, Lobito Bay and Luanda in Angola. The return journey is on Thursdays to Windhoek and on Fridays to the Cape and the Rand.

Mails were accepted on this route as from 24th December, but only through mails to Angola, no internal mails being carried for the Union or S.W.A.

The other service is to the North, with stops at Bulawayo, Lusaka and Kasama on Tuesday, then on to Dodoma, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe on Wednesday. The return is by the same route on Thursday and Friday.

This service is shortly to be extended westward from Entebbe to Leopoldville, thus almost crossing the Belgian Congo and completing a grand circle of Africa south of the Equator all but the short lap between Leopoldville and Luanda. So far mails have not been

carried to Uganda, and it has not been announced whether they are to be carried on the Congo extension or not.

On Wednesday, 8th January, the High Seas came to the High Veld when the British Airways flying boat *Castor* inaugurated a new service with Vaaldam as a port of call between Lourenco Marques and Durban. This lake, formed by a barrage on the Vaal River above Vereeniging, is only 45 miles from Johannesburg, and the stop there should make quite an appreciable shortening in time for the delivery of mails on the Witwatersrand.

* * * *
CAMP POSTMARKS.

To those previous listed there can now be added Milner Park (Johannesburg) with a bilingual handstamp "*Milner Park Camp/Kamp.*"

In addition to similar bilingual marks Potchefstroom and Premier Mine camps are now using machine cancellers with English and Afrikaans versions alternating.

* * * *
ARMY POSTMARKS.

Numbers now run up to 15, although we have not yet personally seen Nos. 9 or 14. Censor marks are now as high as 320, and as these are not strictly postal marks at all, we do not intend to continue listing the numbers met with.

NORFOLK ISLAND STAMPS POSTPONED.

The *Australian Stamp Journal* states that the issue of special stamps for this island, which were reported as being in preparation nearly a year ago, has been postponed indefinitely on account of difficulties over the enactment of an ordinance.

We have received from the Billings Stamp Co., of Jamaica, N.Y., a price list of philatelic literature. This covers a wide field, but the majority of the items are in German, French or Italian.

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COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

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.

World Collection.—Wanted perfect condition space fillers for Elobey, Afghanistan, Spanish Guinea, La Aguera, Tamos, Albania, Tripolitania, Thrace, Orad and many other unusual countries up to 1933 issues only.

E. Hunt, P.O. Box 2437, Johannesburg.



GERMAN EAST AFRICAN FORGERIES.

In a paper on "Stamps on Original Covers" by Mr. F. E. Wilson, in the November issue of the "Stamp Lover," the writer refers to G.E.A. fiscals overprinted in black "G.E.A. British Occupation" and a new value. They are postmarked "Field Post Office II, Dec. 18" with a black registration mark and number, "Passed by Military Censor N 1," and addressed to Mogadtscio, Italian Somaliland. Stamps, overprints and postmarks are all regarded as faked.

ABYSSINIA

Special Offers of Topical Interest :

1894 First Issue, Lion of Judah, etc. (4) at	1/6
1909/17 Throne of Solomon, etc. (6) cat.	
14/4 at	4/6
1917 Coronation Empress Judith (4) cat.	
31/- at	10/6
1919/27 African Wild Life (10) to 1 Dollar at	3/6
1928 Ras Tafari, etc. (8), values to 3 Thaler at	5/6
1929/31 Various surcharges, airmail, etc., (8) at	2/6
1930 Coronation of Haile Selassi (3) at	1/-
1931 Ras Maconnen, etc., also airmail (8) at	2/6
1936 Red Cross complete (5) at	1/-
1936 Change of currency, last issue cpl. (5) at	1/6
1936 Annexation by Italy, complete (7) at	1/6

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ENGLAND.

Travelling Post Offices in Southern Africa

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.
(Continued from page 11 of January issue).

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

In German South West Africa there was, according to Friedmann ("Die Postwertzeichen u. Entwertungen d. Deut. Postanstalten in d. Schutzgebieten" p. 189) a special rail post service operating over the line from Swakopmund to Windhoek from 1st March, 1901 to 1914.

The postmark of this travelling post office was a horizontal oval with SWAKOPMUND-WINDHOEK above and in three lines in the centre BAHNPOST (Rail Post); ZUG (train), followed by a number (1, 2, 3, or 4) or without a number; and the date.

These stampers fell into the hands of the Union postal authorities on the occupation by the Union forces, "Bahn" and "Zug" were cut out, also either "Swakopmund" or "Windhoek" and the lop-sided marks remaining are well known on Union stamps as "occupational" marks of Windhoek and Swakopmund.

During the German regime letters could be posted on any train and stamps with manuscript cancellations in ink or indelible pencil, with the name of a station are to be found, but it was only on the Swakopmund-Windhoek run that there was a regular travelling post-office.

RHODESIA.

In Rhodesia there was a T.P.O. which, according to Dann ("The Post Offices of Rhodesia and their Postmarks," "London Philatelist," 1939) operated from 1912 to 1921. The mark of this office is one with two concentric circles, the outer being about 28.5 mm. in diameter. Between the lines there is the wording T.P.O. UP or T.P.O. DOWN at the top and S. RHODESIA at the bottom, the date being in one line in the centre.

Mr. N. Rose, of Bulawayo, informs me that according to information given him by an old P.O. official the Rhodesian T.P.O. operated both ways from Plumtree (just inside the Rhodesia-Bechuanaland border) to Salisbury from 1909 to 1913. Mr. Rose mentions having himself, however, a T.P.O. cancellation on an Admiral's head stamp, of date 1st March, 1921, so that Mr. Dann's statement of the T.P.O. operating until 1921 would appear to be more likely correct.

"DOWN" marks tie up with the railway term "to Headquarters" (which are at Bulawayo) and may therefore have been employed either on Plumtree-Bulawayo or Salisbury-Bulawayo runs. They are very scarce. "UP" marks are more common; they may have been employed either on Bulawayo-Plumtree or Bulawayo-Salisbury runs. One changeable cancelling stamp was used for the two marks.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

1.—Between Beira and Rhodesia:

For information concerning this service I have to thank the Director of Posts and Telegraphs of the Mozambique Company. A T.P.O. service operating between Beira and Umtali, in S. Rhodesia, was started on 17th August, 1896, and has continued from that time. This T.P.O. carries out full ordinary postal work; stamps may be purchased, letters registered, etc., etc. No extra charge is levied for posting letters in it, merely the ordinary postal rates of the territory being charged.

The mark of this T.P.O. is a single circle mark of 30 mm. diameter with AMBULANCIA at the top and BEIRA-UMTALI at the bottom. The date runs in one line across the centre, with horizontal chords running across the circle above and below it.

2.—Between Lourenco Marques and Komatipoort:

I have not yet obtained full particulars about the nature of this service, when it started, etc. The present-day postmark is of the hexagonal type in common use in Lourenco Marques; it reads: "CORREIOS E TELEGRAFOS/LOURENCO MARQUES" at top, and "AMBULANCIA" at the bottom, the date being in a rectangular frame across the centre.

An older type of mark, dating back at least as far as 1908, is a double circle one (outer circle 32 mm. in diameter) with the wording between them "CORREIO AMBULANCIA/LOURENCO MARQUES" with the date between chords across the centre of the inner circle. I am indebted to Mr. And. Watson for specimens of this mark.

Whether those two types cover the whole story, I do not know.

(To be continued).

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The Union Coronation Stamps

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY.

By Dr. ALEC KAPLAN.

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(Concluded from page 8 of January issue).

"THE SCHEMA OF THE TWO CYLINDERS."

The numbers refer to the row and the stamp, e.g., IV. 2 indicates Row 4 Stamp No. 2.

COMMON INTERNAL CYLINDER.
No. 30a.

UNCOMMON INTERNAL CYLINDER.
No. 55.

ROW 1.

Stamp No.		Stamp No.	
1.	White smudge in front of chin.	2.	White blur at bottom right corner.
2.	White dot at back of neck.		
6.	White smudge in bottom left corner.		
9.	White dot on front of mouth.		
10.	White smudge opposite chin.		
13.	White smudge left bottom corner.		
15.	White smudge back of hair.	15.	Two white smudges at back of head and neck.
		16.	Black dot on cheek near nostril.
20.	Black dot in crease of hair.	20.	Paler areas of shading at back of head.

ROW 2.

Stamp No.		Stamp No.	
1.	WHITE EYELASH TO RIGHT EYE.	3.	White spot at back of neck.
4.	White dot on top of hair.		
		7.	Black dot below ear.
14.	Black dot back of neck.	13.	White dot above head.
15.	BLACK LINE UNDER LEFT EYE.	15.	BLACK LINE UNDER EYE.
16.	White smudge over hair.		
18.	Black dot on neck.		
19.	Black dot on chin.		
20.	Black dot on bottom of neck.	20.	Pale spot below head.

ROW 3.

Stamp No.		Stamp No.	
1.	White dot in front of mouth.	2.	Black dot over eye.
3.	White dot at bottom left corner.		
4.	White smudge front of chin.		
5.	Black dot on cheek and another on chin.		
6.	EYE DEFORMED.		
10.	White dot opposite hair.	10.	Scratches in shading in front of forehead.
17.	White dot below head.		
18.	White smudge in front of neck.		
19.	White smudge in front of nose.		

ROW 4.

Stamp No.	Stamp No.
2. Two black dots on neck and one below.	4. White dot at back of head.
4. White smudge in front of mouth.	7. Small white dot below head.
13. WHITE SMUDGE WITH BLACK DOT IN CENTRE, AT HOLLOW OF NECK.	11. Small black dot at base of neck.
16. Black dot on cheek.	14. Small white dot on front of neck.
18. White smudges at back of head.	17. LARGE BLACK DOT ON FOREHEAD.
	18. White patches at back of head.
	19. White dots in front and back of neck.

ROW 5.

Stamp No.	Stamp No.
1. White smudge in front of chin.	1. Small white dots in front of mouth.
2. Black dot on top of hair.	9. Black dots on neck and behind neck.
6. White smudge in front of neck.	10. Black mark near ear.
	11. Dotted black line across neck.
15. BLACK SCRATCH IN FRONT OF NECK.	12. Black dot on neck.
16. WHITE CURLY LINE TO FRONT OF NOSE.	15. Pale patch with black line in it behind neck.
	16. Pale patch on top of head.
	20. BLACK SPOT ON CHEEK. WHITE BREAKS IN SHADING BEHIND HEAD.

ROW 6.

Stamp No.	Stamp No.
7. BLACK LINE OVER EYE.	1. Black dot to right of eye.
12. Black dot over ear.	2. Black line behind ear.
14. Black dot on tip of nose.	7. Small white patch in top right corner.
16. BLACK CIRCULAR LINE ON BACK OF NECK.	15. Black spot on cheek.
18. Black scratch at back of head.	
19. Black line on back of head.	

THE EXTERNAL CYLINDERS.

Rotogravure printing, by its very nature, lends itself to minor flaws, specks and dust marks. The photographic camera takes up all and any minute marks and these are reproduced on the cylinder. Occasionally, as in the 1d. internal cylinders, these marks are extremely important in distinguishing between two cylinders. But in stamps, for which only one cylinder has been employed, these marks are of no interest or philatelic worth. The plating of stamps is important when philatelic knowledge is derived therefrom. But when one plates a stamp merely to show dot and dash varieties, then one is turning philately into a ridiculous farce.

On the other hand, when a cylinder is damaged and a flaw is produced in the design of the stamp of such a nature as to produce a

definite variation from the normal, then, I think, one may take note of such damage and chronicle same as a minor variety.

Again, if the damage is so considerable as to alter the reading of a word, then, I think, one may consider such a variety as an error. I chronicle hereunder all the varieties of the various external cylinders, based on the above explanation.

MINOR VARIETIES.

1d. VALUE: EXTERNAL CYLINDER
No. 54.

Row 3 No. 7.	Break in inner frame line opposite nose.
	18. Base of Crown broken.
6 No. 15.	Frame adjoining Crown is broken.

3d. VALUE: EXTERNAL CYLINDER
NO. 6932.

Row 6 No. 14. Extra stop under d. of 3d.
(Note: Several other stamps show this extra stop, but very faintly, and cannot be considered as varieties)

1s. VALUE: EXTERNAL CYLINDER
NO. 25.
ERROR.

1. Row 2 No. 13 HYPHEN OF "SUID-
AFRIKA" ABSENT.
1a. Row 4. No. 17. HYPHEN partly absent.

THE NUMBERS PRINTED.

On the 9th August, 1937, the Government Printer wrote as follows:

"I have to inform you that the printing of all the Coronation stamps is now complete. Further supplies of each value were printed, and the total quantities delivered to the Postmaster-General were:

½d.	216,975	sheets
1d.	352,600	"
1½d.	39,875	"
3d.	32,835	"
1s.	24,625	"

THE PRINTINGS.

Two definitions given in the list compiled by the Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain are of interest as regards this article.

Plate. 1. The actual plate of whatever material or construction from which stamps are printed.

2. In such expressions as "Plate 1," "Plate II," etc., where stamps of the same nature have been printed from two or more plates, showing slight differences of detail or arrangement."

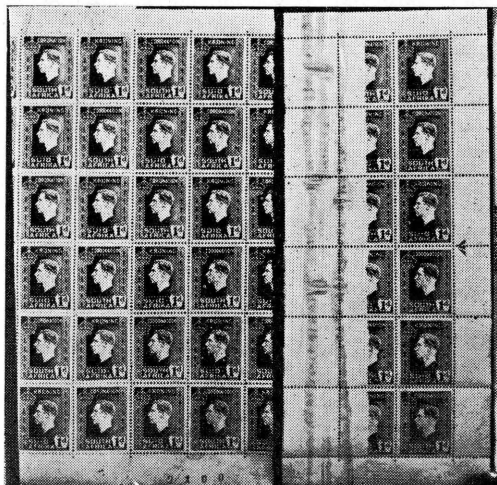
"Printings".—The separate editions of the same stamp printed at different periods.

Plates or cylinders (when used in roto-gravure printing) are always of philatelic import as they invariably differ from one another and the stamps printed from them are accordingly different.

Printings on the other hand are of little interest as they do not necessarily show differences. Any differences which may occur are incidental, and are mainly in the nature of differences in shades, due to the extreme difficulty in mixing inks to the exact shade on different occasions. The fact that it took the printer six days to complete a certain order does not mean that six printings were used, although the work started and finished on six different days. Also coloured inks will not retain their exact shade if further supplies of the same inks are added to the printing machine day by day. Shades thus do not necessarily make new printings.

Certain printings in the Coronation stamps can be assumed. In the printing of stamps by roto-gravure, long rolls of paper are passed

through the printing machine, the stamps are printed, perforated and cut into sheets. In such a printing the watermark will remain constant. When the end of a roll is reached the beginning of another roll is glued on to the end of the first roll and the printing continues. The illustration shows a sheet of stamps printed on two rolls of paper. In this sheet the watermark on both rolls of paper is reversed. No joined sheet of sheets has ever been discovered which shows the watermarks "tête bêche," or different on the two sheets.



"Joined Paper"

It is safe to assume, then, that stamps with normal watermark were one printing, whilst stamps with reversed watermark were from a different printing. In this connection it is interesting to note that at the time of the Coronation stamps the paper-makers of the Union stamp paper were rather careless in their winding of the rolls of paper as many rolls appeared with the watermark reversed.

In the 1d. stamp there were three printings, one only from cylinder 55 and two from cylinder 30A.

SUMMARY.

PRINTINGS ACCORDING TO WATERMARKS.

½d.	2 Printings.	a. Normal.	b. Reversed.
1½d.	"	a. "	b. "
3d.	"	a. "	b. "
1s.	"	a. "	b. "
	1d. Cylinder 55.	1 Printing.	Normal.
	Cylinder 30A.	2 Printings.	a. Normal. b. Reversed.

FIRST DAY COVERS.
MADE AFTER DAY OF ISSUE.

When the Coronation stamps were issued in May, 1937, there was a big demand for first day covers. This demand gradually fell away,

partly due to the fact that excessive numbers began appearing on the market.

I have in my possession a cover which purports to be a "first day cover," but which, in my opinion, was not postmarked on the day of issue. My reasons for my opinion are as follows:

A. The Union Coronation stamps were placed on sale on 12th May, 1937. The Johannesburg Post Office allowed certain persons to buy and affix stamps to envelopes on 11th May and hand the covers to the postal officials, who saw that the postmark of 12th May, 1937, was used on the stamps on the following day. No stamps were allowed to leave the post office.

B. We see thus the stamps to be used for first day covers in Johannesburg were obtainable both on the 11th and the 12th May. The ½d., 1½d., 3d., and 1s. stamps do not aid in identification. The whole test lies in the 1d. value. We know that two internal cylinders were used in printing the 1d. stamps, and the exact differentiation of these two cylinders is extremely easy. The first cylinder used for the 1d. value was cylinder No. 55, and is known as the "uncommon cylinder," as it was not used for any other value. The second cylinder used was No. 30A and is the "common cylinder" of all values.

The 1d. stamps on this cover are from the "common" cylinder and I shall show that none of these stamps were available in Johannesburg on May 11 or 12.

Two letters from the Government Printer to the Editor of the *South African Philatelist* which are too long to quote in full, but which can be produced if the matter is questioned, show that 113,000 sheets of 1d. stamps from the "uncommon" cylinder were printed and delivered to the Postmaster General, Pretoria, before May 12, and also 10,250 sheets from the "common" cylinder, 2,750 on May 10 and 7,500 on May 11.

The question therefore arises "Were any of these 10,250 sheets delivered to the P.M.G. before May 12 available in Johannesburg on May 11 or 12?"

The answer is "They were not." This is quite clearly shown in a statement sent to me on request by the Acting Assistant Postmaster (Posts) of Johannesburg. Again, I need not quote his letter in full; the essential point brought out is that only two requisitions of Coronation stamps were received by him before May 11, viz., on April 14 and May 7. These batches could only have contained 1d. stamps from the "uncommon" cylinder as the Government Printer's statement above shows that the P.M.G. did not receive any 1d. stamps from the "common" cylinder before May 10.

I have also received from the Controller of Posts a list of the various post offices in the Union to which sheets of 1d. Coronation stamps were despatched on May 10 and May 11. Johannesburg does not figure on these

lists. This confirms the impossibility of 1d. stamps from the "common" cylinder having been on sale in Johannesburg on May 11 or 12, and envelopes bearing such stamps could not therefore have been cancelled in the normal way with a Johannesburg date-stamp of May 12.



C. The postmark is one used in the parcels department and normally is never seen on letters.

CONCLUSION.

On these facts I base my opinion that covers with 1d. stamps from the "common" cylinder, cancelled with the postmark JOHANNESBURG / 12 May 37 / 22, were never actually postmarked on that day. They were postmarked at some later date, probably by someone who turned back the date in the particular date-stamp employed.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING.

"Sciolist" in a short paper published in the *Beds. and Herts. Philatelic Bulletin* and reprinted in the *World Stamp Digest*, classifies the three types of stamp collectors—general collectors, specialists and philatelists—in a fashion neater than any we have so far seen.

The ultimate aim of a general collection must be a complete collection of the stamps of the world, he says, but it can never be attained. Without an ultimate aim the fire which consumes the really keen enthusiast can never be kindled from the dull embers that cause the first stamp to be mounted, whilst there is a distinct danger that the spark will be damped out altogether.

General collectors, therefore, whenever they have passed the stage of indiscriminately accumulating anything they can get, practically inevitably become specialists, although they may not realize it. The trouble is that the word "specialist" has accreted round it a legendary atmosphere not unlike that of the comic paper professor.

To the writer specialization connotes the collection, in accordance with information already available (catalogues, handbooks, periodical literatures, etc.) of a sufficiently restricted group of issues to enable definite progress to be made.

Then what of that much abused, and often ridiculed term, "philatelist." This he would reserve for anyone who takes as his main purpose, not merely the accumulation of a collection (however specialized), but also the study of the material thus obtained in order to find out more than is already known.

By analogy the specialist might be termed the practitioner; the philatelist, the research worker; and the general collector the undergraduate from whom both have developed.

A South African Local Stamp

(A note read at a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society)

From time to time the question arises among philatelists as to the exact status of what are known as local stamps, i.e., stamps issued for use only in a particular district or area. Now I do not propose to raise this question to-night but simply to bring to your notice an interesting local stamp printed and issued in South Africa.

I wonder how many among my audience here could on the spur of the moment and in some cases even after mature consideration give particulars of any stamp issued in South Africa for local use only. I will not cause any embarrassment to any individual present but will straightaway read out a notice which appeared in the "Mafeking Mail" of the 8th April, 1900.

NOTICE.

The new issue of stamps bearing the Colonel's photograph will be produced on Monday, the 9th instant. These stamps can only be issued on production of letters addressed locally (Mafeking or forts). No person can for the present be allowed to hand to the Officer in Charge of Siege Post Office more than one letter per diem.

J. V. Howatt,
Postmaster.

The stamps referred to in this notice were the 3d. blue on blue, bearing the photograph of Lt.-Col. Baden-Powell who, it is understood, incurred thereby not only the displeasure of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, but also of the Army generally.

The design of this stamp was prepared by Captain Greener, the Chief Paymaster, and the stamps were produced by Dr. D. Taylor by means of the photographic ferro-prussiate process in sheets of 12 (3 rows of 4) on horizontally laid paper specially manufactured in Mafeking, the gumming and perforating being done by Messrs. Townshend & Son, the publishers of the "Mafeking Mail."

Now it is strange that, though intended for local use only as is evidenced by the notice just read, these stamps were not inscribed "local post" as in the case of the equally well-known cyclist stamp of Mafeking. It is also not easy to understand, in view of the specific injunction in the notice issued by the Postmaster, why covers addressed to places outside Mafeking and franked with these stamps were accepted by the postal officials and despatched. However, in spite of the fact that these stamps were on occasions irregularly used there would appear to be no doubt that they were originally intended for

local use and do fall under the status of local stamps.

I must not omit a reference to the seldom seen "reversed stamp" of this issue. This peculiar error is capable of a very simple explanation. The photographic negative had been placed in the frame the wrong way round the result being that the print taken therefrom was reversed. It has been stated on good authority that the error was at once noticed by Dr. Taylor and the position of the plate rectified and also that only one sheet of 12 stamps was printed in reverse. The sheet of paper issued had to be accounted for and the spoilt sheet was returned in due course with the others, but as the attention of the authorities was not invited to the error, all the 12 stamps were sold in the ordinary way. Knowledge of the existence of the error leaked out almost immediately and at once there ensued a wild scramble to secure as many examples as they could.

Apart from the interest attached to this stamp due to the fact that it was issued in an emergency during a world-famed siege, it is probably unique in that a military commanding officer's portrait was printed on a postage stamp, thus supplanting his sovereign in that regard.

W.J.H.

PHILATELY'S FIRST CENTURY CLOSES.

Under this title Mr. R. A. Kimble, in the *American Philatelist*, pays a tribute to two pioneers, Sir Rowland Hill and Francois George Oscar Berger-Levrault. The latter is less known to most collectors than Sir Rowland Hill, yet his gift to philately was perhaps as important as that of any man after Hill.

One of the earliest stamp collectors and at one time possessed of one of the most complete collections of the stamps of the world that existed at the time, his claim to philatelic fame rests on his being the author of the first publication devoted solely to philately.

This work was a twelve-page "List of Stamps" produced by autographic lithography printed in September, 1861. It listed some 1,200 different varieties of stamps, all that were then known to exist, and was the first stamp catalogue of any description. Only three copies of the first edition of this booklet are known to exist, but it later passed through a number of subsequent editions.

In spite of prevailing conditions we are constantly sending rare stamps and selections to all parts of the world



Since the outbreak of war we have sent to and received hundreds of registered letters from South Africa, and have never yet lost any, though a letter once arrived marked "Damaged by Sea Water," and we found the contents were not improved! But that sort of thing happens also in times of peace.

In any case we ourselves accept any such risks as there may be, and shall always be pleased either to submit Stamps according to Want Lists, or to send Approval Selections of any desired country or class to Collectors in South Africa.

You may therefore make use of our services in full confidence, and without any risk to yourselves.

WE HAVE A HUGE STOCK OF ALL COUNTRIES, FOREIGN AS WELL AS COLONIAL, FROM THE RAREST DOWNWARDS, AND FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE MOST MODERN ISSUES.

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In asking for selections, let us know whether you are a medium or advanced Collector. When sending Want Lists, do not forget to state the name and DATE of the Catalogue to which the numbers refer.

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Society News

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; *Hon. Secretary*, A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 26th September, 1940.—Mr. L. Simenhoff gave a very fine display "Interesting Items and Why" giving a full description of each item under exhibit. Mr. K. Alexander moved the usual vote of thanks on behalf of the Society. One new member elected.

It was decided that members on active service would be exempt from paying their subscriptions for the duration of the war, and that their names would be kept open on the Roll of Membership.

Thursday, 10th October, 1940.—There was a very large attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Edgar Solomon tabled a large selection of sheets from his general collection. In his usual humorous way he enlarged on the display which was of a novel character; he revived his "sojourn" in the world of philately and stated that he had dedicated the display to the various members who had been a source of inspiration to him. Mr. A. A. Jurgens moved the vote of thanks on behalf of the Society. One new member elected.

Thursday, 24th October, 1940.—The whole of the evening was spent in allowing members and visitors to view the 400 lots for auction on the 30th and 31st.

On the 28th and 29th October, 1940, the Society held a Stamp Exhibition in the Banqueting Hall, City Hall, Cape Town, in aid of the Governor-General's National War Fund. The exhibition was a great success both financially and in the very fine exhibits put up by members.

A stall in the exhibition hall proved to be a great attraction to visitors. Stamps in packets, on cards and in albums were offered for sale, all the material sold being donations received from the public and from members of the Society.

A sale of stamps by auction was held on the two following days, viz., 30th and 31st October at Ashbeys Art Galleries, Church Street, Cape Town, by kind permission of the proprietor, Mr. Robinson. The first day's sale was conducted by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. H. C. Muller, and the second day's sale by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. Victor Jones.

Over 400 lots were offered during the two days' sale, and the material on an average was fine and in excellent condition. A Handley Page Cover flown from Cape Town to Beau-

fort West fetched £15. A set of Mafeking Siege stamps fetched one and one-half their catalogue value, and several other items fetched above half catalogue (Stanley Gibbons). So keen was the bidding that not one of the many bidders by post was successful in securing any of the items.

The gross amount taken at both the exhibition and auction came to £294, and the net amount paid over to the Governor-General's Fund totalled over £269.

The Cape Town Philatelic Society are now conducting auction sales among the members at their fortnightly meetings in aid of the Speed the Planes Fund, and to these auctions the Public will be invited. A very fine general collection which has been donated for this purpose will be broken up into suitable lots to be offered for auction in the near future.

Thursday, 28th November, 1940.—Mr. A. A. Jurgens tabled his specialised collection of Cape Triangulars. Included in this display were three sheets of the woodblock stamps in colour, viz., 1d. in carmine and brick-red, and the 4d. in deep blue. These prints had been made from the original woodblock plates in the possession of the S.A. Museum, Cape Town, by kind permission of the Director, Dr. E. L. Gill, to illustrate the woodblock issue in the Barbara Jurgens collection of Cape postal history presented to the S.A. Museum to her memory.

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. W. L. Ashmead said that the collection could hold its own with that of Mr. Lichtenstein's of New York, and Mrs. Field. Mr. L. Simenhoff said that he had seen Mr. Lichtenstein's collection in 1928 at the Durban International Exhibition, and apart from the errors of colour he reckoned that the collection was as good.

Thursday, 12th December, 1940.—There was a good attendance of members. The display for the evening was open to all members. Some excellent items were exhibited by Messrs. Ashmead, Kaganson and Solomon.

The chairman, Mr. M. Rothkugel, reminded members that there would be no meeting on the 26th, and conveyed seasonal greetings to all present.

A.A.J.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

January 6.—Donations of stamps to the Red Cross fund were made by Messrs. Basden, Wright and de Boom.

Mr. Hawke read an interesting paper on war souvenirs dealing with practically all the countries that had ever been at war. He started with the Crimean War where English stamps were used by the troops but having a special cancellation to distinguish them. Many

other countries were considered. Special surcharges or overprints on stamps of these countries serve to distinguish them as war souvenirs.

Mr. Basden showed a nice lot of war covers and also two sheets of essays of Union stamps.

January 20.—Mr. Hawke read his usual interesting philatelic extracts.

Several members provided short papers and exhibits. Mr. Wright in describing postal stationery thought that such items made an instructive addition to any stamp collection. Dr. Broom gave a talk on some of his early experiences of stamp collecting. Mr. Giovanetti gave some notes on New Zealand stamps and showed some beautiful copies of the Victorian issues. Mr. Hawke shortly described some stamps from the Baltic States printed on Bank notes.

H.A.W.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above Society was held in the Board Room, Electricity Supply Commission, Frankel House, Second Street, Salisbury, on the 4th December last at 8 p.m. There being present seven members, two prospective members, and a lady visitor.

After general discussion it was agreed that the Society become affiliated to the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

The dates for the meetings for the coming year were fixed for the second Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m., and it was agreed that three additional meetings be held during the year on a Saturday afternoon for country members, and the Committee was asked to fix details for this.

Considerable discussion took place on the question of approval and exchange packets. Members present were asked to make up books for circulation among members, and the method of getting these out was left for the Committee to decide.

Mr. A. B. Cowan gave a very interesting display of the stamps of "The Rhodesias," which was very much appreciated by the members present.

D.J.P.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, F. E. Ingham; Hon. Secretary, F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967; Meetings: 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

There was a good attendance at the January meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg at which the exhibit was provided by Mr. W. Redford. This consisted of a fine collection of Gold Coast which included many varieties.

Mr. Redford read a few short notes on the exhibit, pointing out the chief items. The exhibit included a copy of the 1s. Green King

George V issue with error of watermark "multiple Crown S.A." instead of "multiple Crown C.A." This is one of the only two copies known.

Included in the exhibit were many bisects genuinely postally used and also one quartered stamp, a quarter of the 4d. Magenta C.C. (1876-79 issue) being used as 1d.

There were also some covers including one of the earliest dated envelopes of the Northern Territory postmarked 1899. As pointed out by Mr. Redford, the postmarks on this cover shows that it travelled a little over 300 miles and took 32 days, chiefly by native runner.

The exhibit included nearly all the issued stamps of the Colony with many shades. Specimen stamps were well represented. The Silver Jubilee issue was shown in blocks of four with the double flagstaff in each value. All the used stamps shown were clean, fine specimens.

Mr. Carleton Jones expressed the thanks of the meeting for a fine exhibit.

During the evening a sum of over £7 was obtained for the War Funds from sale of stamps presented by members.

I.I.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, J. Paviour; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, S. Fowler. Meetings: Colosseum Tea Lounge, 2nd Fridays, 8 p.m.

At the meeting on Friday, 10th January, the display was of a few sheets of what-you-fancy by each member. This provided a highly interesting exhibit ranging by various stages from first issue Greeks, through Morocco, Ascension, Canada, etc., to current Unions and providing something to delight each one—whatever his taste in stamp collecting.

The attendance was of only about a dozen, but this may easily be the case for the duration. When the Boys come back with an inverted Mussolini and a cancelled Hitler we may hope to get back to normal.

C.H.T.

MOROCCO AGENCIES SWAN SONG.

The British Postal Agencies at Tangier and Tetuan, the only two left of the "Morocco Agencies," will presumably be closed down with the Spanish seizure of the international zone. In that case the 4d. and 7d. stamps of Great Britain which were recently overprinted for use by these offices will have had an extremely short life and, in used condition especially, should be good things to get hold of.

AUSTRALIA.

We are informed that the War Commemorative set is already obsolete and no longer on sale at the Post Offices. If this information is correct the set should turn out to be an elusive one.

—Whitfield King and Co.'s Bulletin.

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.
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Vol. 17.

MARCH, 1941.

No. 3.

New Issue of Stamps for Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

By Dr. G. LEFEBVRE.

The invasion of Belgium by the Germans in May last deprived the postal administration of Belgian Congo—and collectors—of a series of stamps which was under preparation at the stamp-printing works at Malines.

However, there has been no slackening in the use of stamps in the Colony and, in view of the lack of any extensive reserve stocks, the Congo administration has had a new issue prepared. This issue is of one uniform design, viz., the Monument to King Albert erected at Leopoldville-Kinshasa in 1938.

It will interest South African collectors particularly to know that this issue has been printed in Cape Town. Here is a detailed list of the emission, denomination in francs, colour and number printed: 0.10, grey, 300,000; 0.15, brown, 300,000; 0.25, pale blue, 300,000; 0.50, lilac, 1,000,000; 0.75, pale rose, 300,000; 1.25, brown, 300,000; 1.75, orange, 250,000; 2.50, blue, 700,000; 2.75, blue, 275,000; 5.0, olive, 100,000; 10.0, brick red, 100,000. The 1.75 fr. and 2.75 fr. are new values. Total: eleven denominations, all to appear immediately.

The 2 new values will also be issued with the overprint Ruanda-Urundi for use in that mandated territory, 50,000 of the 1.75 fr. orange and 25,000 of the 2.75 fr. blue. These two stamps correspond with a rate in the latest postal tariff.

[The issue was put on sale about 17th February.—Ed.]

“FREE FRENCH” STAMPS.

We have at long last seen, through the courtesy of Mr. G. Demasius, what purports to be a complete set of these stamps just re-

ceived from French Equatorial Africa. They are as follows:—

(a) Overprint in black or in red “AFRIQUE FRANCAISE LIBRE” on the current 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 35c of French Equatorial Africa and on the 4c of Middle Congo. Only 600 of the last are said to have been overprinted.

(b) Overprint in black or in red “LIBRE” on the following values of Equatorial Africa: 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c surcharged on 50c, 80c, 90c, 1f (both coloured varieties and a third variety surcharged on 65c), 1f.40, 1f.50, 1f.60, 1f.75, 2f.15, 2f.25, 2f.50, 3f, 5f, 10f, and 20f.

(c) Overprint “Afrique Francaise Libre” on the following five Air stamps: 2f.50, 4f.50, 6f.50, 8f.50 and 50f. surcharged on 10f.75.

Union Notes

The Controller of Propaganda, P.O. Publicity Department, sends the following list of printings which have been made between 26th October, 1940, and 24th January, 1941:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. Roll Stamps: 857 rolls of 500 and 1,312 rolls of 1,000 delivered between 9.7.40 and 5.11.40. New cylinders 7020 int. and 5 ext. [This appears to overlap the consignments chronicled in our issue of Dec., 1940, p. 189.—Ed.] 767 rolls of 240, 1,100 rolls of 500, and 1,440 rolls of 1,000 delivered subsequent to 19.11.40. Same cylinders as above.

1d. Roll Stamps: 812 sheets of 240, 2,438 rolls of 500 and 4,476 rolls of 1,000 delivered between 30.5.40 and 17.12.40. New cylinders 23 int. and 24 ext. [Here also there seems to be an overlap.—Ed.] 5,000 rolls of 1,000 are on order, but deliveries have not yet been made.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Stamps: 268,500 sheets of 120 delivered subsequent to 26.11.40. New cylinders, 6930 int. and 66 ext.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1d.: 14,400 sheets of 60s., delivered 21.1.41.
Old cylinders 13 int. and 39 ext.

2d.: 14,400 sheets of 60, delivered 23.1.41.
Old cylinders 28 int. and 39 ext.

BOOKLETS.

2s. 6d. booklets each containing 24 stamps at 1d. and 12 stamps at ½d. 146,400 booklets delivered subsequent to 24.9.40 ½d. cylinders 8 int. and 10 ext.; 1d. cylinders 58 int. and 6920 ext. [Here again is an overlap with the last record.—Ed.]

POSTCARDS.

½d.: 330,240 delivered subsequent to 31.12.40. Printed on a flat bed machine. Same formes used as previously.

½d. Overprinted S.W.A.: 3,200 dozen delivered 14.1.41. Supplied from P.M.G.'s stock. Overprinted from type on a flat bed machine. Same formes used as previously.

ARMY AND CAMP POSTMARKS.

The numbered Army postmarks are now up to No. 20. Oudtshoorn Camp is now recorded as having its own postmark, this being a single circle mark with merely the wording "OUDTSHOORN CAMP" above and the date in two lines across, thus: 20 JA/41.

AIR MAIL.

The Robertson Stamp Co. reports that while the first mail carried via Vaaldam to Durban by British Airways flying boat was on January 8, the first actual acceptance of mail at Lourenco Marques for carriage by this route was not until February 3.

BRITISH PROVISIONAL LETTERCARD.

Last month we noted that a provisional postcard had been made by printing two 1d. dies on the one card. The *Philatelic Magazine* now reports that the 1½d. lettercards also had an additional 1d. die impressed on them.

DR. G. LEFEBVRE.

On the previous page will be found a short note by Dr. Lefebvre on the new Belgian Congo stamps. He informs us that they have been printed in Cape Town, but unfortunately he does not say by whom. This information will doubtless be forthcoming however.

Dr. Lefebvre left the Congo on a round-the-world trip early last year intending to go to Belgium. Travelling via the Far East he arrived at Yokohama on 10th May, the day Belgium was invaded. Carrying on, he got as far as Lisbon but decided to go no further and arrived back about three months ago, coming by much the same route.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

It is announced in the *London Philatelist* that the Society's Crawford medal for the year 1940 has been awarded to Messrs. J. Herbert Curle and A. E. Basden for their work "Transvaal Postage Stamps." Our heartiest congratulations to both of them for the well merited award, but we just wonder how they are going to divide it. Will they make a bisect or will they keep it whole and hold it alternately six months in the year?

Mr. Eric W. Mann's series of articles on "The Victorian Postage Stamps of Natal" have been reprinted in book form. The whole has been corrected and revised, the chapter on the reprint of the embossed stamps being largely re-written. The price of the book, post free from the Society (41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.), is 10s. 6d. Only 100 copies have been printed.

CAMEROON OVERPRINTS.

The *Philatelic Magazine* also records that the adherence of the Cameroons to Gen. de Gaulle has been signaled by overprinting various stamps with "CAMEROUN/FRANCAIS/27-8-40." The total number of some of the stamps is said not to exceed 5,000 and a number of errors and varieties occur in the overprint.

GREEK OVERPRINTS FOR ALBANIA.

Mr. P. J. Drossos of Athens states that 25 current stamps of Greece were issued on 10th December for use in occupied Albania. The overprint consists of the words "ELLINIKI DYKISIS" and the series includes three charity and five postage due stamps. We note that complete mint sets are now being offered by various London dealers.

GOLD COAST AND SEYCHELLES.

The Crown Agents announce that a 1s. 3d. denomination is on order for the Gold Coast. The design is to be that of the present 1s. and the colours sepia and turquoise.

In Seychelles there is a big change over in the colour scheme and two new denominations. Supplies of the following values have already been issued: 3c., orange; 6c., green; 9c., Prussian blue; 15c., scarlet; 18c., carmine; 20c., buff; 30c., blue; 75c., grey-lilac; and 1R, grey-black.

CENSOR MARKS.

In the January number of *Service* (the Journal of the South African Post Office) Mr. Park Smith has an interesting article on a new field of cover collecting opened up by the war, viz., covers of censored letters. The article is profusely illustrated, showing examples of censor's marks and labels from all parts of the world.

In spite of prevailing conditions we are constantly sending rare stamps and selections to all parts of the world



Since the outbreak of war we have sent to and received hundreds of registered letters from South Africa, and have never yet lost any, though a letter once arrived marked "Damaged by Sea Water," and we found the contents were not improved! But that sort of thing happens also in times of peace.

In any case we ourselves accept any such risks as there may be, and shall always be pleased either to submit Stamps according to Want Lists, or to send Approval Selections of any desired country or class to Collectors in South Africa.

You may therefore make use of our services in full confidence, and without any risk to yourselves.

WE HAVE A HUGE STOCK OF ALL COUNTRIES, FOREIGN AS WELL AS COLONIAL, FROM THE RAREST DOWNWARDS, AND FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE MOST MODERN ISSUES.

So let us know what you collect, and ask for a Free Specimen Copy of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, the oldest Stamp Magazine in Europe,—now in its Fiftieth Year.

In asking for selections, let us know whether you are a medium or advanced Collector. When sending Want Lists, do not forget to state the name and DATE of the Catalogue to which the numbers refer.

Sefi Pemberton & Co., Ltd.
Leominster, England

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

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

(Continued from page 147, "South African Philatelist, October, 1939.)

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

ALBRECHTS.

Occ. No. 1.—Rail postmark. Type 33. 1916-17. Outer diameter 29 mm. Blue.

Occ. No. 1a.—Type 32. 1916. 28 mm. Violet cachet.

Occ. No. 1b.—Type 32. 1917. 32 mm. Grey-black.

Occ. No. 2.—Diam. 28 mm.

AROAB.

Occ. No. 3.—Diam. 28 mm.

ARANDIS RAIL.

Occ. No. 4.—Type 33. Blue. Outer Diam. 29 mm. 1916-17.

ARIS.

Occ. No. 5.—Type 32. Violet. Diam. 26 mm.

Occ. No. 6.—Metal die. Type 23. 28 mm. diam. Black. 1922-23.

N.B. Illustration of Type 23 is incorrect. The centre of the lower black band should be broken and a Maltese Cross inserted. (See OKASISE).

AUS RAIL.

Occ. No. 8a.—Type 33. Outer diam. 29 mm. 1916-18. Violet or grey-black.

Occ. No. 8b.—Similar to Type 6, but word "RAIL" inserted above "S.W. Africa." Outer diameter 29 mm. 1918.

BERGKILLER. German spelling **BURGGELLER.**

BERSEBA.

Occ. No. 12.—Type 32. 1921-22. Diam. 26 mm. Violet.

BRAKWASSER RAIL.

Occ. No. 15.—Type 7. Metal die. Diam. 27 mm. Black.

Occ. No. 15a.—Type 33a. One circle. Diam. 25 mm. 1918. Black.

DUURDRIFT.

Re-opened September, 1922.
Occ. No. 17.—Type 6. 28 mm. diam. Black cachet.

EKUJA.

Occ. No. 18.—Type 6. Diam. 27/28 mm. Black cachet.

EPUKIRO.

Occ. No. 19.—Type 31a. Like Type 31, but half circle under word Epukiro. Diam. 27/28 mm.

ERUNDU.

Occ. No. 19a.—Type 10. Diam. 30 mm. Black. 1918.

FRANZFONTAIN.

Occ. No. 20.—Type 32. Diam. 27/28 mm. Greenish cachet. 1916-18.

Occ. No. 20a.—Metal die. Diam. 30 mm. January, 1923.

GAIDIB.

Occ. No. 21.—Type 32. Diam. 29 mm. Violet. Rubber cachet.

GIBEON.

Occ. No. 24.—Type 13 only came into use again in 1930. This cachet with dates of the "Occupational" period was not used officially. Type 13 must, therefore, be ruled out as an "occupational."

GIBEON RAIL.

Occ. No. 28.—Type 20a, similar to Type 20, but word "Rail" displaces "S.W. Africa" in bottom band. 29/30 mm. diam. Black cachet.

GROOTFONTAIN.

Occ. No. 30a.—Type 10. Diam. 27/28 mm. 1922-23. In black.

Occ. No. 31a.—Type 19a, like 19. Diameters 28/30 mm.

GROOTFONTAIN RAIL.

Occ. No. 32.—Type 10. 27/28 mm. Violet cachet.

HAM RIVER RAIL.

Occ. No. 34a.—Type 33a (see Brakwasser Rail), like Type 33, but one circle only. Diam. 25 mm. 1917. Violet cachet.

HATSAMAS.

Occ. No. 35a.—Type 32. 25 mm. diam. 1916. Violet cachet.

Occ. No. 36.—Type 6. 27/28 mm. diam. 1918. Deep blue.

KABUS.

Occ. No. 39.—Type 10. 27 mm. diam. 1917. Metal die. Black.

KALKFONTAIN NORTH.

Occ. No. 43a.—Type 33b, like Type 33 but "NORTH" instead of "RAIL" at the bottom. Violet rubber cachet. 1917.

KALKFONTAIN RAIL.

Occ. No. 45.—Type 33. Violet rubber cachet.

KALKRAND RAIL.

Occ. No. 48.—Type 33a, like Type 33, but one circle only. 26 mm. diam. Bluish cachet.

KARIBIB.

Delete "a rubber stamp—registration matter."

KIERIES WEST. German spelling *KIRIES*.

Occ. No. 58.—Type 32. In blue or red.

KLEIN KARAS.

Occ. No. 59.—In blue.

KLEIN WINDHUK.

Occ. No. 60.—Manuscript cancellation:

"Klein Windhuk date"	1916. Black or deep violet black.
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KOLMANSKOP.

Occ. No. 64.—Should read "*letter U closed up.*"

MIER.

Occ. No. 79.—Metal die. Circle 25 mm. diam. "Mier" at top and "E.B." at bottom. Date in two lines in centre of cachet (Black).

NAKOB RAIL (NAKOP).

Occ. No. 80.—Type 8. Diam. 28 mm. In black.

OKAUKUEYO.

Occ. No. 91.—Type 32. 27/28 mm. In grey-black.

OKASEWA.

Occ. No. 93.—Diam. 28 mm.

OMITARA.

Occ. No. 98.—Type 32. Diam. 25 mm.

SEEHEIM RAIL.

Occ. No. 119a.—Type 8. 28 mm. In grey-black.

USAKOS.—

Occ. No. 140.—Type 8. 28 mm. In grey-black.

WALDAU.

Occ. No. 143.—Type 8.

WARMBAD.

Occ. No. 144.—Type 8.

A CANADIAN BOER WAR MARKING.

The November 23 number of "Stamps" is a special "all-Canada" issue and one article deals with war markings, 1900 to 1940. The first known Canadian war marking, used in the Boer War, took the form of a double-lined oval in red reading CANADIAN CONTINGENT/date/SOUTH AFRICA.

This was not strictly speaking a postmark but may be found on covers in conjunction with British Army Field Post Office marks.

HONG KONG PICTORIAL CENTENNIALS.

According to *Stamp Collecting* a series of six stamps is due to have appeared about the end of January in celebration of the centenary of the occupation of Hong Kong.

The series, of denominations 2c, 4c, 5c, 15c, 25c, and \$1, will depict local scenes and, in some cases, modern progress as compared with the past.

VOORTREKKERS

The article under the above heading in the May, 1940, issue of "The South African Philatelist," has been reprinted with acknowledgments in the August issue of the "World Stamp Digest," and there is a foot note by the editor of that periodical.

Referring to the statement in the last paragraph of the article—namely: "The Government Commemorative Stamps of 1d. and 1½d. denominations, which largely replaced the ordinary issues of these values for a period of three months, realised in the Union £63,876, equivalent to 6,132,096 pairs and in S.W.A., £1,364, equivalent to 132,944 pairs," the editor of "W.S.D." states: "This figure for South-West Africa is obviously fallacious, as only 120,000 of the 1½d. were overprinted. (See "World Stamp Digest" for August, 1939, page 372). There must have been more of the 1d. than the 1½d. sold to produce the amount realised. The same argument applies in the case of South Africa, the total printing of the 1½d. having been only 5,424,000."

(The article in the May "S.A. Philatelist" was a report of information contained in "Post Office Progress," the annual report of the Union P.M.G. for 1938-1939).

EAST AFRICAN ARMY POSTMARKS.

In addition to the unnumbered double circle marks with merely A.P.S. E.A.F. already recorded three new types are to be noted: (a) a double lined circle with E.A. ARMY POSTAL SERVICES / No. 1 (or No. 2) round the circumference and the date in two lines across the centre; (b) a rubber stamp mark, single line circle, which has the date in one line between chords across the centre, above is E.A.A.P.S./NAIROBI, and below a number (4 and 6 have been seen); (c) a single line circle mark with E.A. ARMY POSTAL SERVICES above, a number (8) below, the date in two lines in centre with what is probably an index letter or number above it.

THE "P.J. OF G.B." JUBILEE.

Congratulations to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* which, with the appearance of its December, 1940, number, completes its fiftieth annual volume. Since its first number was issued it has never failed to appear each month. There are several philatelic journals of different countries which started earlier than the P.J.G.B., but with the one exception of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* in the United States, none of them have had an unbroken career of continuous publication without breaks.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The 1½d. and 2d. in changed colours (transposed) are now on issue.

FRIEDRICH JEPPE, F.R.G.S.

A MEMOIR.
By A. E. BASDEN.

Fred Jeppe, one of the early Postmaster-Generals of Transvaal, was born at Rostock, North Germany, in 1833, and died at Pretoria in 1898, most of his life having been spent in the service of the South African Republic.

From Germany he went to England, where he was engaged in engineering, and came to Transvaal early in 1861. Before he had been in the country many months he was commanded at Potchefstroom for service in the last Boer civil war.

He tried farming in the Rustenburg district, and then started (with Mr. Breggsma, the Dutch Consul at Pretoria) the *Transvaal Advocate*, which did not prove a financial success.

In 1866 he entered the Government service, and was appointed Postmaster-General in 1868. In this office he showed his ability and capacity for organisation and administration. He organized improved postal services and introduced the postage stamp to Transvaal. Hitherto mail coaches and stamps were unknown, and letters were carried by native runners. He designed and obtained the first Transvaal postage stamps from Europe in 1869, and established the first mail coach service between Pretoria and Kimberley in the early seventies.

As a consequence of his success in the office of Postmaster-General he was appointed to the additional post of Treasurer-General in 1871, and was a member of the Executive Council until 1874, when Mr. Paul Kruger was elected his successor.

After the retrocession in 1881 he was entrusted with the compilation of the local laws of the Republic, at which he worked with in-

defatigable energy and patience for five years, producing a volume of nearly 1,600 pages.

In 1889 he joined the Survey Department and since that time his name became well known throughout South Africa and overseas as a great cartographer. His first map, compiled with Mauch, the famous explorer, was published in 1867. The frontispiece to "Transvaal Postage Stamps" (Curle and Basden) is drawn from his second, in which he collaborated with Morensky, the equally famous missionary at Botsabelo. And these were forerunners of many others, all prepared with meticulous care and patience. He passed away just before completing his magnum opus—a most exact survey of Transvaal.

His work, in some form or another, is in constant daily use throughout the country of his adoption, and is a wonderful monument to his capability, perseverance, and conscientious application. He was a model public servant, modest, reserved, non-political, hard-working.

A.E.B.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons announce that their retail department has moved to 36-38 London Road, St. Alban's, Herts., but the Trade Dept. and the Magazine remain in London, the address being 37 Southampton St., W.C.2, this being really a side entrance to 391 Strand, which premises are still intact.

BRAZIL COMMEMORATIVES.

Dr. Mario de Sanctis, of Sao Paulo, kindly forwards the following commemoratives which have recently been issued:

- (1) 400r, dark grey, showing head of Machado de Assis.
- (2) 400r, green, tricentenary of the founding of Porto Alegre.
- (3) 400r, rose, 9th Brazilian Geographical Congress held at Florianopolis.
- (4) 1200r, slate, Portuguese centenaries, 1140-1640-1940.
- (5) 400r, pale mauve, with a heading "1930—24de Outubro 1940." President Vargas has been ten years head of the State.

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

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ONE-THIRD of Catalogue price. Also a choice lot of EDWARDIAN and GEORGIAN
issues, Mint or Superb Used, at over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

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

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

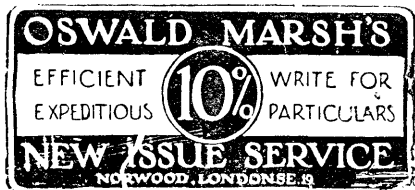
Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:
A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.



COSTA RICA PHILATELIC OFFICE.

An official notice has been received from the Postal Authorities of Costa Rica that they have opened a department for the sale to collectors of stamps on issue. The Philatelic Office will also send out information about new issues and in other ways be prepared to give information to collectors and dealers. A list of stamps at present available lists them according to their numbers in Scott's, Gibbons' and Yvert's catalogues. Address: Costa Rica Philatelic Office (Official Department), San Jose, Costa Rica.

ABYSSINIA

Special Offers of Topical Interest :

1894 First Issue, Lion of Judah, etc. (4) at	1/6
1909/17 Throne of Solomon, etc. (6) cat.	
14/4 at	4/6
1917 Coronation Empress Judith (4) cat.	
31/- at	10/6
1919/27 African Wild Life (10) to 1 Dollar at	3/6
1928 Ras Tafari, etc. (8), values to 3 Thaler at	5/6
1929/31 Various surcharges, airmail, etc., (8) at	2/6
1930 Coronation of Haile Selassie (3) at . .	1/-
1931 Ras Maconnen, etc., also airmail (8) at	2/6
1936 Red Cross complete (5) at	1/-
1936 Change of currency, last issue cpl. (5) at	1/6
1936 Annexation by Italy, complete (7) at	1/6

SPECIAL.—Collection of 75 different Abyssinia, including the above 68 varieties, plus 7 other good stamps, for only 37/6 nett, post free.

Approval Selections of these stamps priced singly will gladly be submitted, on request, against usual references.

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



RARE BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

SENT ON APPROVAL TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

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The leading and cheapest Dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:—

T. ALLEN

FRINTON-ON-SEA - - - ESSEX,
ENGLAND.

Travelling Post Offices in Southern Africa

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.
(Concluded from page 16 of February issue).

NYASALAND.

(Trans-Zambesia, Central Africa and Nyasaland Railways):

For information connected with the T.P.O.'s of Nyasaland (and for several specimens of marks) I am indebted to Mr. A. J. Storey, of Blantyre; he, in turn, obtained it from the P.M.G. at Zomba.

The first T.P.O. (SOUTH) commenced operations on 22nd October, 1923, running as far as Chindio from Blantyre, the railway headquarters. When the Zambesi Bridge was opened for traffic the run was extended to Sena, in Portuguese East Africa.

The T.P.O. NORTH was started on 17th April, 1934, running from Blantyre to Balaka in the first instance, but in August of the same year extending as far as Salima.

These post offices are essentially only sorting offices, no stamps being sold in them or other postal business done. They have, however, post boxes in which letters may be posted, with an extra fee of 1d.

Mr. Storey was informed that no record of the stampers had been kept but that when worn out they were melted down and new ones put in commission.

Marks: Mr. H. C. Dann ("London Philatelist," Vol. XLIX., 1940, p. 48) records two types:

(1) A squared circle, with SHR TPO at top and date in two lines across centre, e.g., 2 JU 24. (SHR, it may be mentioned, stands for "Shire Highlands Railway," the old designation of the line).

(2) Double circle with, again, SHR TPO at top, a thick black arc between the circles below and the date in one line, between chords, across the centre. I have this type with a date some time in 1934.

Later types are:

(3) T.P.O./NYASALAND, these letterings being at top and bottom respectively, between circles, the date being one line across the centre between chords and the spaces between the chords and the portions of the inner circle occupied by a series of vertical lines. I have this of dates in 1934.

(4) Similar in type to the last but with T.P.O. NORTH or T.P.O. SOUTH at the top. I have these of dates from 1936 to 1940.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

These are fully described in Friedmann's book (i.e., p. 237). T.P.O.'s operated on both

the Usambara Ry. (Tanga to Moshi) and on the Central Ry. (Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika).

On the Usambara Ry. they ran from the beginning of January, 1909, till the end of June, 1916. The marks were oval in shape like those already described as in use in G.S.W.A., but with the wording round the top USAMBARA (DEUTSCH-OSTAFRIKA). The train numbers were from 1 to 6 and the figures of these train numbers occur in several different types. There was in addition an index letter (a or b) under the date. From stations where there were no post offices, stamps may be found cancelled with railway station marks, somewhat similar in appearance to ordinary postal cancellations.

On the Central Ry. the marks, of the same type, have the wording round the top MITTELLANDBAHN (DEUTSCH - OSTAFRIKA) and index letters a, b, or c at the bottom. From November, 1912, when the service started, till the middle of January, 1913, there were no train numbers, then train numbers (2, 7, 15 or 34) were introduced, but during the war they were again omitted. The service ceased in 1916.

TANGANYIKA.

I have several T.P.O. marks of different types from this territory, but no information about the services, so that a description must await more material and news becoming available.

ADDENDUM.

Since starting the publication of these notes on T.P.O.'s several correspondents have kindly sent me specimens which add new information.

Amongst these must be noted particularly a batch of postcards from Mr. G. W. Hockey, covering the years 1888 to 1893. These were all addressed to Robertson, Cape Colony, mainly from the Transvaal.

The earlier marks (1888-90) are mainly either T.P.O./UP or TRAVELLING P.O./UP but two have T.P.O./DOWN and another a TRAVELLING P.O./DOWN. The reason for this is clear in one of them—the card had been overcarried to Cape Town (it has a G.P.O. Cape Town mark although coming from the Transvaal) and had had to be carried back on the main line to Worcester, where the line for Robertson branches off.

This occurrence bears out a statement made in the original notes sent me by the Post Office, a statement which I did not quote in my story, but which may be given now. Speaking

of the period 1889-91 it was stated: "There was an unprecedented increase in the quantity of mail matter . . . on many occasions it had been found necessary to stow some of the mails in passenger carriages in various portions of the trains and it happened that mails were frequently overcarried owing to difficulty in locating them." By 1893, 14 T.P.O. vans were in use; 18 by 1897, and 21 by 1899, the sizes being steadily increased as well as the numbers.

The varieties of marks now brought to notice make it advisable to re-write the check list of marks occurring between 1888 and 1895. Here is the amended list, all single circle marks of 22 m.m. diameter:

TPO/UP. Four Varieties.

(1) 1888. Stops after T.P. and O. Letters 2.75 m.m. high. U and P close together. No index letter.

(2) 1888. Stops after T. and P. only. Letters 3.5 m.m. high. U and P separated. No index letter.

(3) Stops after T. and P. only. Large dots between T.P.O. and UP. Letters 2.75 m.m. high. U and P separated. No index letter.

(4) Stops after T. and P. only. Large dots between T.P.O. and UP. Letters 3 m.m. high but very wide (5 m.m.). Index letter G.

The routing indicates that all these were used on the main line (the one and only service then operating) and the dates of the various other postmarks suggest that application was always south of De Aar.

TPO/DOWN. Three Varieties.

(1) 1890. Stops after T. and P. only. Letters 3 m.m. high. No index letter.

(2) 1890 and 1893. Stops after T.P. and O. Letters 3 m.m. high. Index letters (F and O).

(3) 1894. Stops after T. and P. only. Large dots between T.P.O. and DOWN. Letters 2.5 m.m. high. Index letter B.

The two 1890 marks appear to have been applied between Cape Town and Worcester on overcarried cards being taken back. The 1893 specimen is on a card sent from Vryburg to Somerset East and has the same date as a MIDLAND/DOWN and Somerset East mark; the likelihood therefore is that it was applied between De Aar and Naauwpoort. The 1894 specimen is on a letter from Uppington to Vryburg and it would therefore seem to have been in use on the main line (Western route) but there is nothing to indicate whether it was applied to the south or the north of De Aar.

TRAVELLING PO/UP.

Five specimens, 1888, 1890, and 1894. No stops. The single 1894 example has index letter I, the others none. One 1888 specimen has an interesting little error, viz., the first "8" of "88" sideways. The routing and dates of various marks indicate that they were all used on the main line (Western route) between De Aar and Worcester.

TRAVELLING PO/DOWN.

Two specimens. One, 1890, similar to the above with no index letter, is the clear case of overcarriage to Cape Town already referred to. The other, 1893, with index letter I is the specimen described in the January issue with the mark presumably applied between De Aar and Naauwpoort.

WESTERN TPO/UP.

Two specimens, both 1893. Stops after T. and P. only. Dots between WESTERN T.P.O. and UP. Letters 3 m.m. high. Both with index letter H. Routes and dates indicate usage between De Aar and Worcester.

WTPO/UP.

One specimen, 1893. Stops after W.T. and P. Letters 3.5 m.m. high. U and P separated. Index letter M. Usage as previous type.

WTPO/DOWN.

One specimen, 1895. Stops after W.T. and P. Letters 3.5 m.m. high. Index letter M. This mark is on a registered letter from Hout Kraal (which is a small place on the railway a little way north of De Aar) to Port Elizabeth and the date of the mark is the same as that of a MIDLAND/DOWN. Why it should bear a W.T.P.O./DOWN mark is not clear; it would be more understandable if it had a W.T.P.O./UP mark applied between Hout Kraal and De Aar followed by the MIDLAND/DOWN applied between De Aar and Port Elizabeth.

NORTHERN TPO UP.

Three specimens, all 1890. Stops after T.P. and O. Dots between NORTHERN and T.P.O. UP. Letters 2.75 m.m. high. No index letters. These are marks found among Mr. Hockey's specimens belonging to a TPO not mentioned in the notes given me by the Post Office. It is clear however from the postmarks on the cards that it was applied on the northern part of the main line route, i.e., between Fourteen Streams or Kimberley and De Aar.

A point which seems to be fairly clear is that the (undifferentiated) T.P.O. or TRAVELLING P.O. marks used originally between Cape Town and De Aar were used later both on that run (when it had become the Western route) and between De Aar and Naauwpoort when this was part of the Midland or North-Eastern routes.

Several specimens of MIDLAND/DOWN marks sent by Mr. G. K. Forbes with dates 1890 to 1895 show no index letter in 1892 and first half of 1893, but an index letter (D or B) is present in some, but not all of those in the latter part of 1893, 1894 and 1895. Two 1890 marks (the year this service was started) are noteworthy as being in red, the only coloured TPO postmarks seen so far.

In connection with the Railway Letter Post Mr. J. Robertson states that this was suspended soon after the outbreak of war.

The mark of the Ocean Post, mentioned earlier as being introduced on mail ships in

1913, and which may be regarded as a Travelling Post Office, is a large double circle mark with "UNION OF S. AFRICA" at the top and "OCEAN P.O." below. The date is in one line across the centre with a large index number below it.

Desiderata.—The main items wanted to link up marks with the story of the T.P.O.'s of Southern Africa as it has now been given are as follows:

(1) and (2) Marks of short-lived Grahams-town and Uitenhage services.

(3) Marks in use on the Naauwpoort-Johannesburg run 1894-1900 and 1902-1912.

(4) Eastern and North-Eastern marks prior to 1900.

(5) Further afield, but still coming within the designation of Southern Africa, the T.P.O. services of Tanganyika and Kenya need writing up.

Correspondence

The Editor,
The South African Philatelist.
Sir,

UNION CORONATION STAMPS.

I am pleased that Dr. Kaplan's article "The Union Coronation Stamps," based on official information, has appeared at last, putting an end to all the doubts and arguments which had existed. Since my article on the 1d. Coronation stamp appeared (*South African Philatelist*, March, 1940), I had received a number of criticisms and comments that one or the other points was wrong. I see now with satisfaction that *every* point brought forward by me is more or less confirmed in Dr. Kaplan's article. I might be allowed to *summarize* the *main* points argued by me and confirmed by Dr. Kaplan:

(1) The 1d. value was printed from *two different cylinders*. I have tried to prove, by way of argument, that all other theories are wrong (pp. 38, 39). Dr. Kaplan is able now to name the two cylinders as No. 55 and No. 30A.

(2) The first cylinder (No. 55), the "excellent" one, was *only* used for the *first printing of the 1d.*—about this point there were the most arguments and theories. Dr. Kaplan is able to prove that these first printings were also the first *issues* as far as *Johannesburg* is concerned. I personally think that one can safely presume that these first printings were in general *first issues* in the whole of the Union. Although a small quantity of printings from the second ("common") cylinder was also ready before Coronation day, this small lot was delivered to the Postmaster-Gen-

eral, Pretoria, just before Coronation day so that it hardly can have been dispatched and have reached its destination in time for ready distribution on the morning of Coronation day. Anyway, I have seen numerous First Day covers from various places, all showing the 1d. from the first ("good") cylinder.

(3) *Forged "First Day Covers"* may be detected on account of the fact mentioned under (2).

(4) There were *three printings only of the 1d.*, one printing from the "good" cylinder 55 (wmk. normal), and two from the "common" cylinder 30A (one with normal and one with reversed wmk.)

(5) The printing from the "common" cylinder with *normal wmk.* is the *rarity*. While Dr. Kaplan makes brief statements to this effect, I have tried to give a reason for the scarcity (using up of a small balance of the first paper roll).

(6) *Shades*, caused by the difficulty in maintaining the same ink colour for a number of days, do not necessarily make different printings! Mr. J. B. Levy who in his article (*South African Philatelist* April, 1940) counts up five different printings both of the ½d. and of the 1d., mainly on account of shades, is definitely wrong.

(7) The *position of the sheet numbers* at the bottom margin is of *no* importance whatsoever. There was general belief that with every move of the sheet number sideward, a new printing could be detected.

Other points of minor importance mentioned by me (for instance the reversed watermark is caused by careless winding of the paper roll, etc.), are also confirmed in Dr. Kaplan's article which, it might be repeated, is based on official information.

Yours faithfully,

K. FREUND.

35 Hervey Road,
Bloemfontein.

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Society News

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth. Meetings: First and third Tuesdays in each month in the African Room of the P.E. Public Library.

At the meeting on 27th January there was a very good attendance and several members stating their grievances of stamps being removed from letters and parcels in transit. One member stated that he sent to S.W.A. for a block of 2s. 6d. to be put on a parcel. On arriving the block had been deliberately cut out with the brown paper attached. The officials of the Post Office here sent for him before delivering the parcel, and he detached the wrapping with a complaint and request that it be sent to the P.M.G. for investigation. That was several months ago. No acknowledgment of or report on same has yet come to hand. Other members had similar complaints but have had no satisfaction from the postal authorities. The matter will be further dealt with. Mr. T. Nicholson gave a nice display of triangular Capes and Mafeking siege stamps, some rare items being among the display.

J.A.P.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: Mr. J. Shepherd; *Hon. Sec.*: Mr. E. Rigg; *Meetings*: Hotel Regent, Benoni, 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

At the February meeting the exhibits for the evening were: Mr. Newson, a very fine collection of First Flight Covers from the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, South-West Africa, England, Canada, New Zealand, America to Africa, and Australia to South Africa; Mr. Reckling, a collection of Field Postcards and Lettercards from Italian army, Italian propaganda Cards, Germany 1914-18, German occupation of Belgium 1914-18, with German stamps overprinted Belgium, Austrian army, postcards from German war prisoners in Japan, and a lettercard from the Franco-German war 1870; also one from England 1812; Mr. Fisher Hill, a very nice collection of India, starting in 1882 with Empress of India stamps following with King Edward, King George V Jubilee's, and King George VI with various officials, Indian States comprising of Patialia, Jind, Gwalior, Coching, Charkhair, Hyderabad, Travancore, and Burma.

A guessing competition, which consisted of stamps with portion exposed, was won by Mr. Fisher after a tie with Miss Gillmore. They had seven correct answers out of ten stamps.

E.A.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

In past years it has been the custom of this Society to go into recess for the month of January. In deference to the general wish of the members the practice has been abandoned, and in January of this year the usual monthly meeting was held at the Durban Publicity Bureau, Mr. H. H. Hurst presiding. A paper on the stamps of Albania was given by Mr. Percy C. Bishop, who afterwards displayed his collection of the issues of the Ahmed Zogu regime. Stamps donated to the Society's war drive were auctioned. One new member was enrolled.

The February meeting attracted a good attendance. Mr. V. B. Crockett staged an attractive display of war stamps, contributing some interesting notes on the subject. Incidentally the speaker paid his tribute to philately as a hobby of absorbing interest, from which he personally had derived a sustained interest for many years. A further auction of stamps contributed to the war drive produced brisk bidding.

The Society has had many visitors in recent months from other Union centres as well as from philatelists in the Services sojourning in Durban. May a reminder be given here that such visitors are cordially welcome at any of the Society's meetings, held at 8 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month at the bureau of the Durban Publicity Association, Church and West Streets, Durban.

G.M.P.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

February 3.—After some ordinary business the meeting was constituted as the annual general meeting and the election of officers took place as follows: President, Mr. A. E. Basden; Vice-President, Mr. R. C. Warren; Secretary, Professor H. A. Wager; Treasurer, Mr. N. L. Watson; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. E. C. Wright; Librarian, Mr. H. N. B. Hawke; Curator of Society Collection, Mr. E. C. Wright; Curator of Forgery Collection, Mr. E. H. Gomm.

The Society's collections were tabled for exhibit.

February 17.—Mr. Hawke read some philatelic extracts.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on the early issues of Holland. He described in detail their colours and printing and pointed out that these were among the classics of philately. He mentioned the horned variety in the first issue and the great range of perforations to be found in the stamps.

H.A.W.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
JOHANNESBURG.

President, F. E. Ingham; Hon. Secretary, F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967; Meetings: 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

At the February meeting, due to an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the members of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, they did not turn up as our guests of the evening as expected. Mr. Wm. Redford filled the breach in the eleventh hour by bringing a portion of his Sierra Leone stamps and tabling an exhibit of highest quality and interest.

An interesting feature heartily approved of by everyone in attendance was a half-hour devoted to extemporaneously related experiences and reminiscences in stamp collecting given by several members. As some of their remarks are of general interest to all philatelists, they are briefly summarised as follows:

Mr. Robertson spoke on some topical items of interest. He said the premises of de la Rue, the famous philatelic printers had been destroyed. Belgian Congo was having a new set printed at Cape Town. Several British Colonies were changing colours of some values of current issue, including Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Carleton Jones was asked to give some reminiscences of stamp collecting. He said he had collected for 46 years, beginning with the whole world. Subsequently he specialised, but had lately gone back to collecting the whole world again. In his early days he spent a

great deal of time going round stamp shops. On one occasion he offered a dealer 100 dollars for a drawer of stamps without knowing what was in it. In this he found some fine Canadian items as well as other useful material. While examining the drawer in the shop he was offered 200 dollars for it, but refused.

On another occasion in the Transvaal a miner offered him a trunkful of letters, which he was told had stamps on with "funny" shapes, from the Cape and Natal. The trunk was in possession of his aunt in East London, who was asked to send it up, but before she did so the miner told him that someone had offered his aunt £25 for it and she had sold it—so a bargain was lost.

He had, while in England, been invited by Sir Edward Bacon, the King's curator, to see the Royal Stamp Collection. He went with Mr. Agnew and spent a very pleasant three and a half hours.

Mr. Mark Rose told a hard luck story. About 37 years ago in Port Elizabeth a friend of his had an old grandmother who had died and left his friend an old box, which contained, amongst other things, stamps. Mr. Rose went to see these and saw several thousand Cape Triangulars threaded on a piece of string evidently used as a skipping rope. Several wood-blocks had been included.

The chairman announced another donation of £10 which the Society had made to the South African Red Cross.

H.E.B.

The
SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 4.

Editorial

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOURPENNY BLACK.

Several British philatelic papers are splashing the news that a sixth copy of the Cape's mystery stamp, the 4d. black, has recently been discovered in a collection and is to be auctioned by H. R. Harmer in New York on 9th April.

The story of these black stamps is well known and it is unnecessary to repeat it here beyond saying that the theory of their being issued as mourning stamps for the Prince Consort appears to be completely exploded and that the most likely explanation of their origin is that they were proofs for testing out the efficacy of the watermarked paper. One or more of these trial sheets may have been shipped to the Cape with the blues and been issued in the ordinary course of events.

The existence of these stamps was first noticed by their listing in Potiquet's catalogue published in 1861. That their existence was known at this early date is the strongest possible evidence for their being genuine.

We fear that the publicity now given may tempt some skilful but dishonest person to produce colour changelings and try to pass them off as genuine blacks. For this reason we wish to give publicity to the fact that black stamps, with no trace of blue about them, can be produced from blues by chemical treatment. We state this as being beyond dispute, because we have seen it done.

We have had no opportunity of comparing such changelings with any of the genuine stamps, so cannot say what features are to be relied upon to distinguish them.

In the circumstances, however, it seems fair to philatelists to suggest that should any more 4d. blacks appear on the market, this fact should be kept in mind and that due care

should be exercised either in tracing the past history of the stamp or, if that is impossible, of having it compared with one of the six known copies before implicitly accepting it as genuine.

Union Notes

CHANGE OF COLOUR IN THE TWO PENNY STAMP.

Several correspondents have informed us that the twopenny stamps on sale in their areas are now of a new colour, viz., purple-brown and pale grey, approximating to the colours of the first London printed 2d. pictorials. Mr. A. Lichtenstein notes, from examination of a sheet, that the same cylinders have been employed as for the previous 2d. in violet and blue; this is apparent from some minor flaws which occur in identical positions on stamps of both printings.

The ½d. and 1d. stamps of reduced size (only ½ m.m. reduction) are now both available in sheet form as well as in rolls.

Shade collectors should note that the ½d. stamp seems to be getting more and more bluish in tint; some seen recently in fact could scarcely be said to have any green in them at all.

BELGIAN CONGO.

In connection with the new stamps recorded in our March number, Dr. Lefebvre writes to say that the stamps were printed by the "Litho Company" in Cape Town.

One definite mistake was made in the announcement of the colours. The 2.50 fr. is ruby red, not blue, and the 5.0 fr. is now described as olive-green, not olive.

The air mail service from Johannesburg to Leopoldville, foreshadowed in our February number, duly started with a first flight on

10th March. So far as we know no mail was carried on the northward journey. On the return journey, leaving Leopoldville on 14th March, mail was carried and envelopes show a cachet in three lines in black: "Première liaison aérienne/Léopoldville—Johannesburg/14 mars 1941." Dr. Lefebvre writes that he thinks this service will not be permanent as the Congo authorities have their own line which could connect with the South African service.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the South African Philatelist.

Sir,

INFORMATION WANTED— BECHUANALAND.

Two matters dealing with the early postal development of British Bechuanaland may well benefit by publication of information, as was done by Mr. Tamsen in reply to a query of mine in this journal some time ago.

1. Up to now there is a total lack of evidence that the stamp of Stellaland listed as No. 6 in both Gibbons' and Scotts' catalogues ever actually was prepared for use or ever was put into use. There exists a strong suspicion, which has come to my knowledge, that this stamp may have been authorized but never actually was made in or for the Stellaland post service. This amounts to saying that the copies generally classed as "genuine" are as fraudulent surcharges as those considered to be counterfeit surcharges. Can anyone give us definite evidence either that the stamp was actually issued or to the contrary?

2. Stellaland was annexed as British Bechuanaland September 30, 1885, and the first stamps of the colony are recorded as having been issued in February, 1886. What stamps were used during this period?

I have a copy of the British Bechuanaland first issue 2d., Gibbons No. 6, with postmark date JA 9 86. Town does not show on the stamp but the entire word "Bechuanaland" of cancellation does. Can this possibly indicate that the Bechuanaland first issue stamps appeared earlier than has hitherto been recorded?

STEPHEN G. RICH.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

Some two to three months ago it was noted in the press that the Rev. Wilde, missionary at Tristan da Cunha, had arrived in the Union. It would seem probable that some mail came at the same time, but we have had no intimation of receipt of letters by anyone. Can any of our readers supply information?

LIBERIA.

The following undated Notice has been received from the Liberian Consul-General in New York:

The Liberian Government announces that due to war conditions the definite Rowland Hill Centenary Commemorative Stamps could not be prepared on time, therefore, the Commonwealth Commemoratives were overprinted with suitable inscription. No first-day covers were prepared, the day of issue being given as the day of mailing.

The Red Cross Stamps which were expected to be ready at the beginning of January have also not materialized. Therefore, overprinting has also been resorted to in this case. The same Commonwealth Commemorative Stamps were utilized for this overprinting.

For overprinting the above-mentioned issues, the 3c, 5c and 10c values were overprinted in both cases for ordinary use as well as Airpost. In the case of the Red Cross 2c additional is charged for each stamp both for postage as well as for airmail.

The stamps will be placed on sale in the Post Office at Monrovia, Liberia, on February 25th, 1941, and supplies will be available at the Liberian Consul General's Office in New York on the same day as the stamps are placed on sale in Liberia.

WALTER F. WALKER,
Liberian Consul General.

STAMP EXCHANGE WITH BURMA.

Through the P.M.G. we have received intimation from the Director General of Posts, Rangoon, Burma, that a War Stamp Bureau is being run by them for war funds. They find that foreign stamps fetch higher values sold in Burma than local ones and that the same would probably hold good here. They therefore suggest that if collectors or dealers here would care to send Union used stamps to their Bureau they would be prepared to exchange used Burmese stamps of approximately the same value for them.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA (REVISED 1933) AND AS AMENDED BY CONGRESS AT PRETORIA, 1939

NAME.

(1) The Association shall be known as the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and its headquarters shall be in the Transvaal.

MEMBERSHIP.

(2) Any Philatelic Society in Southern Africa, approved by the Permanent Executive Committee, may become affiliated to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

(3) A Philatelic Congress shall be held annually under the auspices of one of the affiliated Philatelic Societies.

(4) Every affiliated Society may be represented by delegates at the annual Congress as follows:

- (a) Each Society under 25 members by one delegate.
- (b) Each Society of 25 members and under 50 members by 2 delegates.
- (c) Each Society of 50 members and under 75 members by 3 delegates.
- (d) Each society of 75 or more members by 4 delegates.

(5) Any philatelist present at Congress may speak with the permission of the Chairman but only the official delegates, not more than six members of the local executive committee and members of the Permanent Executive Committee shall be entitled to vote and such votes must be registered personally.

(6) The time to be occupied by speakers shall be announced from the Chair at any session. It shall be at the discretion of the Chairman to extend a time limit.

(7) The Chairman of the Philatelic Society organising Congress and the Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee shall act as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Congress.

(8) Arrangements for a Congress shall be left in the hands of the Society organising such Congress, subject to anything in these rules and regulations which may apply to and govern particular matters.

(9) A recording Committee shall be appointed to secure at each successive Congress an official record of the proceedings of the Congress, the society holding the Congress to be responsible for appointing such Committee and for a transcript of the shorthand notes.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERATION.

(10) The permanent Executive Committee shall consist of representatives nominated by each constituent Society, each Society being entitled to appoint one representative for every 50 members or part thereof. Each Society may appoint alternatives to its nominated members. The Executive shall have power to add to its numbers. At each meeting of the Executive, five members shall form a quorum. A Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Executive.

(11) To enable the Permanent Executive Committee to fulfill the various duties entrusted to it from time to time, it shall be empowered to appoint for special purposes sub-committees (not necessarily from its own members) which shall report to the Permanent Executive Committee as may be required.

(12) That in view of possible emergencies power be vested in the Permanent Executive Committee to amend or alter, by majority vote representing seventy-five per cent. of those present at a meeting of the Committee specially called for the purpose, the existing rules or make new rules and such amendment, alteration or new rules shall be operative only until the next succeeding Congress.

(13) To enable the draft agenda for the annual congress to be placed before affiliated Societies in reasonable time before the date fixed all Societies shall send to the Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee any notices of motion on the subjects for consideration by such date as shall be notified them by the Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee.

PAYMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.

(14) Every affiliated Philatelic Society shall pay an annual contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Executive Committee on the following scale: For every 25 members or part thereof, 10s.

(15) Every Society sending a delegate or delegates to Congress shall pay five shillings per delegate to the Secretary holding the Congress.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

(16) The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa may publish a journal to be styled "The South African Philatelist" which shall

be the official journal of the Federation and affiliated Societies.

(17) The conduct and management of the South African Philatelist shall be vested in the Permanent Executive Committee.

CONGRESS PLAQUES.

(18) Awards in connection with any competition held at Congress or at any local Philatelic exhibition held in connection with a Congress shall take the form of a plaque and a certificate in the case of a first award and a certificate in the case of other awards, the design of which shall be approved by the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa.

(19) Not more than one plaque will be issued to any one competitor at a Congress, further awards being indicated by the attachment of bars to the plaque.

(20) The award of a plaque to a stamp collector will render such collection ineligible for competitive entry *in the same class* during a period of two years following the award. It may however be exhibited "not for competition" or enter in a different class if available.

CONGRESS AWARDS FOR PAPERS.

(21) Papers entered for competition must be original and never have been published.

(22) Papers shall be sent in under the name of the writer who should if possible be present at Congress to read the paper in person and take part in any discussion thereon. The time allowed for the reading of the paper should not exceed twenty minutes.

(23) In the absence of any previous arrangement to the contrary with the Author, the Federation shall have a prior right to the publication of any paper or notes read at any Meeting of Congress. If so required by the Author, the Editor of the South African Philatelist shall, within twenty-eight days after a written request has been made to him, state whether or not he desires to exercise such right. If he does so desire, Federation Executive may publish the same paper or notes in any way or at any time and with such amendments and omissions that it may think proper. If the editor shall not so desire, or should Congress Executive fail to publish any such paper or notes within six calendar months from the date of reading, the Author shall have unrestricted right of publication, but shall not be entitled to refer to the fact that such paper or notes have been read at a Meeting of the Congress without the permission of the Federation Executive.

(24) Awards will be made for papers on the following subjects viz:

1. The Southern Africa Philatelic Research award for the best original

research paper on any South African Philatelic subject.

- II. For the best original research paper on any subject not eligible for I.
- III. For the best paper on any general philatelic subject, and any other paper the Permanent Executive Committee may decide upon.

(25) Congress has the right to withhold any plaque if the entries are considered to be of insufficient merit.

(26) The method of deciding on which paper is to be given the award in any of the above classes shall be by the vote of members of Congress present at the reading of such papers.

ROLL OF HONOUR OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

(27) The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa shall keep a Roll of Honour of Distinguished South African Philatelists.

(28) Nominations of those deemed worthy of being admitted to the Roll will be received from any affiliated Society or from the Permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

(29) The qualifications for enrolment are, that the person proposed must be or must have been a philatelist, distinguished in philately by research work, journalistic work or good service in connection with Congress and Societies.

(30) Nominations must be submitted to the permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa not later than the date notified by the Secretary and must be accompanied by fully detailed information.

(31) Recommendations shall be made to Congress, from amongst names submitted, by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and election will be made by Congress.

(32) Congress shall decide the number of Philatelists whose names shall be recorded on the Roll but this number shall not exceed two at any Congress subsequent to 1933.

DEFINITIONS.

(33) The following terms shall have the meaning herein assigned to them:

- (a) Philatelic Society shall mean any body the chief aims of which are the study of stamps and the holding of Meetings at which papers are read or discussed held upon subjects connected with stamp collecting.
- (b) Official journal shall mean "The South African Philatelist."

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

OSWALD MARSH'S

EFFICIENT, EXPEDITIOUS 10% WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

NEWWOOD, LONDONSE 19

There was an old man of Nantucket
 Who kept all his stamps in a bucket
 But his daughter, called Nan,
 Ran away with a man
 And as for the bucket—Nantucket.
 —Linn's Weekly Stamp News.

MUSSOLINIANA :

- 25 Old Italy, 1863-1901, price 1/-
- 36 Kg. Victor Emanuel III. stps, to 5 Lire at 1/6
- 14 "Foundation of Rome" with airmails at 1/6
- 40 Volta, Mazzini, Virgil, Horace, etc., all large Commemoratives, at 3/6
- 3 1940 Railway Centenary m. or u. cpl. at 9d.
- Collection 125 different, incl. above, for 7/6
- 6 Italian Levant 1922, all mint, cat. 3/9 at 1/6
- 6 Cyrenaica 1934, large pictorials, mint, at 1/6
- 14 Eritrea 1893-1936 with pict. and air, at 1/6
- 6 Eritrea 1934, large pictorials epl. mint at 2/6
- 10 Somaliland 1907-1932, pictorials, at . . . 1/-
- 6 Somaliland 1934, large pict., epl. mint, at 2/6
- 15 Lybia 1921/29 Roman Legionary, Galley, etc., at 1/6
- 4 Tripoli pictorials, with air, at 6d.
- 6 Tripoli 1934, large pict., epl. mint, at 1/6
- 8 Ital. East Africa, pictorials, at 1/-

Ethiopia—see my advs. in Feb. and March issues.
 Collection 100 diff. Ital. Cols., incl. above, for 17/6.
 Nett, c.w.o., post free.

Selections with Stamps priced singly willingly submitted, on approval, against references.

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



RARE BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

SENT ON APPROVAL
 TO ANY PART OF
 THE WORLD.

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The leading and cheapest Dealer in the World for British Colonial Rarities is:—

T. ALLEN
 FRINTON-ON-SEA - - - ESSEX,
 ENGLAND.

Review

"Know Your Stamps" Part III. The Marks Stamp Company, of 258 College Street, Toronto, Canada, have issued at 35c this little booklet by Frank Aretz, listing counterfeits of countries from "M" to "Z."

The publication is good as far as it goes, the sketches and descriptions of various forgeries being clear and distinct, but the work cannot be taken as dealing with anywhere near all forgeries. In some countries we find statements such as, "many of the existing forgeries have been described. I failed to find a description of one recently found by me." This one is described but no clue is given as to where descriptions of the others are to be found. Of African countries the only two mentioned are Stellaland and the Zululand surcharges.

AUSTRALIA.

The "Australian Stamp Monthly" reports that the current 3d. has appeared from completely new dies, the distinguishing features being:

- (a) Oak leaves on collar larger and more distinct.
- (b) Left epaulette larger.
- (c) White buttons below collar large and distinct.
- (d) Outline of hair heavier and more even. The perforation is now $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14$, which is a further distinction.

H. R. HARMER AUCTIONS.

We are informed that their New York House, located in Rolls Royce Building, 32-34 East 57th Street, New York City, is now under the personal supervision of Mr. H. R. Harmer, and we feel certain that the facilities formerly offered in New Bond Street, London, but now not so readily available for overseas collectors through delays in mails, will now be equally available in America.

COLONIAL PROVISIONALS

Cook Is., Niue and W. Samoa have all had 3d. on $1\frac{1}{2}$ provisionals.

Bermuda.—Due to delay in arrival of fresh stocks of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp by air across the Atlantic in time for the Christmas mail, a provisional was issued on 20th December. This was the current 1d. with the denomination crossed out by an X and an overprint of HALF PENNY in two lines. The surcharge occurs 14 mm., $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the XX obliterations and rows of each setting are to be found on all sheets.

They are to be found on both rose-red and scarlet stamps, the former being the scarcer.

Bahamas.—Owing to a revision in postal rates a 3d. stamp became necessary and this was provided about the end of November by surcharging the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. with "3d." in black; 240,000 were done, this being the first Bahamas provisional since 1883.

Ceylon.—The 20c of the 1938 pictorial set has been overprinted "3 cents," the previous denomination being barred out with three lines.

General.—"Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" reports that at least two of the big firms which print stamps for the British Colonies were badly hit in the heavy raid on London in December. It has not been reported whether plates and dies have been destroyed, but, if they have, it is quite likely that we may see stamps produced with minor differences in design.

Delays in production are also likely to see an increase in the production of local provisionals or it may even come about that completely fresh sources for the printing of stamps may now have to be sought by some colonies.

ALBANIA.

From the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" we gather that the overprint on Greek stamps which was reported last month is in Greek characters, and is the same as that used by the Greeks in the Balkan War of 1912-13. It signifies "Greek Administration."

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 over 50% off Catalogue. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

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

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

On April 24, 1884, the German Government proclaimed as being under their protection the possessions which the Bremen merchant Lüderitz had obtained by treaties with the native chiefs in the neighbourhood of Angra Pequena (later renamed Lüderitzbucht) in the southern portion of the future G.S.W.A. and on August 7 of that year the German flag was hoisted for the first time in Lüderitzland. In a communication to the British Government on September 7, 1884, the German Government claimed as a Protectorate all the region northwards from Lüderitzland as far as the border of the Portuguese colony of Angola.

The "German Colonial Company for South-West Africa," founded in April, 1885, took over Lüderitzland and acquired settlement and mining rights in the interior in the country of the Hereros, whereupon the Imperial Government signed a Treaty of Protection in October, 1885, with the Paramount Chief of the Hereros.

The northern boundary of the territory was settled by agreement with Portugal on Dec. 30, 1886.

The definition of the frontier on the side of the British colonies was only settled on July 1, 1890, by the so-called Caprivi Treaty. By this all territory north of the Orange River and westward of Long. 20° E. of Greenwich (farther north long 21° E.) was allotted to Germany; from the N.E. corner there extended also the so-called Caprivi strip, a narrow tongue of German territory between Portuguese Angola on the north and the British Bechuanaland Protectorate on the south, extending as far as the river Zambesi and Rhodesia. The Walfish Bay enclave and a line of small islands off the southern coastline of G.S.W.A., however, remained as British possessions.

Administrative Headquarters for G.S.W.A. were set up (in accordance with the treaty with the Paramount Chief of the Hereros) at Otyimbingue in Hereroland at the beginning of July, 1888. The staff at first consisted only of an Imperial Commissioner, a Chancellor and a Chief of Police, who was also Postmaster. On July 7, at the instigation of the German Colonial Co., the first German postal establishment in South-West Africa was opened there.

Some of the Herero chiefs, however, stirred up by agents from Cape Colony, declared themselves independent of Germany on Oct. 30, 1888, and by the end of November their attitude had become so menacing that the Administration had to abandon Otyimbingue. At the beginning of December the Administration

was dissolved; the German Postmaster, von Goldammer, betook himself and all his postal outfit to British soil at Walfish Bay (1) and was only able to reopen the Postal Agency at Otyimbingue seven months later, on July 8, 1889, after a small detachment of German troops, landed on June 25, had reoccupied the place.

At the beginning of September, 1889, the post office at Otyimbingue had again to be abandoned on account of fresh insubordinations among the natives and it was not until March, 1900, that regular postal activity was resumed there.

At the end of November, 1890, the Administration was moved to Windhoek (Windhuk), which had been fortified in the meantime, and, with it, the post office from Otyimbingue. The Postal Agency of Windhoek was opened on Dec. 7, 1891, and it was the only postal establishment in G.S.W.A. until about the middle of 1895.

During the period the German Post was at Otyimbingue the carrier service between that place and the British P.O. at Walfish Bay was the only postal communication in the Protectorate; it served mainly for the forwarding of the official post, particularly during the first period when postal administration and government, through common management, were closely combined.

In the rest of the Protectorate any postal matter there was, was not handled by the official postal service but was forwarded by missionaries or any opportune carrier offering. These conditions prevailed until after the transference of the German post to Windhoek

(1) This German post apparently functioned while at Walfish Bay, although on British soil. This is shown by a letter, with an English address, which is in the Lerche collection in Vienna. The letter is from a German firm in Walfish Bay and has the firm's printed address on the cover. It is dated 25Jan., 1889 (the date-stamp reads, in error "88," the previous year's figures not having been changed) and is franked from the German P. O. with German stamps to the value of 75 pf (one each of the 5, 20 and 50 pf. values). It is not certain, however, if the British post recognised this activity of the German post in British territory.

The above mentioned letter was certainly forwarded by the German post to Capetown, where it arrived in March. Here it was further franked with Cape of Good Hope stamps to the value of 14 pence (one shilling and two pence). As there are several reckoning and taxation marks on the cover it is not clear whether the further franking with Cape stamps is meant to be additional to or in replacement of the German stamps. The value of the Cape stamps suggests that it was a replacement or fresh franking; G. S. W. A. had joined the Universal Postal Union on 1 July, 1888, and it is unlikely that the German postal officials would have made a mistake in underfranking to an amount of over 1 Mk.

and even in 1893 the uncertainty of the single postal route between Windhoek and the coast was so great that from 1893 to 1895 responsibility for registered mail to or from Windhoek was expressly repudiated by the postal authorities.

Letters from other parts of the Protectorate to Germany or to foreign countries, and also German stamped post cards were usually franked with British (Cape of Good Hope) stamps so that they could be directly dealt with by the British P.O. either at Walfish Bay or in Cape Colony.

The only communication with Germany up to the middle of 1893 was via Walfish Bay to Capetown and thence to England and even the communication between Walfish Bay and Capetown was at first only by occasional steamers or even sailing ships, later by the more regular sailings of the Cape steamer "Nautilus." Even the institution, through the German Colonial Co., of occasional direct sailings between Hamburg and Swakopmund, beginning about the middle of 1893, brought about very little change in these primitive postal conditions.

It was only in the early part of 1895 that a departmental postal official was sent to G.S.W.A. to set up a regular postal service. He arranged first of all for a regular ox-wagon service between Windhoek and Swakopmund (which was changed in 1896 to a horse-cart service, augmented by special messenger posts) and then set up, from his headquarters in Windhoek, between the end of May, 1895, and the end of 1896, ten more Postal Agencies at the places in the Protectorate which were of most importance from the point of view of trade. These were all under the general control of the postal administration in Windhoek but were partially self-governed by departmental postal officials.

These Postal Agencies were supplemented during the period 1896-1901 by the addition of (mainly) a large number of "Auxiliary Postal Establishments" (*Posthilfstellen*). For convenience we shall refer to these henceforth as Auxiliary P.O.s.). These were "Post Offices" in their most simple form. Like some of the smaller Postal Agencies they were under the charge of such persons as storekeepers, missionaries, employees of the German Colonial Co., members of the Protectorate troops, or, later, railway officials, but, in G.S.W.A., they handled only letter post. Most of them received their own cancellation stamps soon after their establishment and later, some of them were raised to the status of Postal Agencies.

Meanwhile the construction of a railway line from Swakopmund to Windhoek had started in 1897; at the beginning of July, 1900, this was open as far as Karibib and in 1902 it reached Windhoek. The postal authorities, which forwarded all mail matter by the railway, in accordance with a uniform tariff

agreed upon with the railway administration, followed the progress of the railway by setting up Postal Agencies or Auxiliary P.O.s. at each temporary railhead. The railway line gradually pushed out the post-cart service along the old main road from Swakopmund to Windhoek, but between the more important newly set-up Agencies, which previously had only a postal runner a similar post-cart service was gradually introduced.

From this main road with a post-cart service, runner services were presently pushed out on all sides so that gradually there was developed a widespread postal net over the whole Protectorate. On the one hand this was ever bringing into existence new Postal Agencies and Auxiliary P.O.s., and on the other it was gradually linking these up in the most varied ways with those already established.

Communication with Cape Colony was maintained by an 800 km.-long fortnightly mail-cart service from Windhoek via Rehoboth, Gibeon, Keetmanshoop, and Warmbad to Ramansdrift on the Orange River. Here it connected with a fortnightly service in the Cape to Steinkopf, whence the mails went either westwards to Port Nolloth or directly south to Capetown. From this main mail-cart service, which constituted a trunk line from North to South, there branched off at Keetmanshoop an important route going westward to Lüderitzbucht the port of the southern portion of the Protectorate.

Meanwhile Windhoek was raised to the rank of a Post Office in 1897 but remained under the control of the G.P.O., Hamburg, at first. It was only in May, 1899, that the postal administration in Windhoek was made into an independent unit answerable directly to the German Imperial Post Office.

(To be continued.)

EAST AFRICAN WAR POST MARKS.

From East Africa comes still another type of Army Postmark. This is a double circle mark with "E.A." at the top between the lines and A. P.O. 2 at the bottom. The date is in one line across the centre, thus, 20 II a41.

HONG KONG.

The centenary celebration set was issued on 26th January. According to the "Philatelic Magazine" the denominations and numbers printed are as follows:

2c Street Scene	1,500,000
4c Liner and Junk	1,000,000
5c University	4,800,000
15c Harbour	1,600,000
25c Hong Kong Bank	720,000
\$1 China Clipper	480,000

Including their Jubilee issue, these are Hong Kong's first pictorial stamps.

O.F.S. NUMERAL POSTMARKS

In connection with the article in our October, 1940, issue dealing with O.F.S. numeral cancellations, Mr. Stephen G. Rich, of Verona, N.J., writes:

"I have recently acquired a cover with Orange Free State numeral 21 used after British occupation. This is the first time I have seen any of these regular old ovals used that late. It is used with the Ladybrand O.R.C. usual town mark, single circle, with date (AM JU 1 01). It would seem most unlikely that this canceller had been brought from elsewhere and I would consider this sufficient identification of it as Ladybrand.

"I have also seen, belonging to Mr. Rene Hinard, of Heully-sur-Seine, France, a cover with No. 26 cancellation, on postcard with Bultfontein, O.V.S., town mark of Sept. 9, 1891.

"So far, I have not seen any copy of the variant of No. 11 with inner circle slotted to line up with the grid other than the one that Geldhof and I saw. I am always snapping these numerals on sales circuits.

"I have some doubts of my No. 35. It could be 55. If it is 35, the 3 is flat topped; but the first figure is NOT identical with the 5—has a much wider curve.

"On the question of the 'Cape Type' Vertical oval grids with numerals, I agree that we really need covers. My own belief, in the light of what you have written and what I previously knew, runs more strongly than ever to the thought that they are either all or mostly *interprovincials*, 1910 to 1913."

This note from Mr. Rich gives us one quite new location, viz., No. 26 at Bultfontein.

His finding of a No. 21 used at Ladybrand in 1901 is so interesting that I forwarded the information to Prof. J. J. Smith (who has located No. 17 as used there) with a request that he might check up on his specimens. His reply is given in full as follows:

"I have a cover prior to 1899 showing that 17 was used at Ladybrand. It has a 'Twee Pence' stamp obliterated by No. 17, and is addressed to 'Messrs. Dalldorf, Schabbel & Co., Port Elizabeth.' There is no postmark on the front; but on the back there are three:

- (1) "Ladybrand O.V.S. 21 Au 92," single circle.
- (2) "Bloemfontein O.V.S. 22 Au 92," double-lined eight-sided figure with triangles and corners.
- (3) "Port Elizabeth (rather indistinct) Cape Colony, Au 24," single circle.

The name of the sender is printed on the flap at the back: "G. Loesch, Don-Don, P.O. Ladybrand, O.F.S., South Africa." The earliest date being on the Ladybrand postmark and the address of the sender seem to establish beyond

any doubt that No. 17 was used at Ladybrand in Aug. 1892.

I have also a very conclusive cover for 17 being Ladybrand after 1900. This cover has a V.R.I. one penny stamp with the number 17 clearly impressed on it, and is addressed to "Messrs. J. C. Juta & Co., Booksellers, etc., Capetown." On the front there are actually two clear postmarks: "Ladybrand O.R.C. 9.15 a.m. Jy 2 01," as well as the censor's purple oval with the words "Passed Censor Ladybrand" and the blue-pencil initials of the censor, as I take it. At the back are the postmarks of Bloemfontein ORC 6 PM Jy 3 01" and "G.P.O. Capetown C.G.H. C Jy 6 01." The name of the sender is printed on the flap of the back: "Archibald Bros., Ladybrand, O.F.S."—I think the evidence of this cover with its two Ladybrand postmarks, its Ladybrand censor's mark, and its sender's address is overwhelming.

What seems strange is that my 17 was used on the very next day of Mr. Rich's 21. This almost looks as if Ladybrand used both 17 and 21 in 1901.

[Since then I have seen another cover belonging to Mr. And. Watson, addressed to a Prisoner of War in Bermuda. This has a 1d. V.R.I. cancelled by No. 17, the Ladybrand single circle town mark of MY 21 01 and a censor's mark like that described by Prof. Smith.—Ed.]

1941 Seventy-Second Edition

of our

ANNUAL PRICE-LIST OF SETS AND PACKETS

This is now ready and will be sent to any collector free of charge on receipt of 3d. to cover the cost of postage.

This List has been completely revised and brought right up to date and should be in the hands of every keen collector.

It contains offers of Packet Collections, Special Collections, Sets of Postage Stamps, British Empire and Foreign, classified into countries in alphabetical order, special offers of Miniature Sheets, Air Mail Stamps, Air Mail Errors, Air Mail Covers, Air Mail Packet Collections and Collectors' Outfits.

Owing to the scarcity of paper we have not been able to print so many of these Lists as in the past, so that if you want to make sure of your copy send us your application with as little delay as possible, otherwise you may be disappointed.

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IPSWICH - - - - ENGLAND.

Established 1869.

Society News

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

March 3.—Mr. Giovanetti read a paper in which he urged members to bring along some of their stamps for exhibit at the meetings. Although some of the exhibits tabled at meetings were of a very high standard, members should not be discouraged. Most of the pleasure in being a philatelist lay not so much in the collection as in the collecting. He stressed the point that useful information may often be obtained by looking through different collections.

Mr. Obermeyer showed Mozambique and some recent Holland.

March 17.—Mr. Hawke read an interesting extract dealing with the mythical 4d. black triangular Cape.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on the Mafeking Siege stamps. He described the different overprints and denominations of the Cape and Bechuanaland stamps that were used as well as the two special designs in blue. He quoted Government notices dealing with the rates and destinations. Although all these stamps were in the nature of a local issue they were allowed to be used to frank correspondence to the outside and so they became real postal items.

Mr. Obermeyer tabled some of these stamps as well as collections of Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

H.A.W.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, F. E. Ingham; *Hon. Secretary*, F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967; *Meetings*: 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

At the March meeting there was a very good attendance. Several recent new issues were auctioned, bringing exceptionally high prices. Many members apparently felt that, in view of the destruction of the printing plant of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., recent George VI. issue will not be so plentiful as would otherwise be the case and consequently they are well worth getting at practically any price.

The War Fund auction for the evening brought in a sum of over £6.

This being the tenth anniversary meeting, Dr. Harvey Pirie and Mr. Redford gave interesting reminiscences concerning the formation and foundation of the present society.

Also, Mr. J. G. Houbert, who treated us to an exhibition of his Rhodesians of the Admiral Type 1913-22 as well as issues of Southern and Northern Rhodesias, told interesting reminiscences recounting his early experiences in collecting, particularly insofar as they influenced his decision to specialise in Rhodesians.

Mr. Houbert tabled a marvellously complete and handsomely written up and compiled exhibit of Rhodesians. Actually this was the latter half of his collection of this country as the first half, up to the double heads, was displayed about a year ago.

Mr. Houbert's paper on his exhibit included many very interesting remarks for collectors of and specialists in Rhodesian stamps, and it is hoped that it will be possible to have these published at greater length than is suitable for the society news column.

H.E.B.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: Mr. J. Shepherd; *Hon. Sec.*: Mr. E. Rigg; *Meetings*: Hotel Regent, Benoni, 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

At the March meeting the attendance was up to the average.

Mr. Downing sprang a surprise with his collection of South African Republic with VRI and ERI overprints, Transvaal King Edward, Stellaland and New Republic, with various postage dues.

Mr. Lydall's exhibit consisted of Union of South Africa, starting 1910, with the 2½d. King George V. right up to the present stamps, including Air Mail, Voortrekker and Jubilee in sets of six, also some Queen Victoria Transvaal 1878-80, finishing off with a page of Cape of Good Hope Triangulars of the 1d. Red, 4d. Blue and 1s. Green.

Mr. Deckens exhibited South African First Air Mail Covers, starting 1918, with covers carried by the "R.A.F." This collection also comprised blocks of Air Mail stamps.

Mr. Rigg exhibited a small collection of Ceylon.

E.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

At the meeting held on 5th March, there was a record attendance, 50 members and visitors being present. Application for membership from several new members were received.

It was decided that members on active service would retain their membership during absence, without payment of subscriptions.

The usual auction for War Funds was well supported during the time available.

The President exhibited a photo showing a reconstructed Plate of Ten Stamps of United States: Battleboro, Postmaster Stamps 1846 sc Black on Buff. These ten stamps have a total catalogue value of £4,500 and took twenty years to complete. The photo was sent to Mr. Hurst by Mr. A. Nicholas Reggio, who is curator to Mr. Raymond W. Lapham, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Reggio describes it as the world's most expensive Jig-Saw Puzzle.

At the meeting it was decided to exhibit two displays and Mr. S. Peimer showed his Austrian and also his South-West African stamps. Both these collections created great interest, but particular mention must be made of the South-West African exhibit, which was really most attractive and must have been the envy of all present.

Mr. Manham, of Ladysmith, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Peimer for his very fine display and said he wished that Ladysmith philatelists could have the opportunity of seeing such fine collections.

G.M.P.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth. Meetings: Fourth Tuesdays in each month in the African Room of the P.E. Public Library.

A very interesting display of oddments and old covers was sent for exhibit by Mr. James

McGregor at the February meeting of the above society. Further talks about the removal of stamps from letters and parcels in transit elicited the information that the society would take drastic steps towards the discovery of the culprit. The secretary referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Mrs. McGregor, wife of one of our oldest members. The chairman also spoke very feelingly, while all the members shared in the condolences. A few new issues from overseas were disposed of. Mr. G. K. Forbes (the President), conducted the meeting.

J.A.P.

FARÖE ISLANDS.

These islands normally use ordinary Danish stamps. A provisional 20ö on 15ö green has been reported, but it is not certain whether this is not merely the provisional issued in Denmark about last July.

In spite of the German occupation of Denmark, Danish stamps are said to be still reaching the Farös by a roundabout route. The islands have had a British garrison since 11th April of last year.

According to "The Airport Journal" the islands are reported to have cut ties with Denmark and declared for an independent republic. We have not seen this news reported or confirmed in any other quarter and merely give it for what it may be worth.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Vol. 17.

MAY, 1941.

No. 5.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES STAMPS FOR BOMBERS

We have been asked to make public the following information, and do so with pleasure.

In the Netherlands East Indies funds are being raised to offer at least five bombers to the Netherlands Navy in Britain. One of the most important parts of this drive is the sale of special stamps with a war surtax, the surtax going to the bomber fund.

A Committee has been formed to superintend the sale of these stamps, the president being H.E. Dr. H. J. van Mook, Director of the Department of Economics and vice-president is Mr. H. C. Lefering, who is the hon. sec. and treas. of the Netherlands East Indies Association of Stamp Collectors.



The stamps to be issued, of the design here illustrated, will have postal values of 5c., 10c., and 1 guilder, with surtaxes of equal amounts. The set of three will therefore cost 2 guilders, 30 cents. They will be on issue only from 10th May to 30th May, but will be available for postal use till 31st Dec., 1942.

Orders should be placed with Mr. H. C. Lefering, 8 Villalaan, Batavia-C, Java, accompanied by remittances at the rate of exchange £1 = 7 guilders, 42 cents Ned. Ind. currency, i.e. approximately 6s. 3d. per set.

(This news arrived just too late for insertion in our April issue, and its appearance in this issue does not give much time for orders, even by air. Mr. Lefering has been notified of the situation and a request made to him to extend somewhat the time over which orders from South Africa will be filled.—Ed.)

STAMP NEWS IN BRIEF

Gambia is to have a new 5d. stamp, olive and purple.

India has a new 14a., purple, in the same design as the 12a. This is to meet a change in the air mail rate.

Mauritius. *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* draws attention to a constant plate flaw in the current 3c. K.G. VI stamp. In the last stamp of the seventh row of the right hand pane the vertical outer frame line of the Key plate, top left, fails to print and appears as two faint purple lines instead of one thick one.

Sudan. A provisional 4½ pi on 8 pi was issued in December. The number issued is believed to be small.

Brazil. Dr. M. de Sanctis reports the issue of two special census stamps on 14th January. One is of 400 rs. for ordinary postage and one of 1,200 rs. for air mail. He also sends a cover with an interesting special postmark of a philatelic exhibition held at Santos on 1st March.

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Reprinting in Colour from the Original Woodblock Plates in the South African Museum, Cape Town, on the 26th November, 1940

By A. A. JURGENS.

It was at first decided that the existing prints of the ONE PENNY and FOURPENCE stamps from the above plates, in black should be exhibited together with the original plates in the case containing "THE BARBARA JURGENS" collection of Cape Postal History, but after further discussion it was thought advisable to prepare fresh prints of both the ONE PENNY and FOURPENCE values in their respective colours in order to illustrate more fully the 1861 woodblock issue in the collection.

The Printing of the Woodblock Stamps, 26-11-1940.

I obtained the necessary permission through the kindness of the Director of the Museum, Dr. E. L. Gill, and on the 26th November, 1940, proceeded with the printing of the ONE PENNY and FOURPENCE stamps in their respective colours.

The one penny plate was the first to be printed. After the first sheet had been struck off the stereo in row 2 (see Allis's "Postal History of the Cape of Good Hope," page 44), No. 7 became dislodged from its place on the board.

In replacing the stereo (No. 7) I discovered that it bore signs of a shiny gum suggesting that it must have been insecurely fixed on the plate on a previous occasion, as on no other stereo could I detect any trace of this shiny adhesive.

If reference is made to the plate reproduced on page 43 of the above mentioned work it will be noticed that stereo No. 7 shown on page 44 almost touches that of No. 8.

By reason of this shiny gum found adhering to stereo No. 7 it can be safely assumed that this must have been the one that became dislodged when the printing for Allis was done in 1927. This stereo also, incidentally, is the only one out of line on the plate and I should hardly imagine that le Roux, the Museum printer who did the printing at that time, would have taken any particular care to replace the stereo in its original position.

Stereo No. 7 has now been placed in its assumed correct position and this brings it into line with its neighbours.

More Stereos Fall Out of the Plate.

Unfortunately, whilst tightening up the plate in the printing frame after the replacement of stereo No. 7, stereo No. 5 in row 3

became dislodged and in resetting this it was accidentally lowered about 1m.m. towards stereo No. 6. (See page 44 Allis's book).

After this the printing of both plates was completed without any further mishap.

The Stereo Showing Signs of Red Ink on the Fourpence Plate.

In regard to the remarks made by Allis in which he states (e.c. p. 48) that stereo No. 10, row 1, bore a distinct red tint suggesting its association with the one penny stereos. I examined this very carefully, at my home, at leisure, and I found that several of the stereos on the fourpence plate showed signs of red between the stereos, and upon scraping some of this red composition on to a piece of glass and applying turpentine thereto it failed to dissolve or give off any colour which, had it been ink, would certainly have happened. The composition appeared brittle and fibrous and I could only come to the conclusion that it was fluff from a piece of red flannel used for wiping the plates.

Supposed Wear of the Woodblock Plates.

On many occasions I have seen specimens of the deep blue 4d., said to be the last of the woodblock printing, showing the figure of "Hope" almost white, i.e., without the usual shading, and this has always been put down to wear of the plates.

The printings of the two values amounted in all to 238,268 stamps, i.e., 125,912 of the one penny and 113,256 of the fourpence value, and the plates could have produced four times this quantity before there would have been any appreciable signs of wear.

In making the reprints in November last year the type of printing press at my disposal was certainly not much of an improvement on that which was used for the printing of the woodblock stamps in 1861; in fact, upon making enquiries in this respect I was informed that the only real difference would probably have been the method in which the type came into contact with the paper.

In the case of the earlier press the pad or receptacle for holding the paper would most probably have been in a horizontal position, whilst in the case of the latter type the paper was in a vertical position. This, however, would make no difference to the pressure or wear on the plate.

I discovered that the greatest difficulty was

to get the paper pad perfectly flat and free from hollows, and in order to obtain this pieces of paper had to be pasted on the pad where the printing appeared defective.

Altogether about 30 to 40 sheets were printed before any approach to uniformity was obtained, and even then the best selected results left much to be desired.

The Defective Defacement of the Plates.

Whilst these printing operations were in progress I was surprised to see that on both the One Penny and Fourpence plates the white line which should deface the stamp was hardly visible and on some stamps it was entirely missing.

This unexpected development placed me in a quandary and I decided therefore that I would lay the circumstances of the case before Dr. Gill and explain to him how easily the most interesting chapter of the adhesive stamps of the Cape of Good Hope would suffer should the plates in their present state of defacement ever fall into wrong hands.

The Redefacement of the 1d. and 4d. Plates.

I arranged with Dr. Gill that I would personally supervise the proper defacement of the two plates and this was done by Mr. J. K. MacCullum, a Capetown engraver, on the 13th March, 1941, in my presence.

Before having the plates defaced, however, I decided first to print both values in black, and then when the proper defacement was completed again to make a print, also in black, to demonstrate fully the lack of foresight on the part of the authorities responsible for the first defacement in 1901.

Prints Made on Laid Paper.

To illustrate further how fortunate philatelists (especially those who have a soft spot for the old Cape triangulars) have been in the past thirty-nine year in that no attempt had been made to produce woodblock stamps from these plates, I obtained two grades of laid paper, and on this I printed the ONE PENNY in two colours, viz., carmine and vermilion, and the FOURPENCE in pale and deep blue. None of these colours, however, resemble the original tints.

The object of my doing this was to show how easily laid paper of the 1861 period could be obtained. Most of the Government Departments as well as private Institutions still have in their possession old ledgers and journals manufactured by Saul Solomon & Co. The majority of these books used at that time were manufactured from laid paper without any ruling and these contain numerous unused sheets. This fact I discovered and commented upon during my research in connection with the postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope.

The paper question, which would appear to be the great difficulty, therefore, presents no difficulty at all. It must be remembered that the firm of Saul Solomon & Co., who were

contractors to the Colonial Government, were not stamp printers so that no special paper would have been set aside or this purpose. On the other hand, they were called upon suddenly, as an emergency measure, to produce these stamps and it is quite evident under the circumstances that they used a paper which they had in stock to be used for various purposes.

It would not require much searching among these old volumes to find, possibly, the very identical paper on which the stamps were printed.

The colour question presents the least difficulty of all. Any colour printer or artist could easily mix printer's ink to match the colours used by Saul Solomon in 1861.

' The Second Printing From the 1d. and 4d. Plate.

As already mentioned the first printing in November, 1940, owing to difficulties experienced in making the paper pad level in order to obtain a uniform impression of all the stereos on the plate left much to be desired.

When, however, the prints from both plates, in black (previous to their being properly defaced) were made, it was discovered that by damping the back of the paper on which the printing was to be made a uniform result was obtained.

This discovery I immediately communicated to Dr. Gill and his permission was obtained to make a second printing from both the 1d. and 4d. plates. The same method as used in making the prints in black (damping the back of the paper) was carried out in the printing in colour, with the result that perfectly uniform sheets were obtained.

In this second printing the colours are different from those of the first printing. The One Penny was printed in a lighter shade of carmine and a shade of dark red-brown, whilst the 4d. was printed in a lighter shade of blue. These, as in the case of the first printing, do not match the original tints. This second printing was done on the 13th March, 1941.

Condition of the Two Plates.

As previously stated both the One Penny and Fourpence plates have suffered damage by stereos becoming detached from the straw-board base to which they had been glued, and it is impossible to say whether any attempt had been made when replacing these to fix them into their original positions. By comparing the prints of the 1d. and 4d. in the S.A. Museum, in black, which were printed in 1927 with the prints in colour made on the 13th March, 1941, the differences of position of the stereos already mentioned by me can easily be seen.

The condition of the stereos themselves and their printing qualities I can safely say are 100 per cent. of their 1861 conditions as prints made from both plates have proved.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ONE PENNY PLATE BEFORE AND AFTER THE FINAL
DEFACEMENT.



BEFORE



AFTER

The illustrations of the woodblock One Penny stamps shown here before and after the final defacement were taken from the left-hand corner of the sheet as illustrated on page 44 of Allis's work, being Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in rows 1, 2, 3 and 4.

According to Allis the plates would appear to be very defective. Allis examined the stereotypes on the plates and then compared the corresponding defects on the finished print. He used the same printing press as was placed at my disposal and judging from the reproduction of the fourpence plate in his book, page 47, the seven stamps Nos. 15 and 16 in rows 1, 2, 3 and 4, show blurred results on the print. The first printing made by me showed corresponding defects, owing, as already mentioned, to uneven surface of the pad. Allis evidently did not succeed in obtaining a perfect print; the reproductions of both his 1d.

and 4d. prints prove this, the former, however, being decidedly a better print than the latter. As the damping of the paper produced perfect printing I have been able to find several discrepancies in the defects mentioned by him. It must be understood that neither of these plates have been tampered with or removed from their case since the beginning of 1927 was effected, so that I can only come to the conclusion that had he (Allis) obtained a perfect print at the time he would have found that a great many of the defects mentioned by him were non-existent.

Corrections of Flaws as Given by Allis.

In connection with this matter I have not given this serious study, but now that I have perfect prints taken from both the 1d. and 4d. plates, I hope to be able one day to make such corrections as may be necessary. For the present I only mention a few obvious one which have come to my notice.

On the FOURPENCE PLATE, he says stamp No. 2, row 1 has the left corner of the design missing, and the reproduction of his print on page 47 definitely shows this.

On my print this corner is perfect.

Stamp No. 9, row 2, he says, "point of apex ornament missing." On my sheet this ornament appears in perfect conditions. Stamp No. 14, row 3, according to Allis, shows top of apex ornament missing. On my sheet this is not missing, in fact it is very pronounced. Stamp No. 1, row 4, he says, has both corner ornaments damaged, whilst my print shows them both undamaged.

Stamp No. 10, row 4, he says "Lettering of 'Four'" blurred and apex ornament damaged. On my print the letter of "FOUR" is beautifully clear and the ornament is not damaged.

A close examination and comparison between a perfectly printed sheet and that printed by Mr. le Roux in 1927 for reproduction in Allis's book will be a most interesting study and will prove that the plates are not nearly as defective as they have been made out to be.

Quantities Printed and Their Distribution.

First Printing: 26th November, 1940.

The One Penny Value: Approximately between 30 and 35 sheets. Printed in carmine and brick-red.

Number of Sheets Retained: 3 sheets carmine. 3 sheets brick red.

The Fourpence Value: Approximately the same quantity as of the ONE PENNY, printed in deep blue.

Distribution: 2 sheets of the ONE PENNY and one sheet of the FOURPENCE for the collection in the S.A. Museum. 2 sheets of the ONE PENNY and one sheet of the FOURPENCE presented to the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

2 sheets of the ONE PENNY and one sheet of the FOURPENCE retained by me for my collection.

The remaining sheets were all destroyed in my presence.

NOTE.—As I knew that many requests would be made for sets of these stamps, I took the precaution before destroying the damaged prints to cut therefrom a quantity of the better impressions in singles, pairs and a few blocks of six. In order that the distribution of these stamps could be under control, I had 100 cards measuring 3½ in. x 4½ in. printed as follows:

"Prints made from the original woodblock plates in the S.A. Museum, Capetown, on

26th November, 1940, to illustrate the 1861 woodblock issue in the 'BARBARA JURGENS' Collection of Cape Postal History."

The following number of cards were prepared:

Nos. 1 to 44 showing single copies of the 1d. carmine, 1d. brick-red and 4d. deep blue.

Nos. 45 to 84 showing a pair of the 1d. carmine, and a pair of the 4d. deep blue.

Nos. 85 to 92. Issued in pairs as follows:

85-86—Block of 6 One Penny and block of 6 Fourpence.

87-88—Block of 6 One Penny and block of 6 Fourpence.

89-90—Block of 6 One Penny and block of 6 Fourpence.

91-92—Block of 6 One Penny and block of 6 Fourpence.

(The above four sets show a block of six stamps on each card.)

The Second Printing on 13th March, 1941.

As previously mentioned a device was discovered by which better results in the printing could be obtained and consequently about six sheets of each value was struck off as follows:

One Penny—6 sheets printed in a lighter shade of carmine; 6 sheets printed in a deep brown-red.

Fourpence—6 sheets printed in a lighter shade of blue than that used on the 26th November, 1940.

Distribution of the Above.

One sheet 1d. carmine, one sheet 1d. brown-red and one sheet 4d. blue for inclusion in the Postal History Collection in the Museum. A similar set reserved for the Royal Philatelic Society, London, upon receipt of which the first set of the previous printing made in November, 1940, will be destroyed.

The 1d. carmine and 4d. blue which was replaced by the new sheets in the Museum collection have been destroyed.

The three sheets in my own collection which have been replaced by the three sheets of the latter printing have not been destroyed. Their ultimate destination will be determined later.

In addition to the above one sheet of the One Penny carmine and one sheet of the Fourpence blue (second printing) have been reserved for presentation overseas, but I am not as yet in a position to disclose to whom the presentation will be made.

All the remaining sheets of this printing were destroyed in my presence.

Prints Made on Laid Paper.

One Penny—Printed in carmine and vermilion. One sheet of each.

Fourpence—Printed in deep blue and pale blue. One sheet of each.

(Concluded on page 60)

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

(Continued from page 45 of April issue)

After this second period, 1896-1901, there was a halt in the setting up of new postal establishments and it was not until near the end of 1903 that some more Auxiliary P.O.'s were opened. In the years following there were considerable additions, both of Agencies and Auxiliary P.O.'s; this was chiefly because of the war (1904-5) against the Hereros and Hottentots (partly as a follow-up of the Field Post Stations then established) and, later on, on account of the further railway expansion.

Firstly, the Otavi line was built, running northwards from Swakopmund, reaching its terminus at Tsumeb in 1906 with a branch running from Otavi to Grootfontein opened in 1908. In the south a line was pushed inland from Lüderitzbucht and early in 1908 this linked up at Seeheim with the north to south trunk road between Windhoek, Keetmanshoop, Kalkfontein and Warmbad. Finally this trunk post-cart road was replaced by a railway which led to near the Cape Colony border at Kalkfontein.

Thus the former trunk post-cart routes were replaced throughout by modern railway transport. There was a special railway post, with its own cancelling stamp, on the Swakopmund-Windhoek run from the beginning of 1904. None of the later built lines had this although the officials (train guards) had to accept letters at all stations where there were no postal establishments. They were required to cancel the stamps thereon with ink or indelible pencil (the regulations specified manuscript cancellation with a cross, the name of the station and the date. See under "Cancellations"). This applied to all lines in the Protectorate except the Windhoek-Swakopmund section, but in parts, the Lüderitzbucht-Keetmanshoop line, for example, the cancellation of mail handed in on the train seems to have been done only at the end station—Lüderitzbucht or Keetmanshoop as the case might be.

Coastal communications and communication with Germany and with Europe generally were only definitely improved upon from the German end in 1895.

In place of the irregular steamer sailings between Hamburg and Swakopmund, started in 1893, the Woermann West Africa Line instituted a 2-monthly service in 1895 and later this became a monthly service. Then regular connection between Capetown and the ports of the Protectorate was set up in 1896 by the German steamer "Leutwein."

A special postal agreement was made with Troost, the master of the "Leutwein" whereby for a certain lump sum he undertook the carriage of all mail matter to and from the Protectorate. As an official mail-boat the "DEUTSCH-SUDWESTAFRIKA — CAPSTADT LINIE" between G.S.W.A. and Capetown the Leutwein was given, in 1898 at latest, a special ship cancellation stamp of the oval type described in this Handbook, p. 111, as supplied to the Woermann Line and this mark can be found (with or without an index letter) on all issues of G.S.W.A. after 1897.

The Woermann line shifted the terminus of their West African run from Port Nolloth to Capetown in 1898 and in 1900 they took over the Leutwein. In its place they installed their own larger ship, the 'Gertrud Woermann' for the G.S.W.A.—Capetown Line and this ran regularly backwards and forwards calling at Port Nolloth, Lüderitzbucht, Walfish Bay, Swakopmund and Cape Cross.

From 1901 onwards the East African Main Line circumnavigated Africa and after that date stamps of G.S.W.A. may be found with the ship cancellations of that line. Following on this extension the Woermann boats no longer went on to Capetown but stopped short at Lüderitzbucht.

As the Woermann line only ran to G.S.W.A. after 1894, at which date they already had their own ship postmarks, German Empire stamps with such postmarks can only be recognized as G.S.W.A. "Forerunners" when there is other identifying evidence such as firm's addresses, etc., on the covers. For the same reason, German stamps are (very rarely) found used as Forerunners with the cancellation described on p. 111 (of the original work, J.H.H.P.) as Paquebot or provisional cancelling stamps for P.O.'s in West Africa. This would happen, for example, if a steamer taking on G.S.W.A. mail had no ship cancellation of its own, but had the mail postmarked at the first available West African port on the homeward voyage.

The route of the ship post to or from Germany and Europe from the southern part of the Protectorate (i.e. up to and including Gibeon) was at first via Capetown, Steinkopf and Warmbad; later, after the opening of the railway from Keetmanshoop to Lüderitzbucht, by that port direct. The post to or from the northern part of the Protectorate was generally conveyed via Swakopmund.

(To be continued)

COLLECTORS' WANTS AND OFFERS

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

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

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

Transvaal in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

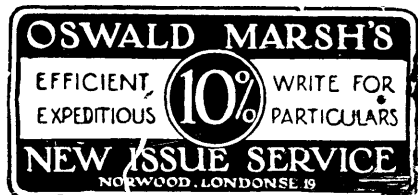
Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.



Great Britain. A wireless announcement was recently made to the effect that it was intended to issue a stamp commemorating the association of the United States of America with the war effort as the arsenal of democracy.

Approval Selections

NEAR EAST.

Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Macedonia, Eritrea, etc., etc.

MIDDLE EAST.

Iraq, Arabia, Persia (Iran), Afghanistan, Tibet, Turkestan, etc., etc.

FAR EAST.

China, Japan, Philippines, Mongolia, Corea, Dutch Indies, Manchuria, etc., etc.

Many of the above countries have been entirely re-made, recently, and will be submitted, on request, against usual references.

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Review

UNITED STATES WATERWAY PACKET-MARKS. Handstamped and Printed Names of Mail Carrying Steamboats on the United States of America Inland and Coastal Waters, 1832-1899. By Eugene Klein. J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Maryland, U.S.A. Price 6 dollars.

Mr. Klein is a fine example of that by no means inconsiderable trait of dealers who are not merely businessmen but true philatelists, and find a hobby in one or more aspects of their business. He has been for a considerable period interested in steamboat mails of all parts of the world and has now produced a work dealing with those of the U.S.A. in particular.

This is a phase of postal history which we in this country know little about, but it is one full of romance. Just re-read Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" or "Life on the Mississippi," to get the atmosphere of it.

Mr. Klein lists and illustrates no less than 602 steamer markings, something like twice as many as have been revealed previously. The volume is sumptuously produced and the edition is limited to 500 copies. As a work of reference it will, of course, be indispensable to everyone collecting this sort of material, but it may be commended to anyone interested in such phases of postal history, and it can be taken as a model for how such subjects should be listed and described.

CAPE POSTAL HISTORY.

The Hon. H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, officially declared open, on 17th April, the collection of Cape Postal History which Mr. A. A. Jurgens has donated to the South African Museum, Cape Town, as a memorial to his daughter, Barbara, who, it will be remembered, was killed in a bicycling accident last year. The Museum has every reason to be proud of this magnificent gift.

ARMY P.O. MARKS.

An interesting cancellation coming under this heading is that used on the "War Train." This train has been making a tour of the Union to demonstrate the various types of war material which have been produced in the country, from cannon, tanks and armoured cars downward.

It has taken its own Post Office along with it and the cancellations in use have been two, one in English, one in Afrikaans. They are single circle marks, 25 m.m. in diameter; the letterings, made up from moveable type, being respectively "WAR TRAIN P.O." and "OORLOGSTREIN PK," the dates being in two lines across the centre, thus, "4 IV/1941."

CHINA FOR THE SPECIALIST.

A writer in "The Asia Stamp Journal" recommends the present issue of China as an almost inexhaustible field for any collector looking for a new row to hoe.

Apparently the original dies used by the Peking Bureau of Printing and Engraving were destroyed, lost or stolen some time after the Chinese Government had to go a-wandering. The need for stamps went on and many of the stamps have been reproduced from different sets of dies.

The printing has been in the hands of three different firms in Hong Kong from time to time and there are to be found differences in paper, watermark, perforation, shades, etc., etc., some stamps with varieties as different as the stars differ from the moon.

A delightful cocktail for the ardent student to quench his philatelic thirst, as the writer puts it!

NEW UNION STAMPS.

Rumour hath it in quarters usually very well informed that we are soon (perhaps this month or next) to have a series of eight new stamps replacing, for some time at all events, the current eight lowest denominations. The stamp will be emblematic of various aspects of the Union's war activities. Official confirmation is not yet available.

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

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

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

Society News

ORANGE FREE STATE & BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Chairman, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*, Mr. H. G. Ulyate, P.O. Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

February 13.—The February meeting was well attended by members and visitors. Reports were presented and discussions took place about the progress of the work done in connection with the National War Funds. Dr. Freund commented on Dr. Kaplan's article "The Union Coronation Stamps" which appeared in the last two numbers of the *S.A. Philatelist*.

Dr. Freund gave the display of the evening which was devoted to the memory of the late Col. Baden-Powell. Dr. Freund showed a number of interesting items and relics, accompanying them with a talk. The following items were of special interest: "Mafeking Mail Siege Slips"—copies of a Siege Newspaper which gave announcements of stamps to be issued, etc.; Paper Money and Siege Notes issued by authority of Baden-Powell; Baden-Powell Stamps; a cover bearing various Mafeking stamps and addressed to Col. Baden-Powell; a letter written by Baden-Powell to Dr. Freund some years ago, giving some information about Mafeking stamps; a collection of Mafeking entires amongst which there was a registered cover which had a block of 12 stamps (6 x 2) of the 3d. on 1d., showing in 2 rows each time the complete six settings. The majority of the covers were addressed to England and showed intermediate and back cancellations.

Dr. Freund received a hearty vote of thanks for the unusual display.

March 13.—Mr. A. Lichtenstein gave a most interesting display of the stamps of the Principality of Lichtenstein. Mr. Lichtenstein also gave a talk on the history of the Principality and its stamps, and pointing out the main features of the display.

The chairman announced that the Society had been able to dispose of the stamps collected, for the National War Funds, at a very satisfactory figure, and he asked the members to solicit more stamps for the Funds.

At the meeting held on Wednesday, 9th April, there were further discussions about the work in connection with stamps for the war funds. The secretary advised that £12 10s. was being handed over to the Governor-General's Fund. The Society also arranged a competition of a collection of Spanish War stamps which resulted in a further £3 17s. for this Fund. The lucky winner was Mr. D. Coetzee,

of Rouxville. The next War Fund to benefit through the Society's efforts will be the Red Cross Society. Members of the Public are again asked to assist by sending stamps and collections to the Secretary, P.O. Box 702, Bloemfontein.

The exhibits of the evening were given by Mr. J. Lewis (Union Rotogravure stamps, shades and varieties) and Mr. A. Lichtenstein (Recent War Issues).

The chairman moved a vote of thanks for the interesting displays.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, F. E. Ingham; *Hon. Secretary*, F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967; *Meetings*: 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

The West Rand Stamp Club paid its first official visit to the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg at the meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, April the 8th.

Mr. F. Ingham welcomed the visitors. Interesting notes of the month, prepared by Mr. M. Jecks, were read. During the evening Messrs. W. Redford, W. Ovens, L. Buchen and W. Oppenheim told of some interesting philatelic experiences they had had. Mr. Redford spoke of the period of nearly 20 years ago when he had been President of the Philatelic Society of Cape Town when there had been a great rush for Cape stamps, and Mr. Ovens said that that was the time when, as a very young collector, he had first met Mr. Redford and considered this to be his first introduction to a real stamp collector.

Mr. Buchen said he had acquired a large portion of his well known Austrian collection by exchanging Jipex stamps for Austrian when Jipex was at the height of their popularity. Mr. W. Oppenheim said he had collected since he was six years of age.

Mr. J. Burrell, President of the West Rand Stamp Club took the chair after the tea interval and four exhibits were given by members of the West Rand Stamp Club. The exhibitors were introduced by the hon. sec. of that club, Mr. W. Ovens. Mr. Sharpe showed a fine collection of Australian stamps chiefly in fine used condition. Mr. Sharpe must have gone to a great deal of trouble to obtain such fine used copies. There were numerous varieties both major and minor, including re-entries and watermark sideways. There was a full range of commemoratives and official stamps.

Mr. Glover showed an almost complete collection of French Commemoratives. His exhibit was written up with full information about each stamp. All the copies were in fine condition. Mr. Glover also showed a few sheets of Belgian Congo.

Mr. Taylor showed an almost complete collection of the stamps of Northern and South-

ern Nigeria and Nigeria. Mr. Ovens read a paper on Nigeria to illustrate the exhibit.

Mr. Marshall showed several sheets of British Empire pictorials. Nearly every Colony and Dominion which had issued pictorials were represented. Several commemorative sets were included. They made a fine and picturesque show.

Mr. A. Kaplan thanked the exhibitors on behalf of the host society.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, G. K. Forbes; *Hon. Secretary*, C. W. Sheffield, c/o P.O. Box 88, Port Elizabeth; *Meetings*, Second Tuesdays, Public Library, 8 p.m.

The Society was favoured last month by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Jewell (Johannesburg) who are on tour. The president gave them a cordial welcome. Mr. Jewell, although not an old collector, has quite an extensive collection and exhibited parts of it which several of the members envied. Mrs. Jewell has a charming disposition and she and her husband gave a very interesting chat about stamp collecting and its vagaries to the delight of those present. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell intimated they would stay in Port Elizabeth for a while and desired to become members during the remainder of their visit. After the meeting some of the members, with the visitors, adjourned to a cafe and continued the delightful talk on the hobby.

Interest in the philatelic world in this centre seems to have taken on a new lease judging from the attendance at the meeting held in the Library Buildings on Tuesday evening, April 22, which was the largest we have had for some time.

The discussion, opened by the president (Mr. G. K. Forbes) on used versus unused collecting of stamps, was debated by almost every member present. The president read a small article on the latter stating that the beauty and picturesque stamps of the present day—in their mint state—were works of art, and a collector of them could sit and enjoy himself or herself among the scenes depicted on the small squares or triangles.

Opposition, which in many instances was quite humorous, was to the effect that in the old days very few went in for mint and collected stamps for a hobby, without much expense.

Another matter considered was the arranging of a syllabus for the coming year. The next meeting on Tuesday, May 27, will be the annual meeting.

The president was warmly thanked for his paper, which provoked critics to make the evening an enjoyable one.

J.A.P.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

At the April meeting the chair was taken by Mr. Bishop in the absence of the President. There was a large attendance to witness Mr. J. Lyle's display of the Australian Commonwealth issues and to listen to his notes thereon. Tributes to an excellent show were paid by Mr. V. B. Crockett and Mr. Charles C. Kent.

Some excellent prices were obtained at a further auction of the stamps contributed to the Society's war drive. It was apparent that the members were basing their bids on the excellence of the cause rather than solid philatelic values.

It is estimated that two more auctions will see the finish of the stamps contributed to the drive. The ultimate total is expected to exceed £150. Donations on account have already been sent to the Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Funds.

A new member, Mr. James Brown, was enrolled at the meeting, also two others were nominated.

In the course of a general discussion of the Society's work it was moved by Mr. W. Percy Williams, seconded by other members and carried unanimously, that the Handbook Committee, whose members had compiled the Society's "Handbook to the Stamps of South Africa" should reassemble and consider whether a new and revised edition of that work would be a practicable proposition at the present time, reporting the result to the Society. The members of the Handbook Committee were Messrs. P. C. Bishop (chairman), V. B. Crockett, J. Malan, L. Petiet, R. G. Webb, and the late A. H. Lovejoy.

G.M.P.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; *Hon. Secretary*, A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

9th January, 1941.—Mr. M. Rothkugel in the chair. Interesting items were displayed by various members who gave a short talk on their exhibits.

The chairman read a letter of sympathy which had been sent to Mrs. Conisbee on behalf of the Society, also Mrs. Conisbee's reply. The chairman referred to the fact that the late Mr. H. B. Conisbee was one of the very few foundation members of the Society. The chairman then asked the members to rise in their seats as a token of respect. Messrs. Simenhoff and Tothill also paid tribute to our late member. One new member elected.

Thursday, 25th January, 1941.—Mr. L. Simenhoff tabled a very fine collection of the stamps of the Belgian Congo. He gave a brief summary of the history of the partition of Africa, in particular to the part played by Leopold of Belgium, in founding the Congo Free State.

In discussing the first issues of the Congo the remarks made by Mr. Simenhoff elicited questions from members on topics like reprints, forgeries, stamp values versus rarity, etc. The usual vote of thanks to Mr. Simenhoff was moved by Mr. Baillie Ashmead. The chairman voiced the sentiments of several members stating how they enjoyed the discussion and hoping that similar discussions would follow future exhibits. The chairman then asked Mr. Jurgens to comment on the 4d. black Cape of Good Hope triangular of which mention had been made in the Cape Argus of recent date and to which several of our members had asked for particulars. Mr. Jurgens said that the old theory of this black triangular fourpence having been issued as a mourning stamp for the Prince Consort can be dismissed. He gave full particulars as to the time that would have elapsed before these so called mourning stamps could possibly have been received in Cape Town, following the news of the death of the Prince, by which time the real object of the stamps would have been forgotten. Also that if such stamps were issued as a mourning stamp a large quantity would have been put into circulation resulting in many more being in existence today.

Mr. Jurgens stated that in his opinion the known black watermarked triangular fourpenny stamps can be nothing else but a printer's error. There is no evidence to show that proofs of these stamps in black were ever made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on watermarked paper, but we know that such proofs in black exist on unwatermarked paper. We can safely assume therefore that as the printers had to account for each sheet of watermarked paper, that a printing was accidentally made on this paper in black and included in the consignment of fourpence blue stamps sent to the Cape.

That used specimen are so rare would point to the fact that after a few of these stamps had been issued the difference in the colour was noticed and the remainder put aside. If we accept this theory then it is quite possible that when the news of the death of the Prince Consort reached Cape Town the remaining black stamps may have been disposed of as mourning stamps in which case only a few privileged persons would have received any, the majority of whom would no doubt have preserved them in mint condition.

He also said that a good many of these so called black stamps were originally blue, the ink being subject to oxidisation which caused the stamp to turn jet black. The original blue colour can be restored by placing the stamp in a bath of peroxide.

13th February, 1941.—Mr. D. Harris tabled his collection of Newfoundland among the exhibits being some mint specimens of the early issues. A very creditable display, the collection being neatly written up and arranged. One new member elected.

27th February, 1941.—Open to all members, some notable exhibits being tabled by Messrs. Plumbridge, Simenhoff, Alexander, and O. Hansen. Three new members elected.

13th March, 1941.—The members present on this occasion were provided with a treat when Mr. E. Solomon tabled his magnificent collection of the stamps of the Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

In commenting on his exhibit Mr. Solomon referred to these as his two "Pet Collections." He added that in regard to the latter he was initially inspired to collecting St. Helenas through seeing a rather interesting collection of one of our esteemed members of this Society of these admirable and classic stamps, pertaining particularly to the earlier issues. In moving the usual vote of thanks Mr. K. M. Cameron complimented Mr. Solomon on the most interesting display of stamps of the two smaller British Colonies. Not only were the stamps interesting and complete, but the collections were very highly priced, in fact they were some of the most valuable exhibits shown for a considerable time, he said.

Mr. A. A. Jurgens exhibited the two wood-block plates (1d. and 4d.) which he had removed from the South African Museum with the object of having the line defacing the plates recut. Both plates showed a deep cut through the centre of each stereo from apex to base, the work having been done by Mr. J. K. MacCullum, Engraver, of Church Street, Cape Town.

27th March, 1941.—At this meeting the exhibits were again open to all members, and the following contributed:

Mr. C. O. Plumbridge: Cape triangulars, the various printings of the 2s. 6d. and 5s. Bechuanaland Protectorate (George V), and the high values in both the double heads and Admirals, of the Rhodesian stamps.

Mr. Alexander: A very creditable display of Army Post Marks (all on covers) of the present war.

Mr. E. Solomon: The stamps of Abyssinia.

Mr. R. Axer: Australian Red Cross Stamps.

Mr. A. Jurgens: Four sheets of the wood-block stamps printed in black from the original plates, in the following order—ONE PENNY Before the second defacement of the plate; ONE PENNY After the second defacement of the plate; FOURPENCE Before the second defacement of the plate; FOURPENCE After the second defacement of the plate.

The collection received from Mr. Woolnaugh to be sold on a 50-50 basis, i.e., half the proceeds for the owner and the other half to

Speed the Planes Fund has reached its fourth sale, the amount realised so far being nearly twenty pounds. Other stamps sold to date for the same fund have realised approximately £10.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

April 7.—Mr. Hawke read items culled from the Philatelic Press.

Mr. J. Beyers gave one of his usual interesting papers. On this occasion he dealt with the United States of America set of five stamps commemorating the International Exhibition at St. Louis in 1904, and the "Louisiana Purchase." Four of these portray Livingstone (1c.) Jefferson (2c.) Monroe (3c.) and McKinley (4c.) while the 10 cents value represents the Louisiana Purchase which was bought from France in 1803.

Mr. A. E. Basden read a paper dealing with the early Transvaal numeral cancellations. Mr. Basden exhibited Dodecanese issues and Mr. Obermeyer showed "Cape" stamps.

April 21.—After Mr. Hawke's customary extracts from the overseas Philatelic Press, the Syllabus feature "Items of Interest" was dealt with by Messrs. Giovanetti, Wright and Beyers who afterwards exhibited the items described. Further exhibits were tabled by Messrs. Watson (Canada), Wright (Newfoundland) and Obermeyer (Natal).

Mr. A. E. Basden brought two copies of the Cape Wood-block reprints presented to the Society by Mr. A. Jurgens, of Cape Town.

N.L.W.

(Concluded from page 53)

Quantities of the Above Retained.

Four pairs of the 1d. in carmine.
Four pairs of the 1d. in vermilion.
Four pairs of the 4d. in deep blue.
Four pairs of the 4d. in light or pale blue.

Distribution of the Above.

One set containing two pairs of ONE PENNY (carmine and vermilion) and one set containing two pairs of FOURPENCE (deep and pale blue) presented to the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

One set as above retained by me.
Two sets, the distribution of which will be determined later.

The remainder of these stamps printed on laid paper were destroyed by me personally.

The total number of sheets of the wood-block stamps in colour which will be in existence if the presentation referred to above is accepted, will be as follows:

ONE PENNY carmine FIVE SHEETS.
ONE PENNY brick-red, or brown-red FOUR SHEETS.
FOURPENCE blue FIVE SHEETS, and not NINE SHEETS, as previously stated.
Total: FOURTEEN SHEETS.

Should the two sheets, viz., 1d. and 4d. not be accepted as mentioned above they will be destroyed, which will then bring the total of sheets of both values to TWELVE, i.e., 6 of the Penny and 6 of the Fourpence.

I desire that the above information be published in the "South African Philatelist," and, if necessary, copied by any kindred journal so that there will be no misunderstanding in connection with this matter in the future.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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No. 6.

Union Notes

In a statement dated 3rd May, 1941, the Controller of Propaganda forwards the following information in respect of the period 25th January, 1941, to 23rd April, 1941:—

POSTAGE STAMPS..

½d.—Sheets of 240. Job No. 13909. New cylinders 60 Int., 21 Ext. 500,000 sheets ordered. None yet delivered.

Roll stamps. Job No. 10927. Old cylinders, 7020 Int., 5 Ext. 2,087 rolls of 500, 2,347 rolls of 1,000 and 2,348 sheets of 240 delivered between 19.11.40 and 27.2.41.

1d.—Roll stamps. Job No. 7659. Old cylinders 23 Int. and 24 Ext. 1,560 rolls of 1,000 and 2,089 sheets of 240, delivered on and subsequent to 11.3.41.

1½d.—Sheets of 120. Job No. 11187. New cylinders 6930 Int. and 66 Ext. 355,400 sheets delivered between 26.11.40 and 30.1.41. Sheets of 120. Job No. 13910. Old cylinders 6930 Int. and 15 Ext. 338,500 sheets delivered on and subsequent to 27.2.41. Overprinted "Official-Offisiel." Job No. 144. 1,000 sheets delivered on 4.4.41. These were supplied by the P.M.G. from stock and overprinted from type on a flat bed machine. Same formes used as previously.

4d.—Sheets of 120. Job No. 15434. 51,000 sheets delivered between 1.4.41 and 8.4.41. Old cylinder 61 (1 cylinder only).

6d.—Sheets of 240. Job No. 15435. 35,200 sheets delivered between 13.2.41 and 18.2.41. Old cylinders 6919 Int. and 53 Ext.

2/6.—Sheets of 60. Job No. 148. 9,300 sheets delivered on 17.4.41. Old cylinders 27 Int. and 7017 Ext.

5/-.—Sheets of 60. Job No. 251. 5,000 sheets delivered on 17.4.41. Old cylinders 6929 Int. and 41 Ext.

10/-.—Sheets of 60. Job No. 252. 3,500 sheets delivered on 17.4.41. Old cylinders 6918 Int. and 6934 Ext.

BOOKLETS.

2/6.—Job No. 12906. 253,960 booklets each containing 24 stamps at 1d. and 12 stamps at ½d. were delivered between 24.9.40 and 22.4.41. Booklets containing 12 stamps at 1d., 12 stamps at ½d. and 8 stamps at 1½d. form part of this order, but none have been delivered so far. The cylinders used for the printing of these booklet stamps are as follows: ½d., 8 Int. and 10 Ext., as before; 1d., 58 Int. and 6920 Ext., new; 1½d., 16 Int. and 7 Ext., new.

POSTCARDS. .

½d.—Job No. 13201. 1,153,920 delivered on and subsequent to 31.12.40. Printed on a flat bed machine. Same forms used as previously.

S.W.A.

6d.—1,000 sheets of 60 each supplied by the P.M.G. Overprinted "Revenue—Inkomste" from type on a flat bed machine. New forme used. Job No. 110. Delivery made on 22.4.41.

The 1½d. denomination.—This should give scope for some study. The printing marked "Job No. 11187" is the same as that recorded in our March issue, p. 25, but in the printing marked "Job 13910" the printer has gone back to the Ext. Cylinder No. 15, which was noted as brought into use in Feb., 1940 (see our issues for Sept. and Dec. of last year, pp. 141 and 189), using it, however, in combination with Int. Cylinder 6930, brought into use only in Nov., 1940. The 1½d. booklet stamps, which are due to appear, are being printed from completely different cylinders.

The 3d. denomination.—In our issue of April, 1940, p. 52, we chronicled the appearance of the 3d. with SUID-AFRIKA hyphenated, noted that the scene was redrawn and stated that it was now a one-plate stamp. Mr. A. Lichtenstein draws attention to the fact that the last statement is incorrect. This might have been inferred from the printed illustration of this stamp given in our August issue, p. 113, where the frame and the cen-

tral vignette are shewn separately, but admittedly the statement was not specifically corrected. If further proof is necessary it can sometimes be found by examination of a complete sheet of stamps, when a slight shift of the two portions relative to each other can be observed. For example, at the top of a sheet the large pine tree may form a solid block of colour with the thick inside frame line, but at the bottom of the sheet there may be a thin white line between the pine tree and the frame.

Several readers have stated that they have had difficulty in getting this stamp. It has always been obtainable on request from the head office, Pretoria, but in many places they are still apparently using up old stocks of the previous unhyphenated issue. Presumably, however, these must come to an end soon.

Readers will be interested to learn that a letter has been received from the Director of Army Postal Services intimating that a record is being kept of the locations of the various numbered A.P.O.'s from time to time, and that when circumstances permit, this information will be available.

Reviews

KNOW YOUR STAMPS. Part IV. By F. Aretz. Marks Stamp Company, Ltd., 258 College St., Toronto, Canada. Price 35 cents.

The first three parts of this work dealt with counterfeits; this one lists and figures various varieties, from all over the world, many of them not previously described.

All four sections are being published in one bound volume, price 3 dollars post paid.

SETS AND PACKETS PRICE LIST. 72nd Ed., 1941. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich, England.

Despite the war the well-known Ipswich firm have managed to produce their annual

price list of sets and packets of ordinary postage and air stamps of the whole world. Particulars of various other things are also given, approval service, new issue service, etc.

Restriction on imports have made some difficulties, but the firm has considerable reserve stocks. Orders from abroad are especially welcomed at present, to help the war effort.

CATALOGUE OF SALE OF STAMPS IN AID OF RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN FUND.

This sale was held on April 30 and May 1, but although the catalogue was apparently sent off early we did not receive it until after the date of sale. We regret this personally as there were a number of items we would have liked to have bid for in the sale. It might be mentioned that very nice collections of souvenirs of the Penny Black Centenary are obtainable from the Secretary of the Fund, at 24 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1., for 10s. 6d. We can assure our philatelic friends in Britain that collectors in South Africa, through the medium of their Societies, are also doing their bit in the way of raising funds for Red Cross, St. John, and other war efforts.

SALES REVIEW, 1939-40, Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1.

Mr. Robson Lowe, in a very well-produced and illustrated pamphlet reviews the prices realised for stamps in auction and private treaty sales during the past twelvemonth. His organisation now conducts sales in both Bournemouth and London, also in Philadelphia in co-operation with Mr. Eugene Klein. Their "Specialized Sales" and "Postal History Auctions" give scope for selling or buying material not often seen at ordinary sales, and the reports of prices realized for this class of material gives a clue to values which is unobtainable from standard catalogues.

There is little doubt but that stamp buying is still flourishing in Britain and that London is still a good place to sell in.

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 over **50%** off Catalogue. **REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.**

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We require collections of mint and/or postally used stamps in fine condition of any of the following countries and groups :

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 UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
 Any BRITISH WEST, CENTRAL and EAST AFRICAN countries.
 ST. HELENA, ASCENSION, SEYCHELLES.
 Any BRITISH AMERICAN possessions.
 EGYPT. BELGIAN CONGO.

We also require GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
 Individual complete sets and odd lots of any of the above are also acceptable.

We prefer collections of a minimum cash value of £25 and can purchase collections of a cash value of any figure up to £2,000. **WE PAY CASH IN FULL IMMEDIATELY—NO WAITING.**

We like to handle only stamps in fine condition, mounted in the proper philatelic manner (or unmounted).

Sellers must state their lowest cash prices. We will not make offers, but if prices asked are acceptable we will not haggle—our methods are clean. We expect to have to pay fair prices for stamps in fine condition, but we must be able to make a reasonable profit when breaking up and reselling collections that we buy.

WRITE FIRST GIVING DETAILS OF COLLECTIONS, ETC., OFFERED.

For our export wholesale trade we require quantities of used current and recent stamps of all African countries. We also want the lower values of countries that no longer issue their own stamps, such as Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia, etc. For these we issue a list of prices that we are prepared to pay. These stamps may be on or off paper. If you do not need the money yourself, you can help war or other funds by selling the stamps to us and paying the money over to a deserving cause.

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EUREKA

A Story of Early Transvaal Numeral Cancellations

By A. E. BASDEN.

On pages 90 and 91 of Curle and Basden's "Transvaal Postage Stamps" the authors describe their efforts to attach name-places to the early Transvaal numeral cancellations—numerals in concentric circles. They were able to piece a few together from covers; and made a guess at some of the others. The information they sought had been searched for for 30, 40 or more years in vain; largely because of starting on the wrong track, viz., the endeavour to fix the first twelve numbers to the twelve post offices mentioned on page 435 of the London Philatelic Society's "Africa." On page 386 of "Africa" will be found the results of Mr. Yardley's attempts to identify the numbers.

Now it has been the present writer's good fortune to come across a little volume which actually gives the information so long sought after; it is a little work compiled by Fred. Jeppe (previously Postmaster-General of Transvaal) entitled "Transvaal Book Almanac and Directory for 1877," Printed by P. Davis and Sons, Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg; and it is the first number of a succession of Transvaal directories published by Jeppe from year to year. I cannot refrain from quoting one paragraph of his preface:

"I hope that my personal supervision of the proof sheets will prevent similar mistakes as appeared in my Dutch Almanac for 1876, such as the insertion of *two* Ascension Days, and placing Good Friday on a *Saturday*. But mistakes *will* happen and can hardly be avoided in a publication of this kind."

On page 63 is the "Postal Directory" giving the days and time mails are received at and despatched from Pretoria, and including the names and *office numbers* of the several post offices, as follows:

Bloemhof	5	Middelburg	12
Bushman's Spruit	19	Marabastad	16
Christiana	6	Maquassi and	
Eersteling	17	M. Sp.	29
Emigratie	23	Nylstroom	15
Grange, The	18	Newcastle (Natal) —	
Heidelberg	9	Potchefstroom	2
Jacobsdal	28	Pilgrim's Rest	14
Klerksdorp	4	Pella	30
Komatj	25	Rustenburg	3
Krugerpost	27	Rolfontein	22
Klipheувел	34	Roodewal, Rhen. P.	35
Kroonstad	—	Stander's Drift	20
(O.F.S.)	—	Strydkraal	21
Lichtenburg	7	Sterkfontein	26
Linokana	—	Spelonken	
Lydenburg	13	(Zpnsbg.)	32
Lake Chrissie	24	Steelpoort	36
Luneburg	33	Utrecht	11
W.M. Stroom	10	Zeerust (Marico)	8

It will be noted that the figures run to No. 36, and that Pretoria (No. 1) is not included as the information relates to Pretoria arrivals and despatches of mails. On page 64 is given a similar list, in which Pretoria No. 1 appears, relating to the arrival and despatch of mails at Potchefstroom (No. 2).

So there we have the complete list of the distribution of the 36 numerals received by Jeppe early in 1874, except 31, which is unaccountably missing. (Probably Kalekaleskop, Makapanspoort, as this is the name of the one additional post agency given in another part of the Postal Directory and not shown in the mail arrival and despatch list referred to above.)

There were postmasters at numbers 1 to 17 inclusive; numbers 18 to 36 inclusive were postal agencies. There was also a postal agency at Kalekaleskop, Makapanspoort, mentioned above.

Unfortunately Jeppe's almanac for 1878 is unavailable among the Africana at my disposal, but I have come across an interesting work entitled "Guide to the Transvaal" by C. J. Becker, of Pretoria, printed in Dublin in 1878 by J. Dollard, 13 and 14 Dame Street. This gives a similar list to that quoted above, but has the following additional offices with numbers:

Brayton (Lead Mines)	39
Croc. River	42
Houtbosch	41
Jakhalsfont	40
Linokana	37
Upsal (Sterkloop)	43
Ventersdp (Schoensp)	38

thus adding seven new numbers to the previous list.

On page 92 of "Transvaal Postage Stamps," Heidelberg is shown as No. 4 and Christiana as No. 9. Jeppe's list shows Heidelberg as No. 9, Klerksdorp as No. 4, and Christiana as No. 6. The last I have recently verified from a cover. No. 9 must have been appropriated by the authors to Christiana in error owing to the full-stop after 6 not showing; the 6 and 9 being alike but for the stop. No. 4 has been appropriated to Heidelberg by many collectors for years; but I am unable, at the moment, to explain how the error arose. Reasonably No. 4 might well have been allotted to Klerksdorp when it is remembered that that town was much older than Heidelberg, some writers even holding the former to be the first township to be established in Transvaal.

On the assumption that many of the place-names given in this list of post offices will be unfamiliar to readers, (many of them having disappeared from the "Supplement to the

Post Office Guide") the following is an effort at enlightenment:

Bushman's Spruit. Post Agent—J. A. Preis. Shown on map as Preiss Store. About 15 miles W. of Standerton.

Brayton (Lead Mines). Marico district. About 50 miles S.-E. of Zeerust.

Crocodile River. Between Pretorius Kop (now in Game Reserve) and Komati River; on old road to Delagoa Bay.

Emigratie. Post agent—H. T. Buhrmann. Farm De Emigratie. An old road from M. W. Stroom to Lake Chrissie. About 40 miles N. of Rolfontein.

The Grange. Post agent—F. S. McHattie. Between Heidelberg and Bushman's Spruit on road to Standerton.

Jacobsdal. District Marico, between present Ottoshoop and Zeerust. About 8 miles S. of Zeerust.

Jakhalsfontein. "Old M.S. Matibe." Between Maquassi Spruit and Klerksdorp; almost due N. of present Wolmaransstad. Road now keeps closer to Vaal River.

Klipheuwel. Between Krugers Post and Pilgrims Rest. About 20 miles N. of Lydenburg and W. of Pilgrim's Rest.

Komati. Present Steynsdorp.

Linokana. Post agent—Thos. Jensen. Marico District. About 17 miles W. of Zeerust, on Western boundary of Transvaal.

Lunenburg. On Pongola River. Some 40 miles N.-E. of Utrecht on road to Piet Retief. W. of present Paulpietersburg.

Pella. Post agent—W. Springhorn. Shown as Sprinkhorn in Merensky's map of 1875. About 27 miles E. of Zeerust. Rustenburg district: E. of Marico River.

Rolfontein. Post Agent—C. G. Robertson. About 18 miles N. of M. W. Stroom, on road to Lake Chrissie.

Roodewal, Rhenoster Poort. About 10 miles N. of Upsal (Pietersburg).

Standers Drift. Now Standerton.

Strydkraal. Post agent—D. Fraser. Between Standerton and M.W. Stroom about 35 miles E. of Standerton.

Spelonken. Post agent—W. Grieve. About 75 miles N.-E. of Upsal.

Upsal (Sterkloop). Now Pietersburg.

M.W. Stroom. Marthinus Wessels Stroom, now Wakkerstroom. Also shown as Wessels-stroom. Wakkerstroom was name of district, and chief town now has same name.

Lake Chrissie. Cancellation was "Chrissiesmeer."

For convenience of reference, here is the list of the 43 offices in numerical order:

1 Pretoria	25 Komati
2 Potchefstroom	26 Sterkfontein
3 Rustenburg	27 Krugerspost
4 Klerksdorp	28 Jacobsdal
5 Bloemhof	29 Maquassi and
6 Christiana	M. Sp.
7 Lichtenburg	30 Pella
8 Zeerust (Marico)	31 ? Kalekaleskop
9 Heidelberg	32 Spelonken
10 M.W. Stroom	(Zoutpansberg)
11 Utrecht	33 Lunenburg
12 Middelburg	34 Klipheuwel
13 Lydenburg	35 Roodewal, Rhen. P.
14 Pilgrim's Rest	36 Steelpoort
15 Nylstroom	37 Linokana
16 Marabastad	38 Ventersdorp
17 Eersteling	(Schoensp.)
18 Grange, The	39 Brayton (Lead
19 Bushman's Spruit	Mines)
20 Stander's Drift	40 Jakhalsfontein
21 Strydkraal	41 Houtbosch
22 Rolfontein	42 Crocodile River
23 Emigratie	43 Upsal (Sterkloop)
24 Lake Chrissie	

My thanks to State Library, Pretoria, for use of old books and maps, from which this information has been culled.

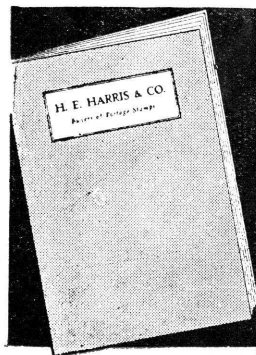
Sequel to Limerick published in April.—
"Linn's Weekly Stamp News."

He followed the pair to Pawtucket,
Nan and the man and the bucket.

He said to the man:

"You are welcome to Nan,"

But as for the bucket—Pawtucket.



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Obituary

THE PASSING OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Saul Aaron Klagsbrun started stamp-collecting as a schoolboy—and took an active interest until relieved by death. He was no ordinary collector, but developed a passion for the uncommon. But first a word about the man. His parents came to Cape Town when he was an infant, and to all intents and purposes he grew up a South African, with a broad, tolerant outlook. He received his school education at Kimberley and then went to Johannesburg, where he was articled to a well known firm of solicitors. In spite of his slight stature his favourite game was rugby football. Soon after qualifying he moved to Pretoria, where for some 37 years he practised his profession, and earned the regard and affection of a large circle of friends; and while he always stoutly maintained his opinions, was of such a nature that he had no enemies. He was admired for his intellect, and yet remained simple and unaffected. He was a friend in need to many; wise in counsel: considerate in action. His passing leaves a gap that can never be filled. His other interests included art and the drama, and his main recreation was bowls. He had a keen eye for a good picture, and his collection and knowledge of dramatic literature were extensive.

I have mentioned that he was no ordinary stamp collector, but rather unorthodox; nevertheless, he was a strong supporter of organized philately and the philatelic press. Passing through the usual vicissitudes of youthful and mature stamp-collecting, he finally got immense pleasure out of collecting the unusual, and had a mass of interesting material, including a well nigh complete collection of "specimen" stamps of the world.

He became a member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg prior to the Anglo-Boer War, and was a member of the present Johannesburg Society till his end. Coming to Pretoria he helped revive the dormant local Philatelic Society, which had had to discontinue meetings owing to the war. He helped in the foundation of the Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa (now the Federation) and was chairman at the time of his death; he was also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. He was a constant contributor to the programmes of the Pretoria Society, and his articles and comments were informative and precise.

A photograph and further details of his philatelic activities are to be found in the S.A. *Philatelist*, Vol. 12, 1936, p. 165. This featured him as a member of the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour.

Those of us who knew him intimately regret the passing of a colleague and comrade. Those who did not know him so well cannot help but appreciate his kindness, helpfulness and usefulness. He was always ready to help and advise. We shall miss his presence from our midst. May he rest in peace.

A.E.B.

Overseas papers report the death of Capt. H. R. Oldfield, one time hon. sec. of the Royal Philatelic Society, chairman of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and of the Council of the British Philatelic Association; of Mr. Percy de Worms, one of the librarians of the Royal Philatelic Society; and Mr. E. J. Lee, famous for his specialized collection of Uruguay.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

The *Philatelic Magazine* reports that when the Italians occupied this territory, a stock of stamps fell into their hands, although the number is not supposed to have been large. Now that the Protectorate has been reoccupied by the British, the issue hitherto current has been demonitized and a new issue is being prepared. This will be identical with the old except that the portrait of the King will be a full-face one instead of side-face.

BRITISH COLONIAL CHANGES.

The Crown Agents intimate the following changes as on order:

Bahamas. 1d, 2d., and 3d. colours to be altered to grey, red, and blue respectively.

Barbados. The 1d. to be green instead of red.

Bermuda. The 2½d. to be grey black and blue instead of in two shades of blue.

Cyprus. The 1½p. to be violet and two new values, 2p. and 3p.

Falkland Is. A new 3d. denomination, blue and black, of the design of the present 2½d.; the 1d. to be of the design of the present 2d., in mauve and black, and the 2d. to be of the design of the present 1d., in red and black.

Trinidad. A new 5c stamp in claret.

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gives quotations for most King George V. issues, and attractive offers at special prices, of British Colonial stamps.

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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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

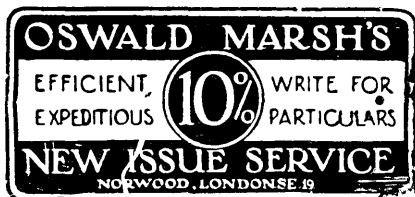
Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.



S. RHODESIA.

An interesting plate variety has been discovered in the 1½d. commemorative (head of C. J. Rhodes). It consists of three almost horizontal lines on the left wing of the collar and the variety occurs in the first stamp of the bottom row of certain sheets, but not on all sheets as they are purchasable from the post office. It is understood that the sheets as printed are cut up into four for distribution to the post offices and it is probable therefore that the variety is to be found on only one sheet in four of the sheets as purchasable.

British Colonial Pictorials:

1 Fiji 1941 2½d. on 2d. Prov. m.	1/-
1 Burma Post. Centenary m. or u.	2/6
13 G.B. & Morocco Post. Centenary m.	3/-
8 Bermuda Geo. V., ½d.—1/- m.	4/6
7 Br. Guiana Geo. V., 1c—24c. m.	4/6
7 Ceylon Geo. V., 2c—25c. u.	1/-
9 Cyprus Geo. V., ½ pia—9 pia. m.	5/6
8 Iraq, on Turkish, ¼a—4as. u.	1/6
20 Iraq 1923/25 incl. Off., to 8as u.	2/6
9 Jamaica 1921/29, ½d.—1/- u.	1/-
4 Maldives 1909, 2c—10c cpl. u.	1/6
6 Papua 1932, ½d.—4d. u.	2/-
3 Papua 1934 Protectorate Jub. u.	1/6
9 St. Lucia, Geo. V., ½d.—1/- m.	5/6
7 Samoa 1935/40, ½d.—6d. m.	2/6
15 Tasmania 1899/1912 ptgs. ½d.—6d. u.	5/6
3 Tonga 1938 Jubilee cpl. m.	1/-

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It contains offers of Packet Collections, Special Collections, Sets of Postage Stamps, British Empire and Foreign, classified into countries in alphabetical order, special offers of Miniature Sheets, Air Mail Stamps, Air Mail Errors, Air Mail Covers, Air Mail Packet Collections and Collectors' Outfits.

Owing to the scarcity of paper we have not been able to print so many of these Lists as in the past, so that if you want to make sure of your copy send us your application with as little delay as possible, otherwise you may be disappointed.

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IPSWICH - - - - ENGLAND.

Established 1869.

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

(Continued from page 45 of April issue)

Letter Post. (Ordinary and Registered). This was undertaken at all postal establishments, including the Auxiliary P.O.'s.

Parcel Post. (To or from Germany). At first this was limited to Windhoek, whence parcels up to 3kg. in weight could be sent from Jan. 1893 onwards via Capetown and England. From Sept. 1894 parcels up to 5kg. could be sent direct via Hamburg. In 1896 this service was extended to several of the newly opened Agencies and in 1899 to all Postal Agencies (Ramansdrift excepted) but not to the Auxiliary P.O.'s.

Heavy Parcel Service. At the same time a Heavy Parcel Service ("Postfrachtdienst), 5-10kg., was instituted between these Agencies and Germany.

(Up to 1900 there was only a Parcel Post between establishments in the Protectorate itself in so far that small parcels might be sent by arrangement between the postal establishments and the Post-carts "circumstances permitting").

Money Orders. A money order service was first introduced on Jan. 1, 1898; to begin with, only at Windhoek, then at Swakopmund and Keetmanshoop, later at all places where there was a department or district pay office, and still later at all Postal Agencies.

C.O.D. Service. As in other German Protectorates this was undertaken at all establishments where a money order business was done.

Postal rates. For communication with Germany and German Protectorates the colonial tariff adapted from the German inland tariff was introduced on May 1, 1899. Some modifications were made on Feb. 1, 1900 (considerable reduction in the parcel rates; permission for packages of printed matter to weigh up to 2kg., etc.) and on April 1 the unit weight for letters was raised to 20g.

LIST OF POST OFFICES (P.O.), POSTAL AGENCIES (P.A.) AND AUXILIARY POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS (P.H.)

(The dates of closing down are only given in the case of those which closed before the outbreak of the Great War.—Dates according to Friedemann.)

1888. 7 July. OTYIMBINGUE. (P.A.) From mid-Nov., 1888 to 8.7.89 and from Oct., 1889 to 13.3.90 at a place to the west of Otyimbingue proper. From the beginning of Dec., 1888 onwards it was actually at Walfish

Bay for some time. (See above). Moved on 7.12.91 to Windhoek. For Otyimbingue (spelled with "ji") see under 1895.

1891. 7 December. WINDHOEK, later WINDHUK (at first P.A., P.O. from 1897). Used the Otyimbingue postmark up to March 1892 (see above).

1895. 30 May. SWAKOPMUND (P.A. from 1903 a P.O.)

1 July. OTJIMBINGUE (P.A. with "Y" instead of "J," see under 1888)

1 August. OMARURU (P.A.)

12 August. OKAHANDJA (P.A.)

1 October. GIBEON (P.A.)

10 October. CAP CROSS (P.A.) closed on 20.8.03. Up till 17.3.96 the cancellations were in manuscript.

15 October. KEETMANSHOOP (P.A.)

12 Nov. LUDERITZBUCHT (P.A.)

1896. 2 January. WARMBAD (P.A.) closed from 25.11.03 to 11.12.03 on account of the Bondelzwart insurrection (see under "Field Post")

30 January. UHABIS (P.H., after 26.1.97 P.A.) Closed down in latter part of 1897. Manuscript cancellation up till 27.7.97.

14 December. REHOBOTH (P.A.) Previously (from August, 1896) a letter-receiving office. Some cancellations known from August on to 14.12.96, but they were contrary to regulations.

1897. 1 Sept. GROSS-BARMEN (P.H. without cancelling stamp, after 12.3.98 P.A.) Closed down on 17.8.01; re-opened on 30.11.07; finally given up early in 1914.

SEEIS (P.H. Without cancelling stamp until 1.5.98)

HOHEWARTE (P.H.) Without cancelling stamp until 22.4.98, the cancellation up till then being done in Windhoek.

(To be continued)

U.S.A. "USED ABROAD."

The first U.S.A. post office to function in connection with American forces in British possessions, established in accordance with recent agreements, commenced effectively on 15th January. The P.O. was located, at least temporarily, on board a transport and the office is designated "American Forces in Newfoundland."

Correspondence

The Editor,
South African Philatelist.

UNION CORONATIONS.

Sir,—Anyone interested in the study of Union stamps must be grateful to Dr. Alec Kaplan for his informative and most interesting article on our Coronation issue (Jan./Feb. *S.A. Philatelist*),—and also to Dr. K. Freund for his study of the subject of the 1d. printings (idem March 1940). As Dr. Kaplan is able to give information supplied to him, at his request, by various Government departments concerned with the manufacture and distribution of stamps, this fact should be an encouragement to other Union specialists to try and obtain and place on record other much-needed information about our divers issues. Collectors in general, I feel sure, will join me in voicing our gratification at the broad-minded policy of our present Postal Administration of supplying information of philatelic interest to bona-fide enquirers.

The Coronation articles referred to above, however admirably they have been presented by their authors, yet appear to contain one or two inaccuracies which require correction. The following remarks are intended not to detract from but rather to add to the interest aroused by them.

Firstly: both Dr. Kaplan and Dr. Freund describe the first issue as on paper with normal watermark, and the later printings as having *reversed* wmk. Let me state at once that no Union stamps were ever issued with "reversed" watermark. The following descriptions are universally in use, taking the familiar letters "CA" of pre-Union issues as a basis, viz:

- (a) C A "normal," i.e. upright.
- (b) A O "reversed," i.e. as seen from the back.
- (c) V O "inverted," i.e. upside down.
- (d) C V "reversed and inverted," i.e. (b) and (c) combined.

It is therefore clear that the term "reversed" wmk. has erroneously been used in place of "inverted." After this digression the question arises as to what constitutes "normal" or "inverted" watermark in the case of stamps showing the watermark sideways,—such as our Coronations and the 1933 Voortrekkers. The solution to this problem will be found in a comparison with other Union stamps of the same size and sheet format, such as our current 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., etc. Looking at complete sheets of either of these values, we find that the sheet numbers *invariably* are placed on the right-hand margin of sheets, and if we place sheets of Coronations in an analogous position it will be seen that the

right end of a Coronation sheet corresponds with the *top* end of a sheet say of the 2d. current. Measured by this test, i.e. by treating the right side as the top-end of the sheet, it becomes clear at once that the first issue of the Coronation stamps was printed on paper showing the watermark upside-down, i.e. "inverted" and *not* "normal"—as quoted by Dr. Kaplan and Dr. Freund. It may be argued that "normal" means that state or position of wmk. in which the stamps were first printed or issued, but that this is a fallacy becomes apparent when one considers that e.g. our current 1½d. Gold Mine stamp first appeared with the wmk. upside-down—and remained on issue like that for several years on end, until a new printing brought about a change—this time the upright or "normal" wmk. There is also the well-known case of the 6d. Roto (S.G. No. 47) of which stamps with upright wmk. exist in a proportion of about one to a hundred with inverted wmk. Will anyone seriously contend that this 6d. with the upside-down wmk. should be regarded as having a "normal" wmk. because the "normal" wmk. is a rarity?

I trust I have established beyond doubt or question that the first Coronation issue, with wmk. "horns pointing to left" really has the wmk. "inverted,"—and that the later printings, with "horns pointing to right," have the wmk. normal. (I may add the wmk. must always be viewed by looking at the front of a sheet).

The second point I wish to raise concerns the vexed question of: How many printings were made of the different denominations? In the case of the 1½d., 3d. and 1s. values, it is generally accepted that two printings of each exist, viz: (1) first printing with fine and clear impressions, on paper with "inverted" wmk. ("horns pointing to left"), and (2) a later printing with coarser impressions indicating the worn state of the interior cylinder—with wmk. "normal," i.e. "horns pointing to right." Dr. Kaplan very lucidly explains the difference which philatelists recognise as between "printing" and "plate,"—two terms which are often confused. He has also made it clear beyond doubt that the first issue of the 1d. Coronation was made from a "special" plate—the quantity of this "special plate" printing being officially given as 113,000 sheets. It is, however, also officially stated that a *total* first printing of 123,250 sheets was made, consisting of the 113,000 sheets from the "special" plate, plus 10,250 sheets from the "common" plate. Both Dr. Freund and Dr. Kaplan appear to take it for granted that these 10,250 sheets from the "common" plate all have the same wmk. as the 113,000 sheets from the "special" plate, and the change of wmk. occurred only at a later date, with a later printing. I cannot subscribe to this view, mainly for the following reason, viz: If 10,250 sheets with inverted wmk. ("horns pointing left") were printed, what has become of them? Only a few isolated sheets have

been located here and there, and after sorting and examining many tens of thousands of used specimens, (including pairs and blocks), the resultant finds of the "scarce" variety have been altogether negligible. Other collectors tell me they have had the same experience. After all, 10,250 sheets represent over a million and a quarter stamps—which cannot simply vanish into thin air—that is if they ever existed. It is well-known that very few used Coronations have not been saved for posterity, as every schoolboy and every office-girl (not to mention the "bosses") collected arduously every specimen that came along during the few months of their currency. Hoards of these stamps are still coming in regularly—but none among them with copies from the "common" plate 1d. with inverted wmk. ("horns to left"). It is agreed that any change of wmk. in our rotary issues is due to a roll of paper coming to an end, and the beginning of a fresh roll (having the wmk. showing the other way round) being joined to it. There is no reason why such joined sheets with "tete-beche wmk." (as Dr. Kaplan very aptly calls it) should not exist, and as far as I can remember, I have owned and sold blocks of both the 1d. and 2d. ordinary postage rotos showing this variety.

Under these circumstances, would it not be safer to assume that the paper was joined "tete-beche" during the printing of the 10,250 sheets, (from the "common" plate)—that only a fraction of the 10,250 sheets were printed on the end of the old roll—perhaps only a few hundred sheets—and that this would account at the same time both for (1) the rarity of 1d. Coronations from the "common" plate with wmk. inverted, and (2) the comparative frequent occurrence of the 1d. with normal wmk. from the "common" plate in its early stage ("fine and clear impressions")? We arrive thus at *three* distinct varieties, all occurring during the printing of the *first* order (or "job") for 123,250 sheets of 1d. stamps, in the order named, viz:

- (a) "Special" interior cylinder, wmk. inverted, 113,000 sheets
- (b) "Common" interior cylinder, wmk. inverted, 10,250 sheets
- (c) "Common" interior cylinder, wmk. normal, 10,250 sheets,

the exact proportion between (b) and (c) being unknown. I should like to emphasize that all this represents only *one* printing of the 1d. value, although the sub-division into three distinct varieties is self-evident.

Both Dr. Kaplan and Dr. Freund are inclined to blame the poor paper-makers for alleged "careless" winding of the rolls of printing paper—the former going so far as to assert a particular bout of carelessness just at the time of the Coronation. To my mind, it is quite immaterial which way the paper comes wound on the roll, as everything depends on how the paper is fed into the

printing machine. If, e.g., a roll is being fed into the press by unwinding clockwise and showing the watermark inverted, all that need be done to produce stamps showing normal wmk. is to turn the roll so as to feed into the press anti-clockwise. Apparently, no attention is being paid at the Government Printing Works to the correct position of watermarks, or else we would not have such a jumble of normal and inverted watermarks, changing almost from month to month.

To revert to our "printings": After the original (first) printing of all five values (with inverted wmk.), which were ready for issue on Coronation Day, all values were again printed at a later date, with wmk. normal ("horns to right"). After the completion of the first order, the plates were no doubt subjected to rigid cleaning and scraping, resulting in all printings from the cleaned cylinder(s) showing a rather marked "worn" appearance. It is this "worn" look which tells the experienced eye at a glance—without looking at the watermark—that these stamps are from the later printings. The colours of the head-plate, too, differ considerably as between first and later printings. The last printings of the ½d. and 1d. values have the head in a dead black shade, whereas earlier printings have hues of rich deep sepia to soft grey-brown. Mention must here be made of a *third* printing of the ½d. value, for which I have looked in vain in Dr. Kaplan's article. I believe it is the last printing of *any* Coronation stamp made at Pretoria, as supplies became available only in August, shortly before the withdrawal of Coronations. This third printing is distinguished by (a) its colour of dark-green (almost blackish green) and jet-black, and (b) by a scratch or crack in the frame plate showing prominently on stamps No. 2 and 3 of the bottom row as a line neatly crossing out "Africa" and "Afrika." A trace of this line can also be found on stamp No. 1 of the same row.

Another variety not listed by Dr. Kaplan is the well-known "damaged protea" in the top right corner of the 1d., row 1 No. 9—a variety which is of some importance as affording proof that *all* printings of the 1d. were made from one and the same "frame plate" (exterior cylinder). Considering that upwards of 550,000 sheets of stamps were printed off the "common" interior cylinder (No. 30A) it is surprising that with repeated cleaning, scraping and polishing no minor or major flaws should have developed—or existing flaws disappeared. There is, however, one curious exception, not mentioned by Dr. Kaplan, and it concerns the first printing of the 3d and 1½d. values, with wmk. inverted and finely printed. On Nos. 6 and 17 of row 2 of the 3d. appears a white blotch right in front of the King's face. According to information obtained by Dr. Kaplan, the order of printing was: 1s., 3d., 1½d., ½d., 1d. No such variety (blotch on Nos. 6 and 17 of row 2) can be found on the 1s. value; they occur, as stated,

on the 3d., and we find the same variety again on No. 6 of row 2 (only) of the 1½d. value, which was printed after the 3d. It is absent from No. 17 of row 2 of the 1½d., and no trace can be found on either the 1d. or ½d. values. Why did this very minor variety receive attention at the hands of the printer, first on one stamp only (No. 17 of the 1½d.), while leaving all the other and much more glaring printing faults untouched?

Trusting these notes will have been of interest to some of your readers,

I am, etc.,
A. LICHTENSTEIN.

To the Editor,
"S.A. Philatelist."

BECHUANALAND.

Sir,—In replying to Mr. Rich's letter in the April number of the S.A.P., although I cannot give him any information about Stellaland No. 6, I think I can throw some light on the questions contained in his second and third paragraphs.

Par. 2. Mr. Rich wants to know what stamps were used in Bechuanaland from September, 1885, to February, 1886.

The Stellaland stamps, I believe, were only of local postal value, so that during the interval from the annexation up to the time the Cape overprinted stamps appeared, if any stamps were used at all, locally, we can assume that they must have been those of Stellaland.

In assuming this I am taking into consideration the fact that after Stellaland became a Crown Colony known as British Bechuanaland, the revenue stamps of the Republic of Stellaland were used by the British officials, who to prevent the use of stolen stamps overprinted them with the monogram P.M.J. in violet. If therefore the Revenue stamps were put to use, then why not the Postage stamps?

I have seen a quantity of letters, all still in their original envelopes, sent from the Bechuana country to addresses in the Colony, from 1878 to 1885, and all of them bear the Kimberley postmark. Those dated 1878 to 1880 show Cape stamps overprinted with a "G" whilst those after the annexation of Griqualand in 1880 all show the ordinary Cape "Hope" seated type without the overprinted "G."

It is therefore possible that these letters were conveyed by private native runner direct to the Post Office in Kimberley, or there may have been some sort of Agent at Kimberley to perform the necessary on a small commission.

Your correspondent's query in the third paragraph of his letter opens up a rather important question, and that is that Catalogue information is certainly not always reliable. Mr. Rich says that he has a copy of Stanley

Gibbons No. 2 (Bechuanaland) with a postmark showing the word "Bechuanaland" and dated January 9th, 1886, which seems to me to be conclusive evidence that the stamps must have been issued before February, 1886, as stated by Gibbons.

As another example I have seen a letter dated early in 1871 and stamped with S.G. No. 29 (Cape), which is stated in their catalogue to have been issued only in February, 1872.

In my opinion I think that given sufficient original covers to examine we will find many more such instances where the dates of issue as shown in catalogues are not altogether correct.

A. A. JURGENS.

RUANDA-URUNDI.

Dr. G. Lefebvre reports that in accordance with an ordinance dated 28th March, 1941,

(1) Four stamps of the Ruanda-Urundi issue of 1931-38 have been surcharged with new values, viz.:

0.05 on the 40c
0.60 on the 50c
2.50 on the 1f. 50c
3.25 on the 2fr.

These surcharges were made in the Union.

(2) The 10c of the Belgian Congo issue of February, 1941, has been overprinted RUANDA—URUNDI (in two lines) for use in that territory. Similar overprints on the 1f. 75c and 2f. 75c have already been recorded in our March issue. This overprinting was done at the Congo Government's printing works.

PEN-FRIENDS WANTED.

Miss D. Magray, of Botanic Villa, 52 Sydenham Road, Durban, wishes to make pen-friends. She is at High School, sitting matric. this year, intending then to study Law. Hobbies, stamp and coin collecting. Interested in sports, classics, history and science.

SOCIETY NEWS.

(Concluded from page 72).

collection of "censor covers" from all over the world. There were censor covers of the period of the South African War, of the 1914-18 war and of the present world war; prison, internment and military camp covers; also censored Navy letters.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein tabled "new issues of the month," a feature which it is hoped will be permanent. The new Belgian Congo set, printed by a Cape Town firm, was of special interest.

It was reported with satisfaction that the Society is spreading its activities to the outside world. In this connection lectures and displays were given at the Eunice Girls' High School by Mr. F. Carter ("The Stamps of the Orange Free State") and by Dr. K. Freund ("Baden-Powell").

K.F.

Society News

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; *Hon. Secretary*, A. A. Jurgens, 26 Woodside Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town. *Meetings*: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, at 8 p.m.

Thursday, 10th April, 1941.—Mr. L. Simenhoff tabled selections from various countries. There were many outstanding exhibits of the Union of South Africa, and Mr. Simenhoff gave a very interesting talk on the various items displayed. In moving a vote of thanks Mr. Jurgens remarked about the rare items on the table and said that an exhibition of this nature was what one would expect from such an eminent philatelist.

The 5th Woolnaugh sale for Speed the Planes Fund realised £3 4s. 8d. Other items sold on behalf of the same fund realised £1 1s.

Thursday, 24th April, 1941.—Members and visitors were treated to a magnificent display of rare stamps by Mr. J. W. K. Schofield, of Johannesburg. The exhibit, which comprised numerous Cape and British items, included the finest copy in existence of the one penny blue woodblock error. This error woodblock, which was priced by Gibbons at from £175 to £550, was probably easily worth the last figure quoted. A superb specimen of the Ceylon 4d. dull rose (S.G. No. 9) catalogued at £110, was another of the many fine items exhibited.

In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. Rothkugel, the vice-president, Mr. C. O. Plumbridge, took the chair, and referred to the great loss sustained by Mr. Rothkugel, all present rising as a token of respect.

The chairman read a letter written by the president to Dr. L. Gill, Director of the S.A. Museum, Cape Town, thanking him on behalf of the Society for his ready assistance and co-operation with Mr. Jurgens in having the 1d. and 4d. woodblock plates properly defaced. The chairman referred to the Barbara Jurgens Collection which was opened by the Minister of Interior at the South African Museum on the 17th inst., and he encouraged all members to visit the Museum. Mr. K. Alexander proposed that Mr. Simenhoff be asked to write an account of the collection and the opening ceremony. This was carried.

The nett amount received from the six auction sales for the Speed the Planes Fund amounted to £25 12s. 4d.—an amount of £11 has already been paid over, bringing the total of this fund to £36 12s. 4d.

A.A.J.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President: Mr. J. Shepherd; *Hon. Sec.*: Mr. E. Rigg, 103 Kemston Avenue, Benoni. *Meetings*: Hotel Regent, Benoni, 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

At the May meeting the chair was taken by Mrs. Wood. After the formal business was disposed of Mr. Shepherd's collections were exhibited; they consisted of stamps from Antigua, complete except one 5s. value; Sierra Leone, complete except one £1 value; St. Helena, complete; Falkland Islands, complete; Sudan, Gordon commemorative complete in mint and used; Cayman Island, a very nice collection; Transjordan, also a very nice collection.

Mr. Reckling exhibited about twenty sheets consisting of old English pre-stamp letters, sent by post, these letters have no envelopes; they are just folded over then sealed, and addressed. They dated from 1760 to 1836.

E.A.R.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

At the meeting held on the 7th May, there were a large number of members and visitors present. Several applications for membership were confirmed, and a vote of sympathy was passed in regard to the death of a very old member of the Society, Mr. G. S. MacKay, members standing in silence in respect of his memory.

The usual monthly auction was very well supported and a large variety of stamps were offered for sale.

Mr. V. B. Crockett showed his collection of Imperforates, and these covering so many countries created general interest and proved to be a very comprehensive lot. Mr. Crockett also read some notes and his remarks were of general interest, too, his suggestion that members join a New Issue Service and his reasons why were very sound. A hearty vote of thanks which was fully endorsed by the meeting was passed to Mr. Crockett for his display and paper.

ORANGE FREE STATE & BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Chairman, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*, Mr. H. G. Ulyate, P.O. Box 702, Bloemfontein; *Meetings*, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

At the May meeting the attendance was scarcely up to standard, a number of members being on active service or doing auxiliary work.

The members present were treated to an unusual display, consisting of Mr. J. B. Levy's

(Continued on page 71).

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.

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Vol. 17.

JULY, 1941.

No. 7.

RANDOM NOTES

By S. C. W. WAREHAM.

UNION.

½d. PICTORIAL DOUBLE PRINT.

In "The South African Philatelist," July, 1926, appeared the announcement of the discovery of the ½d. Pictorial Double Print, under the heading "A Sensational Variety," with the assurance that an illustration would appear in the next issue.

Unfortunately before a photograph could be obtained, the item had left Johannesburg.

Being the possessor of one of these stamps (see "The South African Philatelist" of December, 1939) with the main portion of the pane still attached, I desire to inform readers of the "South African Philatelist" that before the item was broken up, photographs were taken, one of which (showing the six double printed stamps clearly defined in the lower left-hand corner) is now in my possession, per favour of Mr. H. T. Jones, of Pinelands, Cape Town, for which act of generosity I wish to thank him most sincerely.

UNION.

KING'S HEAD 1d. VALUE—WITHOUT WATERMARK.

I have a control block of four, Plate 6, of the above stamps, and it may be interesting to note that I have also a control block of four. Plate 7, the two top stamps in both cases being entirely without a watermark, indicating beyond reasonable doubt that the 24 stamps mentioned by Ritchie and Simenhoff can be increased to 48.

The fact that there were two sheets of these stamps and that where the watermark does occur, its position is identical, not only on both control blocks—Plates 6 and 7 but on other portions of the sheets which I have in my possession, lends strong support to the theory

that these stamps were printed from two different numbered plates, laid side by side forming a sheet of 480 stamps which was subsequently cut in half by the printers.

This support of the theory should interest Mr. Sydow if this article should catch his eye.

DESIGN OF THE UNION PICTORIAL 1d. VALUE.

To those who in the past have examined with such meticulous care the Union 1d. value stamp, I would like to point out one novel feature which, as far I know, has never been remarked upon.

For my working hypothesis I must assume that the design of the ship on both the 1d. stamp and the £1 Reserve Bank Note have a common original, for, with the exception that on the stamp the small sail billowing out over the bows of the ship has been reduced to something resembling a calabash pipe, to give, presumably, a better view of the sun, they are identical in effect.

Looking at the £1 note, the details of which are naturally very distinct, we see that each of the two small row boats have a short mast and flag at the prow, whereas on the stamp, the mast and flag of the rear boat have been drawn on to the stern of the front boat, giving us one boat with no mast and flag and the other boat with two masts and two flags, one at the prow and one at the stern.

If the reader is fortunate enough to possess a £1 note, comparison with a 1d. stamp will illustrate the result achieved by the artist either by accident or design.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

EAST AFRICAN STAMP SHORTAGE.

Owing to a shortage of East African five, ten and twenty-cent stamps, South African stamps overprinted are being used throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from 1st July. The Postmaster-General says it is unlikely that normal issues will be available for a considerable time.

THE WAR TRAIN

By F. MATTEI.

A brief mention was made in the May issue of the cancellations in use on the "War Train." Having had a friend on the staff of the train, I am now in a position to give a fuller account of the records which may be had of this special travelling post office.

The train was designed to show on its tour the strides which have been made in the Union in the production of war material. In its various cars were to be seen such things as tanks, cannon, shells, bombs, etc., etc. Some 400 representatives of various branches of the Army travelled with the train; these explained the exhibits to visitors and gave displays of drill, etc. They had a cinema for showing films of S. Africa's war effort and a band.

The train in the first instance toured the Union, covering a distance of about 5,000 miles between 22nd March and 7th May over the route Johannesburg — Machadodorp — Vryheid — Volksrust — Durban — Harri-smith — Kroonstad — Bloemfontein — East London — Port Elizabeth — Mossel Bay — Cape Town — Kimberley — Mafeking — Klerksdorp — Messina — Nylstroom — Pretoria.

On this trip the train had its own post office, at which were in use the two cancellers here illustrated.



The marks are rather crude and impressions from them are always in black.

Covers may also show cachets (rubber stamps, in violet) of military units on the train, such as Director of Recruiting; 1st (Inf.) Battalion, Railways and Harbours Brigade; or that of the "Department of Defence/Officer Commanding War Trains—Official Free"; etc. Generally, but not invariably, there is also the ordinary cancellation of the town P.O. to which the mail had been taken from the train.

Mail from those travelling on the train "On Service" of course came free, but the public could also post letters at the train P.O. with the ordinary prepayment by stamps.

The train was a great interest wherever it stopped; some of its immediate results were the enlistment of about 850 recruits for the Army, the collection of £2,250 for the Governor-General's National War Fund, and the sale of some £4,000 worth of War Loan Certificates.

It was then invited to visit the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo and covered about another 5,000 miles on this trip, going to Umtali, Salisbury, Bulawayo and then right north to Elizabethville.

On this trip the special war train P.O. cancellations were not in use, but covers bear either the cachets of the R. & H. Brigade or that of the O/C. War Trains. Various town cancellations in Bechuanaland, S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia and of Elizabethville in Congo Belge occur.

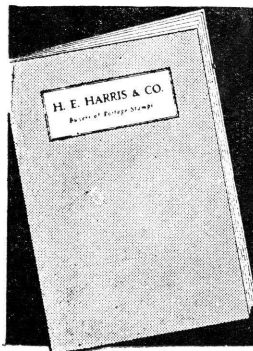
Those from the three latter territories also have the mark of the Union Censor No. 62.

"Somewhere in N. Rhodesia" some covers also managed to pick up cancellations of Union Army Post Offices Nos. 8 and 20.

Cancellations of the second trip run from 12th May to 2nd June.

EIRE.

The 2d. and 3d. have been printed in new colours, orange and light-blue, with over-printed inscriptions commemorative of the Easter week rebellion in 1916.



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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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

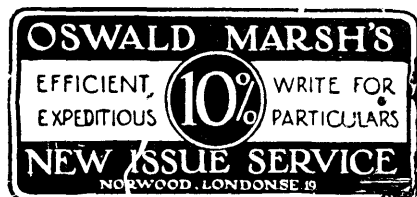
Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.



WAR PROVISIONALS.

"The Seer of the Strand," in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, issues a very timely warning against speculation in war provisionals. A copy or two of each may be desirable, if they can be obtained at a little over face, but at fancy prices they will only lead to disappointment and loss. At the best of times overprinted stamps are not too popular, and they usually turn out to be much commoner than is imagined on their first appearance. Ask yourself "Is it an investment to buy at the top of the market?"

Approval Selections

RUSSIA.

Imperial Russia, Soviet issues, Baltic States, Pictorials and Commemoratives, Airmails, P.O.s Abroad, etc.

NEAR EAST.

Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Macedonia, Eritrea, etc., etc.

MIDDLE EAST.

Iraq, Arabia, Persia (Iran), Afghanistan, Tibet, Turkestan, etc., etc.

FAR EAST.

China, Japan, Philippines, Mongolia, Corea, Dutch Indies, Manchuria, etc., etc.

Many of the above countries have been entirely re-made, recently, and will be submitted, on request, against usual references.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



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of our

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Owing to the scarcity of paper we have not been able to print so many of these Lists as in the past, so that if you want to make sure of your copy send us your application with as little delay as possible, otherwise you may be disappointed.

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THE UNION ROTOGRAVURE STAMPS – NOTES AND NUMBERS

By A. HILTON SYDOW, A.S.A.A., C.A.(S.A.), M.R.P.S.L.

On reference to the "South African Philatelist" of March, 1937, it will be observed that "By agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Government Printer it has recently been decided that the 'South African Philatelist' shall be notified by the latter of all changes, new issues, quantities of reprints, etc., whenever such are made, or any alterations effected to existing designs."

The first bulletin received under this scheme was dated 17th February, 1937, and the latest one was published in the "South African Philatelist" of March, 1941, which gives information to the 24th January, 1941.

The first Union rotogravure stamps were issued during July, 1930. Thus, for approximately seven years no official information was available to philatelists anent the rotogravure issuances in respect of cylinder numbers and quantities printed.

In an attempt to bridge this gap I have prepared the following schedules from the infor-

mation which I have culled from the reports of the Auditor-General of the Union of South Africa, and with certain exceptions, I have reconciled the figures given in these reports with the figures published in the "South African Philatelist" as from the dates given in its issue of March, 1937.

In the reports of the Auditor-General no references are made as to cylinder numbers. However, I hope that on some future day, the Government Printer will condescend to give the "South African Philatelist" the cylinder numbers of the various denominations of rotogravure postage and postage due stamps printed prior to the date of the first bulletin, the 17th February, 1937.

In the following schedules certain abbreviations have been used and their significances are:

A-G Report = Auditor-General's Report.
G.P.L. = Government Printer's Letter.
S.A.P.V14.N7 = "South African Philatelist" Volume 14 No. 7.

1d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 120 UNITS EACH.

Reference	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed	Cost per 1,000	Cylinders Numbers	
				Interior	Exterior
A-G Report	1936-1937	12,276,240	12.14d.	6933	62
do.	1937-1938	nil	—	—	—
S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	13,416,000	—	6933	62
do. V16.N9	1939-1940	37,200,000	—	62	15
do. V16.N12	1940-1941	41,388,000	—	62	15
do. V17.N3	1940-1941	32,220,000	—	6930	66

2d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 120 UNITS.

A-G Report	1931-1932	117,976,440	13.00d.	—	—
do.	1932-1933	60,951,480	9.34d.	—	—
do.	1933-1934	88,115,600	8.49d.	—	—
do.	1934-1935	30,738,000	7.82d.	—	—
do.	1935-1936	nil	—	—	—
do.	1936-1937	nil	—	—	—
do.	1937-1938	3,507,000*	12.13d.	34	42

Reconciliation:

21,600 sheets of 120.	S.A.P.V13.N.10	Interior Cyl. 34.	Exterior Cyl. 42	G.P.L. 7-6-37	2,592,000
7,625 sheets of 120.	S.A.P.V14.N.4	Interior Cyl. 34.	Exterior Cyl. 42	G.P.L. 4-3-38	915,000
					3,507,000*

S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	9,024,000	—	29	43
do.	1939-1940	nil	—	—	—
do. V15.N12	1940-1941	5,844,000	—	29	43

Cylinder 42 shows SUIDAFRIKA, Cylinder 43 shows SUID-AFRIKA.

3d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 120 UNITS EACH.

Reference	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed	Cost per 1,000	Cylinders Interior	Numbers Exterior
A-G Report	1931-1932	6,576,360	15.00d.	6914	15
do.	1932-1933	nil	—	—	—
do.	1933-1934	6,720,000	12.64d.	6914	15
do.	1934-1935	3,180,000	8.73d.	6914	15
do.	1935-1936	4,048,800	9.00d.	6914	15
do.	1936-1937	3,480,000	8.61d.	6914	15
do.	1937-1938	6,522,000*	9.63d.	6914	15

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13.N10.		G.P.L. 7-9-37		
30,350 sheets of 120.	Interior Cyl. 6914.	Exterior Cyl. 15	—	3,642,000	
	S.A.P.V14.N4				
24,000 sheets of 120.	Interior Cyl. 6914.	Exterior Cyl. 15	—	2,880,000	
					6,522,000*

S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	12,162,000	—	6914	15
S.A.P.V16.N9	1939-1940	7,560,000	—	55	30

Year 1931-1932 represent the figures anent the Black and Red stamps. It will be seen that these cost 1s. 3d. per 1,000 to print. The Blue and Blue stamps were placed on sale during October, 1933, thus the figures for the year 1933-1934 include both issues printed from the same cylinders. A reduction in cost is reflected. Cylinders 55 and 30 were made for the stamps, blue and blue, anent the new "Groote Schuur" design.

4d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 120 UNITS EACH.

A-G Report	Year	Quantities	Cost per	Cylinders	Numbers
do.	1932-1933	3,540,000	12.00d.	Single Cyl.	—
do.	1933-1934	3,282,000	8.64d.	do.	—
do.	1934-1935	4,497,600	7.18d.	do.	—
do.	1935-1936	nil	—	do.	—
do.	1936-1937	4,860,000	6.70d.	do.	—
do.	1937-1938	5,082,000*	8.26d.	do.	61

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13.N10.		G.P.L. 7-9-37		
31,850 sheets of 120		Cylinder 61		3,822,000	
	S.A.P.V14.N.4.				
10,500 sheets of 120		Cylinder 61		1,260,000	
					5,082,000*

S.A.P.V14.N8	1938-1939	5,928,000	—	Single Cyl.	61
S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939				
S.A.P.V16.N9	1939-1940	3,180,000	—	do.	61

The old cylinder showed the following alternations of English and Afrikaans: Row 1 — E. A. E. A. E. A., whilst cylinder 61 showed — Row 1 A. E. A. E. A. E.

6d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 240 UNITS EACH.

Reference.	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed.	Cost per 1,000.	Cylinder Interior.	Numbers Exterior.
A-G Report	1929-1930	6,216,000	4.97d.	—	—
do.	1930-1931	4,847,000	4.55d.	—	—
do.	1931-1932	4,847,000	4.55d.	—	—
do.	1932-1933	5,753,280	5.96d.	—	—
do.	1933-1934	5,064,000	5.64d.	—	—
do.	1934-1935	4,195,680	6.98d.	—	—
do.	1935-1936	4,800,000	5.92d.	—	—
do.	1936-1937	6,900,000	4.73d.	—	—
do.	1937-1938	4,200,000*	7.38d.	52a	51a

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13.N12		G.P.L. 9-11-37		
17,500 sheets of 240.	Interior Cyl. 52a.	Exterior Cyl. 51a.	—	4,200,000*	

Reference	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed	Cost per 1,000	Cylinders Interior	Numbers Exterior
S.A.P.V14.N8	1938-1939	6,756,000	—	6919	53
S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	4,716,000	—	6919	53
S.A.P.V15.N9	1939-1940	4,632,000	—	6919	53

On stamps printed from Cylinder 51a the name "SUID-AFRIKA" measures 16½mm., whilst those printed from Cylinder 53, the name "SUID-AFRIKA" measures 17mm.

1s. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 120 UNITS EACH.					
A-G Report	1932-1933	4,144,320	15.00d.	7020	6927
do.	1933-1934	4,144,320	8.62d.	7020	6927
do.	1934-1935	4,248,000	8.73d.	7020	6927
do.	1935-1936	5,340,000	7.20d.	7020	6927
do.	1936-1937	5,160,000	8.50d.	7020	6927
do.	1937-1938	9,996,000*	9.13d.	7020	6927
				6926	22

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13.N10.		G.P.L. 17-9-37.		
29,400 sheets of 120.	Interior Cyl. 7020.	Exterior Cyl. 6927	—	3,528,000	
	S.A.P.V14.N4.		G.P.L. 4-3-38.		
18,500 sheets of 120.	Interior Cyl. 6926.	Exterior Cyl. 22	—	2,220,000	
					5,748,000*

It will be noticed that there is a difference of 4,248,000 stamps, equivalent to 35,400 sheets of 120 units each, between the figures excerpted from the Auditor-General's Report and the figures published in the "South African Philatelist," marked *.

S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	10,980,000	—	6925	38
S.A.P.V16.N9	1939-1940	7,056,000	—	6925	38

Stamps printed from cylinder 6927 show the name "SUIDAFRIKA," and the following alternations of English and Afrikaans — Row 1 — E. A. E. A. E. A.

Stamps printed from cylinders 22 and 38 show the name "SUID-AFRIKA," and the language alternations as A. E. A. E. A. E. — Row 1.

2s. 6d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 60 UNITS EACH.					
A-G Report	1932-1933	600,000	31.88d.	27	7017
do.	1933-1934	nil	—	—	—
do.	1934-1935	780,000	14.27d.	27	7017
do.	1935-1936	nil	—	—	—
do.	1936-1937	561,000	18.12d.	27	7017
do.	1937-1938	537,000*	23.16d.	27	7017

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13.N10.		G.P.L. 17-9-37.		
3,000 sheets of 60.	Interior Cyl. 27.	Exterior Cyl. 7017.	—	180,000	
	S.A.P.V14.N4.				
5,950 sheets of 60.	Interior Cyl. 27.	Exterior Cyl. 7017	—	357,000	
					537,000*

S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	474,000	—	27	7017
S.A.P.V15.N9	1939-1940	320,000	—	27	7017

5s. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 60 UNITS EACH.					
A-G Report	1935-1936	178,560	53.80d.	6929	41
do.	1936-1937	120,000	49.11d.	6929	41
do.	1937-1938	171,000*	31.67d.	6929	41

Reconciliation:

	S.A.P.V13. N10.		G.P.L. 17-9-37.		
2,850 sheets of 60.	Interior Cyl. 6929.	Exterior Cyl. 41.	—	171,000*	
S.A.P.V15.N6	1938-1939	330,000	—	6929	41
S.A.P.V16.N9	1939-1940	192,000	—	6929	41

10s. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 60 UNITS EACH.					
S.A.P.V16.N9	1939-1940	234,000	—	6918	6934

ITEMS TO BE CORRECTED IN "SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST."

- (1) S.A.P. Volume 14, No. 8 (August, 1938). Page 114.

The following orders have also been executed:

Value 6d.; No. of sheets delivered 28,150; Cylinders Nos., interior, 6919; exterior 53; new cylinders. (interior, 6919; in place of 6916).

- (2) S.A.P. Volume 15, No. 6 (June, 1939) Page 82.

Postage Due Stamps:

- (a) *Requisition*
2,400 sheets x 60. Postage Due Stamps at 1d. Denomination.

Delivery
2,800 sheets x 60 delivered 7th March, 1939, Cylinders used: Exterior No. 39, Interior No. 13. 1d. Denomination.

- (b) *Requisition*
8,000 sheets x 60 Postage Due Stamps at 2d. (Denomination).

Delivery
9,000 sheets x 60 delivered 7th March, 1939. Cylinders used Exterior No. 39, Interior No. 28.

(The above instead of
1d.: Sheets of 240. 2,400 x 60, 2,800 x 60. 7 Mar. Old. ext. cylinder No. 39. Interior overprinted by letterpress.
2d.: Sheets of 240. 8,000 x 60, 9,000 x 60. 7 Mar. Old cylinders, 28 int., and 29 ext.)

(I wonder how the word letterpress could have been included in the original notes. I have searched for the past year for the 1d. value printed interior by letterpress but have not found one.—A.H.S.)

- (3) S.A.P. Volume 13, No. 10, (October, 1937) Page 145.

S.A.P. reads *inter alia*.

Value	No. of sheets stamps to		Cyl. Nos.	
	delivered	Sheet	Int.	Ext.
1s.	29,400	120	7020	6927
1/-	29,400	120	7020	6927

Delete one lot of 29,400.

G.P. Letter reads:

Deliveries 1,500 sheets x 120 stamps 1s. delivered 18-8-37.

27,900 sheets x 120 stamps 1s. delivered 24-8-37.

(To be continued)

THOSE PRINTER'S DEVILS.

Here is what the *Philatelic Magazine* of 3rd January has been made to say regarding Basutoland: "An inland native territory founded by Orange Free State, Natal and Cape Colony . . ."

The Uganda "L" Stamps

In the "Emco Monthly Journal" of April, 1941 (which incidentally is the house organ of the Marks Stamp Co. of Toronto, and the company in this number is celebrating its 50th anniversary), Mr. R. R. Racey gives an interesting account of how the locally printed Uganda missionary stamps of 1896 came in part to be overprinted with a large "L."

At this period Mr. Racey was Government Storekeeper at Entebbe. He writes that one morning, about March, 1897, the Government Treasurer, Mr. G. D. Smith, came to his office and stated that the Somerset House authorities in England required differentiation to be made between stamps issued for local use and those used for foreign purposes, and asked "How was this to be done?"

Mr. Racey suggested overprinting with the letter "L" to designate issues sent out for local mailing and to continue issuing as before for foreign mail. This was agreed to, and he straightaway prepared an "L" by whittling the end of a red rubber eraser. The rubber was rather brittle and did not respond kindly to his whittling, tending to break. This was responsible for the irregularity or roughness which appears in the lower left-hand corner and the right hand upward projection of the "L" on these stamps.

The "missionaries" were superseded by the appearance of a definite issue of stamps in 1898.

NEW ZEALAND.

The current 3d. and 1½d. K.G. VI stamps have been recalled from all post offices and, on account of unsettled conditions and the necessity for conserving stocks of paper and stamps, it has been decided to overprint stocks of these two stamps "1d." and "2d." respectively. These overprinted stamps were expected to be issued in May.

FAROE Is.

Whitfield King and Co.'s *Bulletin* reports the issue of three provisionals, 20 on 15ö, 50 on 5ö and 60 on 6ö.

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German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

(Continued from page 68 of June issue).

1898. 20 February. OUTJO (P.A.) According to Herzog already a P.H. from January, 1896. ? Probably only a letter receiving station.
- 16 June. ROSSING (Temporary P.A.) Closed on 9.9.98 when the nearest railway station opened at Khanrivier (see below)
- 1 August. GOBABIS (P.A.) According to Herzog already a P.H. from January, 1896. ? Probably only as a letter receiving station.
- 10 August. KHANRIVIER (Temporary P.A.) Closed on 28.4.99 on the opening of the next railway station, Jakalswater (See also Khan, under 1908)
1899. 29 April. JAKALSWATER (P.A.) A cancellation of "railhead" which had already moved on in March. Closed on 13.4.12. Site of a Field Post Station in 1915.
- 11 June. UKAMAS (P.H.) Closed from 1.12.03 till 24.1.04 on account of the Bondelzwart outbreak. See under "Field Post"
- 21 June. RAMANSDRIFT (P.A.) Closed down on 25.5.14.
- 15 July. BETHANIEN (P.H., after 1.3.03 P.A.) Some irregular use of the cancelling mark between 1.5.99 and 15.7.99.
- 1 October. MALTAHOHE (P.H.)
- 17 October. GROOTFONTEIN (P.A.)
- 18 October. OTAVI (P.A.) Closed from beginning of 1904 till October, 1905.
- 21 October. WATERBERG (P.H.) Destroyed on 14.1.04; re-opened on 7.11.04 but again closed on 9.5.07; re-opened in latter half of 1908 as P.A. but reverted to status of P.H. on 1.6.12. Manuscript cancellation from 21.10.99 till 25.1.00.
- 20 November. OKOMBAHE (P.H.)
1900. 16 January. KUBUB (P.H.) Moved to Aus (q. v. under 1906) when the railway from Lüderitzbucht reached there.
- 1 February. MARIENTHAL (P.H.) Destroyed in October, 1904. Reopened on 1.12.10 as MARIENTAL. KUIS (P.H.) Moved to Kub in December, 1904 (see under 1904). Cancellations in manuscript up till 20.2.00.
- 18 February. HARIS (P.H.) Closed down on 1.7.10.
- 1 March. HATZAMAS (P.H.) Closed on 1.7.06. Reopened on 21.3.10 as HATSAMAS.
- 6 April. HASIS (P.H.) Renamed KUBAS from 1.1.01. The Kubas cancelling stamp was actually brought into use on 17.12.00.
- 1 July. KARIBIB (P.A.)
1901. 1 January. KUBAS. See HASIS, 1900.
- 1 October. KAPENOUSSEU (P.H., after 15.1.02 P.A.) On 1.3.03 was renamed WALDAU; destroyed on 15.1.04, reopened 16.2.05.
1903. 1 March. WALDAU. See Kapenousseu, 1901.
- 13 October. HASUUR (P.H.) Moved to Aroab early in 1914.
- 1 November. NAUCHAS (P.H.)
- 6 November. GOCHAS (P.H.) Destroyed in October, 1904. Reopened in November, 1905.
1904. 5 July. OWIKOKORERO. A postal service station without cancelling stamp. Only from 13.7.05 a P.H. with cancellation stamp. Closed down on 12.10.06.
- 8 August. ABBABIS (P.A.) Closed on 27.2.10. A Field Post Station in 1915.
- 2 November. USAKOS (P.H., later apparently P.A.)
- ? December. KUB. See Kuis, 1900. Until the middle of October, 1905 used the Kuis canceller.
1905. 27 February. EPUKIRO (P.H.)
1906. 26 April. OTJIWARONGO (P.H.)
- 22 May. KALKFONTEIN (SUD) (P.A.)
- 11 June. OKASISE (P.A.)
- 13 October. AUS. See Kubub, 1900. Used the Kubub canceller until 25 Oct.
- 28 November. TSUMEB (P.H.) Terminus of the Otavi railway.
1907. 1 January. BRACKWASSER (P.H.) OTJOSONDU (P.H.) Closed down 17.7.08.
- 23 Jan. OKOWAKUATJIWI (P.H.) Renamed KALKFELD in September, 1907.
- 10 June. ONGUATI (P.H.) Closed down from April-September, 1909.
- 1 July. KANUS (P.A.)
- 9 July. WILHELMSTAL (P.H.)
- 20 July. KUIBIS (P.H.) From 19.8.07 P.A.

- 22 September. ARIS (P.A.)
 ? September. KALKFELD. See Oko-wakuatjiwi, 23.1.07.
 1 October. GROSS-WITVLEY (P.H.)
 7 October. OTJOSONJATI (P.H.)
 1 November. BERSERA (P.A.)
 25 November. OTJIHAWERA (P.A.)
 Its canceller was at first wrongly spelled OTJIHAVERA.
 27 November. RICHTHOFEN (P.H.)
 Closed down on 7.2.10.
 OSONA (P.H.)
 2 Novr. FELDSCHUHORN (P.H.)
 Without canceller, cancellation being done in Brackwasser. Closed down in early part of 1908.
 1 December. NEUDAMM (P.H.)
 6 December. AUB (P.H.) Moved on 29.3.14 to Bergland.
 GOCHAGANAS (P.H.) Closed 6.8.09; reopened 10.2.11, finally closed 13.5.13.
1908. 1 January. OKAUKWEJO (P.H.)
 5 January. HOACHANAS (P.A.)
 25 April. SEEHEIM (P.H., P.A. from 1.6.08) Cancellations done in Brackwasser until 1.10.08.
 1 June. GUCHAB (P.H.)
 20 October. KHAN (P.H.) Closed by the end of August, 1914. See under Khanrivier, 1898.
 12 December. ARAHOAB (P.A.)
1909. 15 Jan. JOHANN-ALBRECHTHOHE (P.A.)
 17 January. KOES (P.H.) Manuscript cancellations in January-February.
 21 Feb. KOLMANSKUPPE (P.H.) Cancelling done in Lüderitzbucht until 17.5.09.
 4 October. PRINZENBUCHT (P.H.) Closed down on 4.3.14.
 1. December. BRAKWATER (P.H.) Windhoek district.
1910. 10 July. EMPFANGNISBUCHT (P.H.)
 1 October. FAHLGRAS (P.H.) Windhoek district. "First-day" 4.10.10.
1912. 15 January. OLUKONDA (P.H.)
 2 June. NEUHEUSIS (P.H.)
 5 July. EKUJA (P.H.)
 1 August. CHAIROS (P.H.)

1913. 1 March. KLEIN NAUAS (P.H.)
 19 August. BARBY (P.H.) Closed from 25.8.14 to 25.9.14.
 1 October. OTJUNDAURA (P.H.)
 9 December. OKATJOMBOA (P.H.)
1914. ? January. AROAB moved from Hasuur. See 13.10.03.
 7 March. BOGENFELS (P.H.)
 POMONAHUGEL (P.H.)
 29 March. BERGLAND (P.H.) moved from Aub. See 6.12.07.
 1 April. OTJOSAZU (P.H.)
 12 April. GRUNDORN (P.H.)
 20 June. OMITARA (P.H.)

After the outbreak of the Great War the postal establishments on the south coast (Bogenfels, Pomonahügel, Prinzenbucht, Kolmanskuppe and Lüderitzbucht) closed down by September, 1914; further north on the coast the auxiliary office at Empfängnisbucht closed in November and the P.O. at Swakopmund at Christmas time, 1914. The closing of the postal establishments in the interior took place mainly during April, May and June, 1915. On July 9, 1915, the Protectorate was surrendered to the enemy, the Union of South Africa.

In Berlin the current stamps of the Protectorate were on sale from Dec. 17, 1900 onwards; first at the Colonial counter and later at the "Collector's counter." Their sale was only suspended by the closure of this department on June 28, 1919. New issues (but only of the Mark values) were on sale there as late as 1919, but these were purely Berlin-counter issues, as they had never been sent to G.S.W.A. (Compare with other Protectorate and German Posts abroad).

(To be continued)

COSTA RICA.

The recently established official philatelic bureau is justifying (*sic*) its existence by announcing the issue in May of 8 ordinary and 10 air mail stamps to celebrate the Caribbean and Central American Football Championship matches being held in San Jose. It doesn't need much excuse for a new set of stamps, if you want to raise some revenue, does it?

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Correspondence

CAPE "WOODBLOCK" REPRINTS.

The three following letters speak for themselves. Apparently some evil-minded busybody has been spreading rumours that Mr. Jurgens had nefarious intentions in making the coloured reprints of these stamps described in our May issue.

Although we had not personally heard any such criticisms, they obviously have been made, even officially to the P.M.G. In the circumstances it is only fair to publish the accompanying letters, which make it perfectly clear that in responsible quarters the action of Mr. Jurgens is not merely endorsed but is highly appreciated as a service to philately.—Editor.

26 Woodside Road,
Tamboers Kloof,
Cape Town,
16th June, 1941.

To the Editor,
S.A. Philatelist.

Sir,—Just shortly before my article on the printing from the woodblock plates in the South African Museum appeared in the May number of the *South African Philatelist*, some misguided person lodged a complaint about my action with the Postmaster-General, Mr. H. J. Lenton.

As this incorrect story about the actual state of affairs seems to be gaining ground among people whom I do not know personally but who are interested in philately, I will be glad if you will kindly publish in the *S.A. Philatelist* the two enclosed letters, viz.,

- (1) From Brig. H. J. Lenton, Postmaster-General, dated 11th June, 1941.
- (2) From Sir John Wilson, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Curator of His Majesty's Stamps, dated 12th February, 1941.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) A. JURGENS.

Kantoor van die Posmeester-Generaal.
Office of the Postmaster-General.
Pretoria,
11th June, 1941.

Dear Mr. Jurgens,

You will remember that I called upon you some weeks ago and asked if you would be good enough to tell me the full story in connection with the reprinting from the original wood block plates of Cape 1d. and 4d. stamps in the South African Museum.

This enquiry of mine was made in consequence of a certain criticism of the matter which had been officially brought to my notice and I felt that the whole incident was of sufficient importance to justify a personal investigation.

I write now to say that I was entirely satisfied that in arranging with the curator of the museum to make these reprints you did so solely in the interests of philately, and that you took such precautions as would make it entirely impossible for any misuse to be made of the reprinted specimens.

Since my visit I have read your article in the May issue of the *S.A. Philatelist*, and after publication of this I feel that there can be no grounds for suspicion or unfavourable criticism of your action. If you desire to publish this letter I have no objection.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. J. Lenton, Brig.
Postmaster-General.

41 Devonshire Place,
London, W.1.,
12th February, 1941.

Dear Mr. Jurgens,

I have your very nice letter of the 30th November with its extraordinary interesting contents. You will receive shortly after the next meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, the official acknowledgment from the Hon. Secretary speaking on behalf of the Fellows and Members, for your very valuable gift, but I should like to let you know how much I personally appreciate the thought which has prompted it.

I can assure you, without speaking to the Council, that your condition regarding the knowledge of the reason for printing from the plates will be entirely honoured, but I shall make a point of bringing the condition to the notice of the Council and seeing that it appears in the Minutes.

I note with great satisfaction the care which you have taken to protect collectors by the choice of colours which do not match the original tints. I could only wish that other philatelists placed in similar circumstances to yourself had used their opportunities with an equal regard for the general interests of philately.

Finally, may I express my admiration for the success of the prints, having regard to the age and probable condition of the original stereotypes.

With my best respects for what you have done, and my regards,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN WILSON.

ZULULAND.

Mr. E. W. Mann has an interesting paper in the March issue of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* on these stamps, giving some important details about the overprinted stamps. The most important point brought out, however, is that the Natal 1d. postal fiscal stamp is due a rise in status. He adduces evidence to show that it was purely a postal stamp in Zululand and never used there fiscally.

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.

May 5.—Mr. Hawke read some notes on the island of Crete.

Mr. Warren read a very interesting and instructive paper on the early postal services connected with Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand. He gave in detail the difficulties experienced by the very meagre staff of the post and telegraph offices.

Mr. Obermeyer gave a display of Dutch East Indies and Dr. Broughton showed Trans-Jordan, Iraq and Hejaz.

May 19.—Mr. Basden from the chair spoke of the great loss sustained by the society by the death of Mr. S. A. Klagsbrum—one of the most prominent members and a past president.

Major Harrington read a paper on "Sidelines in Philately." He pointed out that a specialist comes to a time when he makes but few additions to his collection. Then, however, he can start to investigate sidelines of his country, such as postmarks, cancellations, postal stationery, forgeries, etc. He gave a detailed account of such researches he had made in his favourite country, Rhodesia, all of which involved careful study. He illustrated his paper with fine items.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his collection of Rhodesia. June 2.—Mr. Hawke read some recent philatelic articles. Dr. Broom initiated a discussion on the needless mutilation of the original dies of South African stamps.

Mr. Basden gave an interesting account of his researches into the forgeries of the early stamps of the Transvaal. He described how the first printings of Otto were disposed of and the fate of the first dies used as well as their subsequent use in producing forgeries. He exhibited an item he had discovered which he claimed was a forged stamp with a genuine postmark. Mr. Basden tabled a portion of his fine collection of early Transvaal stamps.

June 16.—Dr. Broom entertained the members with an interesting talk on the American celebrities as shown on the U.S.A. recent sets of portrait stamps. He dealt especially with the scientists and gave in detail an account of some of their work and the discoveries that made them famous. Some of the poets, musicians, etc., were not so well known in this country as in America, but a few of them had worldwide renown. Dr. Broom hoped that the day would come when notable men of South Africa would be pictured on stamps.

H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; Hon. Secretary, G. Milner Palmer; P.O. Box 588, Durban. Meetings, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The meeting of June 4 drew a good attendance of members and visitors, the latter including philatelists from Maritzburg and Cape Town. In the absence of the secretary on military duty his work was kindly undertaken by the former popular holder of that office, Mrs. Gwen Reed.

Two of the life members of the Society gave displays, Mr. R. G. Webb showing his very comprehensive collection of used Southern Rhodesians, and also giving a small display of the Natal provisional halfpenny stamps of 1895, while Mr. Percy C. Bishop contributed a display of the Departmental issues of Argentina, accompanied by some notes on the subject. These members were thanked for their displays on the motion of past president H. de Tasson.

Several new members were nominated. A minor mystery of the Society's exchange system relating to

a stamp that had gone astray was satisfactorily cleared up, the stamp having eventually been discovered misplaced. Further lots were auctioned in connection with the Society's drive for war funds, many of the bids being obviously inspired by a "donational" impulse.

NYASALAND STAMP CLUB.

At a meeting held at 5 p.m. at Tobacco Auction Floors, Lembli, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Storey, there were thirteen senior and six junior members present.

After formal business it was reported that exchanges of stamps could now be effected with Great Britain, N. and S. Rhodesia, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand through the medium of the club, this being permitted by the Imports and Exports Officer.

Nyasaland's Jubilee occurred on 14th May, 1941, but it had been decided by the authorities not to celebrate this philatelically.

Philatelic notes were read and Dr. Baird wittily initiated a series of informal five minute talks.

Exchange books were passed around, and after light refreshments the meeting closed at 7 p.m. J.D.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

The annual general meeting of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society was held in the Library Buildings on Tuesday, 27th May. There was quite a large number present and the proceedings were bright and optimistic. The reports of the chairman (Mr. G. K. Forbes) and the secretary (Chas. W. Sheffield) were very encouraging. Although the Society had several members with the fighting forces the membership had increased. After formal business, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, Mr. G. K. Forbes; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. McGregor and T. Nicholson; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Chas. W. Sheffield; exchange superintendent, Mr. C. S. Campbell; librarian and curator, Mr. T. McGregor; press correspondent, Mr. Jas. A. Prideaux; hon. auditor, Mr. J. McMillan. The syllabus for the ensuing year was drafted and submitted to the members. The president mentioned that he had received a letter from the Lord Mayor of London thanking him for the half-a-million stamps to be sold for the war funds sent across by the Society. The exchange superintendent mentioned that although the turnover was not so large as last year the finances were in a better position. J.A.P.

JOHANNESBURG JEWISH GUILD PHILATELIC SECTION.

The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg paid an official visit to the Jewish Guild Philatelic Section on Wednesday, May 28. Mr. Lang took the chair on behalf of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, and four exhibits were provided by members of that Society—Cape (Mr. Houbert), Antarctic Posts (Dr. J. H. H. Pirie), France (Mr. W. Oppenheim), and S.W. Africa (Mr. Lang).

Mr. Houbert's exhibit of Cape stamps was a complete collection of all issues from the earliest to the last King Edward VII issue. The triangulars were particularly well represented, and every specimen, including the Woodblocks, was in perfect condition. There were numerous varieties of shades. The Rectangulars had all the best known varieties.

Dr. Pirie's exhibit was well illustrated by maps, newspaper cuttings, and photographs. It comprised a collection of covers and stamps which might well be described as a footnote to the history of Antarctic Exploration. The exhibit included covers and stamps of King Edward VII Land (Shackleton Expedition) and Victoria Land (Scott Expedition). There were some covers from Kerguelen Land, the French Settlement sometimes called "Desolation Island." Covers from this isolated spot are very rare.

Dr. Pirie's specimens had French stamps with distinctive post marks in coloured ink. The exhibit included a cover from a German expedition to the Antarctic, and several "Paquebots" from the Norwegian Whaling Fleet. There were several items from South Georgia and the Shetland Islands (dependencies of Falkland Islands), including the rare 2½d. South Georgia Provincial. There were also the Bouvet Island overprint stamps and covers from Tristan da Cunha of almost every post since 1916.

Mr. Oppenheim's collection of France showed all issues after the Great War. There were some rare air stamps included and the commemoratives made a beautiful show.

Mr. Lang's exhibit of South-West Africa was a complete mint collection of all issues. The overprinted issues showed many varieties of missing letters and stops. The Silver Jubilee was complete in blocks. The Postage Dues were well represented.

All the exhibits were much appreciated by the members of the Jewish Guild and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the exhibitors.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. A. Larsen; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The June meeting was very well attended by members and visitors. It was an "open" meeting, consisting of philatelic chats, stamp auctions and little displays.

Mr. H. L. Kaplan's "Union rarities" aroused special interest. There were colour trials and proofs imperfs, specimens, joined paper varieties, "missing centres" and a block of 8 of the rare 1d. Coronation printing ("common" plate, wmk. horns pointing to right).

Mr. Lichtenstein tabled War Train covers from Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, and certain new issues of stamps.

Items of interest were also shown by Mr. C. Larsen and Mr. Dickie-Clarke.

Among other sales, there was the auction of a general collection for a worthy cause, and all sections of it found buyers.

K.F.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, Mr. I. Isaacs; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Lang, P.O. Box 4967. Meetings, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sanlam Buildings.

At the annual general meeting held on Tuesday evening, June 10, the retiring president, Mr. F. E. Ingham, took the chair.

There was a large attendance, and despite the strain of war conditions, most present were in good spirits, and a fine feeling of good fellowship prevailed.

Reports were read by the treasurer, secretary, exchange superintendent, and curator of the Society's collection. These were followed by the president's address.

The membership has risen to 129, of which there are more than fifteen men on active service. This represents a gain of nine members over the previous year.

The exchange packet service was more widely patronised in volume than in the previous year, although the amounts of the purchases did not total as much as previously due to the fact that the more expensive material is not being offered as heretofore.

The Society has made a very good showing with regard to its support of various war funds. Over £70 was paid out to various deserving war activities, and there is still a reserve of £80 available for distribution as the committee sees fit from time to time, besides such additional funds as will be realised from our monthly war fund auction. At the close of his address the President nominated as his successor Mr. I. Isaacs. This nomination was received with unanimous acclaim. Other office-bearers were then elected.

By unanimous vote the honour of life membership was conferred on the retiring treasurer, Mr. G. J. Houbert, who has served the Society in that capacity for the past sixteen years, but, who due to extra work as a result of the war, has found it necessary to relinquish his duties in that capacity.

An interesting interlude in the meeting consisted of reminiscences by Messrs. Mark Rose, Oppenheim, J. Robertson, Dr. Pirie, and Major Milligan.

Only a portion of the Society's collection was exhibited by the Curator, as it is felt that the entire collection is so extensive as to preclude the possibility of careful examination.

Mr. L. Buchen voiced the sentiments of the membership in a vote of thanks to the retiring committee. H.E.B.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; Hon. Secretary, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape. Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, 8 p.m.

8th May, 1941, Annual General Meeting.—Before proceeding with the agenda, the chairman referred to the generous gift to the South African Museum by Mr. Jurgens of the very valuable collection of Postal History and Cape Stamps which was presented to the nation in memory of his late daughter, Barbara Jurgens. Philately in general was greatly indebted to Mr. Jurgens. The Annual Report showed that the past year had been successful and that notwithstanding the war, stamp collecting prospered as a relaxation from the trying times through which everyone was passing. Particularly pleasing was the extent to which various war funds had benefited by the activities of the Society.

The following committee was elected for the ensuing year:

*President, M. Rothkugel.
Vice-President, C. O. Plumbridge.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. A. Jurgens.
Hon. Exchange Superintendent, L. Simenhoff.
Committee, K. Alexander, C. I. Bate, Dr. R. Föllén, W. Muller, E. Solomon.*

19th May, 1941, Special Meeting.—At this meeting Mr. Jurgens intimated that he found it impossible to continue as hon. secretary and tendered his resignation. This was reluctantly accepted, and an appreciation of Mr. Jurgens' services to the Society in the past was placed on record. Mr. K. Cameron was elected hon. secretary and treasurer in his stead.

12th June, 1941.—There was a large attendance of members and visitors, despite prevailing adverse weather conditions. The feature of the evening's programme was Prof. J. J. Smith's very comprehensive and interesting collection of Griqualand West. This was interspersed with a few items of exceptional rarity, namely, blocks of imperf. Union Air Mails, and certain high value items of South-West Africans in blocks containing errors of the no-stop varieties, hyphenated "Zuid-Afrika," 10 m.m. spacing. Lustre was added to the display by the interesting commentary given thereon, and on the romantic history of that one-time separate little country (which for a short period flourished as a republic under the regime of an able-bodied seaman, Stafford Parker), by both the exhibitor and Mr. L. Simenhoff.

UNION METER PARCEL POST.

Mr. R. Axer reports the addition of Pietermaritzburg to the list of places using meter labels for parcels post. They are of Harris' type NCR 3.

UNION ROLL SHEETS ON SALE.

Mr. Axer states also that he has found in a Cape Town suburban post office sheets of 1d stamps which appear to be those intended for rolls. These sheets have no blanks top or bottom, no arrows, and the sheet numbers are different in type from those of the ordinary sheets. (Is this of ordinary occurrence or something quite unusual?—Ed.)

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.
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AUGUST, 1941.

No. 8.

E. AFRICAN PROVISIONALS

We can now give some particulars about these stamps, just briefly referred to in our last issue. The illustrations (slightly enlarged) show that the three denominations overprinted were the Union 1d., 3d. and 6d.; these were given respectively in black, the values of 5c, 10c and 20c with the words "KENYA/TANGANYIKA/UGANDA."

The issue was required through failure of renewals to arrive from England. The date of the first printing of these stamps shows that the possibility of a shortage had been anticipated for some time before their actual issue on 1st July.

The P.O. publicity department has kindly supplied the following information as to quantities, etc., printed:

The overprinting was done on a flat-bed printing machine from New Relief Process Blocks. Between 28.4.41 and 2.5.41 there were 2,000 sheets (240 stamps each) of 1d.; 10,000 sheets (120 stamps each) of 3d., and 6,000 sheets (240 stamps each) of 6d. supplied, the stamps having been taken from the P.M.G.'s stocks.

A further overprinting was made between 8.7.41 and 15.7.41 of 4,000 sheets of 1d., 20,000 sheets of 3d. and 12,000 sheets of 6d., the same relief process blocks being used and the sheets coming from the P.M.G.'s stocks as before.

It may be noted that the orange tree on the 6d. stamps is of a very deep green, against which the 20c of the overprint is not too distinct. The information given, however, shows that these 6d. stamps were not specially printed, but came from stocks already on hand.



DEPARTMENTAL STAMPS OF ARGENTINA

Notes accompanying a display given at a
meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

By PERCY C. BISHOP.

In 1884 the Argentine Republic overprinted its normal stamps with the word "Official," at first horizontally and later with a diagonal overprint. In 1901 there was a distinctive issue of official stamps with the head of Liberty as the design. Thereafter the Government decided to overprint stamps with initials indicating the several State Departments. It is in these stamps that I hope to interest you to-night.

The Departments to which special overprinted stamps were, and still are, allocated are eight in number. The overprints are the letters

- "M.A." for Ministry of Agriculture
- "M.G." for Ministry of War
- "M.H." for Ministry of Finance
- "M.I." for Ministry of the Interior
- "M.J.I." for Ministry of Justice and Instruction
- "M.M." for Ministry of Marine
- "M.O.P." for Ministry of Public Works, and
- "M.R.C." for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion.

The particular issues of Argentine stamps overprinted for all these State Departments are approximately the same, beginning with the "Farmer" type of 1911 and taking in the various San Martin types of 1916 to 1933 and also a few of the commemorative issues like the centenary of independence, the Pan American Postal Congress issue and the postal centenary. The stamps bearing these overprints current at the present time are those of the large portrait series which began to appear in 1935-1936.

Since the stamps are virtually the same for all Departments, at any rate superficially, I have brought with me to-night only the "M.A." (Ministry of Agriculture) stamps and the "M.M." (Ministry of Marine) stamps, since these embrace certain interesting varieties. If I brought the whole collection I fear you might find the display monotonous. I am, however, showing you also, for a special reason, a couple of sheets of the "M.I." stamps (Ministry of Interior).

Although the stamps of corresponding issues all look alike for all Departments, there are many, many varieties of paper, perforation, and watermark, corresponding to these varieties in the normal stamps. Not all these varieties are fully catalogued by Gibbons, whose list of the stamps would be of far greater length if all the combinations and permutations of watermark, paper and perforation were included.

My own collection of them, although it runs

to considerably over a thousand specimens, is very far from complete.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture ("M.A.") a few curious varieties are shown, including a 5 centavos stamp issued for the Ministry of War, with its overprint of "M.G." changed to "M.A." by hand, presumably owing to a temporary shortage in the Department.

Under the Ministry of Marine ("M.M.") the varieties shown are mainly those of watermark and perforation.

The stamps shown under the heading of Ministry of the Interior ("M.I.") are interesting because they lead us to the heart of the mystery of these issues. I say "mystery," but there are more mysteries than one. All the issues of Stanley Gibbons' Foreign Catalogue for some years past have carried this notice at the head of their list of the Argentine Departmentals:—

"We do not price or deal in these stamps from 1936 onwards in unused condition as supplies cannot be legitimately obtained."

Now some colour is lent to that statement by the fact, for which I can vouch from my own experience, that the current Departmentals, those of the large portrait series, are practically unobtainable in unused state. I haven't a single copy in that condition in my collection.

But is it only the stamps from 1936 that have been "illegitimately obtained" in unused condition? All the evidence in my possession points to these stamps being "forbidden fruit" from the beginning, and I am told there have been prosecutions in Buenos Aires for being in illegal possession of departmental stamps in unused condition. It is the old story over again of the British Government's experience in issuing stamps for the Revenue, Office of Works, Royal Household and other departments and trying vainly to keep them out of the clutching hands of philatelists. We had a taste of the same sort of thing in South Africa when our first "Officials" appeared.

All this, which I hope is not boring you, leads me to the two pages of "M.I." stamps included in my display. These stamps bear in some cases initials and in other cases the full signatures either of Ministers or leading officials of the department concerned. These signatures are affixed—so the story goes—as a further precaution against "illegal possession" of these stamps in unused condition. The fact that I have unused blocks of some of these stamps seems to indicate that the precaution was not very effective. Yet the authorities did make every attempt to prevent leakage. A South African friend who came back here shortly before the war tells me that he personally narrowly escaped imprisonment as a result of having these stamps in his possession. It was only by an appeal to the British Consul, and only a plea that he, a stranger in the country, had purchased the stamps in all innocence, that he managed to

(Concluded on page 93).

Union Notes

WAR STAMPS.

The issue of stamps illustrative of the war effort of the Union, foreshadowed in our May issue, has now been confirmed by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

It has been announced that the denominations and the subjects are to be as follows:

- ½d. Infantry.
- 1d. Nurse.
- 1½d. Airman.
- 2d. Seaward Defence.
- 3d. Women's Auxiliary Army Service and South African Women's Auxiliary Service.
- 4d. Artillery.
- 6d. War Workers.
- 1/- Tank and Armoured Car.

The 3d. value is to be put on sale in the first week of August and the others will follow at about fortnightly intervals. The public may use either the stamps at present in existence or the new war stamps for postal purposes.

SPECIAL AIR MAIL SERVICE FOR OUR TROOPS IN EGYPT.

Special letter cards, one of which is available to each Union soldier in Egypt per week, at a cost of 3d. (which covers postage), have already arrived by air from Egypt, and this month it is expected that they will also be available for use by the public from this end to soldiers in N. Africa. The "first flight" is understood to have left Egypt on 6th July, the cards being franked mainly with British stamps, as Union stamps (which are to be made available) were not then obtainable. Apart from these special letter cards, soldiers can also send letters from Egypt by air mail at a cost of 10d. per letter. As this service is expected to be of considerable volume, parcels and newspapers will not be accepted for air transport but must be sent by ordinary sea mail.

REDUCTION IN SIZE OF 1½d. POSTAGE STAMP.

The Postmaster-General announces that the 1½d. postage stamp is being reduced in size to conform with that of the 1d. denomination. There is no change in the design.

These stamps will be issued to post offices during August, 1941, and will be placed on sale as stocks of the existing stamp become exhausted.

SOME NEW ISSUES.

Barbados: 2d. and 5s. denominations have been issued in the current design.

Belgium: Because so many stamps were stolen at the time of the German invasion it is stated that the current stamps are now being sold overprinted with a large "B" and unoverprinted stamps have been declared invalid.

Bermuda: A 7½d. value is in preparation.

Ceylon: The story of the Seychelles overprints is being repeated here—provisionals bought up by speculators. The supply of 3c on 20c was exhausted in a fortnight; now there comes word of a 3c on 6c and probably also on another value.

Cyprus: The current 1½p. is being altered in colour from carmine to violet and two new values 2p. and 3p. are to be issued.

Egypt: Two new air mail stamps, 10m and 30m.

Fiji: The current 2d. stamp, i.e., the one showing the 180th meridian, has been surcharged "2½d." in the centre with the original value tablet obliterated by a black square. This provisional issue has been necessitated by a rise in the ordinary letter post rate to 2½d. and the lack of a stamp of this denomination. It is understood that a 2½d. stamp will be added to the present series as soon as possible.

Iceland: A provisional "25" on 3 aur.

Iraq: A regular new issue of nine values.

Nigeria: A new 2½d. orange added to present series.

N. Borneo: Reminiscent of the first world war, we get "War Tax" stamps from here, the 1c and 2c having been so overprinted.

Sudan: A new issue, printed at the Nasik Press, India, is appearing. So far there have been three values, 15m, 3 pi and 4 pi. The design is a view of the Nile.

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SENTIMENT IN STAMPS

By J. BEYERS.

To those of us to whom their collections represent something more than £ s. d. (not that the said £ s. d. need be despised in any way) what a wealth of sentiment and romance is contained even in stamps listed at a couple of pence each!

Take the "Mother's Day" stamp of the United States of America giving us a representation of Whistler's celebrated painting "My Mother." What a cluster of memories does not such a stamp evoke? He must be a most churlish individual who cannot see in the dignified and yet very homely picture of the middle-aged lady with her lace cap the quiet decency and refinement of what is popularly known as the Victorian Era.

The cap in question has in our day unfortunately been relegated to the limbo of the forgotten past by that merciless tyrant Dame Fashion whose decree has gone forth that matrons and dowagers will do their utmost to combat the ravages of time and outrival their daughters aged sweet seventeen in youthful appearance.

Look at the portrait of Leon Gambetta the head of the Government of National Defence in France after the collapse of the Imperial Government of Napoleon III, during the disastrous Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Willpower and energy are clearly portrayed in Gambetta's features. He who did so much to rehabilitate France and show the world that his country was yet virile and strong.

Inevitably the question comes to one, will another Gambetta arise in France at the present day to help his country in her hour of agony?

Turn to your Cape triangulars and picture to yourself the stately windjammer or cumbersome steamship with paddle screw of the late fifties of the last century and visualize their long voyage to Europe bearing the missives franked with the famous stamps.

It would have been a bold individual indeed in those far-off days who would have ventured to suggest that those selfsame little triangular bits of paper would give the impetus to a hobby which was destined to bring pleasure to millions of human beings in addition to giving a livelihood to hundreds of people in the shape of dealers and printers.

The Diamond Jubilee issue of Austria of 1908 reflects the ravages of time on the portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Look at the youthful monarch of eighteen and glance at the portrait of the aged Emperor of seventy-eight, bent and broken by age and the affairs of State.

The Barbadoes Tercentenary stamp of 1927 is a warning to us not to judge by externals facially, for with their Van Dyk beards Charles I and George V slightly resemble each other.

Like George V, Charles I was a model family head, but here the resemblance ends, for in his public life the so-called "Martyr King" was a tyrant to whom the liberty and well-being of his people counted for nothing and

who through his incompetence as a ruler would have dragged England to the level of a fifth rate Power but for the opportune coming of the "crop-eared Huntingdon boor" as Cromwell's Royalist enemies nick-named him.

Think by way of comparison of George the Good working to the last for the welfare of his people and Empire.

Take the Quebec Tercentenary Issue of 1908 and look at the portraits of Cartier and Champlain, the founders of Canada. Visualize to yourself the countless herds of buffalo and the various tribes of Redskins roaming the Canadian prairies and look at our current one-penny Union Stamp showing the "Dromedaris." Think of Table Valley as Jan van Riebeeck first saw it and the Immortal Table Mountain with its white table cloth.

Let us return to Canada and glance at the 7c of the Tercentenary series giving us the portraits of Montcalm and Wolfe, and picture to yourselves the epic struggle in the Heights of Abraham in the year 1759 in which battle both Commanders-in-Chief lost their lives.

We proceed to the United States and witness the disembarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers where they had the same grim struggle with nature and the savages that our sturdy Voortrekkers had and which is so vividly portrayed in the Voortrekker stamps of 1938, in the wheel stamp and the crossing of the Drakensburg. Could all these heroes ever have thought that in the ages to come their exploits would be recorded on stamps?

These are some of the ideas that flash across my mind as I look at the stamps which I have enumerated in this article, symbols of a past age, gone most certainly never to return, but also surely never to be forgotten.

NEW ADEN STATES.

The *Philatelic Magazine* announces two new series of stamps from the Aden Protectorate. This Protectorate stretches along nearly the whole of the southern coast of Arabia and includes several states which are independent as far as their internal affairs are concerned but are by treaty under protection from the British Government.

So far their postal needs have been dealt with by the Aden Colony but now a local Postal Union has been formed similar to that functioning in Malaya. The State of SHIHR and MUKALLA and the State of SEIYUN are to have their own stamps and run their own postal services. All stamps of the Aden Union will, however, bear the title "Aden" and they will be interchangeable in the various territories.

The low denominations, ½a, ¾a, and 1a will be standard sized stamps with portraits of the Sultans of the respective territories. The higher values, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 8 annas, and 1, 2 and 5 rupees, will be of larger format and will, in each territory, have local views with medallion portraits of the Sultans incorporated in the design of the framework.

It is open for other States in the Protectorate to come into the scheme on similar lines, should they so desire.

Reviews

ROBSON LOWE PUBLICATIONS

50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

The Regent Stamp Catalogue (Adhesive postage stamps of the British Empire).

The 10th Ed. (1940-42) is in two parts, Vol. I lists and prices all the stamps issued up to the end of 1930. Two parts of Vol. II have appeared, dated respectively Sept., 1940, and March, 1941; these include all stamps issued from Jan., 1931, to these dates. Further editions of Vol. II are due in Sept., 1941, and March, 1942. Owing to current conditions prices have had to be raised ten per cent., Vol. I being now 5s. 6d. plus 6d. postage, and the parts of Vol. II 1s. 8d. plus 3d. postage.

Special features of "The Regent" are short introductory notes for each country on its Postal History, Handstruck Stamps, Locals, Cancellations, Essays, Proofs, Colour Trials, Specimens, Covers and Blocks. These are interesting data not to be found in any other general catalogue.

In addition to its own numbering each stamp has also given for it the corresponding numbers in the Scott 1940 and Gibbons 1941 catalogues.

Many prices continue to rise and in quite a number of instances the publishers are unable to give firm quotations; in such cases prices are given in italic figures. Otherwise prices very closely represent real market values; from this point of view and from the fact that so much information, prices of covers, specimens, etc., etc., are given that are not obtainable in any other catalogue we can heartily commend "The Regent" to all British Empire collectors.

Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire, 1680-1900. 3rd Edition, 1940-41. Price 10s. 6d. plus 6d. postage.

This work deals with all the various kinds of marks which were known as "stamps" before adhesive postage stamps were introduced.

Every stamp collector interested in the historical side of his subject should possess a

copy; if he specializes and wishes to introduce his collection with "pre-stamp" covers reference to this catalogue is essential.

Readers will find it deals with General Post Stamps, Ship Letter Stamps, Town, date and mileage stamps, Franks, and Soldiers' and Sailors' letters.

It is splendidly illustrated and the prices given are based on auction realizations during 1938-40.

A most fascinating book and like "The Regent" the format shows no signs of deterioration through "blitz" action.

AN 1868 ABYSSINIAN WAR COVER.

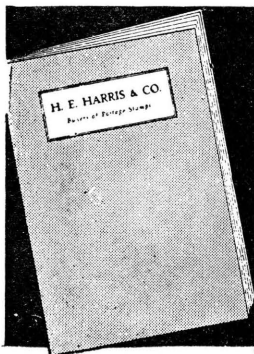
In the catalogue of the R.P.S.L. Sale of Stamps donated recently for the Red Cross fund occurs a cover from the Abyssinian War of 1868 franked with an Indian 2 anna orange stamp which, the catalogue states, is the only known copy used on these Field Force covers. There is, however, at least one other for at the June meeting of the East London Philatelic Society a member exhibited a beautiful cover with the 2 anna orange and a 6 anna 8 pie slate cancelled with the "FF" and back-stamped "Field Force Post Office" at top of unlined circle with "Abyssinia" at bottom and the date "21 My 68" in two lines across the centre.

SCANDINAVIA.

An interesting letter has been received from the editor of the *Nordisk Filatelistik Tidskrift*, the official organ of the Scandinavian Philatelic Association. The magazine is still being printed in Denmark; it cannot be sent as an exchange at present, but the *S.A. Philatelist* is being received regularly, although with delay, and not a single copy has so far failed to arrive.

STAMP CENTENARY.

From Nicaragua comes the news of the somewhat belated issue of 3 air post stamps in honour of the centenary of postage stamps. They are large horizontal oblongs with a reproduction of the first stamps of Nicaragua on the left and a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill on the right. The values are 2, 3 and 5 cor.



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ARMY POST MARKS IN THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN

Seeing that the Abyssinian campaign is now practically over, at any rate so far as the South African forces are concerned, the time seems appropriate to gather together information available about the postal services of the forces operating in Somaliland and Abyssinia.

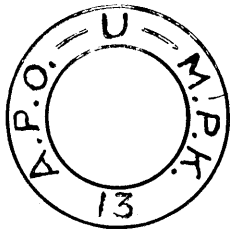
The information is based entirely on postmarks seen on, or reported from, communications coming from troops in the field. Official records are not yet available, but in the case of the postal services of the Union army it has been promised that information as to locations, moves, etc., of the various army post offices will be supplied some time.

In the composite force which attacked the Italians from the south the Union troops and the Colonial forces both had postal units and mail matter might originally be handled by, and show the postmarks of, either group, no matter which particular section of the force the sender belonged to.

Here is a description of the various types of postmarks which have been seen:

(1) *South African.* The postmarks of the various units of the postal service of the forces sent north from the Union of South Africa are of one uniform type, here illustrated. The initials, of course, stand for Army Post Office—Union or Unie—Militêr Pos Kantoor. The numbers personally seen are 1, 1A, 2 and all the higher numbers up to and including 22, with the exception of No. 9 and 14. Presumably these two exist and there may be numbers higher than 22.

The only variety occurring in the series that has been noted is in size. Slight variations of course occur from firmness of stamping, kind of paper, part of the lines taken for measuring, but, apart from these, Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4 are definitely smaller than all the others. These five measure 25-26 mm. in diameter, all the others ranging between 28-30 m.m.



Without giving away anything that officially is probably still desired to be secret it may be said that odds and ends of information picked up indicate that some of these offices are or were in the Union and others on the "Great North Road" between the Union and Kenya. The majority were probably in Kenya, then found their way into Somaliland and Abyssinia and may now be in Egypt, but their situations and travels must await official release.

(2) *East African.*

The postmarks of the East African postal services present a greater variety, and it may well be that those here recorded by no means exhaust the list. Particularly as regards the numbering of the types with individual numbers they are to be regarded as merely a sample, but I trust others will some time be able to fill in the details. Here are the varieties seen:

(a) From a metal stamper, in black. Sometimes this mark consists merely of the two circles between which are the letters; in other cases there are one or several portions of a much wider outer circle, one being indicated in the drawing. I have not seen this outer circle complete.

(b) Metal stamper, in black, Nos. 1 and 2 seen.

(c) Rubber stamp, in violet, Nos. 4 and 6 of Nairobi seen, also one No. 6, probably, but not certainly, of Mombasa.

(d) This mark, in black, from a metal stamper, has been seen on several covers, usually along with other army postmarks. One cover shows no other postmark although it has an East African military frank and censor's mark; on the back it is endorsed by the sender (in a South African unit) with his address (contrary to regulations!) as c/o Army P.O., Nairobi.

(e) Rubber stamp, in violet. Only No. 8 seen. There appears to be an index letter or something above the date, but it is not clear.

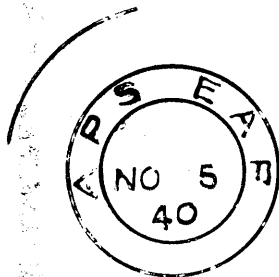
The only variety occurring in the series that has been noted is in size. Slight variations of course occur from firmness of stamping, kind of paper, part of the lines taken for measuring, but, apart from these, Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4 are definitely smaller than all the others. These five measure 25-26 mm. in diameter, all the others ranging between 28-30 m.m.



(e)



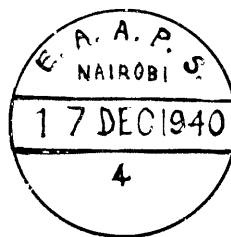
(f)



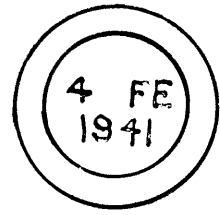
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

(f) Metal stamper, in black. Nos. seen or reported are 2, 51, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 65.

(3) *British*. No marks of British Army Post Offices have been seen, but the following marks belonging to British forces have been noted:

(a) Rubber stamp, in violet, small rectangular box frame with the wording "O.H.M.S. / No. 145 / Military Franked."

(b) Rubber stamp, in blue, box frame with "Royal Air Force / Postal frank / East Africa."

(c) An "Army Telegraphs" mark, of the type which has been in use in the British army for many years.

(4) *Indian*. One cover has been seen, franked with Indian stamps to cover air mail postage, cancelled with the mark of the Indian F.P.O. No. 23. This came from a South African soldier, late in the campaign, probably after the forces attacking Abyssinia joined hands at Amba Alagi.

In Egypt there are now, of course, the possibility of South African letters being handled at British, Australian, New Zealand or Indian Army Post Offices as well as at those of the Union. Some such covers have already been seen, but that is another story not for consideration here.

In addition to army post marks one can find various other marks of interest on war-time correspondence, e.g. censor's marks of different kinds, and the stamps of army units,

camp, departments, etc. Frequently indeed, official letters come through with only such departmental cachets—no post office mark—one that looks very like a "postmark," and might indeed perhaps be regarded as one, is the circular metal stamp mark of the Signals Corps. A consideration of these marks, which are definitely, in the main, not "postal", would, however, take us too far afield.

J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

LONDON DEALERS BOMBED.

In the raid of April 16 the Strand district suffered severely and the premises of a number of dealers were damaged; stocks, however, seem in most instances to have escaped. Amongst those involved were Bridger and Kay, Victor James, Westminster Stamp Co., F. B. Smith and Stanley Gibbons. The last mentioned had the May number of their "Stamp Monthly" entirely demolished, but they have issued a small emergency number and business is otherwise being carried on. The same firm announces that, owing to paper restrictions, there will be no Part II (Foreign) of their catalogue issued this year, but they hope to be able to have a 1942 edition of Part I (British Empire).

Messrs. Frank Godden, Ltd., announce that in a Plymouth raid the stocks of the 2nd Edition of Dann's book on Rhodesia have been completely wiped out.

READY SEPTEMBER 1ST

1942 EDITION STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

As usual the new volume will be right up to date with the inclusion of all war provisionals and other new issues known at time of going to press, in addition to a comprehensive revision of values and geographical notes based on the latest available data.

Many new blocks will be added, bringing the total number of illustrations to over 7,900, and there will be more than 1,000 pages.

War-time conditions will make no difference to the quality of this popular catalogue or to any of its well known features, but the number printed will be very much reduced. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to order as soon as possible.

POSTAGE

7/6

**POSTAGE
IS EXTRA**

PUBLISHED BY

WHITFIELD KING & Co., Ipswich, England

Established 1869.

Correspondence

The Editor,
South African Philatelist.

Sir,

ONCE MORE: CORONATION STAMPS.

"Among modern stamps, there is perhaps no more baffling problem than that of the order in which printings of the 1d. South African Coronation stamps were made from the two interior cylinders . . ."

These are the words of the Editor of the *World Stamp Digest* in an introductory to my article which he reprinted (June, 1940) from the *S.A. Philatelist* (March, 1940). It is a nice thing to know that overseas philatelists seem to become more attentive to our stamps and their printings.

Anyway, reading Mr. A. Lichtenstein's interesting letter on the Coronation stamps (*S.A. Philatelist*, June, 1941), the mentioned problem appears to be not so "baffling" any more. Mr. Lichtenstein apparently agrees also in general to the *order of succession* of the printings (resp. "sub-divisions" of printings) as deduced in my article and confirmed by Dr. Kaplan. As one will remember, this was the main problem about which most controversies existed originally. We all seem to agree now that, for instance, the *first issue* of the 1d. was the one from the "special" interior cylinder, a fact which is of practical importance for the detection of forged First Day Covers.

Mr. Lichtenstein's arguments concern mainly two philatelic "terms" which in his opinion have been used incorrectly:

1. "*Reversed*" or "*inverted*" watermark?

Mr. Lichtenstein objects to the expression "reversed" watermark, advising us to turn the Coronation stamp sheets to an analogous position of sheets of the medium values of the current issue, when we will get the watermarks normal resp. inverted.

I simply refuse to turn the sheets about. I like to look at a stamp, as it appears to me, without having to imagine that the stamp picture is printed sideways. Why should we worry that similar paper has been overprinted in a different direction for other stamp issues which have nothing whatever to do with the Coronations?

When looking at a Coronation stamp in the normal way, the watermark appears to us just "sideways," i.e. in one case "horns pointing to left," in the other case indeed "reversed" (definitely not "inverted!") The expressions "normal" and "reversed" were meant to replace, *with reasonable logic*, the long and complicated expressions of "watermark sideways, horns pointing to left," and "watermark sideways, horns pointing to right." If one dislikes the term "reversed" in this case—

there is no logical reason for a dislike—the only alternative is to use the above long wording. But to speak of an "inverted" watermark here, is definitely out of place. Collectors from other world parts who do not happen to know or do not care to know how the printing paper was fed through the machine, would be amazed when being told to call the watermark which they see on the majority of our Coronations, "inverted."

2. "*Printings*" or "*Sub-divisions*" of a printing?

The order of the printing types of the 1d. is not questioned by Mr. Lichtenstein. Here it is again:

- (a) "special" head cylinder, Wmk. horns to left.
- (b) "common" head cylinder, Wmk. horns to left.
- (c) "common" head cylinder, Wmk. horns to right (1st delivery).
- (d) "common" head cylinder, Wmk. horns to right (2nd delivery).

Which of these types constitute separate printings or are only "sub-divisions" of one printing, is really of minor importance, as this is also an argument about wording only.

Anyway, Mr. Lichtenstein would like to draw the line after type (c). He argues that the first three types, notwithstanding the change of the cylinder in type (b), have to be regarded as "sub-divisions" of *one* printing, while a short intermission during which the cylinder was cleaned ("scraped off"), caused a separate printing (d). I do not think this consequent. Surely, the insertion of another, different cylinder altogether is a far more outstanding incident to mark the start of another separate printing than just an interruption when the cylinder gets cleaned. Mr. Lichtenstein goes so far as to point out a "third" printing of the 1d. on account of just another shade and a flaw created during the printing process. Neither interruptions of the printing work nor shade varieties (they are unlimited) create new printings in general, but the use of a different cylinder certainly does mark a new printing.

Mr. Lichtenstein points out that the printing (d) shows the characteristic "worn" impression, caused through the scraping process. I have to state that this "worn" impression appears already in type (b). I have seen a complete sheet and several other blocks of this scarce printing type, all consisting of stamps with the worn, blurred impression, typical for the second ("common") cylinder.

So I think we should rather leave it at the original statement, namely, that we have a "first printing" of the 1d. from the "special" cylinder with watermark "horns to left," and the "later printings."

But as I say, it really does not matter so much, as long as we have agreed in the principle.

Yours, etc.,

K. FREUND.

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the "Collectors Club Philatelist."

(Continued from page 81 of July issue)

CANCELLATIONS.

Cancellations are of more interest to the collector of G.S.W.A. than in the case of any of the other German colonies. On account of the extremely rapid spread of the postal net from 1895 onwards the local postal administration was forced into the use of a special type of cancellation marks which are extremely peculiar and of great philatelic interest. We refer to the so-called "Wanderstempel." These were used as provisional cancelling stamps at a number of postal establishments successively, one after the other, being used in the early days of the particular office before its definitive cancelling stamp was ready. (See later under "Forerunners" the remarks about the cancellations Okahandja I, Rössing and Khanrivier).

The use of one and the same canceller as a place and date stamp at different postal establishments successively was made possible in two different ways: (a) the place name was removed from a cancelling stamp which had already been in use elsewhere, or from one which had been prepared but not actually brought into use, or (b) a cancelling stamp was made *de novo* with no place name, but in which there was provided at the top, as in the ordinary place-and-date stamp, a space for the registering of the place name.

The place names in these stampers was entered either in manuscript or by means of a special I-line handstamp.

Five (I-V) of these "Wanderstempel" are generally recognized:

I was obtained from the place-stamp of the postal agency at Otyimbingue, transferred to Windhoek in 1891.

II was one made from the outset with no place name.

III came from the stamp of the postal establishment HASIS, renamed KUBAS at the end of 1900.

IV from one prepared for the never-opened office OKONGAVA.

V from the stamp supplied to the Auxiliary office at UHABIS at the end of July, 1897, the office being closed down later on in the same year.

For an account of the series of individual offices at which these five "Wanderstempel" did duty the reader is referred to Friedemann's handbook, p. 100.

Another peculiar provisional cancelling measure is illustrated by the use of worn out official seals as place-and-date stamps (Okahandja, Owikorerero, Usakos).

Noteworthy also are the overprinting of the place-names KUBUS by a hand-stamp "AUS" and the superscription of the old name KAPENOUSSEU with "WALDAU" after the renaming of these two offices.

The situation in G.S.W.A. afforded an essentially wider opportunity than any other German stamp issuing territory for the employment of manuscript cancellations, not merely forbearingly but by order. Such manuscript cancellations were sometimes of a provisional character whilst awaiting the supply of the definitive cancelling stamp (Cap Cross, Kuis, Uhabis, Waterberg and Koes); others were officially ordered, such as the cancellations of the railway post at stations with no postal establishment, as already described, or at stations awaiting cancellers, e.g. at temporary railheads during the railway building period.

A specially peculiar case is the primitive handstamp of the station NONIDAS, just inland from Swakopmund on the border of the Walfish Bay enclave.

(To be continued).

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

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gives quotations for most King George V. issues, and attractive offers at special prices, of British Colonial stamps.

BRIDGER & KAY, Ltd.,

86 Strand, London, W.C.2, England.



(Concluded from page 86)

evade prosecution. Now that gentleman's stamps were all of the issues prior to 1936, which seems to suggest that there is something amiss with the statement published in Gibbons' Catalogue.

I am trying to obtain from correspondents in Argentina further information about these intriguing issues and perhaps at some future time I may be able to elucidate the mystery concerning them.

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC ROLL OF HONOUR

G. N. GILBERT.

Mr. G. N. Gilbert was elected to the South African Philatelic Roll of Honour in 1938 as a recognition of the valuable detailed studies he had made of various Union issues, especially of Rotogravures.

Born in England, he was educated at King's School, Canterbury, and was later in the Westminster Bank for nine years. Coming to South Africa for health reasons, he took up farming in the Westminster district of the Orange Free State, and now, so rumour says, he is as good a specialist in seed potatoes as he is in Union rotogravures.

He takes an active interest in the affairs of the neighbourhood, and is a member of the Farmers' Assistance Committee for the Ladybrand district, also a Director of the Farmers' Hail Insurance Society of Ficksburg.

He married Maude, daughter of Dr. A. N. Carter, in 1919, and has three children, the two boys now serving in the S.A. Forces, one in the Engineers, the other in the Air Force.

His outdoor hobbies are golf and tennis; his indoor one is, or rather was, philately. He has been heard to say that studying stamps saved him from passing out through ennui during the long hours he could not be at work on the farm.

At present, however, he has no time for philately, having not only his own farm to run single-handed, but to help war grass-widows in the neighbourhood. Also, he says, his eyesight is not what it was and messing about with minute rotogravure differences is trying at the best of times.

Well, we all hope the time is not far off when he will be able to resume philatelic work and there are spheres which perhaps he will find not so trying.



SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The 2d Large Falls, Postage and Revenue, is now on sale perf. 14, the same as that of the corresponding 3d. value.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

Special Offers of Cheap Sets.

- 15 1894/97 2½ to 1,000 reis cpl. mint, cat. 9/3 for 3/6
- 14 1894/97 2½ to 1,000 reis cpl. used, cat. 6/9 for 3/-
- 5 1902 65r to 700r. cpl. mint or used 5/9 for 2/-
- 10 1907 25r. to 700r., used 19/6 for 5/6
- 13 1911 Local o/p 10—700r., used 17/3 for 5/6
- 15 1911 Lisbon o/p 2½—700r. used 11/6 for 4/6
- 15 1916 new currency o/p ¼c—70c used 19/- for 6/6
- 8 1895/1935 Provs., Commemos. and Charity 8/5 for 3/6
- 25 1918/25 Pictorials, ¼c to Es. 2, used 5/2 for 3/6
- 25 1925/31 Pictorials, ¼c to Es. 20, used 7/5 for 3/9
- 27 1918/31 Pictorials ¼c to Es. 1, mint 3/9
- 10 1935 Airmail inauguration, used at 2/-, mint at 1/6
- 11 1935 Airmail (view of Beira) 5c—Es. 1, mint 1/6
- 12 1935 Airmail (view of Beira) 5c—Es. 2, used 1/9
- 14 1937 Pictorials, incl. Triangles 1c—Es. 1, mint 2/6
- 15 1937 Pictorials, incl. Triangles, 5c—Es. 2, used 2/-
- 7 1939 Pres. Carmona, cpl. mint 2/6
- 7 1940 8th and 3rd Centenaries, cpl. mint 3/3
- 10 1911 Postage Dues, 5r to 500r, cpl. used, cat. 8/4 at 2/6
- 11 1916/19 Postage Dues, ½c to 20c., cat. 8/9 at 2/9
Nett, c.w.o., post free.

The Collection of 210 all different, including all the above plus some First Issue o/ps., etc., for only 63/-.

The same, but attractively mounted in a beautiful 10in. x 11½in. Springback Loose-leaf Album, for only 84/-.

Approval Selections of these pretty and interesting stamps, priced singly, available to collectors, on request, against usual references.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

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



Society News

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer; P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays. Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

As is usual at meetings held during the July season we had several visitors from other parts at our gathering of Wednesday, July 2.

In the absence of Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, of Pietermaritzburg, who had undertaken to exhibit his collections of Belgian Congo, Zululand and the Union, but was prevented at the last moment from attending, we were given displays by Mr. J. Lyle and Mr. H. F. Schroeder. The former showed us collections of pictorial stamps embracing Royalty, industries, ships, notable buildings, birds, animals, maps etc., while Mr. Schroeder's display consisted of the commemorative issues of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland from 1935 to the time of the war.

We had another successful auction of stamps donated to the Society's war drive. To this a visitor from Cape Town, Mr. R. W. Wilson (formerly a member of the East London Society) presented a complete reconstructed sheet of British penny reds. This attracted some spirited bidding and was knocked down at £2 to another visitor, Mr. Hawkes, of the Pretoria Society.

The remainder of the stamps donated to our war drive will be offered at a special stamp stall at the Caledonian Market Fair to be held at the City Hall on August 14.

G.M.P.

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.

July 7.—Mr. Basden referred from the chair to the death of Mr. Hollebrands, one of the oldest members.

Mr. Konya read a paper on the stamps of China, a country in which he had resided. He described the significance of the different features in the design of the early stamps and their connection with the mysticism of the Chinese. Local post was for a time a prominent feature in the postal services of China. His paper was interspersed with amusing anecdotes of life in China.

Exhibitions were tabled by Messrs. Konya, Obermeyer and Wright.

July 21.—Mr. Basden was congratulated on being elected chairman of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa in place of the late Mr. S. Klagsbrun.

Mr. Hawke read a paper on the West Indies. He first described the geographical position of the different settlements and then gave a brief historical review starting with their discovery by Columbus about 1450. There were many struggles between the English, Spanish and French before the present state of affairs was reached. He described many of the stamps issued in these countries—mostly scenic and historical. Many of the earlier issues are classics.

Mr. Obermeyer showed Mozambique, Mozambique Co., Inhaubane and Zambesia.

H.A.W.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, Mr. I. Isaacs; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. F. Lang. P.O. Box 4967. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Sunlam Buildings.

At the July meeting new issues from Bahamas, Bermuda and Hong Kong, as well as the "Bomber" sets of the Netherlands East Indies, both mint and on cover, were auctioned, the latter bringing prices of 7s. 6d. and 9s. respectively. Also there were several items auctioned for the War Fund which netted £2 8s. 9d. for that fund.

Mr. J. Robertson announced that there is a new Perf. 14 on the Southern Rhodesian 2d. value stamp inscribed Postage and Revenue. This was formerly perfed 1½, and the new Perf. 14 now means that both the 2d. and 3d. values with the Postage and Revenue inscription are in use with Perf. 14.

A very interesting cover with blocks of 4 of the new provisional issue of Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika was passed round for inspection. This cover showed the Coat of Arms of the Emperor, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and contained also a sheet of his stationery with the Royal Coat of Arms.

The stamps consisted of South African 1d., 3d., and 6d. values respectively, overprinted 5c., 10c., and 20c., and with the words Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in two lines. Just why these values were used, it was not known, because obviously their nominal value in South African currency does not correspond to the surcharge values. This cover is being raffled for war funds at 1s. a ticket, and tickets were taken by practically all present.

Also, it was announced that a complete first day cover collection of the Coronation issue had been contributed by Mr. D. Harris of Cape Town, to be sold for the benefit of the Merchant Navy Fund. Donation tickets of 1s. each were made up in books of ten tickets each, and members present took up the entire issue of books so that a substantial sum will be realised for this fund.

Some interesting notes of the month were read by Mr. M. Jecks.

Unfortunately, Mr. G. J. Houbert was unable to attend the meeting to exhibit his collection of France as he was in the Nursing Home at the time. A motion of sympathy was passed by the meeting for Mr. Houbert, with the expressed hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. L. Buchen stepped into the breach and exhibited a very fine and almost complete collection of Rumania, one of the outstanding features of which was the extremes in the quality of the printing of the stamps of that country.

Members and visitors are reminded that material to be sold at the monthly auctions both for the benefit of war funds and also for private sale are constantly needed. It is not necessary, nor even desirable, that items be put up at the auctions for war funds only. The prices usually realised at these monthly auctions are invariably on a very satisfactory level, and it is hoped that more items will be offered for auction at the forthcoming meetings than in the last few meetings when material for auctions has been relatively limited.

H.E.B.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

A fine display of early British (Victorian issues) was exhibited at the meeting on 23rd June. Mr. and Mrs. Jewell were responsible for the exhibit and at the close were cordially thanked for the splendid selection—many of which were of rare quality—especially the 1d. blacks, 2d. blues, and a few of the higher values. The attendance was excellent and the president (Mr. G. K. Forbes) jokingly remarked at the end of the inspection that there would be about four 1d. blacks for each member if Mr. and Mrs. Jewell felt disposed to make the members a present. Other business was the disposal of new issues and the election of new members.

There was an excellent attendance at the meeting on 22nd July. The president congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Archer on their silver wedding. Speaking humorously, the president remarked on the splendid physique of Mr. Archer after 25 years of trouble. Correspondence from America and Canada from collectors seeking exchange correspondents was read. A couple of new members were admitted. Mr. Pridaux was responsible for the evening, and he gave a thumb-nail sketch of the printing of postage stamps—from the making of the paper to the artist engraver, photographer and to the putting on of the plates on litho-stones and cylinder machines to the printing, perforating, numbering, and cutting of the sheets from the reels.

J.A.P.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, J. F. Paviour; Hon. Secretary, F. S. Fowler, Box 50, East London. Meetings, 8 p.m. 2nd Friday in Colosseum Building.

13th June.—Before other business was proceeded with a motion of sympathy on the passing of Mr. Klagsbrun was taken in the customary manner. Most of the members had known Mr. Klagsbrun personally and all were sad at the loss of such a true gentleman as was the chairman of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

The display of the evening was from Mr. Courlander's outstanding collection of British Africa and included a very fine show of the pre-George V stamps of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Oil River, B.E. Africa and Nyassaland.

11th July.—Mr. Paviour displayed an impressive collection of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand. The former was a very fine range of all issues and the latter, starting with a few of the first type, was strong in all the later issues. Altogether a very fine effort for a general collector. C.H.T.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; Hon. Secretary, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape. Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, 8 p.m.

26th June.—This well-attended meeting was devoted to displays by "all members," and the following exhibits were tabled:—

Mr. J. A. Pearson: Great Britain—Stamps of King Edward VIII artistically arranged.

Dr. F. W. F. Purcell: Belgian Charity stamps.

Mr. K. Cameron: Subject collection—Mountain on stamps.

Mr. L. Simenhoff: Educational—The discovery, development and uses of electricity, illustrated by stamps.

Mr. E. C. Solomon: Stamps of countries recently prominently in the news, the principle items being those of Greece and the Island of Crete.

Mr. C. J. Bate: A collection of interesting British coins.

These exhibits were made especially interesting by short introductory talks by their respective exhibitors.

Arising from the Minutes a letter received from the Society's former secretary, Mr. A. A. Jurgens, thanking the members for their goodwill and good wishes, was read and noted.

Auction sales realised £2 15s. 11d.

10th July.—Twenty-five members and eight visitors present. Keen interest was shown in the display placed before the members by Mr. K. Alexander who had come forward at very short notice owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. H. Sydow who was to have been the exhibitor for that evening.

Mr. Alexander's exhibits are always an attraction. The "high-lights" on this occasion were perhaps some interesting blocks of early Natal Stamps (Queens) and New Zealand Charity Stamps amongst others too numerous to mention. Mr. Alexander was suitably thanked for his display.

Two new members were enrolled, and several nominations for membership were put forward.

The chairman reported that Mr. Sinnott had undertaken charge of the Approval Book section and appealed to members to assist by providing the necessary support towards those ends. Further he mentioned that the appointment of a sub-committee to deal with the sale of stamps for War Funds was under consideration of the Executive committee.

Auction sales realised £7 5s. 7d.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. A. Larsen; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Wednesday, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

At the July meeting Mr. C. Larsen showed his collection of South-West African stamps. The collection, which is well arranged and artistically written up, is complete except for a few high denominations.

The first section dealing with the postal history of South-West Africa is outstanding.

Several other members displayed items of topical interest. Among the "new issues of the month," tabled by Mr. Lichtenstein, there was a Stamp Centenary issue of Cuba, not recorded yet, which is another foreign stamp showing in miniature the British 1d. black.

Lively discussions about philatelic problems followed. The opinions were especially divided about "the meaning of the perf. hole on the Union King's Head roll stamps."

Several new members were elected.

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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—George VI. issues used in good condition; also Kenya provisionals.

S. Kaganson, 440, Albert Road, Salt River, C.P.

Wanted.—To exchange War Train covers for Military or Prisoner of War covers from S.W. Africa.

F. Mattei, 21 Leijds Street, Johannesburg.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

Proprietors and Publishers :

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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Vol. 17.

SEPTEMBER, 1941.

No. 9.

Union Notes

RECENT PRINTINGS.

The following information has been received from the Controller of Propaganda in a communication dated 16th July, 1941:—

POSTAGE STAMPS.

½d. Job No. 13909. 104,500 sheets delivered subsequent to 29.4.41. From new cylinders 60 Int., and 21 Ext. as stated in June issue.

½d. Roll Stamps. Job No. 146. 780 rolls of 1,000 and 1,258 sheets of 240, delivered subsequent to 17.6.41. Old cylinders 7020 Int. and 5 Ext.

1d. Roll Stamps. Job No. 7659. 1,862 rolls of 1,000 and 2,257 sheets of 240 delivered subsequent to 11.3.41. Old cylinders 23 Int. and 24 Ext. as stated in June issue.

1½d. Job No. 13,910. 368,700 sheets of 120 delivered between 27.2.41 and 29.4.41. Part of this delivery already noted in June issue.

Job No. 16,782. Sheets of 240, 30,500 delivered on 24.6.41. New cylinders 31 Int. and 6924 Ext.

S.W.A.

Job No. C30939. 1,000 sheets of 1/- stamps and 100 sheets of 2/6 stamps overprinted "Revenue—Inkomste" from type on a flat-bed printing machine, 15.7.41, the same forme being used as previously. These sheets were supplied by the P.M.G. from stock.

BOOKLETS.

Job No. 12,906. Additional to the information given in June issue, 28,800 booklets containing ½d., 1d. and 1½d. stamps have been delivered subsequent to 22.4.41.

POSTCARDS.

Job No. 13,201. Additional to the information given in June issue, a further 112,560 cards have been delivered.

EAST AFRICAN OVERPRINTS.

Particulars about these have already been given in August issue.

1½d. REDUCTION IN SIZE.

The 1½d. stamp of same design (mine dumps and headgear) as before but reduced to standard size appeared at some offices about the middle of August, but is only being supplied to offices as their supplies of the larger stamps run out. It is perf. 14 x 15.

Mr. A. H. Sydow writes: Dr. Kaplan writes in his article on Union Coronation stamps (January issue, page 5) that the makers of the paper on which the stamps were printed was "Starmore Jones." I think the correct title of the firm is "Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd."

He further notes that he has recently acquired a horizontal strip of twelve 1½d. stamps (green and gold), showing joined paper, first cylinder.

WAR STAMPS.

In our last issue the imminent appearance of this new series was announced.

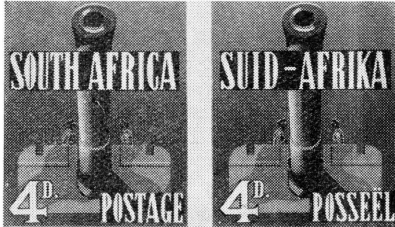
The first to appear was the 3d. value, which was put on sale on 1st August. The colour scheme as a whole is to conform as closely



as possible to that of the existing stamps, so the 3d. is in blue. It depicts various phases of women's war activities. In the centre a head and shoulders representation of a woman army officer is surrounded by the Union's

motto "Union is strength." Figures in the four corners depict munition workers, ambulance drivers, and ambulance and aircraft workers. Perf. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{4}$. Wmk., Springbok head.

The new 4d. was put on sale on 20th August. The design is representative of the Artillery. The technique and lettering have been



carefully conceived to complement the symbol used, e.g., the size and formidable atmosphere created by the Coastal Defence Gun are echoed in the lettering and severe method with which the shading of the gun has been handled. The colour of this stamp is brown, but of a slightly darker shade than that of the existing one of the same value. Perf. 14 x 14. Wmk., as above.

Reviews

A "Melville" Bibliography. By L. N. and M. Williams. Published by H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a catalogue of the separate philatelic works written, compiled, edited or published by the late Fred. J. Melville, and a truly monumental record it is. His numerous writings have contributed in no small measure to the world-wide popularity of stamp collecting and this little volume can be heartily commended to his many admirers as a memento.

The Blitz Book. Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. Price 1s. 3d.

Although frankly a list of covers (all other than air mails) for sale, this little booklet is

an exceedingly interesting war souvenir for philatelists. Having to move house through local blitz conditions, the publishers came across a surprisingly large stock of non-aero covers of particular interest to postmark and history collectors. The items are grouped under such headings as sports meetings, congresses and exhibitions (philatelic and others), tours, mobile P.O.'s, wars, etc., etc.

The booklet itself is a "Joseph's coat" of many colours, so made up because of the paper famine, and many of the leaves indeed show signs of blitz action in the shape of scorched and burnt patches. It is realistically illustrated.

There are few collectors but who would find items of interest in this list to dress up their collections. The cost of the booklet may be deducted from the first cash order.

"FREE FRENCH" STAMPS.

Stamp Collecting reports a set of 30 stamps of various issues of the French Indian Establishments overprinted "FRANCE LIBRE" diagonally or vertically and in different colours, apparently by means of handstamps.

Gibbons Stamp Monthly for June has an article by C. P. Rang describing the very numerous varieties of overprint occurring in the Cameroons set. Evidently the printer's resources were severely strained and an odd assortment of type was used on the job.

The "Australian Stamp Monthly" reports that New Hebrides stamps have been overprinted "France Libre," only 500 complete sets together with 500 sets of the Postage Dues being so treated. French Oceanic Settlements stamps have received the same overprint, but particulars are not yet to hand.



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

THE BLACK FOURPENNY CAPE

By EMIL TAMSEN.

The editorial in the April, 1941, number of the *South African Philatelist* is a clear exposition of facts as are known to-day, and I quite agree with it. Judge my surprise when I received No. 1016 of the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip* of 26th April, 1941, in which Mr. Sydney Bird brings forward a new theory which I consider a very unlikely one, but which might be followed up.

Namely, that the *Black* stamps were really *labels* on the printer's stamp packages; he calls them "identification copies."

To enable the reader to follow my argument I quote his article:

"Just to show that collectors with money to spend are not inclined to follow the lead of the catalogues, the "mystery" Black Cape sold for 650 dollars. All the boys have had a whack at explaining this stamp. Now let's have a sensible explanation.

Everybody who has any acquaintance with early Bavaria knows that pictures of the stamps contained in envelopes were printed on the outside of these covers. In black.

The Black Cretes, of which there is no official mention in the decree of issue, were black sheets of 20, pasted on the outside of the packages of the coloured stamps ordered. Thus there were 980 in colour, as per decree, and 20 in black, thus making the 1,000 of each item declared to have been issued. As there were six colours, and there was a sheet of 20 of the black ones on each package of each denomination, there were 120 of each of these, or a total of 360, exactly 2 per cent. of the total number issued according to the total of 18,000 stated to have been issued, though the official decree provided for only 17,680. These black ones were identification copies.

So, undoubtedly, if we could retrieve the figures of issue, we should discover that the packages of Cape Triangles, in some cases at least, had black identifying sheets (or blocks) attached to the outside, and that these were sold in time of shortage, or at any rate some of them were, but this was sub rosa, or extralegal, remained unnoticed, and certainly unmentioned, with the result that nearly all of these black Capes have been destroyed as being simply valueless *pictures*; when, as a matter of fact they were and are genuine stamps, printed from the same plates, used on packages for purposes of identification, and subsequently, in some cases, *sold*. Exactly as the black Cretes were, when the rest of the stamps ran short. You may not believe it, but this explanation is far more reasonable than any other, and some of the others are utterly fan-

lastic—the one about the black Cape being a mourning stamp when the Prince Consort wasn't even dead."

Now what Mr. Bird says about the Bavarian stamps may be quite true for German stamp printers, but it does *not* prove that British stamp printers adopted the same idea.

As regards the "Black Cretes" he is sure to be correct, he is a specialist of the stamps of this country, but who printed these stamps? Well, from 1900 onwards Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. did, and it is quite likely that they adopted this method regardless of the extra expense and trouble entailed thereby, to enable the Crete postal officials to identify the inside contents of each packet by these black labels.

I do not know if other British stamp printers adopted this method of identification of stamp packets for any other *foreign* country where it might have been necessary but there is no evidence, as far as I know, that this procedure has been followed for any British colony. I am fairly sure that Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. did *not* use these "Black Sample Stamps" on the stamp packets in which they packed the Transvaal Queen's Head stamps of 1878/80.

To bring this point to a satisfactory conclusion I would suggest that our editor get into correspondence with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. so as to have this point finally settled and Mr. Bird's assertion officially disproved.

[In a covering letter Mr. Tamsen says "I have always found that when a statement, right or wrong, is made in a philatelic paper it must be approved of or contradicted at once, hence this communication." We shall have much pleasure in sending copies of this note to the printers mentioned and hope that action will be effective in getting Mr. Bird's suggestion put in proper perspective. So far it seems merely to be a product of his imagination.—Ed.]

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A Historical Collection of Huguenot Commemorative Covers

By LOUIE BOSHOFF.

On account of the Voortrekker Centenary Celebrations, the celebrations of the 250th anniversary of the coming of the Huguenots to South Africa were postponed from 1938 to 1939. On the 17th July, 1939, the Huguenot celebrations were inaugurated by the sale of special sets of Huguenot stamps, so the writer of this article—being a philatelist—set about getting together a collection which she intended to be as representative as possible. In this she has succeeded, and her collection has three distinct values, philatelic, historical and cultural. The collection consists of covers only, and by means of stamps and postmarks on the stamps more than 400 years of history have been portrayed.

On the 17th July, 1939, the collector had first day covers postmarked at all the Huguenot settlements in South Africa. She prepared her own covers and each time one has the same inscription on it in French and in Afrikaans: **COMMEMORATION DE L'ARRIVÉE DES HUGUENOTS EN AFRIQUE DU SUD — HUGENOTE-HERDENKING . . . 1939.** The Huguenots arrived in Cape Town and the great majority of them went to live on farms stretching from French Hoek (Coin Francaise) to Wagenmakersvallei or Val du Charron as the Huguenots called it, which is now known as Wellington. So by means of first day covers postmarked at Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Fransch Hoek, La Motte, Simondium, Paarl-Huguenot, Drakenstein and Wellington, the collector commemorated the landing of the Huguenots in 1688 and the unbroken chain of farms which they founded. On the 1½d. stamp there is a picture of a wine-farm together with an old farm-house in the Drakenstein Valley. The wine-farm is typical of the industry which the Huguenots introduced into South Africa, and the old farm-house is typical of many still to be seen in the Western Province.

The Huguenots did not all come to South Africa in 1688. Francois Du Toit arrived in 1686, and after 1688 the Huguenots kept on coming till 1700. Even after 1700 isolated Huguenots and Huguenot families came out as well as other French people who do not rank as Huguenots. However the large majority arrived in 1688, and with them came their minister Pierre Simond.

The first day cover postmarked at Cape Town does not record the coming of the Huguenots only; it also records the landing of Jan van Riebeeck in 1652, and the establish-

ment of the first Dutch Reformed Church. This cover has been autographed by the three ministers of the Dutch Church in Adderley Street, and by the principal of the Jan van Riebeeck High School. After the Huguenots arrived Pierre Simond had to preach alternately at Stellenbosch and at Drakenstein. At Simondium (which is a recent name) the Huguenots built their first little church, which had to be abandoned because of its dilapidated condition. In 1717 a new church was built at the southern end of Paarl, so that the French community included Groot and Klein Drakenstein, French Hoek, Paarl and Wellington.

Now the question arises: Why did the early Hollanders and the Huguenots set so much store by the establishment of their churches? We will now go back from 1688 and 1652 to 1517. We all know how Martin Luther broke away from the Roman Catholic Church in 1517 and how the reformed religion spread from Germany to other countries of Europe. To commemorate the Reformation the collector sent an envelope to the Vatican City, had it duly stamped, postmarked and returned to her. It stayed away for months and was received on 3rd June, 1940, just seven days before Italy entered the Second Great World War. On account of its long sojourn across the sea this cover unfortunately does not fall within the period in 1939 when the Huguenot stamps were on sale. So, from a philatelic point of view it does not rank as a first day cover but from a historical point of view this cover is unique. The collector had it reposted at Huguenot Station, and very interesting indeed it is to see the postmark **HUGUENOT** adjacent to **CITTA DEL VATICANO**. The Vatican stamps on it are most interesting. Two of them depict the coronation of Pope Pius XII on 12th March, 1939. Pope Leo X (de Medici) is a name that has gone down in history as the Pope with whom Martin Luther came into conflict in 1517, but Pope Pius XII is a name that will always be remembered as belonging first of all to a man who strove for the rights of ALL religious peoples in this Second World Conflict, and secondly as belonging to a great diplomat and man for peace. This cover was reposted with a full set of Huguenot stamps on it, and it commemorates the rise of the Reformation in 1517.

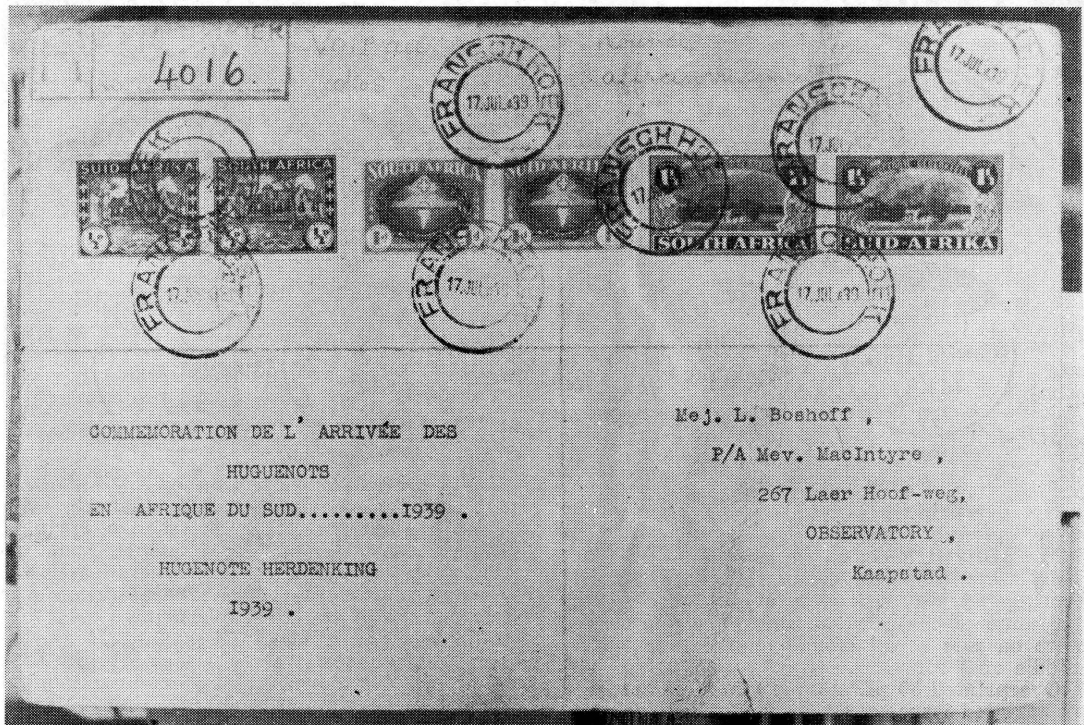
The collector had a number of first day covers postmarked at French Hoek and at

Cape Town on the 17th July, 1939. The very next day she mailed the French Hoek covers to various historical cities in France, viz., Paris, Orange, Nantes and La Rochelle and one to Bayonne for the sake of connecting up her own family history. One of the Cape Town first day covers she mailed to Amsterdam. She wrote to the postmasters at these places, sent the necessary amount of money in the form of international coupons for the return of the covers by registered post and asked the postmasters to affix stamps to the covers, to postmark them very clearly and return them to her. All the postmasters acceded to her request with the exception of the postmaster of Paris. He returned her cover with a polite letter informing her that it was against their postal regulations to do what he had been asked to do. The other French postmasters were more obliging and less polite, and the collector received all her covers duly stamped and postmarked from France and Holland just the day before hostilities began in September, 1939. This letter of the postmaster of Paris

gives the other covers that were sent to France additional philatelic value, and in view of what happened to this unfortunate country less than a year later, these covers have greater philatelic value than they had before.

After the rise of the Reformation in 1517, it spread to the Netherlands, and during the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648) William, Prince of Orange, became the Stadholder of the Netherlands and the leader of the Dutch in their struggle for religious and personal freedom. ORANGE is a very old historical town in the south-east of France between Lyons and Marseilles. Originally it was a principality, and in 1531 it came into the possession of the Nassau family and it belonged to the Orange-Nassau family until 1702; in 1714 it was annexed by France. So Prince William, although stadholder of the Netherlands, retained his French title which is still borne by his descendants, and the motto *JE MAINTIENDRAI* (I shall maintain) is still on their coat of arms.

(To be continued).



One of a number of first day covers postmarked at French Hoek. It is backstamped very distinctly, and it is very interesting to note the French postmarks adjacent to the postmarks at the back of the French Hoek covers.

A BEIRA PROVISIONAL FRANK OF 1924.

Mr. C. H. Thornton has brought to our notice a provisional frank used in Beira from about 15th November to 3rd December, 1924. He has three specimens of this, which con-

sists of a circular mark in bright red, about 26.5 m.m. in diameter. At the top is "CORREIO"; across the centre "Pago," and at the bottom "1\$20." This frank is believed to have been used during a temporary shortage of adhesive stamps. Can any reader give further information about it?

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the "Collectors Club Philatelist."

(Continued from page 93 of August issue).

OMARURU
OTJIMBINGUE (with J)
SWAKOPMUND
WARMBAD

} Same type as GIBEON.

SEEIS. Same type as HOHEWARTE.



Otyimbingue (mit y)



Khanrivier



Okahandja I



Okahandja II



FORERUNNERS.

Non-overprinted German stamps of the 1880 issue, pfennig values, were used only at OTYIMBINGUE as the stamps of the 1889 issue were put into circulation even before this agency was moved to Windhoek.

Stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889 were on sale at all offices opened before the middle of 1897.

Overprinted 50 pf. stamps (those of the 2nd overprinted issue, *q. v.*) first reached the colony in October, 1898, and those postal establishments which were opened in the latter part of 1897 and during the course of 1898. Therefore non-overprinted 50 pf. stamps are only to be regarded as "real" forerunners if showing the cancellations depicted above of Gross-Barmen, Seeis, Hohewarte, Outjo, Rössing, Gobabis or Khanrivier. On the other hand, 3, 5, 10 or 20 pf. non-overprinted stamps used at these offices are not "real" forerunners.

In the establishments open before 1897, and therefore before the putting into circulation

of the first overprinted issue, the non-overprinted stamps were in part used up, even after the date of issue of the overprinted stamps. At Uhabis, for example, even although it was raised to the status of a Postal Agency in January, 1897, there were never any stamps of the first overprinted issue obtainable (according to Starke). Non-overprinted stamps only were used, up to the time of its closing down, so that non-overprinted stamps with the postmark of Uhabis up to the date Sept. 30, 1897, are to be regarded as "real" forerunners.

At those establishments opened during 1897 and 1898 and, in consequence, supplied from the outset with overprinted stamps (up to the 20 pf. value) it was possible for private individuals to hand in letters with non-overprinted stamps, such as up to the 20 pf. value, the stamps having been bought over a postal counter at an earlier date. This applies particularly to letters from certain mission stations posted at Outjo. Such specimens must

be regarded as to a certain extent real forerunners.

The non-overprinted 50 pf. stamps were, generally speaking, replaced by corresponding overprinted stamps in October, 1898, but at certain establishments they were still being officially used up well after this date. At Hohewarte, for example (from information given by the postal agent there), they were still being used in the middle of 1899. As in the case of German New Guinea and German East Africa it is therefore impossible to fix a last date holding good all round as to what constitutes a "real" forerunner, either for the values up to 20 pf. or for the 50 pf.

The 2 Mk stamp (German Empire No. 37) may have been obtainable at any postal establishment open before the beginning of 1901 (the date of issue of the ship-type mark values). Actually it must have been distributed mainly through the Postal Agencies as the Auxiliary Offices (like the postal establishments in the interior of German East Africa) only dealt in letter post, ordinary and registered up till April, 1901.

Even the Postal Agencies opened before 1901 do not seem all to have been served out with 2 Mk. stamps. Ramansdrift, for example, certainly was not; although a Postal Agency it had no parcel post.

But the statement that 2 Mk. stamps were only issued to the ten establishments open before the end of 1895 is certainly incorrect; numerous stamps are known, for example, used at Outjo.

Amongst the provisional postmarks (Wanderstempel) occurring on forerunners, that of Okahanđja I may be found, according to Starke, with the manuscript contractions "Okah" or "Okandya." The manuscript Wanderstempel "Khanrivier" occurs, according to the same writer, in six different hand-writings as well as in the abbreviation "Khr," but only on the 50 pf. non-overprinted stamp of the 1889 issue.

At Cap Cross cancellation was done entirely in manuscript until the arrival of the definitive cancelling stamp (Mar. 17, 1896) by endorsing place and date, with or without the district. At Uhabis likewise the cancellation was done by hand until the end of July, 1897.

(To be continued).

BELGIAN CONGO.

A New Provisional.

Dr. G. Lefebvre forwards specimens of a provisional issued on 1st August (Ordinance of 12.7.41, published 27.7.41), 420,000 stamps being overprinted. The stamp overprinted is the 1.50 fr. of the National Parks series (S.G. No. 222). This has received, in deep blue, an overprint of "5c." a little above the top of the waterfall, the tablet of value being at the same time cancelled by a mark in the form of a hollow concave-sided square.

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

READY SEPTEMBER 1ST

1942 EDITION STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

As usual the new volume will be right up to date with the inclusion of all war provisionals and other new issues known at time of going to press, in addition to a comprehensive revision of values and geographical notes based on the latest available data.

Many new blocks will be added, bringing the total number of illustrations to over 7,900, and there will be more than 1,000 pages.

War-time conditions will make no difference to the quality of this popular catalogue or to any of its well known features, but the number printed will be very much reduced. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to order as soon as possible.

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Established 1869.

POSTAGE

7/6

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IS EXTRA

The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope Remainders

By A. A. JURGENS.

The constant reference to the word "REMAINDERS" among philatelists has in the past seriously depreciated the value of certain stamps. I am speaking now of some thirty years back, but this cry seems to be all too prevalent to-day and unless some light is thrown upon the matter serious injury may again result.

We have unfortunately the glaring incident of the Rhodesian remainders which were sold to a London firm some years back, and in this particular instance we have to face the additional awkward fact that the stamps were all defaced before being handed over.

There is one consolation to the collectors of the stamps of the British Empire, and that is "Remainders" are in the majority of cases destroyed. Even so there have been leakages from time to time, but never to such an extent as to cause any serious drop in value as in the case of the Rhodesians.

It is not my intention to dwell on the various issues of the British Empire which may come under this category, but to give a detailed account to the best of my knowledge of the so-called Cape Triangular remainders.

It is necessary therefore to define what I actually mean by "Remainders." A remainder is that portion of a stamp issue which has been prepared for postal service, but which owing to some other design being brought into use or for various other reasons, has never been issued. For example:

- (a) Prepared by the printers and delivered to the Crown Agents but not issued to the countries that they had been prepared for.
- (b) Stamps held over by the Post Office owing to various reasons such as new issues being brought into use, etc.

As regards the latter, in so far as the Cape of Good Hope is concerned there was a considerable quantity of 4d. blue triangular stamps still in the Colonial Treasury vaults when the first 4d. of the rectangular design was brought into use in 1865. Had these stamps not been used or destroyed they would most probably have swelled the number of mint stamps of this particular design that one sees on the market from time to time. The ultimate fate of these Fourpence stamps will be dealt with later.

THE PERKINS BACON REMAINDERS.

The following is quoted from an article by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips in the Stanley Gibbons

Monthly of January, 1900, under the title of "Remainders of English Colonial Stamps":

"Early in 1887 the late Mr. Bacon, the senior partner in the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., in clearing some stock-rooms came across certain bundles of what the firm termed "waste or allowance" sheets of stamps, that is, some extra sheets that had been printed over and above the number contracted for. These sheets of stamps Mr. Bacon appears to have ordered to be burnt, but this job was not properly carried out, and a very considerable leakage took place, through a certain Mr. X, who afterwards distributed the stamps about the world in a reckless and absurd manner. I have devoted a good deal of time, trouble, and expense to obtaining a fairly reliable list of the stamps that came out in this way between the years 1887 and 1894, or thereabouts, and which have practically long since been absorbed; and for the purpose of this article I propose to divide these stamps into four classes or groups, which will to some extent enable collectors to estimate approximately the relative rarity. Before doing so I might say that I have quite come to the conclusion that not more than 4,000 of any one stamp remained on hand at Perkins Bacon and Co.'s offices, and in but very few cases were there more than 2,000 stamps of one variety."

In the above Mr. Phillips refers to the stamps of the various British Colonies, and his division into classes or groups are as follows:

- Group I. Over 1,000 stamps.
- Group II. Between 200 and 1,000 stamps.
- Group III. Between 50 and 200 stamps.
- Group IV. Under 50 stamps.

Under group I he mentions Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad.

Under group II he mentions Barbados, Ceylon, Queensland, St. Vincent.

Under group III he mentions Antigua, South Australia, Victoria.

Under group IV he mentions Mauritius, St. Vincent, Turks Islands.

The above consist of various issues from 1851 to 1869.

Mr. Phillips writes further:

"A highly esteemed retired Civil Service official who amongst other posts, held that of Crown Agent for the Colonies many years ago, about the middle of 1896 put himself in communication with my firm,

and eventually I had several interviews with him, during which he explained that while acting as Crown Agent he had received a number of sample sheets of stamps from Perkins Bacon and Co. and De La Rue and Co.; and some of these sheets of stamps, which were only looked upon as patterns, having no value in these days, were mixed up in his private boxes, and were, he informed me, only discovered by him early in 1896, many years after his retirement, on his going through and putting in order a mass of private papers that had accumulated during his official career."

Mr. Phillips goes on to say that he purchased these stamps, and:

"Taking together the whole of these stamps obtained by my firm, I can state positively that there were not over 200 of any one stamp and the stamps we had from him will go in my groups III and IV as under, viz."

Group III. From 50 to 200 stamps.
Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1d., rose-red; 4d., blue.

He also mentions Malta, Mauritius, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Western Australia in this group.

Under Group IV he mentions Bahamas and Natal, 1862, no wmk. 6d. grey and 1d. rose-red. Perf. 14.

THE DE LA RUE REMAINDERS.

The De La Rue Reminders are the most dangerous that can possibly exist. Mr. Phillips says that there were three lots of reminders of the stamps of British Colonies, viz.: The Perkins Bacon lot of 1887, The Agents lot of 1896, and the De La Rue Stamps of 1897-1900.

In the case of the first two these stamps have all been absorbed, and it can be safely assumed that all the De La Rue stamps have also been accounted for and absorbed into the collections of the world.

Various theories have been put forward from time to time as to where the mint De La Rue Stamps came from.

This firm commenced printing the British Colonial stamps in 1863. All the orders for such stamps would go through the Crown Agents; they in turn would place the order

with De La Rue and Co. who would despatch the stamps to the Colony as required.

(To be continued).

GUERNSEY "LOCALS."

It is reported in "Stamp Collecting" (from the "Jour. Phil. de Berne") that after the available supplies of British 1d. stamps gave out, diagonally bisected 2d. stamps were in use from 24th December, 1940, till 22nd February, 1941, to meet the local letter rate between Guernsey and the other Channel Islands.

Since then a provisional 1d. stamp has been in use. This was lithographed locally and shows the Guernsey arms (three lions conchuant on a shield) with the name of the island above and "Postage" beneath.

WAR ISSUES

- 16 Union (8 pairs), m. or u. (when available) 7/6
- 6 Kenya (3 pairs) 1/-
- 1 Bahama 3d. on 2½d. prov. 9d.
- 1 Fiji 2½d. on 2d. prov. 1/-
- 2 Ceylon 3c. prov. 2/6
- 2 Denmark Red Cross cpl. 1/6
- 1 Burma Centy. u. at 3/6, m. at 2/6
- 2 New Zealand 1d. & 2d. prov. 6d.
- 4 China USA Constitn. cpl. 2/6

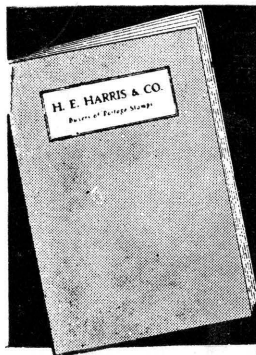
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THE UNION ROTOGRAVURE STAMPS – NOTES AND NUMBERS

By A. HILTON SYDOW, A.S.A.A., C.A.(S.A.), M.R.P.S.L.
(Continued from page 79, July issue).

1d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 240 UNITS EACH.

Reference.	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed.	Cost per 1000	Cylinders Interior.	Numbers Exterior.
A-G Report	1929-1930	72,127,680	4.57d.	—	—
do.	1930-1931	98,153,760	4.58d.	—	—
do.	1931-1932	nil	—	—	—
do.	1932-1933	nil	—	—	—
do.	1933-1934	21,240,000	4.21d.	—	—
do.	1934-1935	50,942,400	3.65d.	—	—
do.	1935-1936	54,991,080	5.61d.	—	—
do.	1936-1937	62,337,340	5.97d.	30	7016
do.	1937-1938	123,895,200x	5.79d.	52	51

Reconciliation:

S.A.P.V.13.N.12		G.P.L. 9-11-37			
122,000	Sheets of 240. Interior Cyl. 52	Exterior Cyl. 51	29,280,000
84,000	Sheets of 240. Interior Cyl. 6934	Exterior Cyl. 26	20,160,000
S.A.P.V.14.N.4		G.P.L. 4-3-38			
271,730	Sheets of 240. Interior Cyl. 6934	Exterior Cyl. 26	65,215,200
					114,655,200x

It will be observed that there is a difference of 9,240,000 stamps, equivalent to 38,500 sheets of 240 units each, between the figures extracted from the Auditor-General's Report and the figures disseminated in the "South African Philatelist," marked x.

According to G.P.L. 26-2-37 in S.A.P.V.13.N.3, 88,000 sheets of 240 units each equivalent to 21,120,000 stamps, were printed from Interior Cyl. 30 and Exterior Cylinder 7016 prior to 31-3-37.

S.A.P.V.14.N.7	To May, 1938	23,185,920	—	31	6932
S.A.P.V.15.N.6	9/23 Feb. 39	14,640,000	—	6933	7014
S.A.P.V.15.N.6	23/7 Feb. 39	43,476,000	—	6920	16
S.A.P.V.16.N.9	To 24 Oct. 39	58,320,000	—	25	7019
S.A.P.V.16.N.9	Nov. 39 Ap. 40	121,800,000	—	25	7019

1d. DENOMINATION ISSUED IN SHEETS OF 240 UNITS EACH.

A-G Report	Year-Apr.-Mar.	Quantities Printed.	Cost per 1000	Cylinders Interior.	Numbers Exterior.
A-G Report	1929-1930	150,295,320	4.69d.	—	—
do.	1930-1931	312,989,760	4.86d.	—	—
do.	1931-1932	37,160,640	4.50d.	—	—
do.	1932-1933	61,154,400	4.61d.	—	—
do.	1933-1934	184,828,800	4.79d.	—	—
do.	1934-1935	126,786,660	8.49d.	—	—
do.	1935-1936	227,261,900	5.25d.	—	—
do.	1936-1937	234,265,860	5.23d.	—	—
do.	1937-1938	127,808,260x	5.64d.	7022	20

Reconciliation:

I have been unable to reconcile the figures marked x taken from the report of the Auditor-General with those given in the letters of the Government Printer to the "South African Philatelist."

S.A.P.V.15.N.6	5/4/38-4/1/39	121,872,000	—	52	25
S.A.P.V.15.N.6	17/1/39	26,160,000	—	52	25
S.A.P.V.15.N.9	23/3/39-25/5/39	120,327,600	—	35	50
S.A.P.V.16.N.9	20/7/30-16/1/40	127,956,000	—	35	50
S.A.P.V.16.N.9	1/2/40-30/3/40	119,904,000	—	35	50
S.A.P.V.16.N.12	16/5/40-27/8/40	127,560,000	—	6	17

(To be continued).

PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Abstract of Minutes).

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in Johannesburg on 8th July, 1941, Mr. A. E. Basden was elected Chairman in place of the late S. A. Klagsbrun.

The Mashonaland Philatelic Society was elected a constituent member of the Federation and the Nyasaland Stamp Club was informed that it would be eligible to join.

A long document was submitted from Miss Leah Chalmers, dealing with the claim that her grandfather should be acclaimed as the inventor of the postage stamp. Although the Committee was individually of the opinion that she had made out a good case, it did not consider that the Federation was a suitable body to make a decision in the matter as it had no opportunity of hearing other views. The Committee was of opinion that the matter should be settled in Great Britain on the lines suggested at last Congress, viz., by appeal to the Royal Philatelic Society, sitting in judgment either by itself or in conjunction with the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

The Hon. Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Federation—for the first time in its existence—now actually had some small funds to its credit. Affiliation fees from Constituent Societies are due to augment this. Appropriate action on their part will be appreciated.

The Business Manager of the "South African Philatelist" reported that publication for the past year had been carried on at a slight loss (largely because of the falling off in overseas advertising matter), but that it was still possible to carry on. Issues had been cut down to 12 pages in place of 16, but there was still an adequate amount of copy coming in to keep up issues of that size, despite the lack of overseas news.

It was decided that it was not advisable to attempt holding a 1941 Congress.

KENYA.

Mr. W. Tunstall reports the finding of another perforation variety in the K.G. VI stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, viz., the 10c. perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ in place of the normal $13\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. This appeared in the last consignment received.

A "BOMB" POSTMARK.

A special postmark has been designed in Britain for putting on letters seriously delayed as a result of air raids. The mark is almost the size of a halfpenny and shows a bomb surrounded by the words "Delayed by Enemy Action."

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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—George VI. issues used in good condition; also Kenya provisionals.

S. Kaganson, 440, Albert Road, Salt River, C.P.

Wanted.—To exchange War Train covers for Military or Prisoner of War covers from S.W. Africa.

F. Mattei, 21 Leijds Street, Johannesburg.

Voortrekker Ox Wagon Covers.—

Wanted several to complete set.
Elby, Box 1826, Johannesburg.

UNION POSTAL STATIONERY.

Mr. S. Legator, P.O. Box 133, Brakpan, is undertaking the compilation of a catalogue and check list of Union Postal Stationery and would be glad to get in touch with collectors having such material.

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.

August 5.—Mr. Warren in the chair. Mr. Wright read a paper on the beginning and progress of stamp catalogues. The first catalogue—a very small affair—was issued in France in 1860, followed in England in 1862. He described the gradual improvement in stamp catalogues as other countries took them up. Although many good features were lacking it was probable that Gibbons would remain the guide and friend of English collectors. He showed some good features from some of the other catalogues notably the Regent, Yvert and Tellier, Scott, etc.

Mr. Obermeyer and Mr. Wright exhibited a fine lot of Australasia.

August 18.—Mr. Warren in the chair. The Allan Cup competition was postponed till next meeting. Mr. Hawke read an extract on the rise and progress of philately.

Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on beginnings and history of the Pretoria Philatelic Society. Started in 1898, it had a very chequered existence for the next twelve years, having faded out three times in that period. It then, however, became firmly established. Mr. Obermeyer carried on the history till 1920 and he hoped others would carry on from there. It was very interesting to hear the revival of many names of old Pretorians who had been keen philatelists and had helped to establish the now flourishing society.

Mr. Obermeyer tabled his fine collection of O.F.S. H.A.W.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; Hon. Secretary, G. Milner Palmer; P.O. Box 588, Durban. Meetings, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The large attendance at our meeting of August 6 in the lounge of the Durban Publicity Association included several visitors from other centres. Various elections to membership were confirmed, bringing our total roll of members to 125.

In an explanatory talk about the projected new edition of the Society's "Union" handbook the convenor of the editorial committee, Mr. P. C. Bishop, announced that satisfactory publishing arrangements had been entered into and that the committee, when entering upon its new task, would have the benefit of the co-operation of various members of the stamp trade and specialists in Union stamps in tackling the problems of pricing, collectible varieties, etc. The committee, as now constituted, comprises Messrs. P. C. Bishop (convenor), V. B. Crockett, J. Malan, L. Petiet, R. G. Webb, and Charles Kent. The last-named has kindly undertaken to act as the committee's honorary scribe.

On the initiative of the President, Mr. Hurst, the meeting discussed the steps to be taken to improve the collection of Natal stamps presented by our Society to the Durban Municipal Museum. A somewhat involved and inconclusive debate ensued, which may be clarified when the subject is further discussed at our next meeting.

After the usual auction we had interesting displays by Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, Maritzburg, and Mr. S. Peimer, Durban. The former showed us collections of Ruanda Urundi, South African inter-provincials and Zululand. He remarked incidentally on the great difficulty of finding specimens of Natal stamps used in Orange Free State within the limits of the "inter-provincial" period.

Mr. Peimer's display consisted of a number of pieces of great rarity, including notably the 81 paras

of Moldavia, 1858, the first issues of Peru, practically complete, some fine Mauritius "Post Paid," some early Swedish in mint state, scarce errors of colour of Argentina and Finland and other rare items.

These displays and the remarks accompanying them were much appreciated by all present.

G.M.P.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, C. A. Larsen; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Lyon, Box 702, Bloemfontein. Meetings, 2nd Wednesday, Oranje Koffiehuis, Bloemfontein, 8 p.m.

The August meeting had a fair attendance, and several military uniforms could be noticed.

Discussions took place about the problem of the "numerical" and "letter" post marks of the old Free State a study of which was being done by the Society at the request of the Philatelic Federation. Plans for further research work were scheduled, and in this connection the offer of the Bloemfontein Archivist to be of assistance, was highly appreciated. One or two members intend to go through the vast material at the Archives shortly and make a thorough study of it.

After the usual display of the "new issues of the month" amongst which the new Union and Kenya stamps could also be seen, an exhibit of "South African War Covers" was given by Mr. J. Lewis. There were many unusual items, for instance covers from Boer laagers of the South African War, present war covers with the censor mark "Not opened by censor," etc.

The members took part in a raffle in aid of the Prince Bernhard Spitfire Fund.

K.F.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, M. Rothkugel; Hon. Secretary, K. Cameron, 9 Pineway, Pinelands, Cape. Meetings, 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Medical House, 35 Wale Street, Cape Town, 8 p.m.

Lively interest on the part of members continues to be shown in the activities of this society, and despite severe inclement weather conditions prevailing at the Cape, recently, the meetings were exceedingly well attended. An increasing spirit of enjoyment of these functions seems likewise to prevail through the appearances lately of more visitors and guests, brought to the meetings by the members. With such spirit shown towards the society, its affairs should continue to flourish.

24th July.—Mr. Gus Ackerman tabled selections of his fine King George V collection. Perfect condition of the stamps and attractive writing up were noteworthy features of this exhibit. Special mention must be made of the varieties in blocks of four, of the "Jubilees" shown by him. We refer to the "Oblique Turret" and "Double Flagstaff" varieties. Mr. Wm. Muller returned thanks on behalf of this Society for the interesting exhibit, complimenting Mr. Ackerman on his fine display.

A special committee, to act in conjunction with the General Committee, was appointed to control the sale of stamps for war funds. The following were the members appointed to constitute such committee: Messrs. Gregory, Pearson and Vallance, with power given them to add to their number, if necessary.

14th August.—The exhibit for the evening was provided by Mr. C. O. Plumbridge who showed a fine and comprehensive collection of Rhodesian stamps. Particularly attractive were the "double heads" issues and "admirals" with their wide range of shades and varieties of perforation. Another ardent Rhodesian collector, Mr. W. D. Vallance, suitably thanked the exhibitor on behalf of the society for his excellent and interesting display.

Four new members were enrolled, and nominations for three others were received.

The Auction Sales were well supported, bidding being lively.

E.C.S.

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

Vol. 17.

OCTOBER, 1941.

No. 10.

Union Notes

WAR STAMPS.

The 6d. denomination was put on sale at all post offices on September 3. Like the 4d., it is printed in sheets of 120, is perf. 14 x 14 and has the usual Springbok head watermark.



The design of this stamp represents a war worker. As in the case of the 4d. stamp, the technique and lettering have been carefully conceived to complement the symbol used, i.e., the atmosphere created by the war worker in the design is echoed in the lettering and severe method of shading. It has been the aim of the designer to reproduce the jagged implacability of steel in this symbol. The colour used for the stamp is light orange.

The 2d. denomination appeared on September 15. In this instance the stamps are truly bilingual, both official languages being used on one stamp; they need not therefore be collected in pairs.

The central picture is an adaptation of Capt. Neville Lewis' well-known portrait of a South African sailor, one of the great numbers who are serving on the high seas with the Seaward Defence Force and the Royal



Navy. Lifebelts with the words "Postage" and "Posseël," respectively, are depicted on the top corners, while an illustration of a destroyer appears below the central picture.

The colour used is violet; sheets, perforation and watermark as in the 4d. and 6d.

S.W.A.

The 2d., 3d., 4d. and 6d. denominations, overprinted for use in South-West Africa, were put on sale on October 1st.

AN APOLOGY.

In our February issue a short note was published under the caption "The First Rhodesia, by H. E. Ward." At a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. H. C. Dann showed that this note had been taken from an article published by him in the "Philatelic Magazine" in 1935 without the acknowledgment properly due to him, Mr. Dann.

We tender Mr. Dann our apologies, and can only state in mitigation of the offence that publication was made by us in good faith and in ignorance of the fact that the note was "lifted" without acknowledgment to the real author.

TRANSATLANTIC AUCTIONS.

H. R. Harmer Inc. announce that they have a long and imposing series of British collections to be sold in their New York sales-rooms, 32-34 East 57th Street, N.Y., in the forthcoming season.

Sale catalogues will be sent on request, and lists of prices realised may be had for the whole season for 5 dollars. Intending buyers should note that if they wish to pay in America they should make their bids in dollars; if they bid in sterling, payment has to be made in London and the stamps have to bear the additional cost of two postages and insurances.

MISCELLANEOUS UNION NOTES.

Mr. A. Lichtenstein reports that the new small 1½d. has a still smaller variety. Vertical now No. 10 in each sheet is about 1.5 m.m. narrower in width (all-over measurement) than the others. There is no difference in the size of the actual design, but there has apparently been something curious happened in the perforation process. Can some of our experts on stamp production explain just what has occurred?

He also states that the overprinting of the Union stamps for Kenya has been done in panes of 60 stamps, the 1d. and 6d. sheets being folded into quarters (as in the case of S.W.A. "official" overprints on Unions) and the 3d. in half sheets.

Mr. J. G. Richards reports that the ordinary issue current 3d. (Suid-Afrika hyphenated) shows what seems to be a minor printing flaw in the shape of a line of colour on stamp No. 24 running vertically downwards from the "I" in "AFRIKA," to the top of the tree in the stamp below.

Collectors seem still to be discovering a "rare variety" of this denomination, in the shape of a white line between the top of the trees and the frame. This is almost constant in the lower six rows of sheets and is the result merely of a slight shift between the two working plates from which the stamps are printed. (See our June issue, p. 61.)

Mr. C. J. Calitz notes a minor flaw on the still current 1½d., viz., a vertical line of colour in the lower right corner of a stamp in last vertical row but one of the sheet. He also draws attention to the fact that envelopes with meter stamps very often have no cancellation and raises the point: "Could such envelopes be used twice over?" This is really a question for the Post Office officials to consider rather than for philatelists, and we commend it to their attention.

Mobile Post Offices.—When these were started in Capetown and Durban we were informed that they did not have their own special cancellers. We have recently seen one "Mobiele Poskantoor No. 6 (Durban)." Can any reader supply the numbers in use in other towns?

A RUANDA-URUNDI PROVISIONAL.

Dr. G. Lefebvre reports a 5c overprint on the 1.50 fr. of the Belgian Congo. The surcharge is in black, reading RUANDA/URUNDI/5c., with the tablet of value "blacked-out" in the same style as the Congo provisional recorded last month. The surcharging was done at the Congo Government printing works.

We are informed that the price of "Transvaal Postage Stamps," by Messrs. Curle and Basden, has been advanced to 15s. (postage 9d. extra).

"IN LIGHTER VEIN."

By R. A. COOPER.

Most readers will by now be aware of impending new issues of Union postage stamps.

The first of these is now on sale and is the Ladies stamp; it is already known colloquially as the "Tickey waaf," and is characterised by the pale determined expression of the Principal Girl who may be recognised by her Beau Geste hat. Variety fans will doubtless be keen to acquire the stamp No. 13 row 99 of each pane, wherein the above mentioned lady betrays a distinct droop of the left eyelid; this is a constant error. Succeeding issues will be examined with interest, but there are already discontented mutterings at the low value placed on the "P.B.I." (Infantry ½d.) who feel that they should be worth at least twopence.

A reduction in the ordinary 1½d. stamp is also announced and it is hoped that the price of this popular stamp in future will be not more than one penny.

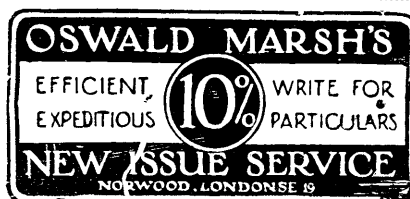
Its design is to remain the same, but it is not yet clear as to whether the stock of old gold in the hands of the Government Printer is to be repolished to its original brilliance before use. A shortage of "Brasso" since the beginning of the war has given our 1½d. stamps a lamentably dingy appearance.

Incidentally, my mistaken impression that the two strange animals in the upper corners of this stamp were intended to advertise a well-known brand of petrol has recently been corrected. I am now informed that they indicate the mental attitude of certain well-known legislators toward Johannesburg, and depict the precipitate departure of celluloid quadrupeds from the vicinity of Hades.

Another new series is that produced by the rather careless defacement of several of our old favourite Union pictorials to the order of certain colonies "up North." Our penny—referred to in shipping circles as "Jane's Joy"—has been valued at 5 cents by Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, while our sixpenny "Pride of Nelspruit" has 20 cents concealed amongst its oranges and is cheap at the price.

The newly hyphenated tickey thus calculates out to be worth either 10 or 15 cents, but the authorities in the north are apparently on the lookout for bargains and have priced it at the lower figure. Fortunately, they have not yet found it necessary to have our five bob "Ossewa" rebranded.

Further notes on new issues may be published later—with apologies.



Correspondence

592 Eioff Street,
Gezina,
3rd September, 1941.

The Editor,
South African Philatelist.

MAFEKING STAMPS.

In his "Philatelic Notes" Mr. V. F. James late in 1935 states in respect of an unrecorded Mafeking variety of the 1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland:

"My stamp has a double surcharge, the decorative type being superimposed on the sans-serif type. The under surcharge appears to be somewhat faintly printed or underinked and this may account for it being put through the press twice."

I have recently come across a similar variety but in this case the sans-serif type is superimposed on the decorative type.

To me it would seem that both of these "varieties" must be bogus because I can find no record that the sans-serif type was ever used for the 1s. on 4d. British Bechuanaland stamp. Further, the first mentioned variety cannot be genuine as the sans-serif type was only used *after* the decorative type had been broken up soon after the 6th April, 1900.

It is possible of course that the statements in the preceding paragraph are incorrect and I should therefore be glad to learn whether any of your readers possess this variety and if so what their views are in regard thereto.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. HARRINGTON.

The Griffith Publishing Co., of 6330 Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., have sent us a copy of their recently started "Sherwood Stamp Digest," a monthly publication, foreign subscription rate \$1 per annum. Much of the news would perhaps appeal more to American collectors than to others, but the general articles have a wider appeal. Our old friend Stephen G. Rich has an interesting one on "Stamps Covers.

BEIRA PROVISIONAL FRANKS.

Mr. E. Budd writes as follows regarding the provisional franks issued by the Mozambique Coy. noted in our last issue:

Towards the end of October, 1924, the post office at Beira ran out of stamps. Letters were handstamped "Correio Pago" inside red circle, Correio on top, Pago in centre and value at bottom. The value was inserted either by hand in ink or with a handstamp in red. I have two covers addressed to Portugal, one registered with 1\$60 inserted and the other an ordinary letter with \$80, both values being inserted with handstamp. They are dated in Beira 29 Oct./24 and backstamped 24 Nov./24 in Portugal.

Union War Issue First Day Covers:

3d. 1/8/41 Pairs at 1/9. Blocks at 3/6
4d. 20/8/41 Pairs at 1/6. Blocks at 3/-
6d. 3/9/41 Pairs at 2/- . Blocks at 4/-
2d. 15/9/41 Pairs at 1/- . Blocks at 2/-

Other values available in due course.

1½d. (small) 23/8/41 Pairs at 1/- .
Blocks at 2/- .

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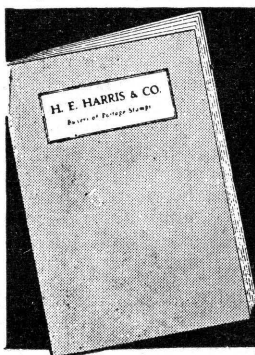
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A Historical Collection of Huguenot Commemorative Covers

By LOUIE BOSHOFF.

(Continued from page 101 of September issue)

By getting the ORANGE postmarks on her Huguenot cover the collector has commemorated the fact that the Reformation spread from Germany to France and the Netherlands. She has also commemorated the Eighty Years' War and given prominence to the House of Orange. This cover was postmarked at ORANGE on the 7th August, 1939, and less than a year later on the 10th May, 1940, Holland, a peace-loving and neutral country was attacked by the Nazi forces and overrun. France, one of the belligerents, surrendered to the Nazis and the aged Marshal Petain signed the armistice terms on the 22nd June, 1940, whereby France was divided, and Paris lost her ancient dignity as capital of the French Republic. ORANGE falls in unoccupied France, and all the other covers which were sent to France in 1939 belong to the occupied territory. The obliging French postmasters affixed a fine variety of French stamps on the covers in 1939. After the war when matters are readjusted in Europe these covers will be doubly interesting on account of the modern history which has been attached to them.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands is one of the last descendants of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Shortly after she celebrated the forty-second year of her reign in 1940 she had to flee before the Nazi hordes, and it is sad to think that this humane and illustrious queen has been ousted from her regal state in her own country by an ex-papahanger. One of the assistants of the Cape Archives suggested to the collector that she should write to Queen Wilhelmina and ask her for her signature to affix on the ORANGE cover. One of the Queen's aides-de camp replied from London to the collector that Her Majesty could not accede to this request. Queen Wilhelmina, now a refugee in her old age, will always be remembered by the Afrikaans people for her kindness to the late President Kruger when HE was a refuge.

The collector was very anxious to have the Paris postmarks on one of her Huguenot covers, so she took the front side of the envelope in which the Postmaster of Paris returned her French Hoek cover to her, and pasted it behind the French Hoek cover. In this way she attained her object although not in the same way as in the case of the other covers. The official envelope which the postmaster of Paris used has REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE printed right across it, and this

is interesting in view of what has happened to this unfortunate country.

Let us now go back to the history of 400 years ago. In 1572 Prince Henry of Navarre married Marguerite, the daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Medici. This wedding is called the blood-wedding because on St. Bartholomew's Eve more than 15,000 Huguenots were massacred in Paris, among whom was the notable Admiral Coligny.

In 1598, Prince Henry of Navarre, now King Henry IV of France, by virtue of his famous Edict of Nantes, allowed the Huguenots religious freedom and they were also allowed to defend themselves in 200 places de sûreté, chief of which was the city of La Rochelle. Paris, however, was not included among these places. After the fall of La Rochelle in 1629, the Huguenots were excluded from all court and state appointments, so they applied themselves to the wine industry. In 1689, Abraham, Pierre and Jacob de Villiers, the ancestors of the great de Villiers family which is spread throughout the length and breadth of South Africa, came to the Cape from La Rochelle. They applied their knowledge of the wine industry to their new domicile, and their original farms are still flourishing in the French Hoek district. The collector has some very interesting de Villiers signatures on her La Rochelle cover, and both La Rochelle and Nantes fall in occupied France, as matters are at present. In 1685, Louis XIV, the grandson of Henry IV, revoked the Edict of Nantes whereby France became the poorer and South Africa the richer.

In 1652, just four years after the end of the Eighty Years' War, The Dutch East India Company sent Jan van Riebeeck to establish a half-way station to the East, at the Cape. To commemorate this, and also the fact that the Dutch East India Company arranged for the French refugees to come from Holland to the Cape, the collector sent a first day cover postmarked at Cape Town to Amsterdam. It arrived back in Cape Town just the day before hostilities commenced in September, 1939. The Dutch stamps on it, on each one of which is a portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, were the first to be withdrawn after Holland was incorporated in the Third Reich.

It is impossible to go into detail with regard to all the covers in this collection which numbers 39 in all. Another first day cover postmarked at Cape Town commemorates the fact

The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope Remainders

By A. A. JURGENS.

(Continued from page 105 of September issue).

There could not have been any leakage from De La Rue and Co. Every sheet of water-marked paper handed to this firm had to be accounted for at the price of the face value of the sheet which it was intended to print upon it. Every sheet had to be returned whether there were stamps printed thereon or not. This rule was strictly carried out, the printers not even retaining specimens or samples of their printing.

It is quite evident that there was a leakage somewhere but the printers can be completely exonerated from any such charge and it is quite evident that the leakage occurred after De La Rue had relinquished their responsibility.

Mr. Phillips is of opinion that the leakage occurred from printers' waste or superfluous sheets which had been handed back by the printers to the Government official appointed for that purpose, or from the Stores Department of the Crown Agent's Office by illegal means.

Mr. Phillips goes further and says:

"A third source from which stamps have leaked out during the past few years is Somerset House itself."

This, of course, was written in 1900 and does not apply to-day. In the De La Rue remainders Mr. Phillips is of opinion that not more than two or three sheets of any variety ever existed and he gives that of the Cape of Good Hope as: 1863 1d. red, 4d. blue, 6d. mauve, and 1s. green (shades).

From the quantity of De La Rue printings in mint condition in existence to-day in singles, pairs, blocks of four, triangular blocks of four and larger blocks of anything from 8 to 24 stamps it might naturally be assumed that Mr. Phillips is quite wrong in his estimate of only two to three sheets, but then he is merely giving the quantity of the remainders obtained from the sources mentioned and in this I see no reason why his estimate should be doubted.

There are other sources from which came mint De La Rue stamps. The first I can only refer to from what I have read in a philatelic journal by Mr. Edward B. Evans in 1897 who says:

"It was, therefore, rather a shock to me when, a few days ago, a friend who had asked me to meet him, as he had something curious to show me, pulled a modest-looking roll out of his pocket, and carefully unwrapped one of these very 158 sheets, almost

entire, lacking only two specimens out of 240! This was a real find having turned up in a mass of old papers, supposed to be of very little value, but containing a certain number of curiosities, among which this will certainly take the highest place."

Mr. Evans was referring here to a mint sheet of the emerald green 1s., and he goes on to say:

"The impression is not even in tint throughout, and it seems evident that one end of the plate was somewhat worn, or that end was not so heavily inked as the other when this impression was printed, one end of the sheet being distinctly paler in shade, and showing a slight want of ink at some of the points where the corners of four stamps meet. The other part of the sheet is of a beautiful deep colour."

Here now we find a complete sheet with the exception of one pair of stamps, so that we can assume that there are now four mint sheets of the emerald green one shilling accounted for.

We also know that there was only one printing of the De La Rue or at least that only one hundred and fifty-eight sheets of the 1s. in the colour of emerald green was despatched to the Cape in January, 1863, so that the two shades, viz., bright and pale emerald green as quoted by Stanley Gibbons must have been due to defective printing as mentioned by Mr. Evans and not, as has been previously thought, two printings.

The second source from which a good many of these De La Rue stamps come from I can personally vouch for as follows:—

More than thirty years ago a certain Mr. Cyrus Martin, who in his younger days owned a music shop in Sir Lowry Road, near the Castle, showed me a metal trunk measuring approximately 24 x 14 x 6 inches which he had brought to a certain Trust Company who had recently had installed on their premises a Safe Deposit for the use of the public. I was at that time employed by that Company and Mr. Martin had brought this trunk to be deposited in the safe.

He told me that the trunk was full of mint sheets of Cape three-cornered stamps and when he heard that I was interested in these stamps he offered to show me what he had, stating at the same time that I could have the lot for £1,000.

The trunk was certainly not by any means full as stated by Mr. Martin, but the contents from what I can remember would to-day be worth several thousands of pounds.

Mr. Martin informed me that he had been a vendor of stamps from about 1856 or 1857 and that he was one of those who had raised objections to always having to use a pair of scissors for severing stamps from the sheets when supplying the wants of customers and that he had joined in the agitation for perforated stamps as used in the United Kingdom.

He went on further to say that when the new perforated stamps arrived he was suddenly struck by the beauty of the old triangular design and regretting his previous attitude he bought up all the remaining stocks of these stamps held by other stamp vendors in the City who, he said, were only too pleased to get rid of them.

It is such a long time since I saw these stamps in the trunk that I can only give a vague idea as to what was actually there.

I certainly remember seeing complete sheets of all the four denominations of the De La Rue printing, together with a quantity of incomplete sheets in various shades. There were also portions of sheets of the 1d., 6d. and 1s. Perkins Bacon printing, but I do not recollect seeing complete sheets of this printing.

There were many complete panes and sheets of some of the provisional rectangulars and I certainly remember seeing a fairly large quantity of the overprinted "3" S.G. Nos. 37 and 38, some of which were with the inverted three.

Mr. Martin mentioned that he had quite a lot of "Old Saul Solomon's mistakes," which he had added from his stock from time to time.

I cannot recollect seeing any "woodblocks" but there may have been a few, so that I am inclined to think that what Mr. Martin really referred to as "Saul Solomon's mistakes" must have been the overprinted rectangulars.

I do know that Mr. H. C. D. Muller, who was at that time about the only stamp auctioneer in Cape Town, sold at his auction rooms in Parliament Street quite a quantity of mint Cape surcharged stamps which it was suggested at the time came from the Cyrus Martin collection after the old gentleman had passed away. Vertical strips of S.G. Nos. 37 and 38 with the stamp without surcharge were sold at £5 the strip; the late Mr. Louis B. Smuts being the purchaser of the five strips offered at that price. Such stamps as S.G. Nos. 27, 32, 33 and 34 in mint condition fetching no more than from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each. Mint errors of some of these stamps were also sold at the same time, but apart from the fact that they were practically given away, I cannot remember what they fetched.

I cannot definitely say how many mint sheets of the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. of the De La Rue triangulars of 240 sheets each, apart from the incomplete sheets Mr. Martin actually had, but if the incomplete sheets are ignored and only the complete ones taken into account then I do not think that there would be any exaggeration on my part if I say that there must have been at least four sheets of each value.

Without taking into consideration therefore the varieties of shade in the 1d. and the 4d. and taking into account only the four sheets of each value, this would give a total of 3,840 mint De La Rue triangulars.

These therefore cannot be described as remainders as they were legitimately purchased over the counter at the Post Office, but it is of course impossible to distinguish them from those mentioned by Mr. Phillips.

From the foregoing it will be seen that so far as is known there were at least 16 sheets in the Cyrus Martin collection. These, together with the remainders mentioned by Mr. Phillips, and the sheet of 238 1s. emerald green mentioned by Mr. E. B. Evans, would bring the total number of mint sheets of all four values of the De La Rue stamps to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 21 sheets, all of which have long since been divided into singles, pairs and blocks and absorbed into the collections of the world.

That there were no real remainders either in the General Post Office, Cape Town, or in the Colonial Treasury, after 1874 has been definitely proved and the following account as to how the surplus stocks of the De La Rue triangulars were disposed of after the introduction of the rectangular issues in 1864-65 may be of interest.

It is known that the first of the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps to become exhausted was the One Shilling denomination, and although there was still a fair supply of the Sixpenny stamps in stock at the Treasury, supplies of the rectangular stamps of this denomination were ordered from London at the same time that the order was placed for the 1s. values.

When in September, 1864, the Stamp Act came into operation it became necessary for documents which had never before been subject to stamping fees to be stamped; notably, every cheque had to be stamped with a 1d. stamp and all Promissory Notes with a 6d. stamp, or at the rate of 6d. on every £100 or part thereof.

Owing to the special Revenue Stamps which had been ordered and prepared under this Stamp Act not having arrived from London in time to be put to the use for which they were intended, postage stamps had to be used in the interval and the Post Office took this opportunity of getting rid of the 1d., 4d. and 6d. triangular issues still held by the Treasury.

(To be concluded)

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

(Continued from page 103 of September issue)

FORERUNNERS (contd.).

1888. 7 July. Pfennig values of the German Empire issue of 1880, Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 44 (currency spelt PFENNIG) and the 2 Mk stamp No. 37 (transverse format, figure of value pattern).

		Prices (in Marks)
No. 40	5 Pf. violet	45
	41 10 Pf. rose	35
	42 20 Pf. blue	24
	44 50 Pf. grey sea-green	50
	Error. Vertical ornament missing on right	—
37	2 Mk. (a) dull pink (Otyim- bingue with "y")	25
	(b) dull purple vio- let (Otyimbingue with "y")	30
	(c) brownish purple to lake	1.20

The pfennig values were issued at Otyimbingue only. Before the transference of that office to Windhoek the stamps of the next issue had already been taken into commission.

50 pf. These stamps are almost of a grey-green colour but belong to those peculiarly variable glossy shades which are grouped as German Empire No. 44c. The fact that the stamps from Otyimbingue have the error listed above among them makes it probable that 50 pf. stamps with missing ornament at the top also occurred there, as these two errors were both present in the same panes in the printings of about 1887-88.

2 Mk. The 2 Mk. stamps of the first two shades, of which (b) belongs to the bluish toned printings of 1889-90) are only known with the postmark OTYIMBINGUE; the later

shades (which, in the last printings, as in the case of German East Africa, pass over almost to carmine in colour) were in use at all the agencies open before the end of 1895 but are not associated with Otyimbingue. As the postal service at Otyimbingue was limited to letter post it is worthy of mention that we have seen No. 37a in a block of four from there; even for a registered letter and taking into consideration the fact that foreign rate was still chargeable to Germany at that time, this is a very high franking.

1890 (No. 45 only about 1896). Stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889, Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50.

		Prices (in Marks)
No. 45	3 Pf. brown (about 1896)	5
	46 5 Pf. green	3
	47 10 Pf. rose, carmine	2
	48 20 Pf. pale blue, blue	1
	50 50 Pf. (a) brown-red (?)	—
	(b) chocolate brown	2

Prices. The prices quoted apply essentially to stamps with the definitive postmark of one of the larger postal establishments, e.g., Okahandja. Cancellations with one of the "Wanderstempel" (Okahandja Rössing, Khanrivier) fetch special prices and even higher still are those of Uhabias (either the definitive stamp or in MS).

[These prices can no longer be taken as representing market value, but are of interest as indications of comparative values.—Ed.]

Even from Uhabias and Rössing, however, specimens of cancellation by complaisance are known (e.g. pieces with 3 or 25 pf. stamps) although these offices had been closed down respectively 2 months and 1½ months after their definitive cancellation stamps had been brought into use; similar pieces must be looked

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out for also in the case of Okahandja I and Khanrivier.

Generally speaking, postally used specimens with the old Otyimbingue stamp are also worth more, except in the case of the 20 pf. stamps.

For ordinary pieces and even for philatelic covers (Roesner, etc.) on the other hand there is little justification for any raised price, even in the case of the less important offices, because such pieces were made in great numbers for the purpose of selling to postmark collectors, numerous even in these days. This applies particularly to the lowest value, the 3 pf. It should be mentioned also that philatelic frankings and pieces are known even from Otyimbingue (See below under "25 pf.")

3 pf. According to Starke the 3 pf. stamp was first put on sale in the colony only in 1896 and even then it was not distributed to all postal establishments. At Hohewarte, for example, there were no 3 pf. stamps in stock even as late as June, 1899, although this value had been the unit for printed paper rate to Germany from May 1, 1899, and although by June, 1899, there had already been two different overprinted 3 pf. stamps in G.S.W.A.

Although 3 pf. philatelic pieces, with all possible cancellations, are so numerous (see above, and compare with German New Guinea) genuinely used 3 pf. stamps with the Otyimbingue cancellation simply cannot exist.

25 pf. This value, without overprint, was never officially on sale in the Protectorate, although, as in German East Africa and Zanzibar, a few specimens are known on the counterfoils of postal orders and also genuinely used for postage (*e.g.* from Swakopmund on 15-11-00). We may record here a registered letter with a 25 pf. stamp as part of its franking correctly sent to Germany by the Capetown-England route, also one already referred to as sent from Otyimbingue in Sept., 1891. Neither these nor other covers which we have seen, however, seem to us to be any adequate proof of any official issue of this value in G.S.W.A.

50 pf. Reddish transitional shades of this value may have been on issue at Otyimbingue, but so far we have never seen any specimens on cover. Even as late as the beginning of 1891—at a time when the 50 pf., chocolate shade had been in use in Germany for several months past—stamps of the 1880 issue were still in use at Otyimbingue.

For the further use (using up) of the non-overprinted stamps after June, 1897, and, in the case of the 50 pf. stamp, up till the latter part of 1898, see statements already made under "Forerunners." The last consignment of non-overprinted stamps was sent from Hamburg to the colony on March 26, 1896, and was of the face value of 23,000 Marks.

(To be continued)

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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

World Collection.—All issues from 1840 to 1933 inclusive. Many blanks in many countries, particularly foreign. Mints for preference, no varieties. Please write before sending approvals.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—George VI, issues used in good condition; also Kenya provisionals.

S. Kaganson, 440, Albert Road, Salt River, C.P.

Voortrekker Ox Wagon Covers.—Wanted several to complete set.

Elby, Box 1826, Johannesburg.

Exchange.—Will exchange Quality Australian for Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Nigeria, Swaziland, South-West Africa. Prompt reply. Fair deal assured. Reference first if desirable.

W. D. Croaker, Box 629 E, Melbourne, Australia.

Blocks of Four.—Advertiser wishes dispose set 43 Crown Colonies, and Dominions, complete, Coronation Commemoratives, used in blocks of four, on First Day Covers.

Hurst, Box 512, Durban.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Bahamas.—Forthcoming colour changes announced: 1d. grey, 2d. red, 2½d. violet, 3d. blue.

Brazil.—New issue, 20.7.41. Portuguese Centenaries, 200r, 400r, 800r, and 5,400r. These bear the dates 1140 and 1640 and each depicts a different personage.

1.8.41. A single stamp \$1 value with the head of Anchieta, commemorating the 4th centenary of the founding of the Society of Jesus. (Dr. Mario de Sanctis.)

Ceylon.—"Gibbons Stamp Monthly" warns collectors against buying any errors in modern Ceylons unless they are backed by a reliable dealer. Ceylon is at present a hot-bed of fakers.

Dutch Indies.—A 40c of the 1933 Queen Wilhelmina type, yellow green, on water-marked paper, has recently been reported, although the stamp must have come from Holland. There has also been a locally printed issue of the 10c, 80c, 1g, and 2g of a design resembling the 1940 portrait type of Holland. ("Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.")

Gambia.—There are quite a few fakes about of the rare slate-purple shade of the K.G. V 3/- of 1922-27, produced by chemical treatment of the common aniline violet shade ("Gibbons Stamp Monthly").

Great Britain.—The P.M.G. has announced that the six low denominations (½d. to 3d. inclusive) are to be printed in lighter shades. The 2½d. and 1d. have already appeared.

Under defence regulations no cover used since 3.9.39 bearing any Army or other censorship marks may be exported. No doubt this precautionary measure has good reason behind it, but war cover collectors will feel badly done by.

A mobile P.O. has been put in service in London, to operate wherever blitz action may make it necessary.

Hong-Kong.—An 8c value is reported as to be added to the current K.G. VI series.

Italian African Colonies.—Air stamps bearing heads of Hitler and Mussolini with the inscription "Two peoples, one war" have been issued for both Libya and Italian East Africa. They may be being used in the former but it seems unlikely that many will reach the latter for issue.

Sarawak.—Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin announces the forthcoming issue of a centenary set of four stamps on 1st January, 1942. They will be of 8c, 15c, 50c, and \$1 denominations and the design will show portraits of the three Rajahs.

Sudan.—The "Philatelic Magazine" gives the following figures for the recent provisional 4½ pi on 8 pi, 120,000; 4½ pi on 5 mil., 60,000. Do not, therefore, pay fancy prices for them.

Suriname.—A new air set, 10c, 60c, and 1g, printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., re-

sembling the 1930 air stamps but with slight differences, will appear shortly (Whitfield King & Co.'s Bulletin).

Reviews

"STAMP COLLECTING FOR ALL," 5th Edition. By Stanley Phillips. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C. Price 1s. 6d. nett.

This is regarded by the author as the best, as it is undoubtedly the most popular, of the numerous books he has written on stamp collecting. It deals with practical problems and is intended to help rather than to amuse. There are additions and revisions in most chapters and a new one has been added on war-time collecting.

A useful little book for any collector, not merely for the beginner.

"AMERICAN AIR MAIL CATALOGUE," 1941 Supplement. Published by the American Air Mail Society, Albion, Penna., U.S.A. Price 1 dollar, paper bound, 2 dollars fabricbound.

This may be described as a specialised North American catalogue, as it deals almost only with air mails of that Continent, but for collectors of that area it is practically indispensable. Contents include chapters on U.S.A. stamps, Government flights, home and foreign contract air mails, air services of its territories and insular possessions, coast covers and airport dedication covers. Outside of the U.S.A. other chapters deal with Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, trans-oceanic record flights and foreign pioneer flights.

It is very well illustrated with route maps, cachets, etc., etc.

1942 CATALOGUES.

It is announced in the *Philatelic Trader* that orders already received for such 1942 catalogues as are to be published more than absorb what will be allowed to be printed.

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Society News

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

We have changed our meeting nights to the third Tuesday of the month as this evening is more convenient for members who have parades to attend.

The exhibits displayed at the August meeting were Mr. Suklje's full issue of the Greece stamps for the occupation of Albania, South African stamps that have been overprinted for Kenya, and the Hong Kong new issue.

Mr. Reckling, Postal Stationery of Japan, dating from 1773; stamps thereon were printed and embossed.

Mr. Shepherd displayed a very nice collection of Falkland Islands.

Mr. Lydall, Rhodesian Double Heads.

The September meeting was the annual general meeting of the society, and office-bearers elected were: *President*, Mrs. Woods; *Vice-president*, K. Lydall; *Hon. sec. and treas.*, E. N. Rigg; *Federation delegate*, J. Shepherd.

The retiring president, Mr. J. Shepherd, read his annual report.

News of the month was given by Mr. Fisher-Hill.

Exhibits for the evening: Mr. Reckling showed about 50 covers and envelopes of the present war, Army post offices with Army post cancellations and numbers, also Army air mails, which include English, New Zealand, and South African from up north.

Mr. Shepherd displayed his very fine collection of South-West Africa showing the various overprints and perforations, missing stops, and the much-prized 4d. Air Mail with S.W.A. inverted, also a photo of a pane of these 4d. air mail with S.W.A. inverted.

Mr. Lydall passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Shepherd for his services to the Society as president during the past year, which has been very successful, although the present time is very trying and stamps are scarce.

NYASALAND STAMP CLUB.

President, A. J. Storey; *Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Davidson, P.O. Limbe; *Meetings*, 2nd Mondays, 5 p.m., Tobacco Auction Floors, Limbe.

At the July meeting a fair number were present. It was regretted the chairman (Mr. A. J. Storey) was unable to be present, but he sent along a list of "The hundred stamps to buy at best," this list was passed round, members noting items of interest. Other news items were read and discussed.

Mr. Stevens read an interesting and instructive paper on the early issues of S. Rhodesia touching briefly on the Colony's early history, its postal facilities and arrangements; with informative side-lights on some place names and certain early issues. Mr. Stevens was applauded and thanked for his bright and brisk talk.

It was agreed to hold the monthly meetings for the near future on the second Monday in each month.

Sales and exchange took place from seventeen approval books which were passed round.

At the August meeting Mr. W. D. Farquhar took the chair, with a good attendance of members and juniors; three new members were enrolled. News items were read and some new issues shown. Mrs. G. Wright passed round some very interesting covers from Egypt and East Africa bearing various military postmarks, some with postage stamps and some without; also some Italian stamps overprinted for use by Italian forces in East Africa. Exchanges and sales were very good; in this connection the hon. secretary would welcome any offers of reasonably priced mint or used modern colonials other than

common low values, but offers should be made in writing first.

A useful parcel of stamps, given by members and sympathizers, has been sent off by the hon. secretary for "The Blackpool Help The Children Fund." L.J.D.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer; P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

Nowadays our meetings are so well attended that we are beginning to run short of chairs and elbow room. On September 3, when 43 members and several visitors came along, a number of people had to stand. Meantime the Society's membership steadily grows. Over the last two meetings six new names have been added to the roll, and at the moment of writing two further applications are to hand.

Mr. J. R. Simpson gave us a display of his Sierra Leones, and a valued friend from Mtubatuba, Mr. Budd, showed us his Portugal collection, which embraced numerous interesting essays. The thanks of the Society for these excellent displays were voiced by Mr. J. Lyle.

To see to the "re-conditioning" and general improvement of the Natal and Zululand presented by this Society to the Durban Municipal Museum a special committee has been formed.

G.M.P.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

28th August, 1941.—An exceptionally attractive exhibition was given to the Society on this evening by Mr. K. Alexander. His exhibit comprised Charity stamps. As a specialist in that direction, Mr. Alexander has usually something of outstanding interest to capture the attention of the members and visitors, of whom there were a considerable number to view his display. The completeness of the collection and the beauty and design of some of the unusual foreign stamps was freely commented upon.

In thanking Mr. Alexander on behalf of the Society for the display, Mr. W. Ashmead, in his usual inimitable way, congratulated Mr. Alexander on the excellence of the exhibit.

11th September, 1941.—An evening's entertainment of unique interest in the annals of the Society's activities was provided by Mr. W. Hesse. This comprised an exhibition of his lantern slides of stamps photographed by him.

Under caption, aptly chosen as "Stamps Which Tell A Story," this display was designated in the circular cards sent to the members. It was not surprising that probably one of the largest attendances seen at the Society came to view this entertainment.

The items selected by the exhibitor were both unusual and highly interesting. The first slide shown was that of the first stamp, the rarest, and next the cheapest. Numerous errors in designs of stamps, and many out-of-the-ordinary specimens, were also displayed, all accompanied by an instructive running commentary.

In thanking Mr. Hesse for this exhibition, Mr. L. Simenhoff commented on the unique and outstanding features of such display.

E.C.S.

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.

September 1st.—Mr. Obermeyer read a paper on Cape triangulars. He gave details of the dates of issue, numbers printed, etc. Although there were large numbers of the lower denominations about, the

price remained surprisingly high. This was accounted for by their great popularity. The chairman added a note by describing why the triangular shape for the stamp had been chosen.

Allan Cup. This was awarded to Mr. Rudd for his unique and exhaustive collection of Philatelic Exhibition and Propaganda items from all over the world. The collections of the other competitors were tabled.

Mr. Obermeyer showed his collection of Cape stamps including triangulars.

September 15th.—Mr. Hawke read an interesting extract dealing with the future of philately as affected by war conditions.

Mr. Rudd read a paper on the stamps of Hungary. He gave a survey of the varied history of the country from the time of King Steven, about the year 1000 A.D. He pointed out how this remarkable king had dominated the life and spirit of the country ever since. Many series of stamps, especially those for charity, had been dedicated to him as well as to his crown.

Mr. Carleton-Jones will be the guest of the Society on November 17, and he will provide a talk and exhibit. A large attendance of members is expected, and visitors are invited.

H.A.W.

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.

Mr. T. Nicholls presided at the monthly meeting on Tuesday (23rd) evening, in the absence of the president who is suffering from Flu. The exchange superintendent wrote stating that owing to his leaving P.E. for a few months he would have to resign but hoped on his return he would be active again. Mr. McGregor, the oldest member of the society, accepted the responsibility of the post during Mr. Campbell's absence. Four new members were elected and others proposed. Mr. McGregor gave a

display of some Union stamps, showing their defects, freaks and different watermarks. The display was a large one and it was astonishing how Mr. McGregor had been able to collect them. He was cordially thanked for his display.

J.A.P.

We regret to announce that, just as we are going to press, news has been received of the death at Pretoria, on September 30th, of Major W. J. Harrington, a letter from whom appears on page 111. This is a very sad loss to philately in S. Africa, as there is no one who can take his place as an authority on the stamps of Rhodesia. Major Harrington was for many years a prominent member of the Pretoria Regiment and for some time past he has been on service at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. A fuller notice will appear next month, meanwhile our sincerest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Harrington.

REPRINTING OF THE CAPE WOOD-BLOCKS—13th MARCH, 1941.

Correction, Second Printing.

On page 53 of the May, 1941, S.A.P., under the distribution column only the 1d. carmine and the 4d. blue of the First printing presented to the Museum is mentioned as having been destroyed, whereas the 1d. brick-red should have been included. By this omission it would appear that there are 15 sheets instead of 14 in existence. A. A. JURGENS.

READY SEPTEMBER 1ST

1942 EDITION STANDARD CATALOGUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

As usual the new volume will be right up to date with the inclusion of all war provisionals and other new issues known at time of going to press, in addition to a comprehensive revision of values and geographical notes based on the latest available data.

Many new blocks will be added, bringing the total number of illustrations to over 7,900, and there will be more than 1,000 pages.

War-time conditions will make no difference to the quality of this popular catalogue or to any of its well known features, but the number printed will be very much reduced. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to order as soon as possible.

PUBLISHED BY

WHITFIELD KING & Co., Ipswich, England

Established 1869.

POSTAGE

7/6

POSTAGE
IS EXTRA

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Vol. 17.

NOVEMBER, 1941.

No. 11.

Union Notes

WAR STAMPS.

The 1d. stamp, the fifth denomination of the series to appear, was put on sale on 3rd October.

The design of the penny war stamps is simple and effective and embraces the two most important war-time medical aid societies, the Red Cross and the St. John's Ambulance. The dignified painting of a nurse by Captain Neville Lewis is backed up by a plain arched border intersected by the symbol of the Red Cross, while the Cross of the Order of St. John appears between the tablet of value and the ambulance. The picture of the ambulance is in the bottom right-hand corner, apart from the fact that it was included to represent the work done by the drivers and stretcher bearers, conveys the idea of up-to-date equipment, speed and efficiency, the elements which are vital to the two societies. The lettering has been restrained as much as possible so as not to confuse the symmetry of the entire design. The stamps are printed in red.



They are of standard size, with the usual Springbok's head watermark, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, inscribed alternately in English and Afrikaans and printed in sheets of 120.

The shilling stamp of the series was put on sale on 27th October. Each stamp is bilingual so that there is no need to collect pairs. The stamps represent the Tank Corps and other mechanised units. The design of a heavy tank and armoured car is very effective and gives an impression of the great power of these weapons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small 1½d.—Mr. J. G. Richards reports a constant small printing flaw in the shape of a blob of the buff background colour present on or under the headgear on Stamp No. 44 (fourth stamp of 3rd row).

Shade of 6d.—Union stamps of the shade first seen on those overprinted for use in East Africa are now on sale in the Union.

The Union "On Active Service" Air Mail Letter Card has been overprinted S.W.A. for use in South-West Africa.

We have been informed by Mr. J. Robertson, of The Robertson Stamp Co., that the Union Active Service Air Mail Letter Cards are being used in the native protectorates without any overprint, except in Bechuanaland Protectorate which is not yet introducing the cards.

KENYA.

Change of perforation appears to be the regular thing in the recent printings of these stamps. Changes in the 10c have already been noted (September issue, p. 107). Mr. C. Hampson, of East London, and the Robertson Stamp Co. both report that recently received specimens of the 20c and 30c show the same alteration.

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

William Redford, Box 7012, Johannesburg.

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

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.

Wanted.—Many items in Foreign Colonials, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch Belgian Danish, Portuguese; all issues up to 1933 (inclusive). Mint for preference.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—To exchange War Train covers for Military or Prisoner of War covers from S.W. Africa.

F. Mattei, 21 Leijds Street, Johannesburg.

Voortrekker Ox Wagon Covers.—

Wanted several to complete set.
Elby, Box 1826, Johannesburg.

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Miss Boshoff, 12 Polo Road, Observatory, Cape.

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In a review of this work, the Editor of the "S.A. Philatelist" uses expressions such as "sheer joy to review," "immense amount of work," "wealth of information," "well done," etc., etc. Tastefully bound in blue cloth, with gold embossing, it is an indispensable work of reference to any serious student of S.A. Aerial or Postal History. Published originally at 17s. 6d., the remainder stock is now being offered at only

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German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the "Collectors Club Philatelist."

(Concluded from page 117 of October issue).

OVERPRINTED STAMPS.

With reference to Proofs of the following overprinted issue and the so-called Berne 1st issue with overprint A1, readers may be referred to the corresponding section on German New Guinea (p. 134 of the original J.H.H.P.).

In January, 1897, the State Printing Office overprinted, in the first instance, two sheets of the 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pf. values for submission to the Imperial Post Office. These sheets had "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea," "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika," "Marschall-Inseln," "Togo" and "Kamerun" overprinted in such a way that each horizontal row of stamps comprised two strips of five with the above mentioned overprints in the sequence given; twice in each row, therefore, a stamp with the overprint "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" occurs *se tenant* with one on its left with the overprint "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea" and one on its right with the overprint Marschall-Inseln."

On these proof strips, of which a few museum specimens came on the market, the overprint A1 is diagonally at an angle of 45 degrees; in the definitive issue (see below) the overprint is more steeply inclined, at an angle of 56 degrees.

In February, 1897, the Universal Postal Union in Berne was supplied with eight sheets of each value and in March two further complete sheets of each of the values 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pf. were overprinted with Opt. A1. These all had the more upright overprint as in the case of the stamps subsequently issued for sale.

The overprinting of the Berne stamps is heavily impressed; the colour is grey-brown in the case of the 3pf. stamps and pale orange in the case of the 25pf. stamps. The original sheets are throughout left-hand panes with

marginal imprint IIIA (see below). Some 1,000 copies of these stamps, including even whole sheets, came on the market; a few Berne stamps have also been brought into the used category by philatelists having them either postmarked to order or even genuinely postally used.

The subsequently prepared proof-blocks of December, 1899, such as are described under German New Guinea, were not issued with overprint A1 in the case of G.S.W.A., but with the later overprint A2 (*q.v.*).

1897 (about May-June). Postage stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889, with steeply inclined, black overprint A1 of the name of the territory of usage, spelt in three parts "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika."

Deutsch-
Südwest-Afrika

A1

- 1 3 pf. (a) grey-brown
(b) bright brown, yellow-brown
(c) brown

- 2 5 p. bright green, green
3 10 pf. carmine-rose, rose-carmine
4 20 pf. blue, deep blue

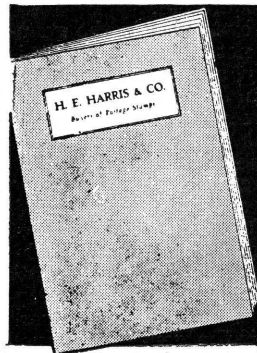
Not issued in the territory of use.
I 25 pf. (a) pale orange, heavy overprint
(Berne printing)

(b) orange (*shades, red-orange, dark red-orange*), overprint heavy, light or moderate

II 50 pf. (a) chocolate brown, heavy overprint (Berne printing)

(b) chocolate brown (*shades*), pale chocolate brown, overprint heavy or moderate (June, 1898 ?)

After the final consignment of non-overprinted stamps had been sent to G.S.W.A. on



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26th March, 1896, there was sent out from Hamburg on 5th March, 1897, a consignment of Money Orders to the nominal value of 2,300 marks, and on 10th May another to the value of 68,000 marks. It has not been definitely settled whether the new, overprinted, postage stamps were included with the March or with the May consignment.

From this first delivery 3 pf. stamps were not issued to all postal establishments (at Hohewarte, as has already been mentioned, No. 1 was *never* issued), and for 50 pf. stamps the Protectorate had still to depend entirely on the non-overprinted German stamps.

The stamps Nos. 1-4 officially sent to, and genuinely used in, the protectorate have all, or very nearly all, fine or only moderately heavy overprints, as compared with the thick heavily impressed overprints of the Berne printing.

On 14th June, 1898, the Imperial Post Office agreed as a matter of principle, on representations from the State printing office, to a new overprint, A2, with "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" spelt in two parts, but, for the purely philatelic ends of the Imperial Postal Museum, there was, in the latter part of the same month, another printing made of Nos. 1-4 and I and II, amounting to 7,000 specimens of each value (see below). Ostensibly, like the Berne printing, this had throughout a heavy overprint.

According to official information these "museum printings" were done between the 18th and the 30th June, 1898. On 1st July, 5,000 specimens were set aside by the Museum for exchange and sale purposes, and later a further 2,000 from "printer's waste" were added to this. From 1900 onwards most of these 7,000 stamps found their way from the museum into trade. This re-issue at the instance of the Imperial Postal Museum is called by Ohrt a "reprint" and not without justification. The plates for the new overprint were completed only after 14th June, on which date two blocks, of six each of every denomination, were submitted to the Imp. P.O. for their approval. It is uncertain whether these blocks had the steep overprint (as eventually issued), or the diagonal overprint. In the latter case they would have to be termed "essays" not "trial printings," as the issued stamps have the steep overprint. Furthermore, very soon afterwards, viz., on 20th July, 1898, the State Printing Works handed over a supply of stamps for the Protectorate, consisting entirely of sheets with the new overprint A2.

In any case the stamps of the supplementary museum printing are only of minor philatelic interest, like the Berlin post-war issues of stamps for the German colonies and offices abroad (which could at any rate be bought by any and every one at the Berlin counter). It is, however, of some importance, as in the case of the post-war issues, to describe the special characteristics by which single unused stamps of any denomination can be definitely allotted to the category of Berne printings, museum printings, or regular issue, as the case may be.

This would be possible, at any rate for whole sheets or marginal parts of sheets if the printings sent to the colony had actually all had either light or medium overprints, and above all, if the stamps of the supplementary museum printings had truly all had heavy overprints. Then it would merely have been a case of distinguishing between the two groups of printings with heavy overprint—the first printing of February-March, 1897, on the one hand and the supplementary museum printings on the other. This is actually possible for most denominations, either by the shade of the original stamps, by differences in the kind of sheet employed for overprinting, or by the presence or absence of certain defects in the printing of the overprint on certain stamps of the sheet.

The 3 pf. sheets of the Berne printing, for example, were all grey-brown in colour, whilst the 3 pf. stamps with heavy overprint from a later period were partly grey-brown, partly yellow-brown, and partly simple (dark) brown. Stamps of the two latter shades with heavy overprint must as a matter of course belong to the museum printing. The grey-brown Berne sheets have marginal imprint of Type IIIA (generally speaking, for all denominations of the Berne printing, only left-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIA were used, and the control mark, when such is present on left-hand panes, is always in violet) whilst grey-brown sheets, with heavy overprint, of the later museum printing have the marginal imprint of Type IIIB (for illustrations of these marginal imprints see original, Vol. I, p. 905). Lastly all the 3 pf. sheets of the later period have defects in the overprint on certain stamps which are never present in the Berne printing.

In the case of the 25 pf. denomination the differentiation of the Berne printing from the supplementary Museum printing is still easier. The latter shows various shades of orange to dark red-orange but never that particular pale orange shade which is so characteristic of the Berne printing. Also here again there is the use of different kinds of sheets and the absence in the Berne overprints of certain faults present in the museum printing, etc.

Conditions throughout, however, are not always so simple and unequivocal.

In the first place the overprint in the genuinely issued stamps is not always fine, it is sometimes medium heavy, and occasionally (in the 3 pf. denomination particularly) individual stamps may show a really heavy overprint. These stamps at any rate may show any gradation from fine to heavy overprint.

Other characteristics of the early printings of the genuinely issued stamps are (1) a defective "k" on stamp No. 22, (2) the head of the "r" flattened on No. 66, (3) a slight defect in the upper loop of the "s" of "west" on No. 90. These defects, however, particularly that on No. 22 are usually not present on the later printings of the genuinely issued stamps with light or moderately heavy overprints and that on No. 22 may even be lacking in the printings with undoubtedly light overprint.

Correction of the So Called Flaws of the Woodblock Plates as Given by Allis in His Book on Pages 45, 46, 48, 49 and 50

A. A. JURGENS.

As mentioned by me in my article on the reprinting of the Cape Woodblocks on pages 52 and 53 of the May, 1941, *South African Philatelist*, a good many of the defects mentioned by Allis on the plates and stamps of the woodblock issue of 1861 are purely due to a badly printed sheet from which he made his deductions.

It would appear that Allis examined both stereo and printed stamp as he gives the defects on the stereo and the corresponding defect on the stamp but even so despite the fact that he did not have a perfect print his remarks about the defects on the stereos are also in many instances incorrect, but as I do not intend to remark on the stereo defects but on that of the printed stamps only, I will mention just this one instance, viz:

On page 48 of his book he says (FOURPENCE PLATE) under "Defect on Stereo" Stamp No. 2. Right corner broken off."

On all the prints made by me of the Fourpence stamp this right corner is clearly in evidence and therefore naturally the corner is not broken off from the stereo.

A number of the defects as mentioned by Allis are of such minor importance as to be hardly noticeable either on the stereo or on the printed stamp, and these I have referred to as such.

Having actually printed from these plates and using a press very similar to that used for the original printing of these stamps in 1861 I am firmly of opinion that the majority of these small minor varieties such as spots, light shading of the figure of "Hope" white blobs under the lettering, etc., are all due to imperfect printing.

The broken "O" in "ONE" on stamp No. 7 row 4 of the ONE PENNY plate is definitely

due to damage to that stereo and this can be very plainly seen.

THE VARIOUS TYPES OF THE FOURPENCE.

In regard to Type 1a, 1b and type II Allis is very correct in his allocation of these. There is only one of type 1b on the sheet and this is stamp No. 10 in row 4 as mentioned by him and shown on the diagram on page 48 of his book.

Types 1a and II are correctly placed by him on page 62.

In his Sub-Types, however, he appears to be rather at sea. Nowhere on the sheet of the Fourpence stamps does the "O" of "FOUR" touch the line below it, but from an imperfectly printed sheet this would no doubt be the effect. The "O's" are all clear of the bottom line, but in many instances a small white dot appears so that it can hardly be said that the "O" touches the line below it. A clearly printed sheet plainly reveals this.

Allis was apparently mistaken by his mentioning a small white dot at the bottom of the "U" in "FOUR" which he says turns the left hand curve into an angle. This is merely a very minute dot as in the case of the "O" in "FOUR" mentioned above and on a badly printed sheet it could be made to represent anything.

In type II the dot between the "G" and "E" of "POSTAGE" is clearly in evidence on all stamps, as also the "P" of "HOPE" touching the line above it. The "S" of "POSTAGE", however, which Allis says "Is often joined to the line below it." The "S" itself is not joined to the line in the sense that Allis would make it appear, but in this case, as with those of the Sub-Types already mentioned, the con-

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nection with the line below is merely a minute white dot.

It would be as well to discard all these very minute dots and Sub-Types and take into

consideration only Types 1a, 1b and Type II, and in this connection Allis's book correctly states all of these, and their position on the sheet is likewise correctly described.

CORRECTION OF THE SUPPOSED FLAWS ON THE ONE PENNY AND FOUR-PENCE WOODBLOCK PLATES MENTIONED BY G. J. ALLIS IN HIS BOOK "THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE."

THE ONE PENNY PLATE.

ROW 1.

Stamp No.	According to Allis	Stamp No.	Correction
1.	Nil.	1.	Nil
2.	Right corner defective.	2.	Not defective
3.	Nil.	3.	Nil
4.	Right corner defective.	4.	Not defective
5.	Design very close along base.	5.	Correct
6.	Right corner of design missing.	6.	Correct
7.	Nil.	7.	Nil
8.	Right corner defective.	8.	Not defective
9.	Nil.	9.	Nil
10.	Design close along left of base.	10.	Correct but hardly noticeable
11.	Nil	11.	Nil
12.	Right corner defective.	12.	Defect very slight
13.	Right corner defective.	13.	Not defective
14.	Ornament at apex damaged.	14.	Ornament not damaged
15.	Right corner defective.	15.	Correct but hardly noticeable
16.	Nil.	16.	Nil

ROW 2.

1.	Left corner defective.	1.	Stereo close at base
2.	Part of apex ornament missing.	2.	Correct
3.	Right corner defective.	3.	Defect very slight
4.	Right corner of design missing	4.	Correct
5.	Left corner defective.	5.	Not defective
6.	Nil	6.	Nil
7.	Both corners defective	7.	Hardly noticeable
8.	Nil	8.	Nil
9.	Right corner of design missing	9.	Correct
10.	Nil	10.	Nil
11.	Nil	11.	Nil
12.	Right corner of design missing	12.	Not missing
13.	Right corner defective	13.	Not defective
14.	Ragged edge under base lettering	14.	Ragged only under the word "Hope"
15.	Points of both corner ornaments missing	15.	These are not missing
16.	Nil	16.	Nil

ROW 3.

1.	Right side of design defective	1.	Not defective
2.	Nil	2.	Nil
3.	Nil.	3.	Nil.
4.	Nil	4.	Nil
5.	Base dented under "Cape of"	5.	No such defect visible
6.	Left corner ornament tapered away	6.	Correct
7.	Left corner of design missing and defective under word "Hope"	7.	Left corner of design missing but not defective under word "Hope"
8.	Nil	8.	Nil
9.	White line between "S" and "T" of "POSTAGE"	9.	Correct
10.	Nil	10.	Nil
11.	Right corner defective	11.	Hardly noticeable
12.	Left corner defective	12.	Correct

Stamp No.	According to Allis	Stamp No.	Correction
13.	Part of right ornament missing	13.	Correct
14.	Nil	14.	Nil
15.	Nil	15.	Nil
16.	NO STAMP HERE	16.	NO STAMP HERE
ROW 4.			
1.	Nil	1.	Nil
2.	Left corner of design missing	2.	Correct
3.	Nil	3.	Nil
4.	Nil	4.	Nil
5.	Nil	5.	Nil
6.	Edge dented where ornament joins Postage label	6.	Correct
7.	Part of letter "O" in "One" missing	7.	Correct
8.	Nil	8.	Nil
9.	Nil	9.	Nil
10.	Nil	10.	Nil
11.	Nil	11.	Nil
12.	Base dented below "O P" of "Hope" and "N N" of "Penny"	12.	No such defects on stamp
13.	Right corner of design missing	13.	Correct
14.	Design close under left ornament	14.	Correct but hardly noticeable
15.	Right corner defective	15.	Not defective
16.	NO STAMP HERE	16.	NO STAMP HERE

THE FOURPENCE PLATE.

ROW 1.			
1.	Nil	1.	Nil
2.	Left corner of design missing	2.	Not missing
3.	White patch above "G" of "POSTAGE"	3.	Correct
4.	Design under right ornament damaged	4.	Design not damaged
5.	Nil	5.	Nil
6.	Uneven edge along base of design	6.	Correct
7.	Right corner of design missing	7.	Correct
8.	Nil	8.	Nil
9.	Design under right ornament damaged	9.	Correct
10.	White dot over "AP" of "Cape," blur after "Hope," white patch below "NC" of "PENCE" and broken base line	10.	Broken base line on right only
11.	Nil	11.	Nil
12.	Design under "D" of "Good" damaged	12.	Very slight and hardly noticeable
13.	Design damaged at base line	13.	Only slight damage at base to right
14.	Nil	14.	Nil
15.	White line across feet of "Hope"	15.	Correct
16.	Nil	16.	Nil
ROW 2.			
1.	Right corner ornament damaged	1.	The left corner ornament is damaged
2.	White chip out of apex ornament	2.	Correct
3.	Nil	3.	Nil
4.	Broken outline after "R" in "FOUR"	4.	Correct
5.	Design damaged under right ornament	5.	Not damaged

6.	Point of left corner of design rounded	6.	Correct
7.	Nil	7.	Nil
8.	Base at left side close and damaged	8.	Damage very slight
9.	Point of apex ornament missing	9.	Not missing
10.	Base along right side close and damaged	10.	Correct
11.	Nil	11.	Nil
12.	Point of apex ornament missing	12.	Correct
13.	Point of left corner ornament missing	13.	Correct
14.	Nil	14.	Nil
15.	Nil	15.	Nil
16.	Left corner ornament defective	16.	Correct
ROW 3.			
1.	Left corner of design missing	1.	Correct
2.	Outline dented at apex	2.	Correct but hardly noticeable
3.	White line across bottom of apex ornament	3.	Correct but hardly noticeable
4.	Defective under right corner ornament.	4.	Correct
5.	Nil	5.	Nil
6.	Nil	6.	Nil
7.	Top of apex ornament damaged	7.	Damage very slight
8.	White patch across "C" of "CAPE"	8.	Correct
9.	Nil	9.	Nil
10.	White patch above "C" of "CAPE"	10.	Correct
11.	White dot after final "E" of "PENCF"	11.	Correct
12.	Nil	12.	Nil
13.	White line before "U" of "FOUR" and left ornament cut very close	13.	Correct
14.	Top of apex ornament missing	14.	Not missing
15.	White blur below "ST" of "POSTAGE" and outline after final "E" of "PENCF" missing	15.	There is a blur as stated but outline is not missing
16.	Nil	16.	Nil
ROW 4.			
1.	Both corner ornaments damaged	1.	Ornaments not damaged
2.	Nil	2.	Nil
3.	Nil	3.	Nil
4.	White patch between "R" of "FOUR" and "P" of "Pence"	4.	Correct
5.	Nil	5.	Nil
6.	Right corner ornament damaged	6.	Correct
7.	White line after "E" of "CAPE" right base damaged	7.	Correct
8.	Nil	8.	Nil
9.	Nil	9.	Nil
10.	Lettering of "FOUR" blurred and apex ornament damaged	10.	Lettering of "FOUR" not blurred but apex ornament damaged
11.	White nick between "TA" of "POSTAGE" and left corner missing	11.	White nick correct but corner not missing
12.	Nil	12.	Nil
13.	Nil	13.	Nil
14.	Nil	14.	Nil
15.	Very small margin to design	15.	Correct
16.	NO STAMP HERE	16.	NO STAMP HERE

CAPE TRIANGULAR "REMAINDERS"

By A. A. JURGENS.

*(Concluded from page 115
of October issue.)*

When the small remaining stock of the 6d. triangular stamps had in this respect become completely exhausted the Post Office tried to off-load the remainders of the 4d. stamps on the Banks, but as this necessitated the use of three stamps, viz., 2 of 1d. and 1 of 4d., the Banks objected, giving as their reasons for so doing that the three stamps required to make up the Duty charge of 6d. took up too much space on the Promissory Notes and as an alternative they commenced using the 6d. rectangular stamp for this purpose.

In due course, during 1864, the new Revenue Stamps arrived, but the 1d. triangulars were still used on cheques until all supplies had been disposed of. The remaining fourpence stamps were returned to the Treasury where, in 1867, they were ordered to be destroyed.

This order, however, was never carried into effect so that when in 1868 a shortage of the 4d. rectangular stamp became evident the stocks of 4d. which had been returned to the Treasury and which had not been destroyed as ordered were again issued to the Postmaster-General, who in turn distributed them among various post offices to supplement the fast dwindling stocks of the new fourpence stamp, but even this did not save the situation, and in November, 1868, the 6d. of 1865 was converted into a 4d. stamp by Saul Solomon & Co.

From the forementioned facts it will be seen that there were no remainders of the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps in so far as the Post Office and the Colonial Treasury were concerned.

The fact that triangular stamps of the Perkins Bacon printing can be found used on documents from September, 1864, and later, was owing to small stocks held by country postmasters who disposed of all they had in this manner.

Mr. Phillips, in his reference to the Perkins Bacon remainders, definitely names the 1d. rose-red and 4d. blue, and as a consequence by consulting the catalogue it will be seen that both these stamps are priced very low in comparison with the others.

Mr. Phillips, however, makes no mention of the one shilling deep green Perkins Bacon printing, although it was authoritatively stated many years ago that two sheets of the deep green 1s. stamps had been discovered in the office of Perkins Bacon & Co., and here again by consulting the catalogue it will be seen that something of this nature must have

happened owing to the great difference in price between the yellow green and the deep green.

In the circumstances, considering that so very few of the Cape triangular stamps of either printing firm can be proved to be remainders, and that the bulk of the De La Rue printings which have appeared on the market in quantity, during the past 30 years, can be accounted for as definitely not remainders I hope that in the future the word "remainder" will be entirely excluded from accounts of these most popular of stamps.

1942 EDITION THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD.

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

The year just passed has shown a remarkable boom in stamp values, which are represented in this 1942 catalogue. In the past year, 1558 stamps have been added to the catalogue of which 670 came from Europe, 299 from Asia, 254 from Africa and 250 from America, bringing the total number of stamps in the catalogue up to 72,780.

The Whitfield King catalogue is the first of the 1942 catalogues to reach South Africa and it gives a very comprehensive guide to the upward trend of stamps for the past year. Far from the war affecting stamp prices adversely, one can see a minor boom taking place in stamps. War operations have eliminated many countries from the stamp trade and the elimination of importation from the sterling group has placed the American continent and the Dutch and Belgium Colonies out of the reach of British collectors. These factors in addition to the increased demand, due in great measure to the black-out restrictions all tend to make the price of stamps rise.

The stamps of the British Colonies are still the most popular and prices generally have increased, but a remarkable increase in price is noted in the Silver Jubilee stamps. As an example, in the Union Jubilee issue the 3d. stamp has risen from 23s. 6d. to 30s. and the 6d. from 25s. to 40s.

Several countries have been repriced; particularly Antigua, Canada and Leeward Islands which all show marked increases in value. As an example the Canadian 1897 Jubilee issue has risen from £18 18s. mint and £10 19s. used to over £22 and £13.

Other Centenary sets have shown 25 to 50 per cent. increases in value.

In the South African group, the Union, Southern Rhodesia and Basutoland show some increase whilst the other territories remain stationary.

Foreign Charity and Commemorative sets show an upward trend, due no doubt to the great shortage of material. Bulgaria, French Colonials and Italy show substantial rises in value. The publishers are to be congratulated on the production of a remarkably fine catalogue well printed on good paper.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Numeral Postmarks

In the "South African Philatelist" of October, 1940 (Vol. 16, p. 147), a list was given of nine numerals which could be allocated with certainty or high probability to their place of use.

In last month's issue it is noted in the report of the O.F.S. and Basutoland Philatelic Society's August meeting that the Society is co-operating with the Bloemfontein Archivist in a study from a philatelic point of view of such records as are available. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in throwing light on the numeral and other O.F.S. philatelic problems.

No official list or record of the post offices at which various "numeral" and "letter" postmarks were employed has yet been found and so far as we are dependent on the finding of individual cards or covers to identify places of usage by the occurrence of both numeral (or letter) and place-date stamps on them.

The past twelvemonth has been fruitful in such finds, to such an extent, indeed, that the list of "knowns" can be doubled.

Mr. Stephen G. Rich, as recorded in our April issue, has identified No. 26 with Bultfontein and the apparent use of No. 21 at Ladybrand, in addition to No. 17, of which several specimens are now known. Mr. S. C. A. Wareham confirms the use of No. 19 at Reddersburg; this was previously listed as "probable, but not quite certain." His specimen, a postcard, shows the stamp "killed" with a No. 19 oval grid mark and the Reddersburg place-date stamp of DE 14 1891, and may be taken as lifting No. 19 from the "probable" to the "certain" class.

The biggest lucky-bag, however, has been dipped into by Mr. A. A. Jurgens. He had the good fortune to come across a big bundle of old correspondence and was hunting through it for his favourites—Cape of Good Hope marks. At the same time he noted a number of the oval O.F.S. grid numerals and was able to locate the numbers used at Smithfield, Bethulie, Boshof, Jagersfontein, Philippolis, Rouxville, Edenburg, Heilbron and Senekal.

With all these new records available, the time seems appropriate to draw up a new list of numbers, with the places they have been identified with. In the case of the new identifications, the year is also given in most cases.

1. Bloemfontein (possibly also Clocolan).
2. Winburg.
3. Harrismith.
4. Fauresmith.
5. Smithfield (1889).
6. Kroonstad (1889).
7. Bethulie (1888).
8. Boshof (1889).

9. Jagersfontein (1891).
 10. Philippolis (1884).
 11. Bethlehem.
 12. Rouxville.
 13. _____
 14. Edenburg (1889).
 15. _____
 16. _____
 17. Ladybrand (1890 to 1901).
 18. _____
 19. Reddersburg (1891).
 20. _____
 21. Ladybrand (1899).
 22. _____
 23. _____
 24. Heilbron (probably also Bloemfontein)
 25. _____
 26. Bultfontein (1891).
 27. _____
 28. _____
 29. Senekal (1893).
- No higher numbers yet located.

Mr. Wareham records the interesting occurrence of a No. 2 mark with the figure "2" entirely reversed; he suggests the possibility that the figure, possibly cut from rubber sheeting, had come unstuck and had been restuck the wrong way round.

Just a word about the marks with letters in place of numerals, inside an oval grid. I have heard it stated (I do not know on what authority) that these were all used in Bloemfontein by different individuals, also that they were only used on parcels. De Raay, quoted by Geldhof ("Stamps of the Orange Free State," 1938), says they were used mainly on newspaper and printed matter, but Geldhof himself considers they were employed on any postal job that came up.

The only location he gives is an "O," at Jagersfontein, from a cover in the Rich collection. I can confirm this from a cover given me by Mr. Jurgens, with a date in August, 1891. Mr. Jurgens, from his recent find, records a "K" used on a postcard at Rouxville, and Mr. Basden ("South African Philatelist," Vol. 15, 1939, p. 156) reports "A" as used at Clocolan. These appear to be the only three letters located, so there is still good hunting to be had in this direction.

OCCUPIED EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Godfrey has sent down information from the North that the current British 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 5d. stamps are to be overprinted "M.E.F." for use in Ethiopia and occupied Italian territories. In Ethiopia they will only remain in use until the Emperor's own personal set is ready.

(Robertson Stamp Coy.)

FARDE IS.

Five local provisionals, new values overprinted on Danish stamps, have now appeared. It is rumoured that a complete new issue will soon be required so that a new heading in our albums will become necessary.

Society News

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, I. Isaacs; *Hon. Secretary*, F. J. H. Lang, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

At the October meeting the East Rand Philatelic Society paid an official visit to our Society, and the attendance of members and visitors was the largest that we have had for a considerable time.

Before the formal business of the meeting began, there was a special exhibit by Mr. K. L. M. Alexander of the Philatelic Society of Cape Town. He showed a fine collection of charity stamps and commemoratives. Practically every country was represented. The exhibit included the Austria Dolfus stamp, the New Zealand Health Stamp, the Newfoundland Royal Visit, and many others. Many pairs and blocks were included.

After the formal business was concluded Mr. K. Lydell, Vice-President of the East Rand Philatelic Society, took charge of the proceedings and introduced the exhibitors.

Mr. J. Shepherd showed an almost complete collection of Newfoundland. Many varieties were included and there were numerous pairs and blocks. This country always makes a beautiful show with its pictorial commemoratives and all Mr. Shepherd's stamps were in perfect condition, both mint and used.

Mr. K. Lydell showed a fine collection of Gambia, every stamp being in perfect condition.

Mr. Downing showed Transvaal. His exhibit included a fine block of 9 £1 King Edward used. He included some nice specimens of Stellaland stamps.

Mr. Johnston showed some fine examples of New Brunswick stamps in beautiful condition. Everybody enjoyed the exhibit, and hearty votes of thanks were proposed by Mr. Bruton, Dr. Pirie, and Mr. Oppenheim.

During the evening three new members were elected to the Society.

New issues sold included issues of Falkland Islands, Bermuda, North Borneo War Tax, and new shades in Great Britain.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President, Mr. F. Carter; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. C. Lyons, Box 702, Bloemfontein. *Meetings*, 3rd Fridays, Oranje Koffiehuis, 8 p.m.

At the annual general meeting in September, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *Hon. Life President*, Mr. F. Carter; *Chairman*, Mr. J. B. Levy; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. A. Larsen; *Hon. Secretary-Treasurer*, Mr. R. C. Lyons; *Exchange Superintendent*, Mr. J. Lewis; *Press Correspondent*, Dr. K. Freund; *Committee*, Messrs. H. L. Kaplan, A. Lichtenstein, T. Sacks; *Hon. Auditor*, Mr. W. Dickie-Clark.

There was a small but appreciative gathering at the October meeting, when Mr. K. Alexander, a member of the Society residing at Capetown, was the guest of honour.

Mr. Alexander gave two interesting displays, the first one representing charity stamps of the world, which were picked mostly for their artistic workmanship and beauty of design and colour.

The second exhibit consisted of choice items of British possessions which are missing from most collections. The majority of these rarities were in mint blocks of four or even more stamps.

Mr. Alexander's effort in presenting this unique collection to Bloemfontein members was highly appreciated.

Stamp exchange and philatelic chats concluded an enjoyable evening.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, H. H. Hurst; *Hon. Secretary*, G. Milner Palmer; P.O. Box 588, Durban. *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

There was a good muster of members and visitors for our meeting of October 1. After the usual auction sale under the hammer of Mr. Maskell, a talk was given by Mr. Percy C. Bishop on "Philatelic By-Products of the Present War," accompanied by a small display of the sets of Greek stamps issued for occupied areas in Albania and a number of sets of French Colonials of the territories which have declared their adhesion to the cause of Free France. Also some sets of Italian East African stamps scrounged or otherwise obtained from the enemy in Abyssinia were shown and these were later sold to the members for the benefit of the Red Cross. A vote of thanks to Mr. Bishop was moved by Mr. H. de Terrasson.

It was regretted that Mr. W. Percy Williams' promised display of his St. Helena and Gambia collections was not ready. This remains as a treat in store.

New members continue to be introduced to swell our Society's roll, and there would seem to be quite a philatelic boom in progress in our part of the world. Our Editorial Committee has begun work on the new edition of the Society's Handbook of the stamps of the Union.

G.M.P.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

Increasing interest in the activities of this Society appears to be growing rapidly. It was one time thought that owing to war conditions, and other circumstances, keeping the members of the Society interested in the meetings was likely to prove on the wane. This has not been the case, and each meeting seems to bring forth a large attendance of members as well as visitors.

The recent exhibits at the Society's meetings have been of outstanding merit, not alone for their variety but for the character and quality of the stamps displayed.

28th September, 1941.—A surprise visit paid by Mr. William Redford, of Johannesburg, that keen philatelist and charming personality, brought to the Society the opportunity of inviting Mr. Redford to show a portion of his extensive and valuable collection of stamps.

He exhibited his stamps of Sierra Leone, amounting to over one hundred sheets, replete with varieties of shades and containing many elusive items and rarities seldom seen. The whole comprised a complete and outstanding display of stamps not easy to collect.

Added to this attraction of the evening was a short talk upon the exhibit by Mr. Redford himself which was keenly appreciated.

Mr. C. O. Plumbridge thanked our honoured guest and exhibitor of the evening in suitable terms.

The Chairman, Mr. Rothkugel, asked Mr. Redford to convey to members of kindred Societies on the Rand a cordial invitation to attend meetings of the Society whenever they were visiting Cape Town.

9th October, 1941.—Mr. E. C. Solomon provided one of his usual remarkable displays from his extensive "A to Z" collection. The particular items selected for his exhibit were the stamps of Seychelles and St. Helena, those Islands, East and West respectively, of the African Coasts, which Islands, although remote by distance from one another, were ingeniously "linked" by an additional exhibit of complete sets of those interesting and picturesque stamps of "Free French" Equatorial Africa (1st and 2nd issues). These latter were described in an entertaining manner by a visitor from those parts, Dr. Audu.

Both exhibits, of Seychelles and St. Helena, were practically "catalogue complete," the only omissions

being a few obscure items, and those probably of exceptional scarcity and rarity; the condition of the stamps was immaculate.

An outstanding Seychelles item was a clever forgery of a double overprint "90 cent on 96 cent." Queen Victoria issue, which came originally from the famous Ferrari collection. Among the numerous beautiful early "Queens" (mostly in mint condition) of the "St. Helenas" was a perfect mint copy of that valuable clean-cut perf. 6d. blue (S.G. 2).

Mr. L. Simenhoff, on behalf of the Society, suitably thanked Mr. Solomon and Dr. Audu, the latter for his interesting talk on the stamps of French Equatorial Africa.

At both the above meetings several new members were enrolled and others proposed for membership. Bidding was brisk at the auction sales of stamps.

E.C.S.

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 7.—Mr. Basden was in the chair. The chairman referred to the death of Major W. J. Harrington, an old and distinguished member of the society. The members stood as a token of remembrance.

Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts.

Interesting items with short talks were provided by Mr. Obermeyer who described some of his experiences; Mr. Hawke showed some unique covers of flights between Mauritius and Reunion; Mr. Giovanetti showed a sheet of 2d. Union with extra perforations; Mr. de Boom showed some colonial Spanish and Italian stamps; Dr. Broughton gave a talk on some sidelines in Belgium stamps.

Mr. Obermeyer and Dr. Broughton tabled fine displays of Belgium stamps.

October 20.—This was the occasion of a visit from the Johannesburg Philatelic Society and Mr. Basden, after welcoming the visitors, handed over the chair to Mr. Isaacs, the president of the Johannesburg society, who then introduced the members who were providing the exhibits which were all of a very high order. Mr. Buchen showed a very full collection of Austria; Mr. Osborne a large number of sheets of blocks of four; Mr. Isaacs a nice lot of flight covers used with official stamps; Mr. Lang a very comprehensive collection of S.W.A.; and Mr. Redford his rather unique collection of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Hawke thanked the visitors for such a philatelic feast and hoped that Pretoria would be able to reciprocate.

Next meeting, November 17. Mr. Carleton Jones from Johannesburg will provide the programme and as a unique display can be expected, it is hoped there will be a large attendance. Visitors are cordially invited.

H.A.W.

THE LONDON PICTORIAL 2d. VALUE.

One or Two Plates?

Anyone reading the paragraph on "Recess Printing" (Stamp Collecting, Stanley Phillips, page 63), will without any doubt be led to the conclusion that, if only one plate was used for the above stamps, all would be identical (except, of course, for shades).

It is my purpose in writing this article, to show that there are stamps of this value, seemingly identical, but which are actually of different sizes, head plate as well as frame plate.

Ignoring the thick outer frame line because of its unevenness, and taking as a base

for measurements the thin line bordering the purple shaded section, one finds when measuring the two stamps of different sizes the following measurements in millimeters:

(a) 26.4 x 20.8.

(b) 26.2 x 21.0.

Two different frame plates?

In the head plates, taking as a measurement base the highest point on the pinnacle of each of the two domes, we have:

(a) 14.5.

(b) 14.3.

Two different head plates?

The differences are not great, but Stanley Phillips says in the second paragraph, on page 63, "It is obvious that everything that appears on the 'mother die' will be reproduced on each of the impressions of the design on the printing plate and also on the stamps."

From this, a reasonable man will gather that should two stamps of similar design vary in any way, there must have been two "mother dies."

Apparently the frame (a) is always found in combination with the head plate (a), and conversely, frame (b) with the head plate (b) this fortunately saves complexity of description as the frame (a) and head plate (a) can be, for the purpose of this article, conveniently designated Plate I; frame (b) and head plate (b) as Plate II.

Upon this assumption, I examined about 2,000 used copies of both Plates I. and II. and found that whereas copies of Plate I. had the dates of only 1927 and 1928, copies of Plate II. had no dates of 1927 or 1928 but only of 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932.

Proceeding further, I found that on "Official" copies the 1928 overprint (17½ m.m.) appears only on Plate I., whereas the 1930 overprint (19 m.m.) appears only on Plate II.

Proceeding further still, "South West Africa" overprinted issues of these stamps, show the first overprint on Plate I. only, whereas the second "S.W.A." overprint (and the second and third "OFFICIAL" overprints) are found on Plate II. only.

With regard to the first "OFFICIAL" overprinted stamp, this was, of course, a King's Head 2d. value.

Collectors of varieties will note that the "split d." is on Plate II.

Marginal and gutter blocks in my possession show the central gutter perforated through from right to left in both Plates I. and Plate II.

Any further light that can be shed on this matter will be appreciated not only by me, but obviously by every "Union" and "S.W.A." collector.

Just a tip—use a jeweller's eyeglass, a pair of dividers and an accurate millimeter gauge, you'll need them. S. C. A. WAREHAM.

The SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Union Notes

RECENT PRINTINGS.

The following information has been received from the Controller of Propaganda in a communication dated 17th November, 1941, and covering printings during the period 17th July to 8th October:—

Ordinary Postage Stamps.

½d. Job No. 13909. Total sheets delivered up to date 177,500. Cylinders as given in June and September issues.

1½d. Job No. 16,782. Total sheets delivered to date, 143,500. Cylinders as given in September issue.

½d. Roll stamps. Job No. 146. Total delivered to date, 1,680 rolls of 1,000 and 2,952 sheets of 240. Cylinders as given in September issue.

1d. Roll stamps. Job No. 7659. Total delivered to date, 1,862 rolls of 1,000 and 2,257 sheets of 240. Cylinders as given in September issue.

War Stamps.

3d. Job No. 1281. 54,800 sheets of 120 between 28.7.41 and 7.8.41. New single cylinder No. 50.

4d. Job No. 182. 45,250 sheets of 120 between 12.8.41 and 19.8.41. New single cylinder No. 37.

6d. Job No. 1283. 63,500 sheets of 120 between 21.8.41 and 2.9.41. New single cylinder No. 40.

2d. Job No. 1280. 48,500 sheets of 120 between 2.9.41 and 9.9.41. New single cylinder No. 29.

1d. Job No. 1278. 39,500 sheets of 240 on 23.9.41. New single cylinder No. 6,922.

Active Service Letter Cards.

3d. Job No. 3255. 2,195,040 subsequent to 23.7.41. New single cylinder No. 81.

Booklets.

Job No. 12,906. The totals delivered on this job are now given as 253,960 books containing only ½d. and 1d. stamps, and 57,600 books containing ½d., 1d. and 1½d. stamps. Cylinders as given in June issue.

Postcards.

½d. Inland. Job No. 5484. 109,440 on 30.9.41. Printed Liths on a flat-bed machine.

S.W.A.

War stamps supplied from P.M.G.'s stocks overprinted S W A (new formes) on a flat-bed printing machine. 2d., 1,000 sheets; 3d., 670 sheets; 4d., 670 sheets; 6d., 700 sheets. All on 16.9.41.

Postcards. 31,680, from stock, on 2.10.41. Printed Liths on a flat-bed machine. Overprinted S W A from new plates.

WAR STAMPS.



The 1/- denomination, which was chronicled last month, is now illustrated, also the ½d. value, which was put on sale on 19th November. This is of standard size, printed in green and portrays members of a company of infantry marching in formation of threes. There is now only the 1½d. denomination to be issued.

The 2d. and 1/- values are bilingual stamps; the other six have been printed alternately in Afrikaans and English. This brings the face value of a complete set to 3/10.

UNION DE LA RUE GEORGIANS.

Mr. H. E. Lobdell, of the Massachusetts Technical Institute, has prepared an exhaustive monograph on these stamps, the first instalment appearing in the October issue of the "Collectors' Club Philatelist." It is likely to run over two or three of the quarterly issues. It can be confidently stated that the articles will contain much that has not appeared in print before in addition to gathering together in the fullest detail all that is known about these stamps. There is a possibility that the articles may be reprinted in a separate book if it is felt that the demand would justify this. Will any readers who might be prospective buyers please communicate with me. It would help the author if he knew how many copies might be sold in South Africa.—Ed.

AIRGRAPHS.

It has been officially announced that the Post Office is contemplating introducing an Airgraph service between the Union and Great Britain so soon as the necessary photographic apparatus can be obtained.

(Airgraphs may be described as letters photographed in miniature, negatives of which are flown to the destination base, where photostat copies are distributed to the recipients.—Ed.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

3d. Flaw.—Mr. C. Hampson writes that the flaw reported by Mr. Richards in October is a "variable fly-mark." Some months ago he purchased a sheet which showed the line of colour extending over the sixth stamp in rows 2 to 5.

Re-use of Meter Stamped Envelopes.—Replying to the point raised by Nr. Calitz in October, Mr. J. F. Fick quotes from Harris' Meter Catalogue to the effect that stamps from licensed meters are not negotiable and are only valid on the mail of the licence holder on the day of printing. Nevertheless, he states, licence holders in South Africa not infrequently send meter-stamped envelopes to clients for replies and these appear to be accepted by the post office freely.

This raises the point whether the regulations are different here or whether this is done in error on the part of the senders or in ignorance on the part of P.O. officials.

Small 1½d. stamps.—Mr. G. N. Gilbert writes: "With reference to Mr. Lichtenstein's notes re the smaller stamps in vertical row 10 of the small 1½d., this is caused by the perforating mechanism of the machine being very slightly out of adjustment. This variation in perforation space occurs frequently in all the denominations of the 1d. stamp size. It must be remembered that the size of each sheet when cut equals 22 stamp spaces, allowing for the top and bottom margins, and the perforator takes eleven spaces at a time. If, therefore, the adjustment is not absolutely

perfect as the sheets move forward, there must show some slight variation.

"For instance, I have a 1d. sheet by me now showing this variation on horizontal row 2 and again on row 13, and naturally this will be constant on all the sheets of that particular roll of paper being used. If the variation appears in the 1½d. on row 10 vertical it will occur again in the bottom margin, remembering that the design in this case is sideways to the shape of the sheet, and therefore what would be the bottom of the sheet in the 1d. stamp, appears on the side of the 1½d. design."

P.O.W. AND INTERNMENT CAMP CACHETS.

This sideline of war philately is dealt with in "Stamps" of 27th September by Mr. M. Hertzberg. He illustrates a large number of cachets from Prisoner of War or other forms of internment camps from a variety of countries, at war or neutral, including several African specimens. He appeals to collectors to report items not recorded; due credit will be given for any information received.

It might be noted here that locally specimens have been seen from Andalusia, Baviaanspoort, Ganspan, Koffiefontein, Leeuwkop; No. 1 General, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia; and the Italian P.O.W. Camp, Sonderwater.

MOZAMBIQUE.

It is understood that the charter of the Mozambique Company comes to an end very soon. The probability is that the territory at present administered by it will be taken over by the administration of Portuguese East Africa at Lourenco Marques, and with this change the stamps of the company will disappear. It may happen, of course, that there will be "remainders."

NEW FREE FRENCH ISSUES.

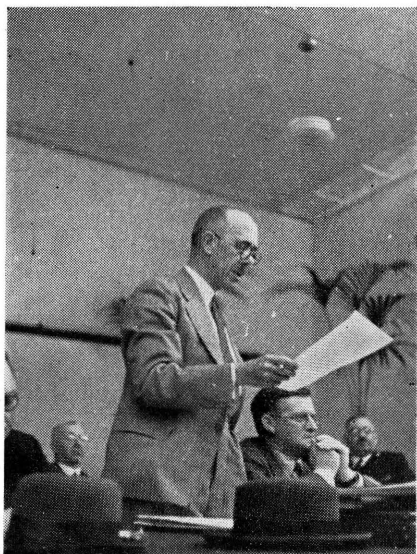
It is reported by "Stamp Collecting" that definitive stamps are shortly to be issued for the Free French Colonies. They have been designed by Mr. E. Dulac, who was responsible for the British Coronation stamps, and will be printed in England. There will be five sets, one each for Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, New Caledonia, Indian Settlements and Oceanic Establishments.



Obituary

MAJOR W. J. HARRINGTON, V.D.

Walter Harrington might well be described as the philatelic beau ideal. He proceeded on his self-chosen course of study and methods of collecting unaffected by the opinions of others, although always ready to listen and learn; and was always the protagonist of "collect what and how you like" and don't be



Photograph of the late Major W. J. Harrington, taken at "Jipex" by Mr. A. F. Johnston.

bound by convention and the popular. His great love was Rhodesia, in the stamps and postal history of which country he had a wide knowledge. He was always ready to give advice and assistance to other collectors. Yet he was modest and unassuming, and withal had a fortunate streak of humour, and was so kind and thoughtful that I doubt if he had a single enemy in the world. For many years he had been at work on and but recently completed a book on the stamps of Rhodesia, but owing to the war it was found impracticable to proceed with its publication. It will be published one day, and stand as a perpetual memorial of his meticulous care and thoroughness.

He was a keen member and regular attendant at the meetings of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, in the service of which he held various offices throughout his years of membership. As a member of the Permanent Executive of the S.A. Federation of Philatelic Societies he did useful service for philately in general. He was a frequent contributor to the philatelic press, spreading knowledge and information for the benefit of all.

He was one of those philatelists who early on appreciated postmarks and postal history: and this side-line of philately has quite a lot to thank him for, as he was untiring in his investigations, and followed up the most meagre clues and suggestions.

He also had an intuition of the false and counterfeit—a very important attribute in one's philatelic make up!

A civil servant by profession and mild in manner, he was nevertheless a very enthusiastic volunteer and keenly patriotic. He served in the Pretoria Regiment for many years, reached the rank of Major, and gained the volunteer decoration. He had recently retired from the public service, on reaching the age limit, and proceeded on military service, in which he was engaged until his death. He passed away very suddenly on the night of his wedding anniversary, and his passing is a great loss to his friends and to philately. His memory will remain to us as a steady light—he was always merry and bright—always the same. A.E.B.

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 in particular and old Southern Africans generally, wanted by:

A. E. Basden, Box 238, Pretoria.

For Quality and Variety—Globe Packets.—Extensive price lists free. Serious collectors write for finest approval books of your country. References.

Globe Postage Stamp Company, 117 Longmarket Street, Cape Town.

Wanted.—Many items in Foreign Colonials, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch Belgian Danish, Portuguese; all issues up to 1933 (inclusive). Mint for preference.

E. Hunt, Box 2437, Johannesburg.

Wanted.—Imperforate Issues of all countries (both scarce and common). Cape pre-stamp covers.

G. Carleton Jones, F.R.P.S.L., Box 1167, Johannesburg.

Early Postal and Telegraphic History of Johannesburg

By JAMES GRAY, F.I.C.

[These notes were read by Mr. R. C. Warren at a meeting of the Pretoria Philatelic Society, but, as the reader stated, they were taken *in toto* from "Payable Gold," the book by Mr. James Gray, F.I.C. dealing with the history of the discovery of the payable Witwatersrand Goldfields and of Johannesburg in its earliest days, 1886-87.

As the subject matter is of very considerable interest to students of South African postal history, a request was made to Mr. Gray for permission to reprint this chapter from his book; this permission he very kindly gave.—Ed.]

In the early days of the South African Republic, the postal service between the various towns and villages was carried on to a large extent by utilising the services of native runners. The difficulties which arose from such a primitive method of conveying the mails can be imagined readily.

In some cases, the mail matter was very heavy and weights up to 100 lbs. have been mentioned as being carried by a runner, and in addition they were hindered by having to carry blankets and food. During the rainy season, delays often occurred due to the rivers being impassable and frequently postal matter arrived in a saturated condition.

The arrival of the post in some of the small villages was an event of social importance and in the case of mail coaches, during the Annexation Period, the arrival usually was announced by the driver blowing a bugle call. In some cases the "Assembly" was blown and the confusion such a call might cause in a Garrison town was drawn attention to by a correspondent in 1879, when he suggested different bugle calls for the different mails.

During the year 1879 a system of Private Roadside Bags was established. This was a boon to the people living along the public main road, but a great distance from the nearest post office. They received and despatched their mail matter regularly at a cost of 5s. per quarter.

In 1880 J. A. de Vogel, the Postmaster General at Pretoria, announced that, in order to show the arrival and delivery of the different mails, signals would be hoisted from the peak on the telegraph signal staff. Some of these were:

Ball—Kimberley mail has arrived.

Ball, with drum underneath—Kimberley mail is in and has brought an English mail.

Cone—Natal mail is in.

Cone, with drum underneath—Natal mail is in and has brought English papers.

When any of these mails were ready for delivery, a flag was to be hoisted underneath the signals.

The drivers of the different mail carts had instructions to blow the bugle on arrival at any town or station along the road in the following manner:

For the Natal mail—G,C,E.

For the Kimberley mail—G,C.

For the Lydenburg mail—G.

These notes were to be blown frequently from the time of coming in sight of the town or station until the mails were delivered at the Post Office.

Telegraphic communication was established between Pretoria and Heidelberg on the 10th September, 1879, and in November, 1881, the British Resident offered the Government the field telegraph between Newcastle and Heidelberg, an offer which was accepted with thanks by the Raad, which, at the same time, authorised the appointment of the necessary telegraphists.

The telephone was available at Heidelberg at an early date, and in an inventory taken in the Government offices there in 1884, appears the item—one telephone complete. Report of a telephonic conversation appeared in the newspaper.

While there were reasonable postal and telegraphic facilities, for those times, between the larger towns and those villages which were fortunate enough to be on the route of the mail carts, the position elsewhere was rather primitive.

The mail cart between Heidelberg and Pretoria crossed the Witwatersrand in the neighbourhood of the Germiston of to-day and the route from Pretoria to Potchefstroom via Sterkfontein was somewhat to the West of Krugersdorp. Thus a large portion of the Witwatersrand must have been isolated postally and the early arrivals therefore were on the whole in difficulties as regards postal communication.

The first proposal which came for the provision of facilities came from S. J. Meintjes who, on the 20th July, 1886, asked the Government to establish a telegraph office near the goldfields in District Heidelberg but he was informed that the suggestion was pre-

mature as it was not certain that the diggings would continue.

A. B. Edgson, who had been appointed as post agent at Mulder's Drift, District Pretoria on the 23rd January, 1886, in a paid capacity after some years as an unpaid official, established himself very early, as a can-teen keeper at Ferreira's Camp and carried out the duties of a post agent.

On 11th August a note appeared in "The Transvaal Advertiser" to the effect that preliminary arrangements had been made for the conveyance of letters, etc., from Pretoria to Witwatersrand and vice versa as follows:

Close Pretoria—Monday at 8 a.m.
 Arrive Witwatersrand—Monday at 1 p.m.
 Close Pretoria—Thursday at 8 a.m.
 Arrive Witwatersrand—Thursday at 2 p.m.
 Close Pretoria—Saturday at 11 a.m.
 Arrive Witwatersrand—Saturday at 5 p.m.
 Close Witwatersrand—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6.30 a.m.
 Arrive at Pretoria—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p.m.

It was stated that until regular arrangements could be made no registered letters would be forwarded.

Letters were placed in a box and these were gone through by the residents until they found those addressed to themselves. The distance of this camp from the various other camps where prospecting was going on, made it a matter of difficulty for these diggers to get to Ferreira's Camp to collect their letters and this resulted in petitions from these other camps being sent forward to the Government praying for the appointment of a nominee as post agent.

Natal camp residents were anxious to be met in this way and the names mentioned to undertake postal duties were Sam du Toit and Heinrich Heizman. The diggers at Roodepoort also pointed out that they had to send fourteen miles to post letters.

A passenger coach was run weekly by E. W. Noyce and J. A. Williams between Heidelberg and the Witwatersrand Goldfields and in September, 1886, they offered to carry the mails for the sum of £100 per annum, once weekly.

The responsible officials at Pretoria were cognisant of the position and made early enquiries regarding the various distances between the different points of the Witwatersrand in order to make the necessary arrangements for postal services.

Messrs. Dow and Co., who held the contract for carrying the mails between Potchefstroom and Pretoria, were instructed that they would be required to alter the route and to travel in future via Witwatersrand, a deviation which the terms of their contract permitted. In acknowledging the letter, the contractors pointed out that a certain amount of delay necessarily would ensue as stables would require to be built at various places en route.

At a later date they drew attention to certain road repairs which were necessary. Time was a factor in the carrying of the mails as there were penalties for delay in delivery.

The difficulties of postal communication with the Witwatersrand was shown by the publication in the Government Gazette in October, 1886, of a list of names of 290 people for whom letters were awaiting delivery.

A native postal runner between Sterkfontein and Randjeslaagte was wanted at this time but owing to the scarcity of native labour the post agent at Sterkfontein was not able to get anyone to undertake the duty.

Residents on the farms Doornkop and Leeuwpoort desired postal facilities by the appointment of post agents.

(To be continued)

CHANNEL ISLAND STAMPS.

Some time ago bisects of British stamps and a local issue were reported from Guernsey. It now appears that similar occurrences have taken place in Jersey. The status of these stamps cannot at present be accurately defined; at first it was stated that they were merely for local use in and between the islands, but as postal exchange has been permitted between the islands and Germany, Belgium, etc., it is possible that the stamps may have had a wider use and may come to be regarded as ordinary issues.

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THE UNION ROTOGRAVURE STAMPS – NOTES AND NUMBERS

By A. HILTON SYDOW, A.S.A.A., C.A.(S.A.), M.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from page 106 of September issue)

In response to a request to our Editor and several to myself, I have prepared the following summary of cylinder numbers which I have, from time to time, taken from the pages of the "South African Philatelist" and allocated to the material housed in my collection. In connection with the rotogravure issues anent which no cylinder numbers are available, I have given references to the pages of the "South African Philatelist" containing the

excellent work of Mr. G. N. Gilbert. Prior to the publications of Mr. Gilbert's work, and the subsequent Government Printer's ("G.P.") cylinder numbers I had appended serial cylinder numbers to items in my collection in order to keep track of cylinder changes, e.g., S 1 = Sheet Cylinder 1; R 1 = Roll Cylinder 1; and B 1 = Booklet Cylinder 1. I shall be glad if readers will draw attention to any item that may have been omitted.

	Units on		Int.		Ext.	Int.	Ext.	
	Cyl.	G.P.	No.	G.P.	No.	Cyl. No.	Cyl. No.	Remarks
<i>½d. Sheets</i>								
Jan. 1931 ..	240	1	S 1	1	S 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 7	
	240	1	S 1	1	S 2	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 7	
	240	1	S 2	1	S 3	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 7	
Feb. 1937 ..	240	2	S 3	2	S 4	30	7016	SUID-AFRIKA (1)
Apr. 1937 ..	240		S 4		S 5	52	51	SUID-AFRIKA (2)
Nov. 1937 ..	240		S 5		S 6	6934	26	do.
May 1938 ..	240		S 6		S 7	31	6932	do.
Feb. 1939 ..	240		S 7		S 8	6933	7014	do.
Feb. 1939 ..	240		S 8		S 9	6920	16	do.
Apr. 1939 ..	240		S 9		S10	25	7019	do.
Jan. 1941 ..	240		S10		S11	60	21	do.
<i>½d. Rolls</i>								
May 1930 ..	264	1	R 1	1	R 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 8	
Oct. 1937 ..	264		R 2	2	R 2	21	30	SUID-AFRIKA (1)
Nov. 1939 ..	264		R 3		R 3	23	24	SUID-AFRIKA (2)
Nov. 1940 ..	264		R 4		R 4	7020	5	do.
<i>½d. Booklets</i>								
Dec. 1935 ..	126	1	B 1	1	B 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 7	
Apr. 1937 ..	126	2	B 2	2	B 2			Advert Mrgns.
Apr. 1938 ..	126		B 3		B 3	45	6922	White Mrgns.
Apr. 1938 ..	180		B 4		B 4	8	10	No Margins
Apr. 1938 ..	160		B 5		B 5	16	6920	"Razor Blades"
<i>1d. Sheets</i>								
May 1940 ..	240	1	S 1	1	S 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 9	
	240	1	S 2	1	S 2	do.	do.	
	240	1	S 3	1	S 3	do.	do.	
	240	1	S 4	1	S 4	do.	do.	
	240	1	S 5	1	S 5	do.	SAP. 10. 10	
	240	1	S 6	1	S 6	do.	do.	
	240	1	S 7	2	S 7	do.	do.	
Oct. 1932 ..	240	2	S 8	3	S 8	do.	do.	
Jan. 1934 ..	240	2	S 9	3	S 9	do.	SAP. 10. 12	
May 1934 ..	240	2	S 9	4	S10	do.	do.	
1935 ..	240		S10	4	S11			
1936 ..	240		S11		S12	7022	20	
May 1938 ..	240		S12		S13	52	25	
Mar. 1939 ..	240		S13		S14	35	50	
May 1940 ..	240		S14		S15	6	17	
<i>1d. Rolls</i>								
Mar. 1930 ..	264	1	R 1	1	R 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 5	
	264	1	R 2	2	R 2	do.	do.	
1935 ..	264	2	R 3	3	R 3	do.	SAP. 11. 7	
	264		R 4		R 4			
Jan. 1937 ..	264		R 5		R 5	23	24	
Jun. 1940 ..	264		R 6		R 6	23(2)	24(2)	

1d. Booklets

1931 .. 180	1	B 1	1	B 1				
Dec. 1935 .. 126	2	B 2	4	B 2				Advert. Mrgns.
Apr. 1937 .. 126		B 3		B 3	7015		35	White Mrgns.
Apr. 1938 .. 180		B 4		B 4	6		6930	No Margins
Apr. 1938 .. 160		B 5		B 5	9		38	"Razor Blades"
Oct. 1940 ..		B 6		B 6	58		6920	

1½d. Sheets

Nov. 1936 .. 120		S 1		S 1	6933		62	
Feb. 1940 .. 120		S 2		S 2	62		15	
Dec. 1940 .. 120		S 3		S 3	6930		66	
Mar. 1941 .. 120		S 3		S 2	6930		15	

1½d. Booklets

		B 1		B 1	16		7	
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2d. Sheets

Apr. 1931 .. 120	1	S 1	1	S 1	Gilbert	SAP. 11. 1		
120	1	S 2	1	S 2	do.	do.		
120	1	S 3	1	S 3	34		42	
120		S 4		S 4	29		43	

2d. Rolls

Nov. 1931 .. 132	1	R 1	1	R 1	Gilbert	SAP. 10. 5		
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2d. Booklets

120	1	B 1	1	B 1	Gilbert	SAP. 11. 1		
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3d. Sheets

Nov. 1931 .. 120	1	S 1	1	S 1	6914		15	Black-Red
Oct. 1933 .. 120	1	S 1a	1	S 1a	6914		15	Blue-Blue
Jan. 1940 .. 120	2	S 2	2	S 2	55		30	New Design

4d. Sheets

Nov. 1932 .. 120		G.P. 1		S 1				
Oct. 1936 .. 120		G.P. 2		S 2	61			Dr. Kaplan 14.4

6d. Sheets

May 1931 .. 240	1	S 1	1	S 1	Gilbert	SAP. 11. 2		SUID-AFRIKA
Nov. 1937 .. 240		S 2		S 2	52a	51a		SUID-AF. 16½mm.
May 1938 .. 240		S 3		S 3	6919		53	SUID-AF. 17mm.

1s. Sheets

Sep. 1932 .. 120	1	S 1	1	S 1	7020		6927	E.A.F.A.E.A.
Jan. 1938 .. 120		S 2	2	S 2	6926		22	A.E.A.E.A.E.
Feb. 1939 .. 120		S 3	3	S 3	6925		38	SUID-AFRIKA

2s. 6d. Sheets

Dec. 1932 .. 120/60	1	S 1	1	S 1	27		7017	Gilbert. 11. 3
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5s. Sheets

Oct. 1933 .. 120/60	1	S 1	1	S 1	6929		41	Gilbert. 11. 4
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10s. Sheets

Aug. 1939 .. 120/60	1	S 1	1	S 1	6918		6934	
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*Coronations**Apr. 1937 ..*

½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30a		54	
1d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30a		22	
1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30a		26	
3d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30a		6932	
1s. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30a		25	
1d. .. 120		S 2		S 1	55		22	

Voor. Fund

½d.-½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	66		6936	
1d.-½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	6917		6922	
1d.-1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 2	6917		7023	Not hitherto in S.A.P.
2d.-1d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	7014		6925	
3d.-1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	43		29	

Voor. Cent.

½d.-½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	9		6926	
1d.-1d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	6918		6927	
1½d.-1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	6934		5	
3d.-3d. .. 120			S 1			22		

Voor. Comm.

1d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	62		6932	
1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	31		20	

Hug. Comm.

½d.-½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	6933		52	
1d.-1d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	7014		36	
1½d.-1½d. .. 120		S 1		S 1	30		6920	

German South-West Africa

DR. HERBERT MUNK—KOHL'S HANDBOOK.

*Translated by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie and reprinted by kind permission from the
"Collectors Club Philatelist."*

(Continued from page 124 of November issue)

To this complication must be added another, even more weighty circumstance, which makes sharp distinctions still more difficult.

The "Museum Printings," which were never genuinely issued for use, have *not* all heavy overprints; there are sheets (small part-printings) with moderately heavy or even quite light overprints. This is proved by the following fact: No overprinting of the 25 and 50 pf. denominations with Opt. A1 was done for genuine issue and use; they were only overprinted in the first printing of Feb.-Mar., 1897, for Berne and, later, for the purpose of being sold by the Imperial Postal Museum. We have therefore in these two denominations the ideal case looked for, in that they were definitely only printed for these two specific purposes. Nevertheless we have seen sheets of both values with moderately heavy overprints, and 25 pf. stamps with definitely fine, light overprints. It follows, therefore, that amongst the overprinted supplementary museum printings (of June, 1898, but possibly also somewhat earlier or later) there must have been sheets with moderately heavy and with fine overprints.

It is believed that, nominally for museum purposes, there was, after March, 1898, only the one printing done, as described above, in the latter part of June, 1898. In this printing, of all values, there were only $6 \times 70 = 420$ sheets overprinted. This was probably one day's or at most a two-days' job.

On the other hand it must be pointed out that even one and the same denomination was not all finished off at one operation but must have been done in several (perhaps numerous) small batches of part-printings.

In the first place the 25 and 50 pf. sheets of the "Museum Printings" are not nearly all

of one shade; they show numerous and striking varieties in shade, especially in the case of the 25 pf. denomination. At the same time there are variations in the execution of the overprint in both values, as has already been described above.

Moreover, the brown (dark brown) sheets of the 3 pf. denomination with heavy overprint, which likewise can only belong to the museum printings, are partly left-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIA and blue control imprint, partly right-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIB and violet control imprint.*

This of itself allows one to infer that there was more than one printing, as no printer would change over from left-hand to right-hand panes during one continuous printing operation. Such a change would necessarily have made a new register. On the other hand these right-hand and left-hand panes of 3 pf. stamps must have been printed with the Plate of Opt. A1 in exactly the same state, for both show on stamp No. 49 the "c" of "Deutsch" with a very defective head, a fault which we had previously found only on 50 pf. sheets with medium overprint.

The case of an overprinted issue, or a particular denomination of the same, being made or reprinted for museum purposes in a number of small printings, is by no means unique. In the last printing of the 1893 issue of German East Africa, which was also made purely for

*These right-hand 3-pf. panes, which Friedemann does not appear to have seen, are noteworthy in two other respects: (a) they were the first 3 pf. sheets we had seen with marginal imprint IIIB and. (b) they bore on the right-hand margin the Plate (Double-Plate) Number 2, whilst otherwise sheets with marginal imprint IIIB have no plate number (See Vol. I of original, pp. 913-914).

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museum purposes and which alone shows the notable errors in the overprint of wide and narrow spacing (See "Deutsch-Ostafrika" p. 163) we have seen that this error occurs in one and the same denomination sometimes on stamp No. 5 of the right-hand pane and sometimes on stamp No. 55 of the left-hand pane; whilst in another denomination some of the sheets show a certain overprint error on a certain stamp and other sheets show a different error on another stamp, the first error not being present on them.

Obviously a case like the museum printings of G.S.W.A., only in the latter instance one is doubly surprised after the statement by the State Printing Office that all 7,000 specimens of the six values came from the one museum printing of June, 1898.

There remains only the possibility that before or after the "final" museum-printing there were other small batches of overprinted issues made for the museum. Perhaps in some cases, like those in March, 1897, these part-printings consisted only of a very few sheets.

These small part-printings, ordered by the Imperial Postal Museum from the State Printing Office on the grounds simply of contemporary demand, when were they made?

From authoritative quarters (which, after all, would really rather have had the truth the other way) we have been assured most definitely that in the case of the 25 and 50 pf. denominations (the stamps which come most into the limelight in this connection) after the 1,000 specimens printed in Feb.-Mar., 1897, there were no more printed before June, 1898, i.e. before the officially issued museum-printing, but that the Imperial Postal Museum had several small reprintings done by the State Printing Office after June, 1898.

Against this is the explicit statement of the State Printing Office that after the June, 1898, overprinting no further museum-printings with Opt. A1 were made (Such further small part-printings must, in the circumstances, be regarded as plain reprints).

It is impossible on the information available to decide whether these supplementary small museum-printings were done only before or after June, 1898, or, perhaps, both before and after. The fact, however, that there were museum-printings additional to the main one of June, 1898, may be taken as proved by our researches.

The 25 and 50 pf. with Opt. A1, printed in June, 1898, in quantities of 7,000 each, and which form the main theme of the above discussion, existed up till then only with the first overprint of Feb.-Mar., 1897, in which state they had never been sent out officially to the colony.

They were at first not sold to dealers by the Imp. Postal Museum. It was only in the latter part of 1900 that, for the first time, a large lot was sold by the museum (at a high figure) to a Hamburg dealer, and, we have reason to believe, only in connection with the appearance of the 25 pf. stamp of the next issue (with Opt. A2), of which the said dealer

had bespoken a large quantity from Imp. P.O. III, but had not received them from the Colonial Post Office concerned, on account of machinations on the part of a competitor. Later, nearly the whole of the Museum-printing was sold to a Berlin firm.

In 1901 numerous 25 and 50 pf. stamps were sent to the colony by various private individuals and as these stamps were valid there up till the end of October, 1901, not only were they postmarked, but quite a few went genuinely through the post on ordinary or registered letters.

Ohrt (*III. Ztschr. für Kolonial-Markenkunde*, 1910, p. 129). records such covers with (20), 25 and 50 pf. stamps from Seeis, dated 5-6-01; somewhat later the firm of Kosack sent 50 pf. stamps to G.S.W.A., which during the month of August were used on letters sent from Swakopmund, some of them addressed to the firm itself, in Berlin, some of them to an address in Kiel. Registered letters with 25 (+5) pf. stamps were sent in August from Windhoek to an address in Charlottenburg.

(To be continued)

POLISH STAMPS FOR POLISH SHIPS

We have received information from the Polish Ministry of Finance, Stratton House, Piccadilly, that the Polish Government is putting into operation on 15th December, a Polish postal service on Polish sea-going vessels.

For this purpose a series of eight stamps has been designed by one of London's famous



art firms. It is stated that the issue will be limited; full details as to the values and designs are not yet available although it is stated that they will be mainly pictorials with a war appeal. Two of the series are here illustrated; one shows the ruins of the American Embassy in Warsaw, the other is the gallant Polish submarine, "Orzeł."

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

This firm has sent us a copy of their "Wholesale Price List of Stamps," No. 264, but as it is for "The Trade" only, any further details about it would be out of place here.

HOW THE SIDEWAYS WATERMARK ON THE CAPE TRIANGULARS OCCURRED.

It has always been suggested that the sideways watermark found on the Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps was caused by the paper being fed into the press sideways, but from a newspaper cutting of 1897 in my possession, in which reference is made to the size of the sheets, it would appear that this could not possibly have happened.

The size of a complete pane of triangular stamps is given as 263 x 500 mm. and that of the watermarked sheet (the watermark extending to the edges of the paper) as 282 x 536 mm.

It will be seen, therefore, that it would have been impossible to insert this sheet into the press sideways.

The printed sheet of stamps as we know had neither top nor bottom, but the paper on which it was printed had the disadvantage of having a right and a wrong side and the misplacement of the watermark would in all probability have been caused by the sheet having been put into the press with the wrong side of the paper uppermost.

In this case the diagonal space between the two stamps of each pair would fall along, or parallel to, the stocks of the two Anchors, instead of between the latter, and so a portion of each Anchor would come at the bottom of each stamp.

A. A. JURGENS.

SOME MORE WAR POSTMARKS.

Mr. H. C. Davies reports that Nos. 9 and 14, which were stated in our August number as not having been seen, both exist. The highest number then noted was No. 22. We have recently seen a No. 30 and it is interesting to note that this is the first with clear other evidence that it was operating in Egypt.

Egypt.—Probably more Egyptian marks than any other are now to be seen on correspondence coming from "up North." The commonest type is a circular one with the date in one line across the centre between chords, above the chords is Egypt and a number below is Postage/Prepaid. Numbers noted so far are 11, 16, 33, 36, 40, 43, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 59, 60, 67, 70, 71, 73 and 79. We have no information as to whether these are civil post office marks or if military, under which particular country's jurisdiction, the postal service is administered. Such marks may be seen on covers without stamps, or on covers coming by air and franked by South African, British, Australian or New Zealand stamps.

Other types of marks, practically entirely British Army P.O. marks, read Army Post Office with a number, or Base Army Post Office with a number.

CZECHO-SLOVAK A.P.O.'s.

J. W. Lowey, in "Stamps," of 11th October, describes how Czecho-Slovakia still has its own Army Postal Service. This operated in France before the debacle and it now functions in England. At one time they planned to have their own stamps, but at present this idea is postponed as they have more pressing work on hand. Largely their mail is cancelled by British P.O.s, but from time to time they use special commemorative postmarks of their own, seven different types having been in use in all.

JAMAICA.

We have to thank Mrs. Spooner, whom many will remember as a visitor at JIPEX for a copy of Vol. III., No. 15 of "The Jamaica Philatelist." This bright little paper is the official organ of the Jamaica Philatelic Society; whilst dealing mainly with philatelic matter of Jamaican or West Indian interest it has also papers of a more general appeal.

UNION GEORGIAN STAMPS—DOUBLE STRIKES.

Although re-entries on recess printed stamps and double strikes on surface printed are much sought after by collectors of other countries and regularly featured in British Philatelic Papers which I have from time to time perused, I have not yet read of such items in connection with our South African Georgian stamps. Recently I instituted a search and so far I have found the following, all on head plates of the De La Rue printings, i.e. clear double strikes:—

- 6d. denomination:—NW Pane, Row 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, below the medallion.
- 6d. denomination:—NW Pane Row 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, above the medallion.
- 4d. denomination:—SW Pane, Row 2, No. 2, inside medallion to the right.
- 3d. denomination B & O:—SW Pane, Row 9, Nos. 1, 2, 3, below the medallion.
- 3d. denomination B & O:—SW Pane, Row 10, Nos. 1, 2, 3, above the medallion.
- 3d. denomination Blue:—SW Pane, Row 1, No. 1, and Row 2, Nos. 1 and 2, inside the medallion to the right, and outside to the left.
- 3d. denomination Blue:—NW Pane, Row 8, No. 2, outside the medallion to the left. NW Pane, Row 9, No. 1, inside the medallion to the right, and No. 2, outside the medallion to the left. NW Pane, Row 10, No. 1, inside the medallion to the left.

The above are all double strikes of the oval frame of the medallion.

A. HILTON SYDOW.

Society News

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

23rd October.—Mr. R. Axer showed part of his comprehensive collection of the stamps of the Union. The display included practically all varieties—many of them elusive and difficult to obtain. This exhibit was supplemented with an interesting commentary on the various plates, booklet and roll issues and shades.

Professor J. J. Smith and Mr. L. Simenhoff, in appropriate terms, thanked Mr. Axer for his fine display.

13th November.—An exceptionally large gathering attended this meeting as it was known that a rare treat was in store for the members owing to the fact that the very fine collection of Newfoundland and British West Indian stamps of Mr. David Harris would be on view that evening. There were also shown a few items of South-West African stamps—Union overprints of exceptional rarity.

Mr. Harris' commentary on designs of the various issues added great interest to his exhibition.

Mr. E. C. Solomon, on behalf of the Society, suitably thanked the exhibitor and complimented him on the exceptionally fine display and immaculate condition of the stamps.

Before proceeding with the general business of the evening, the chairman referred to the tragic death of an old and valued member, Mr. M. T. Tothill, who had died suddenly on the 26th October. The late Mr. Tothill was a regular attendant at the society's meetings and was held in esteem by everyone. He had on several occasions exhibited portions of his collection of South-West African stamps.

His death was rendered doubly sad by the fact that his wife, who had also passed away during the same week, had survived him by only three days.

The chairman reported the receipt of a letter from Mr. A. Jurgens, who wrote that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to accept two reprints, in colour, of the Cape "Woodblocks" which Mr. Jurgens had offered to present for inclusion in the Royal Collection.

The meeting ended somewhat later than usual on account of the many lots of stamps that had been submitted for auction.

E.C.S.

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 November.—Mr. Hawke read some interesting philatelic extracts. It was announced that Mr. A. E. Basden had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. Giovanetti read a paper on some miscellaneous aspects of philately. He advised members to keep their collections up to date in so far as replacing their stamps with better ones as occasions arose, keeping their stamps free from paper on the back, improvement in mounting, etc. The value of a collection, however, often lay in the interest experienced in making it.

Stamps of Griqualand were shown by Messrs. Basden, Obermeyer and de Boom.

17th November.—Mr. Hawke reviewed some of the revised prices of stamps.

The feature of the evening was the programme provided by Mr. Carleton Jones, of Johannesburg. His subject was Canada. He first gave a brief ac-

count of the Federation of the different colonies into the Dominion of Canada. In his wonderful exhibit he restricted himself to the Dominion issue of 1868. This was shown in great detail and included sheets illustrative of proofs and essays, different kinds of paper, shades and watermarks. The sheets showing the different cork cancellations were especially noteworthy. Dr. Broughton thanked Mr. Carleton Jones on behalf of the members.

H.A.W.

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 October meeting Mr. J. McMillan gave a display and talk on Air Mail stamps on originals. Mr. McMillan has a very large collection of airs—many very rare.

One new member was admitted. Quite a lively discussion on the "packets" sent out by the Society was engaged in. It was suggested that each member of the Society should receive the packet first in his or her turn. For some time the executive has been having it for perusal before issue to the members and exception was taken to this, but the meeting decided to carry on as before.

J.A.P.

NYASALAND STAMP CLUB.

Chairman, A. J. Storey. *Hon. Secretary*, L. J. Davidson, Limbe P.O. *Meetings*, 2nd Mondays, 5 p.m. Tobacco Auction Floors, Limbe. Visitors and Collectors always welcome.

October meeting was well attended, Mr. Storey was unable to attend; Mr. Farquhar took the chair. After general business, Mr. Farquhar read several news items worthy of note. A short paper followed under the heading "Stamps and Prices," offering comments on movements of prices under present day conditions, and some probable effects which are likely to follow.

Miss E. Taylor and Mr. G. Mercier were thanked for their well-arranged programme for the seventeen juniors at the September meeting.

Exchanges and sales from books and items offered were good.

L.J.D.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG.

President, I. Isaacs; *Hon. Secretary*, F. J. H. Lang, Box 4967, Johannesburg. *Meetings*, 2nd Tuesdays, Sanlam Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

August Meeting.—Mr. I. Isaacs announced that the society had raised £18 on behalf of the Merchant Seamen's Fund through donations which the various members had secured from the sale of tickets for the First Day Cover collection of Coronation issues.

Also it was announced that the Committee had decided to contribute £1 monthly for the next year to the Toc H fund.

There were several items contributed by members and auctioned on behalf of the war funds, including several items especially contributed on behalf of the Red Cross Fund.

After the usual business had been concluded Mr. Buchen, representing our guests of the evening, the Jewish Guild, took the chair. Mr. Isaacs exhibited a very interesting collection of Colombian Flight Covers bearing Skadta Air Stamps. This exhibit was very well documented so as to give a good historical record of the development of air service in Colombia. Dr. Kaplan tabled an exhibit of Malta mounted in Nubian albums with gummed label inscriptions printed in white. Also, by way of contrast, he exhibited Canadians from 1908 mounted in a printed specialised Canadian album on white stock with book plate titles and descriptions. Mr. Buchen exhibited his Belgian Congo collection which he has recently started since he was unable to continue his European collection due to shortage of new material

available. Mr. Oppenheim expressed thanks on behalf of the society to the exhibitors.

September Meeting.—Mr. Isaacs announced that the winner of the collection of First Day Coronation covers was Mr. J. Pickering of Johannesburg.

After the usual business was concluded and a few items had been auctioned for war funds, Dr. Pirie treated us to something special by reading an instructive paper on his Railway Parcel Newspaper stamps of South Africa, the earliest of which was in use in the Cape as far back as 1867.

In expressing a vote of thanks Mr. J. Robertson made observations concerning the stamps exhibited and indicated their similarity of status to the Railway stamps of Belgium which were catalogued by Gibbons.

Two new members were elected.

H.E.B.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

President, P. C. Bishop; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Milner Palmer, P.O. Box 588, Durban; *Meetings*, 1st Wednesdays, Durban Publicity Bureau, West Street.

The annual general meeting of the Society on 5th November was well attended. Satisfactory reports were submitted by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. Milner Palmer, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Malan, and the Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. Lyie, the last named of whom was able to show results regarded as extremely satisfactory having in mind the difficulties of the time. Votes of thanks to these gentlemen were adopted, and also to the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. Maskell, and the Hon. Auditor, Mr. Crockett.

Mr. Percy C. Bishop was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year, Mr. H. H. Hurst being accorded a cordial vote of thanks for the able manner in which he has filled the presidential chair during the past three years. The Vice-Presidents of the Society were re-elected en bloc, subject to the substitution of Mr. Hurst's name for that of Mr. Bishop. All the other officers of the Society whose names appear above were re-elected.

An auction followed, and to conclude the meeting an interesting display was given of Mr. W. Percy Williams' collections of Gambia, Sierra Leone, St. Helena and Ascension. A fine lot of stamps, mostly mint, and all in A.1. condition.

G.M.P.

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.

There was a record attendance of members and guests at the November meeting. As Mr. J. B. Levy, the newly-elected president was indisposed, Mr. J. Lewis took the chair.

After the formal business, the meeting mourned the sad loss of an esteemed lady member, Mrs. H. Oppenheim, who passed away suddenly.

A presentation was made to Mr. J. Lewis, one of the oldest and most active members, on the occasion of his becoming a grandfather.

In the course of discussions about philatelic problems, Mr. F. Carter, who is studying Free State cancellations at the Archives, reported that the postmark "17"—"Ladybrand" appears already on a cover of 27th October, 1879, i.e., far earlier than the years of use (1890-1901) mentioned in the November number of the *S.A. Philatelist*, and furthermore that the letter postmark "X" was in use at "Vrede"—Mr. A. Lichtenstein's theory that the period of issue of the "Inter-Provincials" extended—contrary to general belief—until the year 1930, was confirmed by a guest, Mr. Campbell, a former postal official, who could very well remember that 5d. Transvaal Postage Due's were still used in the Eastern Cape in 1930.

The main display of the evening was given by Mr. Lewis, who tabled his outstanding collection of Union varieties and errors. Here are some of the

"gems" displayed: A 1½d. King's Head with watermark sideways (used); a 2d. King's Head showing re-entry (used); a ½d. pair Pretoria printed on the gum side; a 1d. block Pretoria showing the perf. diagonally through the stamps (owing to fold-over during the printing process); a 1d. Jubilee strip, joined paper variety; several entire of the early experimental flights, as: Postcards of the Muizenberg flights of 1911, Red Cross postcards of 1918, a Pigeon Post cover of 1919 of which only three are believed to be in existence, etc.

Another exhibit showed Transvaal errors in blocks, belonging to a Johannesburg collector.

Among the items shown by Mr. A. Lichtenstein there were blocks of Union 2d. stamps, printed on paper without watermark, an error not recorded yet.

An attractive collection of First Flight Covers, shown by Dr. K. Freund, illustrated the development of the regular air mail services in the Union. K.F.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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

At our last meeting, which was very well attended, Miss Gillmore exhibited her collection of Mozambique and Mozambique Company stamps; the collection was very neatly displayed and written up, and the blank spaces were very few, the Mozambique Co. starting with stamps issued in the year 1892 right up to 1915, which included the two sets of Air Mail, and the Mozambique started in 1877 up to 1933.

After the sale of stamps in aid of the Governor-General's National War Fund, the next exhibit of stamps was Mr. Suklje's King George VI, which were in blocks of four and over. They consisted of stamps from the following countries: New Zealand, Newfoundland, Northern Rhodesia values to £1, Bermuda overprint halfpenny on one penny, Bahamas overprint 3d. on 2½d., Malta values ½d. to 10s., Morocco Agencies, Nyasaland values ½ to 1s., Fiji Islands 2½ overprint, Cyprus values ½ to £1., Pitcairn Islands ½ to 2s. 6d. Both of these collections were very much enjoyed by the members. A vote of thanks was given to the exhibitors by Mr. Shepherd. Mr. Gutsche was elected a member of the Society.

S.W.A.

The overprint on the war stamps noted in our last number is a new one with the letters closer together than in previous overprints and no stops.

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