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THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

volume 92:1. 934

www.stamps.org.za

Issued by the Office des Timbres de Monaco

H.S.H. Princess Charlene of Monaco

The Princess Charlene's rose



Natal Entertainment Duty/Vermaaksbelasting stamp



2½c Bechuanaland Decimal Surcharges of 1961



A view of Thematics



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25 *Sir Percy Fitzpatrick*

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Post Office

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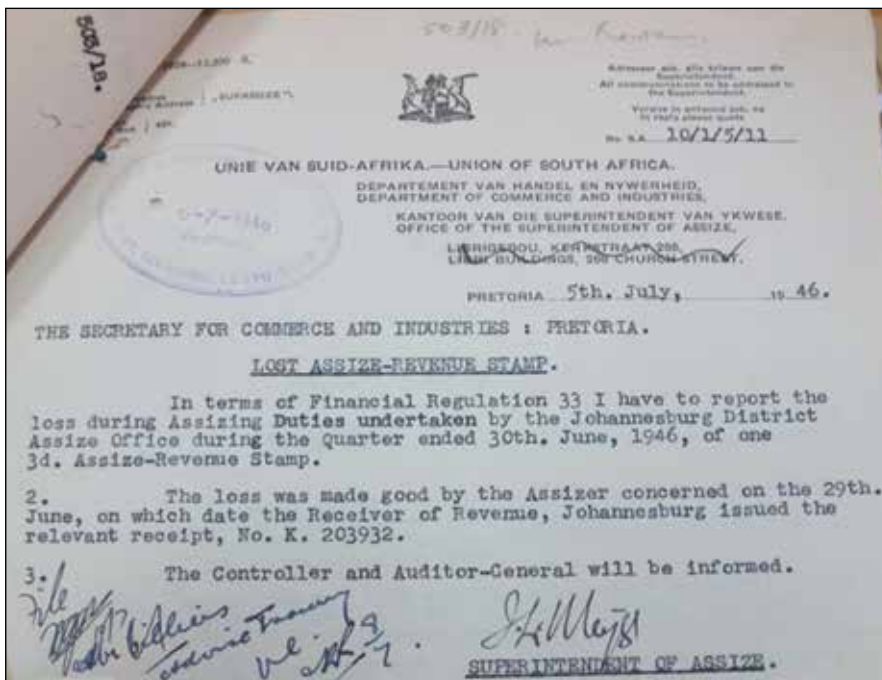
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Correspondence to THE SA PHILATELIST should be addressed to the Editorial Board. Material received is most welcome and will be reviewed. Articles, letters and items of interest may be published and stand the chance of being rewarded with a PILOT writing gift.

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1946 - ACCOUNTABILITY WAS RESPECTED

In these days of qualified audits from the Auditor-General, this glimpse from a bygone era shows what is really possible (albeit somewhat over-the-top!). These were the days, when accountability was respected and was not negotiable. The letter ends with the note 'The Controller and Auditor General will be informed'. Obviously a crisis such as this was of concern to everybody in the Department. In manuscript we see an instruction to advise the Treasury too. Submitted by Dr Ian Matheson RDPSA FRPSL.

The SA Philatelist Publication
Closing dates for final submission and advertising material

April 2016 issue	Vol. 92: 2.	935 : 07/03/2016
June 2016 issue	Vol. 92: 3.	936 : 09/05/2016
August 2016 issue	Vol. 92: 4.	937 : 07/07/2016
October 2016 issue	Vol. 92: 5.	938 : 05/10/2016

MARITZBURG News, views and ideas

NEW YEAR wishes sent from Aubrey Bowles, Secretary of the Maritzburg Philatelic Society, tells us that China will be celebrating the Year of the Monkey, in 2016. The Chinese apply five 'Elements' - metal, water, wood, fire and earth) - this is the Fire year. The colour of Fire is connected to Red, therefore, 2016 is the Red Fire Monkey - Chunghwa Post (Taiwan) is again releasing a set of two stamps and a souvenir sheet featuring the year's animal sign. The set uses gold and orange to illustrate the animals' energy and vigour. The bodies of these agile and playful monkeys are decorated with floral patterns that provide a sense of auspiciousness and festiveness befitting the year of the monkey.

The peony blossoms over an orange and pink background suggest warmth and liveliness, conveying the

wealth and abundance that will come in the year of the monkey. Aubrey also advises that the MPS's **Annual General Meeting** is scheduled to take place at St Mathew Parish Church Hall on Monday 14 March 2016 at 16h00. The society is hosting Dr Rob McLellan-Smith who is presenting Mulready Postal Stationery and Caricatures on 15 February, and although this issue may be too late to feature any of the one page exhibit on the same day, the theme PERSONALITIES appearing on stamps. (more than 40 personalities appear on South African stamps, including President Zuma); the idea may be worth expanding for other societies



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'CANCELLED - WHY?'

Article from December 2014 issue

Moody Tidwell from the USA sent this scan of a KGV £ pair which was perforated and later 'repaired' to be re-used postally for parcel post by the 'forger' by rather crudely pasting pieces of other stamps in similar colours and patterns onto the rear to hide the perforation holes. The pair was then postally used in Johannesburg in December 1921. Moody was trying to establish if these perforations perhaps coincided with the 'CANCELLED' perfs illustrated in the article.

To enable comparison I rescanned the scan and highlighted the perf hole positions by photoshop.

The original perforated stamps described in the article were all postally used in 1913 and 1914, whereas this pair does not show any previous detectable postmarking. As previously illustrated the perforations were done ad hoc in all kinds of directions from the front or the rear and turned at random angles. Thus it is rather difficult to identify if the perforations shown here are in fact part of those illustrated. However, it make sense that this pair could have originated from the batch I previously wrote about. Thanks for the comment Moody! Perhaps there are more such finds?

Jan van Beukering



The original scan



Perfs highlighted by photoshop

Stamp size illustration



The full-sized perforations for comparison

Vol 91:6 December 2015 issue

It appears that during the festive season there was some delay in the posting and processing of these mail items, which is regretted.

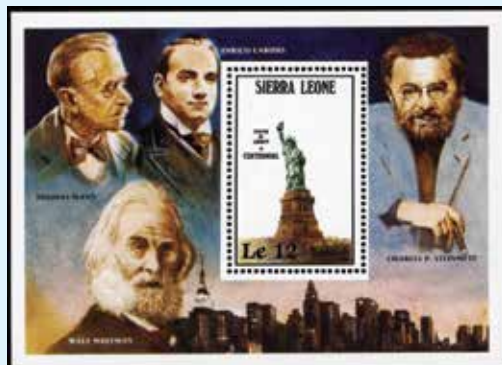
Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE Episode 34 of :

Errors on Stamps...

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and Royal PS of Cape Town

In 1986 the postal administration of SIERRA LEONE issued a miniature sheet for the 100th Anniversary of the Statue of Liberty in New York, surrounded by four famous U.S. immigrants and the old skyline of Manhattan. This is correct for the German author Thomas Mann, the Italian opera singer Enrico Caruso and the Polish electrical engineer Charles Steinmetz. However, Walt Whitman was born in Huntington, N.Y. in 1819, died in New York 1892, and is the most famous American poet of the 19th Century.



NEW ISSUE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP PROGRAMME FOR 2016

- 2016 February 18
SA Aero Routes (from 2015)
- 2016 June 3
Smile SA (10th Endodontic Congress)
- 2016 June 22
SA Biospheres (from 2015)
- 2016 July 11
SA Bird Series: Kingfishers (from 2015)
- 2016 July 27
Puppetry in SA
- 2016 August 10
Contemporary SA Architecture
- 2016 August 26
SA Geology (35th International Geological Congress)
- 2016 September 9
Bees for Africa
- 2016 September 26
CITES COP17
- 2016 October 19
National Parks of SA, Part 2 (from 2015)
- 2016 October 28
Wine Making in SA
- 2016 October 31
40th IHF World Hospital Congress

[As published in SETEMPE Vol 20 No 3 – September-December 2015 (on line edition)]

DUE TO THE LATE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DECEMBER 2015 ISSUE

there are no 'results' or winner, as yet, for the competition featured in that issue, so the April 2016 issue will feature winners for December and February .

GUESS THE STAMP - WHAT IS THIS?

GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image



*an image - Filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.

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Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 10 March 2016



Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society.

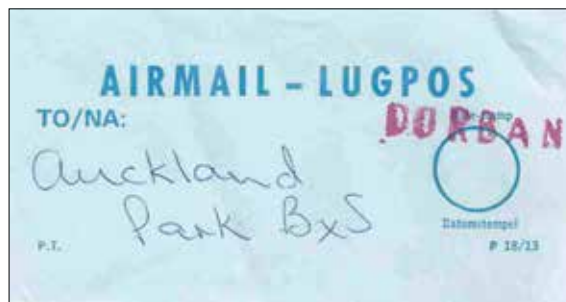
Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

Of abbreviations and office cachets

An office cachet is a rubber stamp that shows the office name sometimes with a postal code typically as a single line. Occasionally office cachets are found on mail items but from their dates of use they do not seem to have a long life. The question arose why would they have a relatively short life and what is their normal use?

I recently acquired a variety of mail sorting slips that were used to indicate the destination office (mainly Auckland Park) as well as the office of origin, with the name applied over the space for the date stamp. Figures 1a to b show different office cachets. The destination office may be in manuscript, or sometimes the junior sorting staff would make up cachets and prepare a number of slips during slack periods. Thus sometimes the spelling of the destination office is garbled (Fig.2a).

There is a list of abbreviations of all the offices for internal use (published in the Postmark and Postal History Society newsletter 100, dated November 1987). Sometimes these abbreviated cachets appear on stamps, but a major use are on the mail sorting slips, as shown in Figures 2a to c for Fouriesburg (FRG), Grahamstown (GGT) and Senekal (S.K.L.). In some instances this abbreviation would also be used in manuscript as in the case of Bloemfontein shown in Figure 3. An unusual abbreviated cachet is shown in Figure 4 for Hendrina with the postal code.



Figs. 1a and b: Mail sorting slips showing office cachets.



Fig.2. Mail sorting slips showing abbreviated names for Fouriesburg (a), Grahamstown (b) and Senekal (c) and show different office cachets.



Fig.3. Manuscript sending office indication, Bloemfontein.

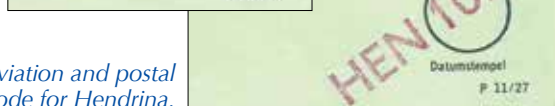


Fig.4. Strange name abbreviation and postal code for Hendrina.

The mail sorting slips were in use around 1979/87 but probably much longer. In some cases a date stamp, as requested on the slip, was used as shown in Figure 5 for Trichardt. This was done when occasionally the speed of delivery was checked, and these slips with date stamps are rare. This system was also applied to mail from South West Africa as the slip bearing the Windhoek cachet in Figure 6 shows.

This is another interesting field of study as relatively little is known of these mail sorting slips. They are scarce since the slips were returned to the office of origin and reused. Only the ones with date stamps could not be recycled.

I wish to acknowledge the inputs I received from Mr H.J. Fourie, Branch Manager of Silverton.

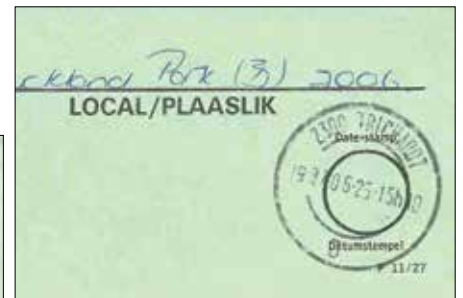


Fig.5. Date stamp used at Trichardt.



Fig.6. Mail sorting slip from Windhoek before independence.

In hierdie rubriek is 'n aspek van die funksionering van die posverspreidings stelsel bespreek wat selde openbaar gemaak word. Veral van belang is die verskeidenheid posmerke waarvan studente van stempels bewus is, maar omtrent nooit gesien word nie. Hierby word kantoor kasjette en afkortings van poskantoorname ingesluit. Aangesien posverspreidings kaartjies hergebruik is en mettertyd vernietig is, is hierdie materiaal relatief skaars. Dus hierdie is nog 'n element van die posverspreiding waarvan min te wete is, veral die gebruik van die stelsel sedert Unie-wording, en 'n ryp studieveld.

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The 2½c Bechuanaland Decimal Surcharges of 1961

by Dr Lawrence Barit, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Introduction

On 3 January 1955, Bechuanaland issued a twelve value set of definitive stamps, depicting the head of the recently crowned Queen Elizabeth II; the lowest value being ½d whilst the highest was 10s. The background of all the stamps was identical, depicting a Baobab Tree and Cattle, which design had also been used for the KG V and KG VI definitives.

These were the stamps used for the 1961 Bechuanaland decimal surcharges, except for the ½d and 4½d values which were never surcharged.

The surcharges were issued on the date of decimalisation (14 February 1961) when the currency of Bechuanaland was converted from Sterling to Rands and Cents at the rate of £1 = R2. One of the most interesting of these surcharges was the 2½c value. In addition to this surcharge appearing on two different stamps (namely the 2d and 3d) it has also resulted in an error generally regarded as the most rare of the 1961 decimal surcharges.

Background

Prior to decimalisation, the 3d value (Fig.1) was the base postage rate; the 1oz local letter rate had been at 2d from 15 May 1950 and increased to 3d from 1 May 1959.

Upon decimalisation the 3d rate became 2½c which was surcharged on the 3d value (Fig.2). This stamp was in high demand; as the last printing of the 3d stamp was in 1956 it is therefore not surprising that they ran out of stock.

This demand led to the subsequent use of the 2d stamp (Fig.3) for surcharging with the 2½c value. This 2d stamp had little demand after the increase in postage rate and hence it was logical to use the surplus 2d stamps instead of printing 3d stamps for surcharging 2½c.

The 2½c Surcharges

On the day of decimalisation the 2½c on 3d (Fig.2) overprint was available. It is said to have had a print run of a 120,000 stamps, surcharged with 18pt Tempo Bold typeface. This was the initial 2½c surcharge value as illustrated by the fact that it appears on the First Day Covers. The subsequent 2½c on 2d was not available on the date of decimalisation nor did any of the First Day Covers appear with this 2½c on 2d surcharge.

The quantity with respect to 2½c on 3d overprint has however been queried. As far back as 1963, P.N. Bullivant writing in the Shelley Catalogue of the *Decimal Surcharges of the Stamps of Basutoland, Bechuanaland*

and Swaziland¹ (p11) stated: "Numbers printed may prove misleading as, for instance, there were stated to be 120,000 of the 3d blue surcharged 2½c, but in view of the distinct shortage it may be that a smaller supply of 3d blue stamps sent to the Government Printer in

September 1960 were in fact used instead".

The 2½c on 2d, which was not available on 14 February 1961, is said to have appeared shortly afterwards. It was subjected to a total of five different printings, two with respect to a Type I surcharge and three with respect to a Type II surcharge.

The type II is said to have been issued on 6 July 1961. The illustrations clearly indicate the two different types as well as the different settings (Figs.4 - 8):

- Type I First Setting had the surcharge sitting just above the word 'Bechuanaland' (Fig.4).
- Type I Second Setting, (Fig.5) had the overprint just below the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II.
- Type II First Setting, (Fig.6) had the overprint midway between the Queen's head and the word 'Bechuanaland'.
- The Second Setting (Fig.7) of Type II, is characterised by a thickening of the typeface (compared to the first setting) and a badly formed fraction.
- Type II Third Setting reveals a further deterioration of the actual type face, as well as the ink not taking evenly (Fig.8). In addition, the letter 'c' is out of shape. An inspection of the back of the stamp shows that it was over-inked.

The total print of the 2½c on 2d (this being both Type I and Type II) is said to have been 1,755,300 stamps. Both were surcharged with 18pt Tempo Bold. Although Stanley Gibbons in its catalogues and the *South African Colour Catalogue* list the 2½c on 2d as consisting of a Type I and a Type II, original writings on the 1961 surcharges regarded type II as merely further settings and hence reprints of the value.

Discussion

This 2½c value appears to form an interesting aspect of the Bechuanaland 1961 surcharges. A question which remains is whether the quantity of 120,000 stamps (i.e. 2,000 sheets of 60 stamps of the 2½ on 3d) is reflective of an accurate quantity. It could be as Bullivant (above) stated with respect to his belief that the quantity could not have been as high as 2,000 sheets. However, with the use of



Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8



Fig. 9



Fig. 11



Fig. 10

this stamp (2½c on 3d) as the only stamp of this value available for First Day Cover purposes, as well as its everyday use for standard postage purposes, the virtually immediate shortage can easily be explained.

The additional need for a 2½c stamp, and the use of the over-stocked 2d stamp for that purpose becomes obvious.

Major Error

The 2½c on 2d surcharge was discovered with a major error which has since become a key item in the 1961 decimal surcharges of Bechuanaland. This error appears in a single sheet of 60 stamps, where the top pair (running downwards) only has one overprint between them (Fig.9). This error is a result of the 2½c overprint being badly misplaced downwards. This further results in an overprint appearing in the bottom margin (Fig.10).

Franco Frescura writing for the 1978 *Robemark Catalogue Handbook*² stated: "A sheet of stamps was discovered in which the overprint is omitted from all units on Row 1. It probably belongs to the batch which was processed in the First Setting of Type II. The sheet was apparently drawn out of position, the overprint missing the top row and appearing just under the perforation separating the rows of stamps and ending in the base margin. The height above the base frame line is 29mm and the overprint rests on the crown above the portrait".

Bullivant in 'Shelley'(p13)¹ in 1963 stated: "One sheet is known with surcharge so misplaced that the first row of surcharging appears on the top margin and top part of design of Row 2, thus leaving Row 1 unsurcharged".

The practical implication of the error is as follows. As the sheet in question consists of six rows horizontal (across) and ten rows

vertical (downwards) only six of the error can exist (namely the pair, one with and one without the surcharge). In the same manner only six of the bottom stamps, with the marginal overprint in a pair can exist (Fig.10). This leaves a further 42 stamps with the overprint in the wrong position (Fig.11). It has been noted that for reasons of practicality three of the vertical strips of ten stamps are known to have been 'broken', leaving the errors in a top pair and a bottom pair (see Figs.9 and 10). It is unknown if the other vertical strips still exist in the full downward (vertical) row of ten or if many have also been split.

Varieties

Some of the 2½c surcharges are in different positions on the stamps than what they were intended to be (Fig.12). However, these variations are not major and cannot be regarded as errors. They were the result of the original sheets not being trimmed evenly, and hence when going through the overprinting process, could not be surcharged in a consistent position.

Two interesting constant varieties exist with respect to this 2½c surcharge:

- Firstly, on the surcharged 3d, Row 10,3 has the 'spaced c'. This makes the surcharge 5.7mm wide instead of the normal 3mm width (see Fig.13).
- Secondly, on the surcharged 2d there is a variety of the 'blunt toe' of the main '2' in Row 9,1 and Row 10,2 as shown in Fig.14. This is only found in Type I, First Setting.

Summing-up

The 2½c Bechuanaland surcharge can be seen to form a most interesting part of the history of the 1961 decimal surcharges. In the first

place, it is the only Bechuanaland surcharge value that occurred on two different original stamps. Further, it is the value that has resulted in what is regarded as the rarest error of the 1961 decimal surcharges of the three 'Protectorates'.



Fig. 12



Fig. 14

References

1. *The Shelley Catalogue of the Decimal Surcharges of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*, compiled by P.N. Bullivant, Stamp Collecting Ltd, London November 1962.
2. Frescura, Franco, *The Provisional Decimal Overprints of Bechuanaland, ca. 1980*, intended for, but not published, in the *Robemark Catalogue* which published his corresponding articles on Basutoland and Swaziland.



Fig. 13

Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society



Part 2: Revenue stamps, Penalty Stamps, Assize stamps, Entertainment Duty stamps, Cigarette labels, Consular stamps and Native Tax labels and Medicine Fee stamps

REVENUE STAMPS

In general terms revenue stamps are stamps issued by local, or provincial governments to indicate the payment of a tax, duty or a fee. Most of the issues in the Union from 1931 onwards bear the year of printing beneath the monarch's head or coat of arms. Issues from 1954 onwards also incorporate 'secret dots' printed on the stamps which were changed annually to prevent fraud. During the period 1949 to 1961 three different series of Union revenue stamps, as defined by the doyen of South African revenue stamps L.J. Dodd, were printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria: Series 5 printed over the period 1946 to 1952 with Multiple Springbok Head watermark (Fig.1), Series 6 issued in 1954 only with head of Queen Elizabeth (Fig.2) and Series 7 which was issued for the first time in 1954 (Fig.3). Normally the values ranged from 3d to £25 with the 2d value re-introduced after 21 years for Series 6. For the 1954 issue with the Coat of Arms design the values ranged from 2d. to £100 (Fig.3). These three series were used as the basis for a number of overprints: Penalty/Boete, Assize/Yk, Consular/Konsulair etc.



Fig.1: A block of four 3/- revenue stamps, with the date '50' printed below the vignette, of the series of revenue stamps (Series 5) printed over the period 1946 to 1952. This block of the so called 'transposed printing' is part of a sheet of 60 stamps printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria in March 1950. (See article in The SA Philatelist, April 2013 for an explanation of the transposed printings).

ASSIZE/YK STAMPS

Revenue stamps and postage/revenue stamps were overprinted in English and Afrikaans ASSIZE/YK for use by the Assize Division of the Department of Commerce and Industries. These stamps were used on receipts for the fee paid for an annual check of public weighing and measuring equipment for example shop scales, petrol pumps and containers. The 'A' control was normally attached to the receipt and the 'B' portion was attached to the audit duplicate which was normally sent to the Assize Head Office. These stamps were in use from 7 May 1923 to 31 August 1956 when balances were returned to Head Office (Figs.5 and 6).



Fig. 3: Block of 9/- revenue stamps out of a sheet of 120 stamps printed by the Government Printer in December 1954. The Nine Shillings value was only issued in 1954.



Fig.2: Block of four 2/- revenue stamps with the sheet no. 7069 out of a sheet of 120 stamps printed in two panels of 60 stamps in June 1954.

PENALTY/BOETE STAMPS

Very closely linked to revenue stamps were 'Penalty' stamps. These were normal revenue stamps overprinted for use as penalty stamps on documents which had been submitted late. This system for the payment of a penalty on the late submission of documents was introduced by The Stamp Duties and Fees Act of 1911. During the period 1949 to 1961 these Union revenue stamps were overprinted bilingually 'PENALTY/BOETE' by the Government Printer (Fig.4).



Fig.4: Example in the Post Office Archives of a block of 2/6 revenue stamps dated 1948, out of a sheet of 60 stamps, overprinted PENALTY/BOETE. This stamp was overprinted in June 1949 by the Government Printer.

Fig.5: Revenue stamps of Series 6, overprinted 'ASSIZE/YK' on the 2/- value in sheets of 60 stamps. Stamps overprinted in September 1954.



Fig.6: Postage stamp overprinted 'ASSIZE/YK' in July 1955.

ENTERTAINMENT DUTY STAMPS

Entertainment duty was a provincial tax. Each of the four provinces of South Africa namely the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and the Cape collected their own tax. Amusement and entertainment tax was charged for attendance at plays, concerts, drama and music performances, bioscopes, tea rooms and restaurants where no admission was charged and where instrumental music was played (Figs.7 and 8). Entertainment duty stamps of the specific province were attached to the entrance ticket as a receipt or indication that the duty had been paid. At one stage an entirely different type of design was introduced for the Transvaal Entertainment Duty stamps or labels (Fig.9). These stamps were for sale at Post Offices throughout the Union of South Africa. The values were changed from time to time to meet the amended tariffs.

CIGARETTE LABELS

The Union of South Africa Circular No. 14 dated 1 September 1911 stated the following: "Sale of Cigarette Labels at Post Offices: "The Cigarette and Excise and Surtax Act, 1911 provides that a duty of one half-penny for every half ounce or fraction thereof shall be paid on all cigarettes manufactured in the Union whether made from tobacco grown locally or from tobacco imported...". The duty was payable by means of narrow labels, about 5 inches long affixed to the containers of cigarettes and obtainable from any Post Office in the Union. The following Cigarette Duty Labels were available at post

offices in 1953: 2d, 2½d, 4d (brown), 4d (green for Magnum cigarettes, packets of 10 only), 4½d, 8d, 10d, 11½d and 1/8d. These were on hand at certain post offices for sale to manufacturers (Fig.10).

CONSULAR STAMPS

Revenue and postage/revenue stamps were overprinted bilingually 'Consular/Konsulair' for use in the Union's consular offices abroad. These stamps were affixed to documents as evidence of the appropriate fees for services such as passports, visas and other types of travel documents. These overprinted stamps were kept in stock at most of the embassies abroad (Figs.11 and 12).



Fig.8: A 1/8 value 'Natal Entertainment Duty/Vermaaksbelasting' stamp printed by the Government Printer in August 1959.



Fig.7: A 2/6 and 5/- value Cape 'Entertainment Duty/Vermaaklikhede belasting' stamps printed on one sheet of 240 stamps (2 x panes of 120 stamps) and divided by a gutter printed in March 1949.



Fig.9: The new type of design for a ticket making provision for Entertainment Tax of 10d in the Transvaal and printed by the Government Printer in November 1959.



Fig.10: Part of a sheet of 46 Cigarette Duty Labels 14½d printed in September 1952. (Shown reduced)



Fig.11: One sheet of 60 x £1 Revenue stamps of Series 5 overprinted 'Consular/Konsulair' in June 1949. Note the imprint no. 2253.

NATIVE AND TRIBAL TAX STAMPS AND LABELS

These labels were affixed to the pass books of blacks as a receipt that the specific tax has been paid. From a philatelic point of view a wide variety of labels were printed to cater for the different types of tax for example: General and Hospital Tax, General Tax and Local Tax and they can be regarded as 'revenue stamps' (Fig.13).



Fig.12: Postage stamp overprinted 'Consular/Konsulair' in December 1960.

MEDICINE FEE/MEDISYNE FOOI STAMPS

There is no clarity on how and when these stamps were used. The author was told that the South African Railways also had a system in place during the late Union-period whereby medicine stamps were affixed to the back of a **prescription** when patients employed by the South African Railways were served in a pharmacy. These Medicine Fee stamps might have served a similar purpose although more information is required to come to any conclusion.

The following values of Medicine Stamps were printed in November 1955 by the Government Printer: 3d, 6d, 9d, 1/- and 2/6 (Fig.14).

Sources:

- L.J. Dodd, *Revenue Stamps of the Union of South Africa*, The South African Philatelist, September 1956.
- Leonard J. Dodd, *Assize Stamps*, *The South African Philatelist*, August 1959.
- S.J. Hagger, RDPSA, *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961*, Reijger Publishers (Pty) Limited, Cape Town, 1986.
- The Post Office Archives Philatelic Services, Silverton, Pretoria.



Fig.13: General and Hospital Tax labels to the value of £1-17-6 printed in 1951 by the Government Printer in Pretoria. These labels were affixed in the pass books of blacks as a receipt that the specific tax has been paid. These labels can be regarded as revenue stamps from a philatelic point of view.

In the next issue of *The SA Philatelist* the following types of stamps printed by the Government Printer over the period 1949 to 1961, will be discussed and illustrated:

- Savings Bank Stamps,
- Postal Orders,
- Railway Stamps,
- Veldtrust Stamps,
- Christmas Seals,
- Petrol Stamps,
- Department of Nutrition Stamps,
- Farm Dairy Butter Levy Stamps,
- Postal Stationery and
- Postal Orders



Fig.14: Medicine fee stamps printed by the Government Printer for the Department of Health.

H.S.H. Princess Charlene of Monaco



STAMP

This is the first stamp to bear an engraving of Princess Charlene. Designed by artist Stefanie Van Zyl.

The Princess Charlene's rose



SHEET OF 10 STAMPS
WITH ILLUMINATIONS



OFFICIAL FIRST
DAY COVER



Stamp issuing Office of the Principality of Monaco
www.oetp-monaco.com



Union of South Africa: Pictorial Postal Cards using Wembley Post Card Scenes on PC 17

by Eddie Bridges, South African Collectors Society, UK

Introduction

The Union of South Africa issued many Postal Stationery Cards during the period 1913-1961. The slight differences between some sets, as well as the many changes in the design and color remain a philatelic challenge.

The terminology used in this article is based on the accepted differentiation between privately published post cards with pictures/illustrations and no impressed stamp, and Post Office issued postal cards with or without pictures with impressed stamp for the postage.

I am referring to the 1979 *Union Handbook* 2nd revised edition which listed Union Stationery, as the 1986 edition omitted the Stationery listings. I have also consulted the *Postal Stationery of South Africa, Part 2*, by W. J. Quik.

The cards with the Wembley scenes, apart from the original Wembley cards with no impressed stamp, 'i.e. sets' PC10 and PC 17, have been the subject of much discussion and debate as to what they are and what the origins of the photographs/scenes were.

The two sets of cards referred to in this article are PC 10 issued in 1927 and PC 17 issued in 1934 according to the literature, but most likely earlier. Quik numbers these as P10 and P17.

A recent acquisition of a bulk lot of Union Postal cards at auction which included full sets of PC 17 still in their envelopes, has enabled me to look at these issues in more detail as more material was now available to examine and draw some conclusions. Below is the story as I see it.

Origins of the photos used for the Wembley Cards, PC 10 and PC 17

The origin of the photographs appear to be a set of cards produced in 1924 for the British Empire Exhibition, staged at Wembley in London in 1924-25¹. The printer of these cards is unknown and various suggestions have been made. The most likely is Valentines in England who produced cards for other countries participating at the Exhibition. Fleetway Press Ltd., may also have been a possible candidate². They were contracted to print the official postcards for the Exhibition. These were issued in various sets.

The 36 photographs for the set of Wembley cards, as they have become known to collectors, were supplied by the Publicity Department of the South African Railways.

The Wembley Cards

These are called divided-back cards due to the lines printed down the back. The cards were printed in dark brown with no impressed stamp. They were sold in London so South African stamps would not have been valid for postage.

The card was headed UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and below it in the centre, the Union Coat of Arms. Below the Coat of Arms are two parallel vertical lines dividing the card in two for the address on the right and the message on the left (Fig.1).

The reverse of the card was used for the photographs. Illustrated are card number 1 - Capetown & Table Mountain printed below the photograph in the same sepia colour, (Fig.2) and card number 36 - Northern Transvaal: *Home of the Hippopotomi*. (Fig.3). Note the old spelling of Capetown in one word where the modern version is Cape Town in two words.

I have been unable to determine if these cards were sold in sets, in envelopes or singly. No envelopes have been seen by the author to date. These cards in complete mint sets are difficult to find and even more so in used condition.

The listing of the photos on the Wembley cards are as shown below:

1	Capetown & Table Mountain	19	Natal: Zulu Headman
2	Capetown: Houses of Parliament	20	Natal: Umzimkulu River
3	Capetown: Adderly Street	21	Natal: Drakensburg Mountains
4	Capetown: Camps Bay	22	Natal: Drakensburg Mountains

5	Capetown: Devils Peak	23	Drakensburg Range: Main Tugela Gorge
6	Cape Province: Hex River Valley	24	Orange Free State: Bloemfontein
7	Port Elizabeth: 1820 Settlers' Memorial	25	Orange Free State: Scene at Kroonstad
8	Mossel Bay: Sea Bathing	26	Cape Province: Port St. Johns
9	Cape Province: Montague Pass. Outeniqua Mountains	27	Transvaal: Union Buildings, Pretoria
10	Cape Province: Cogman's Kloof	28	Transvaal: Government House, Pretoria
11	Cape Province: East London, Oxford Street	29	Transvaal: Church Square, Pretoria
12	Cape Province: Kimberley, Town Hall	30	Transvaal: Town Hall, Johannesburg
13	Natal: West Street, Durban	31	Transvaal: A Gold Mine, Johannesburg
14	Natal: Bathing Enclosure, Durban	32	Transvaal: Residential Johannesburg
15	Natal: Esplanade, Durban	33	Transvaal: The Fall, Waterval Boven
16	Natal: South Coast	34	Transvaal: A Mountain Road
17	Natal: Umlaas Falls	35	Transvaal: A River Scene
18	Natal: Pietermaritzburg	36	Northern Transvaal: 'Home of the Hippopotomi'

PC 10 (Set of 24 Cards)

These cards are mentioned because similar photographs from the SAR Publicity Department were used as originally appeared on the Wembley cards. These were numbered differently from those of PC 17. PC 10, however, has many similarities to PC 17 and is often confused with PC 17 despite clear differences between the two sets.

The cards of PC 10 were issued in 1927 and were innovative in that they were dual-use cards meant to be used domestically at the 1/2d postage rate but

an extra stamp sized box was printed with a dotted outline with the text in the box reading "1d. extra for overseas / Buiteland 1d. ekstra" (Fig.4). The reason for this was most likely that the usage of post cards for overseas mail was a lot less than the domestic usage. A dual-use card would save the cost of printing an extra card for overseas use. Figure 5 illustrates a domestic use of the card in 1928 and Fig.6 illustrates a card uprated with the required 1d for overseas use, dated 2 Dec. 1929. Figure 7 shows the illustration on the reverse of card no. 20.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

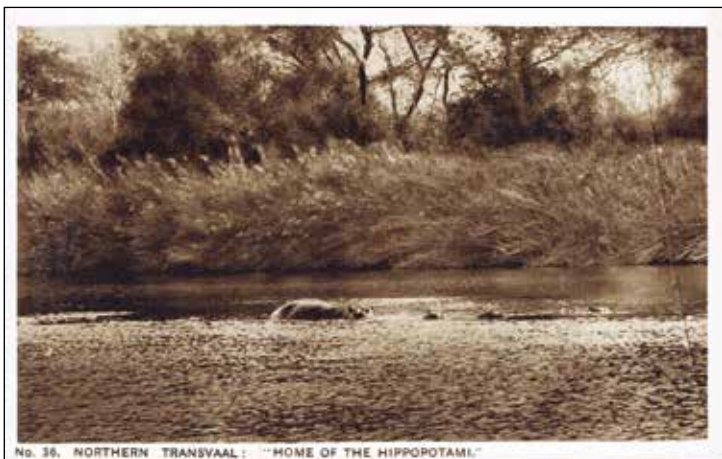


Fig.3



Fig.4



Fig.5



Fig.6

Many of these cards have been used quite late and there is a potential overlap of dates of usage of these cards and those from PC 17. PC 10 cards can be differentiated from those of PC 17 by the numbers printed on the back. For PC 10 they are green and for PC 17 they are in black. The Coat of Arms on PC 10 is slightly larger than that of PC 17 (Fig.8).

The illustrations on the PC 10 Pictorial Cards are as follows: listed for information only.

1	Pretoria, Government Buildings	13	Johannesburg, Town Hall
2	Durban, The Esplanade	14	Ceres, Cape, Dwars River
3	Cape, Chapman's Peak, Marine Drive	15	Natal, Karkloof Falls
4	Kroonstad, Valsch River	16	Tulbach, Cape, Michell's Pass
5	Natal, Drakensburg	17	Knysna, Cape, The Heads
6	Cape, Cogman's Kloof	18	Rondebosch, Cape, Grootte Schuur
7	Cape, Camp's Bay	19	Pretoria, Union Buildings
8	Durban, Town Hall	20	Transvaal, Wylie's Poort
9	Bloemfontein, Government Buildings	21	Cape, Toverwaterspoort
10	Capetown, from Kloof Nek	22	Port Shepstone, Umzimkulu River
11	Johannesburg, Medical Research	23	Cape, Entrance to Zwartberg Pass
12	Knysna, Groot River Drift	24	Cape, Zwartberg Pass

PC 17 (Set of 24 cards)

The issue date of these cards needs to be treated with caution as the *Union Handbook* has got it wrong and this error has been repeated in *Quik*. I have seen queries about the issue date only to discover the cards were from PC 10 uprated to 1d for domestic use instead of the 1d for overseas use. It appears that remaining stocks of these cards were uprated in post offices with an additional 1/2d Springbok Head stamp for the increased domestic postage rate which came into effect on 1 April, 1931. This rate was valid through 1933 when for a short while it was increased to 1 1/2d before being reduced to 1/2d again on 1 April, 1934. Somewhere in this 1d period, I suspect soon after the rate increase was announced in 1931, the cards from PC 17 were put on sale in post offices uprated with a 1/2d Springbok Head stamp and in packets with the value obliterated and the increased value of 1/-, stamped on with what looks to be a rubber stamp using an office type ink pad.

Fellow collectors I have spoken to all are of the opinion that this set of cards was prepared for dual-use similarly to PC 10 but the Postmaster General was surprised when the domestic Post Card rate was increased by the Minister of Posts. To avoid destroying the cards, they were uprated with the 1/2d stamp and inserted into the envelopes prepared for their initial release. This must have been very labour intensive. Figure 9 shows the uprated card for domestic use. Figure 10 illustrates the series of envelopes used for this issue with the value suitably hand stamped with the new price per set.

The illustrations used on the **front** were taken from the original illustrations used for the Wembley cards. Twenty four of the 36 illustrations were selected for this set. This explains the gaps in the numbering of the cards. No logical explanation could be found why the cards were just not re-numbered.

The illustrations on the front of the cards for PC17

Quik in his book on the *Postal Stationery of South Africa* (first edition), on page 175 notes that for P 17, "Early in 1934 the domestic postal rate was reduced to 1/2d. As a result new post cards were printed with photographic pictures of 1/2. (sic). The address side is similar to the cards of a 1/2d that were used in 1927. Only the Coat of Arms is smaller. The serial numbers

now are in black. From a numbered series of photographs that were used in 1924/25 for the Wembley Exhibition, 24 were selected for the new series of cards."

This is rather confusing, as no mention is made of the extra box for uprating the cards. The dates are also confusing, as the reduced 1/2d rate change had nothing to do with the cards in question. These cards have been seen used in 1931 and 1932.

I am of the opinion that these statements are wrong and based on the early dates of usage, my conclusions are different.

Conclusions

1. These PC 17 cards were prepared for dual-use as per PC 10 but were never issued due to the domestic rate changes in 1931.
2. The cards were uprated by the Government Printer with a 1/2d Springbok Head adhesive to avoid destroying them. The envelopes for the sets of cards were likewise reused with the original value obliterated and a new value added with a handstamp.
3. The issue date of these cards is not known, but the earliest used examples seen, are in December 1931 thus predating the dates given in the current literature. See Fig. 11.
4. It is incomprehensible that the cards from PC 17, claimed to have been issued in 1934, have the unhyphenated Afrikaans inscription 'Suidafrika', but those from PC 15 and PC 16, issued earlier, have the hyphenated version introduced in 1933.
5. The 1934 issue date quoted in the literature for PC 17 is incorrect as it makes no sense to issue cards uprated to 1d only a few days before the postal rate was reduced to 1/2d on 1 April 1934. No card from PC 17 has been seen without a 1/2d stamp added. All cards seen without an added stamp show clear traces of where a stamp has been removed.
6. The issue date of PC 17 should be recorded as late 1931 and the catalogue listings and numbering should be amended accordingly.

Domestic Postal Rates at the time of the issue of these cards:

Prior to April 1931:	1/2d
1 April, 1931 increased to:	1d
1932	1d
1933 increased to	1 1/2d
1 April, 1934 reduced to:	1/2d

References:

1. The Wembley cards of 1924 and their reissue in 1934. Chris Board and Jean Alexander. *S.A. Post Card Research Group Newsletter*, June 1991.
2. Ibid page 5

Acknowledgement:

Chris Board for his support and help over the years trying to unravel the issue date of PC 17 and for the illustration in Fig.11.

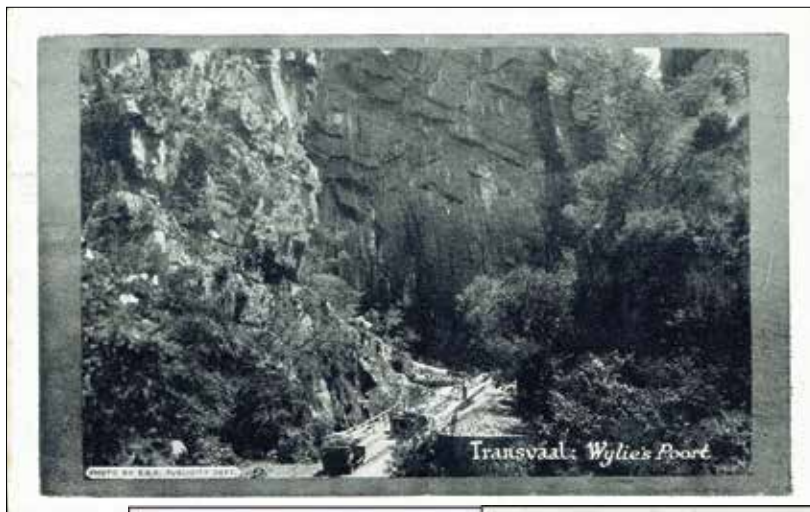


Fig.7

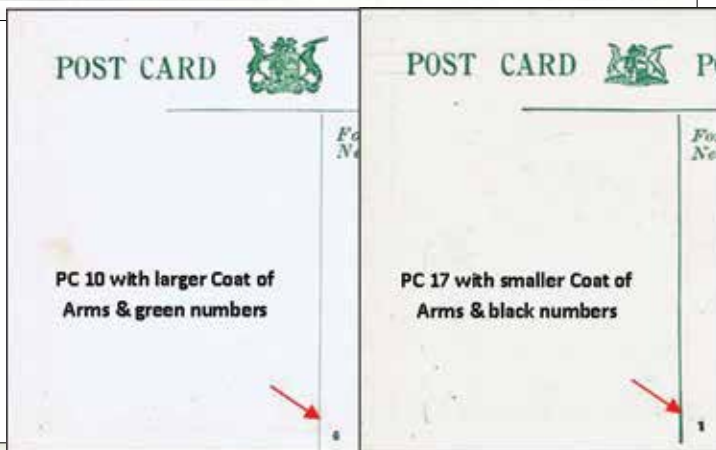


Fig.8



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.11



Thematically Yours

by Rev Cassie Carstens,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

Get Collecting - it's fun!

This is the 83rd of the Series!

* Great Ice Hockey Goalies

In a packed National Hockey League arena, two moments can inspire unparalleled excitement and roaring cheers – an incredible goal and an even more incredible save. Both focus on just one person: the goaltender. Being the last line between victory and defeat takes ironclad nerves, lightning-fast reflexes and unwavering concentration. Fortunately for fans, Canadian goalies have all of those in spades. These legendary keepers bravely backstopped their teams in countless wins and victories, earning records and adoring fans along the way. Whether away from the arena crowd – or right in front of it – the innovations they introduced to their equipment and style of play influenced the game of ice hockey far beyond the crease.



* The Flatey Library

The Flatey Library was built in 1864 on the initiative of Brynjolfur and Herdís Benedictsen. It is the first building in Iceland which was specially designed to house books. A great collection of manuscripts was kept in the library, a large part of which was handed over to the National Library of Iceland in 1902. The library was rebuilt under the supervision of an official protection agency (*Minjavernd*) and is still in the custody of the agency.



* William Morris stained glass windows

Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful. These are the famous words of William Morris (1834-1896), considered by many to be the greatest designer and one of the outstanding figures of the Arts and Crafts Movement. In 1861, with a group of friends, Morris started the decorating business *Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co* which initially concentrated on stained glass and other ecclesiastical arts for church decoration. The firm began to appear at international exhibitions and receive awards, including for its stained glass and



furniture at the 1862 International Exhibition. While being credited with reviving many of the traditional arts which have disappeared with industrialisation, Morris is probably best known for his wallpaper and fabric designs.

* Genyornis (megafauna)

Although resembling the emu or cassowary, the *Genyornis* is not related to them – instead, it appears related to ducks, geese and swans. The carbon isotopes in the bones of *Genyornis* suggest that it ate perennials, shrubs and herbivorous plants. Emu and *Genyornis* egg-shells are commonly found together in sediments deposited up to 50,000 years ago, but younger dunes and sediments only contain emu egg-shells. The most complete remains found thus far have come from the Lake Callabonna salt pan in northern South Australia, where an expedition from the South Australian Museum recovered complete skeletons in the late 1890s.



* St Martin's Church in Eschen, Liechtenstein

This church is more than 100 years old and is described as a neo-gothic basilican building. The plans by Stuttgart architects Kleber und Beitemiller had originally been made for a different church. The Näscher brothers, master builders from Chur and citizens of Eschen, put the plans into effect in 1893-94. And so it was that Eschen's parish church came into being. At that time



its very homogeneous artistic decoration was the work of Tyrolean craftsmen. 80 years later, in Autumn 1975, the people of Eschen decided after a great deal of discussion against a new building and in favour of extensive renovation. The parish church was thereupon reconstructed between 1977 and 1979. The Liechtenstein artist Georg Malin created an interior which matches modern expectations of a space for liturgical celebrations.

* Australian Kangaroo

The kangaroo (*macropus rufus*) is probably the most recognisable of all Australian marsupials and



the red kangaroo is found on the Australian Coat of Arms. There are over 60 different species of kangaroo and they live in all areas of Australia. The Reed, Eastern Grey and Western Grey are the most abundant species.

Kangaroos are herbivores and eat grasses, leaves, fungi and the shoots of small trees and need very little water to survive.

* The Pansy

There are few flower beds in Canada that don't have at least a handful of pansies showing their colourful smiling faces. Who can resist smiling right back? Gardeners may be interested to learn it was a British naval officer and former Newfoundland Governor Lord James Gambier and his gardener William Thompson who, after crossing various species of *Viola* with *Viola Tricolour*, eventually produced the family pansy in 1839. The flower's name comes from *pensée*, the French word for thought or remembrance.



Part of the reason pansies are so popular is that they prefer cool temperatures and are one of the season's earliest blossoms.

* The Battle of Britain

In July 1940, most of Western Europe had fallen to the forces of Nazi Germany. The German invasion of Britain, *Operation Sealion*, was imminent but in order for it to succeed, the Royal Air Force had first to be destroyed. During the summer and autumn months of 1940 the German Air Force, the *Luftwaffe*, launched sustained aerial attacks on Britain, but against enormous odds, the exhausted RAF Fighter pilots held on. Frustrated by the inability of the *Luftwaffe* to break the British resolve, Adolf Hitler postponed *Operation Sealion* on 17 September 1940, meaning that the most critical phase of 'The Battle of Britain' was over.



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2. Iceland Stamp News: 2/2015
3. Guernsey Stamps: November 2015
4. Australian Stamp Bulletin: Sep - Oct 2008
5. Liechtenstein Stamps: Autumn 2007
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7. Canada Post: Details: Jan-Feb 2015
8. Jersey Stamp Bulletin: Summer 2015

Part 16

DECORATED POST OFFICES

by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

ESHOWE



The name Eshowe is said to be derived from the sound of wind blowing through the indigenous Dhlinsa Forest in the town. It might also come from the Zulu word for the Xysmalobium shrubs, showe or shongwe. In 1887 Eshowe became the capital of Zululand and was officially declared a township in 1891.

Like many of the post offices of the time, the one in Eshowe is also in the style of the 'Baker School'. It is of red brick and black shingled roof and buttresses on the sides that are detailed with a 'tumbled-in' brickwork.

Three arched windows are flanked by arched entrances. Underneath the windows is one long tiled panel over a sandstone base. Since the street level is lower than the building, two flights of stairs lead to the entrances. The building was erected in 1934 in Osborne Street (illustrated on content page). Currently it serves as the official reception hall of the mayor, and is kept in immaculate condition.

The tiled artwork was by Alfred Palmer who was born in London in 1877. He was a painter and sculptor who frequently visited South Africa, and who trained at the Royal

Academy Schools and also in Paris. The panels depict a scene at the KwaMondi mission station in 1879. The then Zulu prince Cetshwayo built a kraal in the area and called it Eziqwaqweni (the abode of robbers). The Norwegian missionary, Ommund Oftebro (1820-1893) obtained permission from Cetshwayo (then king) and established a mission station at Eshowe in 1861. It was later called kwaMondi (place of Mondi, Oftebro's Zulu name).

During the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, Colonel Charles Pearson with his column of 4500



TRADITIONAL PHILATELY

REVISITING THE 'R12S' PRINTER'S JOIN

by M.J.H. Tonking RDPSA, SA Stamp Study Circle.



Between 1934 and 1954 there were, all told, seven roll stamp issues which were issued in sheet form for sale over the counter. These sheets were surplus to the requirements for making roll stamps for sale from vending machines.

Many hundreds if not thousands of roll stamp sheets were sold in this way. It is of interest that, to date, only a single such sheet has been recorded with a printers repair join. This occurred in the roll stamp in sheet form of R12S issued in 1933 (Fig. 2).

This was the first roll stamp to be issued in sheet form consisting of 240 stamps in 20 rows of 12. In the left margin, there was a thin irregular red cross printed between rows 18 and 19. However there was no interior cylinder marginal mark with the result that cylinder transpositions occurred (Fig.1). These can be identified by reference to discrete constant flaws in both the stamp vignettes and frames.

The watermark was normally upright and in rare cases, inverted.

It will be most interesting to learn if further examples of roll stamp sheet issue printer's joins come to light.

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- *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa*. S.J. Hagger RDPSA. 1986.
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Frame

Vignette

18

19



Exterior cylinder flaw. Interior cylinder flaws. Row 18/1 - Red dot between yardarms.

1 Row 1/1 - Black dot on sunrays. Row 2/1 - Black dot below pennant

Fig. 1: Red cross in left margin between rows 18 and 19. In this example there is a five row transposition of the printing cylinders.

men marched to Eshowe in order to attack Ulundi from the East. At the Nyezane River, near Gingindlovu, the Zulus were repulsed on 22 January and the following day the column reached kwaMondi. In the conflict leading up to the outbreak of the war, the missionaries abandoned the mission station and returned to Natal and the mission station was occupied and called Fort Eshowe. Trenches were dug around the perimeter and the church was turned into a hospital. Within a few days the fort was surrounded by Zulu impis. Besiegement for 10 weeks followed, which led to disease in the camp. After the Battle of Gingindlovu, the British were relieved, but 28 officers and soldiers

had died due to the lack of adequate medical provisions.

The scene on the panel probably depicts the missionaries preparing to leave kwaMondi. Wagons are parked in the shape of a fortification. The artist managed to create an atmosphere of anxiety and discomfort of temporary housing in tents, bathing of children 'in public' and cooking on an open fire, in a compact space which has to be shared with livestock. The main focus is on a group of men and soldiers engaged in conversation or negotiation with a Zulu party consisting of warriors and a chief. The chief is recognised by a head band and his age, as shown by the grey beard. It does not seem

as if they are captives, because they have their large fighting shields with them, and the atmosphere seems relaxed, evidenced by the body postures and absence of weapons. The soldiers wear the well-known red tunic, black trousers and pith helmet, while the men in normal dress must be the missionaries. They wear the contemporary clothing and head dress of central and Northern Europe.

References:

Artefacts.co.za; Bulpin, T.V. (1966) *Natal and the Zulu Country*, Cape & Transvaal Printers Ltd.

Acknowledgement:

Ken Gillings for putting me on the correct track of history. Zane Wilsnach for photo editing.

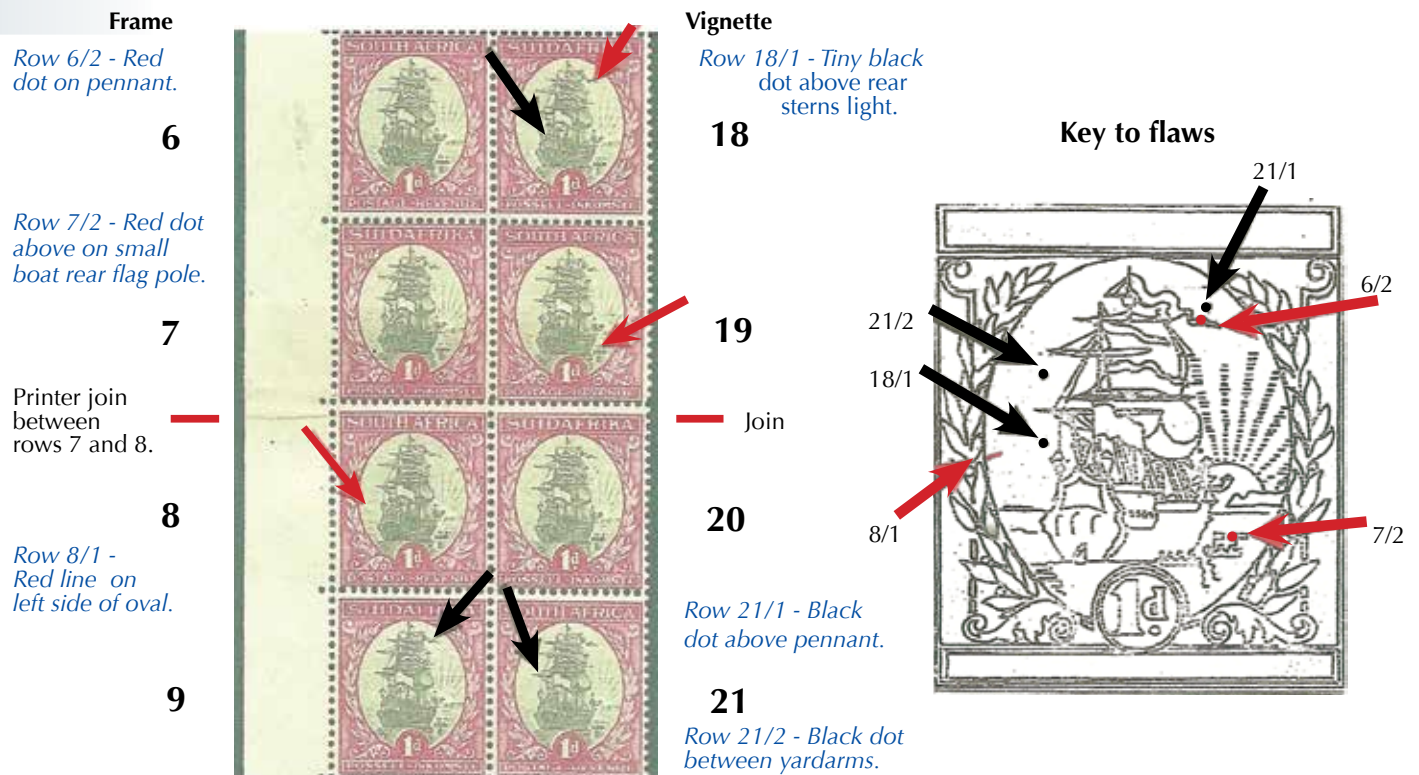


Fig.2 R12S Printers Join - Watermark inverted. twelve row printing cylinder transposition.



The Union 1935 KG V Silver Jubilee Issue: Frameplate Characteristics of the 3d and 6d stamps

by Andre du Plessis, Pretoria Philatelic Society

In the first article dealing with the frameplate characteristics, a characteristic was defined as: "A peculiarity on a stamp originating during the design process". For more clarity, I want to mention that (in my view) the design process, for rotogravure printing, starts with the drawing of the stamp and include the photographing and production of the Master Design.

A brief summary of the rotogravure process might shed light on the origin of characteristics and errors.

The design from which the stamps are to be printed, is drawn larger than the required stamp and is then photographed. As the stamps were printed alternately in Afrikaans and English, more than one stamp or unit was necessary.

After the design have been photographed, the negative is placed in a special camera known as a step and repeat machine. This machine then reduced the photographed design to the exact size of the required stamps and duplicate it as many times as required to make a complete sheet on a glass plate. In real terms this glass plate is a 'positive'. However, in the next part of the process it is used as a 'negative' when a print is taken from it upon a photographic paper coated with colour pigment and gelatin also called 'carbon' paper.

The carbon paper being printed by exposure to strong light is then transferred to a copper plate or cylinder which is to be used in the printing machine. For the purpose of this article the etching process is not being outlined.

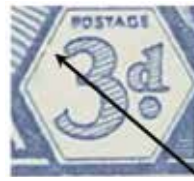
Important is to remember that the glass positive acts as a master record and that new plates can be made from it at any time by taking fresh carbon prints and etching another plate. It follows that any flaw or characteristic present on the glass positive will be reproduced in any other plate made from it.

This account for the various characteristics and flaws re-appearing through several issues of a denomination. Also with each new use, ones would appear or removed. Once printing commenced, a host of other and most interesting flaws and varieties originated from other sources.

The following is known characteristics of the 3d and 6d stamps were listed over time in various publications such as *The SA Philatelist*^{2,3} and *South Africa Silver Jubilee Stamps of 1935*: Neil Donen (www.philatel2.com)⁵

Tiny break in inner frame line

A tiny break appears in the inner left frame line of the right figure of value tablet opposite the top limb of '3' of 3d on every 'SUID-AFRIKA' headed stamp



Blunt tail of right Springbok



On all 'SOUTH AFRICA' headed stamps, the tail of the right Springbok is blunt at the tip

Broken limb of 'P' of Postage

The down stroke of the 'P' in POSTAGE where it appears in the right value tablets on every 'SUID-AFRIKA' headed stamp is missing



The following Frameplate characteristics was identified whilst examining the value tablets. The below scans constitute a block of 4 stamps. The value tablets are inscribed in Afrikaans and English. On the Afrikaans headed stamps, Afrikaans appears in the left value tablet with English in the right tablet and vice-versa for the English headed stamps.

UNEVEN ROWS

AFRIKAANS HEADED



ENGLISH HEADED

ENGLISH HEADED



EVEN ROWS

AFRIKAANS HEADED

AFRIKAANS HEADED



ENGLISH HEADED

ENGLISH HEADED

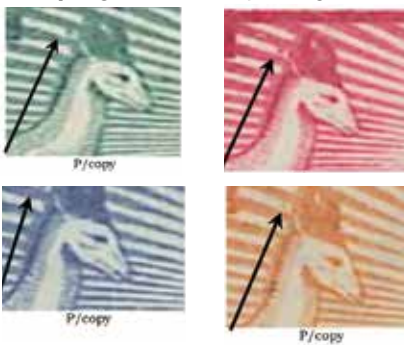


EVEN ROWS

AFRIKAANS HEADED

1. The 'TA' of POSTAGE does not come down to be level with the other letters where it appears in all value tablets. This is also the situation with the other denominations (Yellow arrow).
2. The '6' in the left value tablet has sixteen lines inside the outline compared with thirteen in the right value tablet throughout, irrespective of the language setting (Blue and Black arrows).
3. The appearance of the 'd' of 3d in the left value tablets are different with the one in right value tablets and shows the ending of the 'd' to be more sharp (Red and Green arrows).

**All Denominations
Spot in colour of frame behind left
Springbok's ear (All printings)**



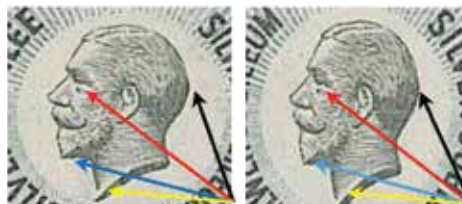
A spot in the colour of the frame appear behind the ear of the left Springbok in the second white ray from the top on all stamps. In instances where the Frameplate is a little misplaced, it is more difficult to notice.

HEAD PLATE

Rationally, Headplate characteristics of this issue will occur on all stamps of all denominations. This is due to the fact that one Headplate was used for the printings of all four values. The same photo of the 'Mackennal' head was used to produce the Master Design for the third printing of the 1d. As the frame and center designs are of different colour, two different cylinders were required, one for the frames and one for the headplates or center designs.

Four distinct characteristics can be identified from the Headplate.

AFRIKAANS HEADED ENGLISH HEADED



1. Thickening of hair behind head (Black arrow).
2. Dark spot below left eye (Red arrow).
3. Dark spot in beard at tip of chin (Blue arrow).
4. Break in shading at bottom of neck (Yellow arrow).

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- R.P. Jonas. *A study meeting in London on the Silver Jubilee Issue - The Springbok*. 1966 Nov/Dec pp 118
- King George V Silver Jubilee: www.philatel2.com/jubilee/id32.htm
Accessed various times

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ITEM OF INTEREST

IT OFTEN PAYS TO TAKE A CLOSER LOOK !

by Jan van Beukering, OFS Philatelic Society



Every so often one gets an opportunity to rummage through 'scratch boxes' for covers with affordable price tags. One such cover caught my eye and at first glance I set it aside for a few Rands. What caught my attention was the oval DURBAN Railways canceller.



Fig. 1

Mail posted at railway stations is less common than that posted at regular post offices. Posted at the Durban Station in December 1925 it demanded extra postage made up by 6 King George V definitive roll stamps. Roll stamps on cover are also less common.

But on closer inspection

1. A pair of ½d rolls dispensed as a pair by - and miscut in - a stamp vending machine, showing a 'bow' cut at the bottom and a straight cut at the top. More to come..

the pair is from column 6 showing the part 'isolated perf holes', this is not common (Fig.2).

2. A single ½d roll stamp at the bottom left, also dispensed from a vending machine, also shows a portion of the Isolated Perf. right, proving it to be from column 6, but in addition there is a gutter join remainder on the rear of the stamp... (Fig.3)

3. The other ½d also shows the isolated perf right. (Fig.4)

4. The two 1d roll stamps were also dispensed from a stamp vending machine as the top and bottom cut margins show. (Fig.5)

5. Lastly the MID ILLOVO CENTRAL arrival office, a small postal telegraph agency (PTA) was later closed presumably in 1950. (Fig.6) On the whole - a good fun cover and fine investment for a small price .



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

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For any queries to or requiring information from the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, please contact the Regional Vice President who represents your region as given below:

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SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition
12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

Due to the limited space available during this exhibition, you are kindly requested to submit your entries early - please keep in mind the VIRTUAL exhibit taking place in July for all one frame exhibits

Bloemfontein One Frame Virtual Exhibition (BOFEX) 21- 23 July 2016

Held under the auspices of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa and hosted by the Philatelic Society of the Orange Free State
with the support of

South African Philatelic Dealers Association (SAPDA)

This exhibition will be in lieu of the One Frame Class normally offered at the National Exhibition - this class will therefore not be offered at the SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition to be held during October in Bedfordview, Gauteng.

HONG KONG 2015 – 31st ASIAN INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

by Jim Findlay RDPSA, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.
Commissioner for South Africa at the 'Hong Kong 2015' Stamp Exhibition



The 'Hong Kong 2015' stamp exhibition was organised by the Hong Kong Philatelic Society and was held from 20 to 23 November 2015 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. The venue is one of the major Hong Kong buildings on the waterfront due to its sweeping design and size which make it easily visible from most parts of the city. The 'old' part of the building has 4 levels of exhibition halls, each about 1 hectare in size, with adjacent conference and meeting rooms. The 'new' section is almost three times bigger than the 'old' section.

The exhibition consisted of 952 frames, the court of honour, 40 dealer stalls and the Hong Kong Post Office facilities with 11 counters to service collectors. The Post Office issued a different stamp sheetlet and a presentation pack each day. The Post Office placed a restriction on the number of sheetlets an individual could buy (10), as well as first day covers and presentation packs (5 each) and commemorative booklets were restricted to 2 per person. This certainly created a demand and it was interesting to note that on the first day (Friday) a sign went up indicating that all sheetlets and first day covers were sold out at about 14h00 and on the second day these items were sold out by 11h30! The Post Office did not disclose the

numbers of items printed or sold. The facilities for collectors to prepare and cancel their own covers were excellent. The estimated attendance on Friday (day 1) was 4,000 and on Saturday it was over 5,500. Twenty countries participated with a total of 198 exhibits and 26 literature entries. South Africa entered 10 exhibits with 41 frames and one literature entry. The results are listed in the table below.



Fig.2: Left to Right: Dr. Jim Findlay RDPSA, Commissioner, Mr Howard Green RDPSA, Dr. Philip Levine, Australian Commissioner. Dr Philip Levine is an ex-South African who grew up in Cape Town, did his military service in the South African army and now lives in Brisbane. He exhibited his Gold Coast collection.



Fig.1: Howard Green RDPSA with his gold medal.

Name	Exhibit Title	Class	Score	Award
Barit, Avi	Basutoland: The 1961 Decimal Overprints	12A*	81	-
Barit, Chavah	Swaziland: The 1961 Decimal Overprints	10.2	72	S**
Barit, Gila	Namibia: The Overprints of 2000 and their Origin	12A*	66	-
Barit, Shimon	Great Britain: Queen Elizabeth II – Value Errors	12A*	71	-
Du Plessis, Andre	Union of South Africa Commemorative Issue: 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V revised	2.3	83	V
Findlay, Jim	World War 1: Internal South African Military Mail and South West Africa Campaign Mail	3.3	85	LV
Flanagan, Patrick	Rhodesia & Nyasaland 1954 Definitive Issue – QE II.	2.3	85	LV
Green, Howard	St. Helena & Ascension during the reign of King George V.	2.3	85	LV
Kussing, Herwig	Germany: Mail Postilion on Postcards used from May 1921 to April 1924	9	92	G
Schmidt, Robert	The Concise Stamp Catalogue of the Republic of South Africa.	11.3	85	LV

Taipei 2016

21 to 26 October
Entries will close
15 March 2016

Commissioner: Emil Minnaar.
Coordinator: Mr. Tay Peng Hian,
President Fédération
Internationale de Philatélie.

PHILATAIPEI 2016 World Stamp Championship Exhibition will be held at Taipei World Trade Centre, Exhibition Hall 1. Located in the commercial center of Xinyi district, with a total 16,500 square meters on the ground floor, to host large-scale exhibitions.

The venue consists of exhibition area for 2,000 frames of competitive and non-competitive exhibits, and sales booths, information center, press room and infirmary.

Web address is:
<http://taipei2016.post.gov.tw/post/taipei2016/en/index.jsp>

* Class 12A was for 1-frame exhibits and medals were not awarded.

** Medals awarded:

G = Gold; LV = Large Vermeil; V = Vermeil; LS = Large Silver; S = Silver

Apart from winning a gold medal for one of his exhibits, it was a great advantage for me to have Howard Green giving guidance and support. He also represented South Africa at the FIAP meetings.

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South African Stamp Issues - 2015

- part VI by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

2 July 2015 – SOUTH AFRICAN POPULAR-MUSIC LEGENDS (Part 2)

(This issue was only available from 8 January 2016)

This is the last in a series of two issues, the first being issued on 3 July 2014 and covered on page 124 of the August 2014 issue of *The South African Philatelist*.

Denominations: 10 x Standard Postage (R3.30)

Designers: Scrapper board artwork by Vumile Mavumengwana and layout by Hendrik Gericke. The musicians depicted are:

Row 1 – Dolly Rathebe (1928-2004) and Margaret Singana (1938-2000);

Row 2 – Zim Ngqawana (1959-2011) and John Bengu (Phuzushukela);

Row 3 – Dan Hill (1924-2009) and Paul Ndlovu (? – 1986);

Row 4 – Busi Mhlongo (1948-2010) and Moses Molelekwa (1973-2001);

Row 5 – Chris Blyden (1897-1974) and Gé Korsten (1927-1999).

Printer: Cartor Security Printers, France.

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: 38 x 29mm

Gum: Self adhesive

Sheetlet size: 112 x 205mm comprising the 10 different designs arranged in 5 rows of 2.

Quantity: 20,000 sheetlets

Cylinder number: 8463 (black)

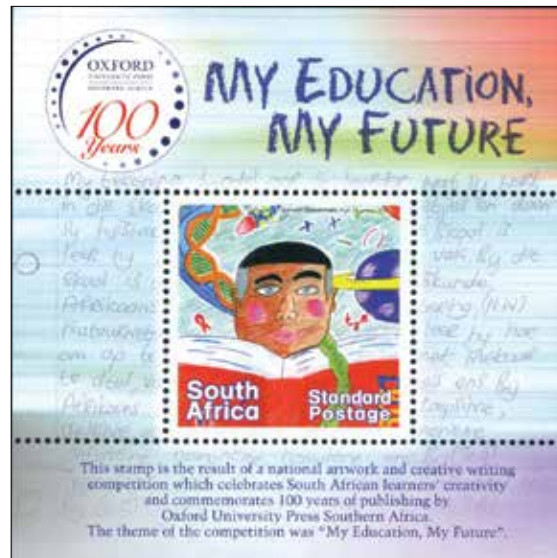
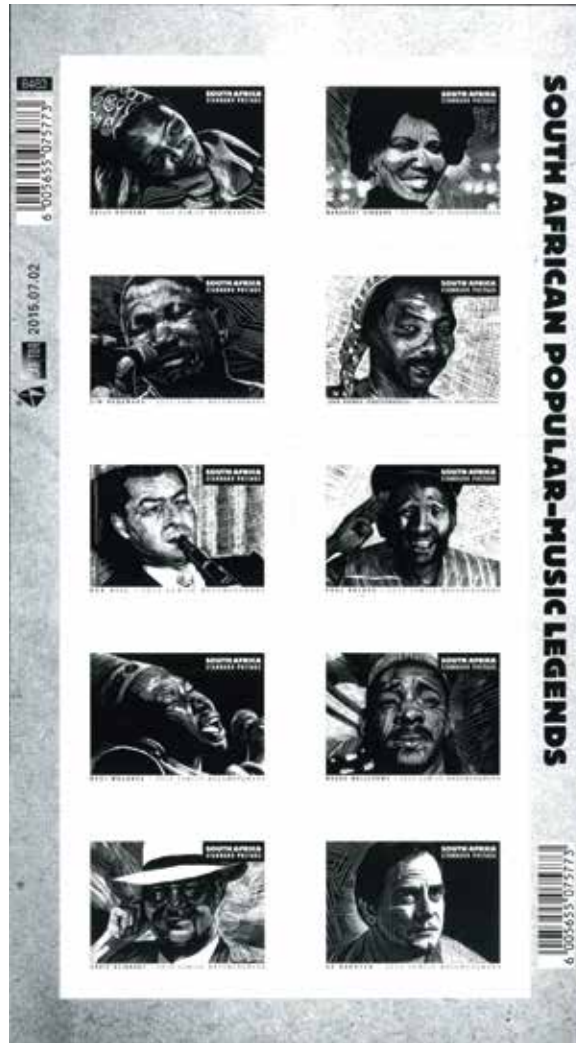
Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

Phosphor: Yellow in a 4mm wide frame around each stamp.

Printing sheet size: 600 x 500 mm, comprising 10 sheetlets arranged in two rows of five.

First Day Covers: Nos. 8.84 and 8.85 of standard size (190 x 102mm), each of which 2,000 were produced (not yet available).

Canceller: No. 8.72 – 'GRAHAMSTOWN · 2.7.2015', printed in gold.



8 December 2015 – OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS – 100 YEARS OF PUBLISHING IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(A limited amount were available at the launch on the date of issue but further supplies were only available from 13 January 2016)

Denomination: Standard Postage (R3.30)

Designer: Junaid Opperman, a 13 year old grade 8 learner from De Rust Hoërskool, situated at a farm 35km from Oudtshoorn. This design was the winning entry from an art and writing competition for grades 8 and 9 learners in disadvantaged schools, held across all provinces, under the theme "My Education my Future".

Printer: Thai-British Security Printers

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp size: 38mm square incorporated in a miniature sheet of size 85mm square.

Gum: PVA

Perforation: Gauge 13 extending to left and right margins of miniature sheet.

Phosphor: Yellow in a 2mm wide frame.

Quantity: 20,000 miniature sheets.

Cylinder numbers: None

Printing sheet size: 425 x 310mm comprising 12 miniature sheets arranged in three rows of four.

First Day Cover: Not produced.

Canceller: No. 8.81 – 'PRETORIA · 08.12.2015'

Acknowledgement: The above information was supplied by Connie Liebenberg, Research Officer of the RSA Stamp Study Group and Philatelic Services e-mail newsletter WHAT'S NEWS, together with personal observations.

SAPDAPEX 2016
National Philatelic Exhibition

12 - 15
OCTOBER 2016

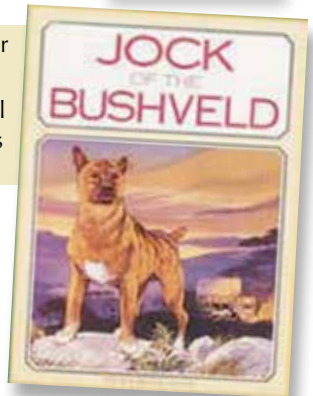
a copy of the PROSPECTUS is included in this issue. Please keep in mind the VIRTUAL exhibit taking place in July



Sir Percy Fitzpatrick

Far more than just Jock of the Bushveld!

by Colin Whittle



Today, if you asked the average South African the question: 'Who was Sir Percy Fitzpatrick?' (Fig.1). The answer would invariably be that he wrote the classic dog story 'Jock of the Bushveld' (Fig.2).

This is a tale of his experiences as a young man told to his children as bedtime stories. Whilst this is a wonderful epitaph, Percy Fitzpatrick packed much, much more into his life, and this article seeks to record some of his activities, adventures and achievements.

Percy Fitzpatrick was born of Irish parentage in 1862 in Kingwilliamstown, where his father was a Supreme Court Judge. When Percy's father was appointed to the bench of the Cape Town Supreme Court the family relocated there. Percy loved the open air and enjoyed all sports. He also played both the guitar and concertina, which enabled him to lead the sing-songs at most social gatherings. By the age of seventeen he was a tall, well-built young man with a fair complexion. Although intelligent, he was idle at school and failed the entrance exam to the University of Cape Town.



Fig.1

Unfortunately, his father died at this time, leaving the family in dire circumstances and Percy, being the eldest, had to find employment, which he did with the Standard Bank. But with his independent streak he found difficulty adapting to office life, referring to the bank as 'The Cage.' However, he persevered in the job until the age of twenty one, when he decided to seek adventure on the gold diggings around Barberton and Pilgrims Rest (Fig.3).

Soon after his arrival there, Percy met up with another young adventurer, Hugh Hall. Together they set up in business as transport riders using oxen (Fig.4) to bring goods and supplies from Delagoa Bay through



Fig.4

Mozambique (Fig.5) and the Lowveld to the booming mining settlements. Both men rented farming land, but Percy could not afford the twelve pounds a year rental and let it lapse. The town of Nelspruit, now Mbombela, was established on the site of Percy's farm.

Attempts to start his own transport business failed dismally and left him penniless, but he was fortunate enough to obtain a position with a local business whose interests included mining,



Fig.5

hotels, property, and stock jobbing, as well as a position with the local newspaper, the *Barberton Herald*. Percy soon became a partner, but capital was scarce and the partners were required to carry out a variety of duties to keep the business operating. It was here that he had his writing first published, when he wrote the column

Chat of the Camp for the newspaper. Whilst in the Lowveld, Percy became known as a natural storyteller and he even attracted the attention of the editor of the *Star* newspaper who was one of the first to recognise his literary ability.



Fig.3

During this time Percy married Lillian Cubbit and the couple settled in Barberton. By now the boom was over and Percy's firm needed their junior partner for the new branch in Johannesburg (Fig.6). However the venture was unsuccessful, with the firm compromised by the mining slump of the early 1890s, and the Fitzpatricks were forced to return to Barberton. But Percy refused to admit failure and every setback made him even more determined to succeed.

Fortunately, his life was to change dramatically. Through contacts from his Johannesburg days he was offered the position of transport manager of an expedition going

to Mashonaland. The venture was organised by Alfred Beit, (Fig.7), a business colleague of Cecil Rhodes (Fig.8), and sponsored by a London newspaper. The expedition was led by

Lord Randolph Churchill and Percy's role enabled him to monitor events and record his adventures, which

were published in the book *Through Mashonaland with Pick and Pen*. His descriptions of Lord Churchill, whom he found pompous and arrogant, delighted the rough and ready mining community of Johannesburg and his first book became a bestseller. It is also believed to be the first book ever published in that city.

His relationship with Alfred Beit developed into a strong friendship and on their return from the expedition, Beit offered Percy employment in a firm of which he was a director, H. Eckstein and Co., one of the early giants in the mining industry. The firm later changed its name to Corner House, which floated Rand Mines, with Percy as the first Company Secretary. This famous mining house was later absorbed into the Barlow Rand Group of Companies and Percy, who was to spend the next fifteen years in the mining industry, was appointed to the Board of Directors.



Fig.6



Fig.7

From the time he first started with Ecksteins, through the next thirty years, Fitzpatrick was present, or played a crucial role in the important events of the country. His political views favoured the development of the British Empire but his proposals and actions showed that he always placed South Africa first.

In those days people described themselves as Cape Colonials, Transvaalers, Natalians or



Fig.8

Afrikaners, whereas Percy called himself a South African, one of the first to do so. In the mining industry, when executives stated that they were going home, they meant England, when Percy said it, he meant that he was returning to South Africa.

His involvement with the Reform Movement, which sought political rights for the Uitlanders who flocked to the Reef when gold was discovered, began in 1895 when he was elected secretary. In the aftermath of the Jameson Raid (Fig.9) he and his committee were arrested and charged with sedition. They were incarcerated in Pretoria, awaiting trial, and it is interesting to read that they were allowed an exercise period each day, which consisted of an hours bicycle ride accompanied by an armed police escort. Behind them rode their families and supporters on a variety of transport and the procession would meander



Fig. 9

through Pretoria, watched by the public. Whilst in prison they also received a visit from the touring British cricket side, which included a dinner supplied by the Pretoria Club followed by an evening of poker!

The court, nevertheless, found them all guilty and they were sentenced to two years imprisonment with a fine of £2,000. However, the public outcry at the severity of the sentences led to them being released, subject to the payment of their fines and a signed undertaking not to meddle in politics for a period of three years. Percy used this period to write his second book - *The Transvaal from Within*, which defended the role of the Reform Movement and proved to be highly popular, selling over 200,000 copies. In 1897 he published a collection of short stories *The Outspan*, based on his experiences in Swaziland and the Lowveld.

In 1902 he was appointed President of the Chamber of Mines and in 1907 re-entered politics, being elected to the Transvaal Legislative Assembly on the ticket of the Transvaal Progressive Party, with his seat in Pretoria. From June 1907 through to the end of 1908 he was a Transvaal delegate to the National Convention, which led to the formation of the Union of South Africa two years later. He was knighted for these and other services in 1902 and was created a KCMG in 1910.

After the traumatic events of the Boer War, Percy believed strongly in reconciliation and national unity. He acted as liaison between Generals Botha and Smuts (Fig.10) and the Transvaal; being fluent in Afrikaans meant that he and General Hertzog worked out the agreement for full language parity and he felt that this particular period was the finest hour of his political career. Politics generally



Fig. 10

bored him and he only enjoyed the cut and thrust of the debates and the excitement of negotiation. In 1910 when elections were held for the first Union Parliament (Fig.11), Percy stood in the Pretoria East constituency, his opponent being General Louis Botha,

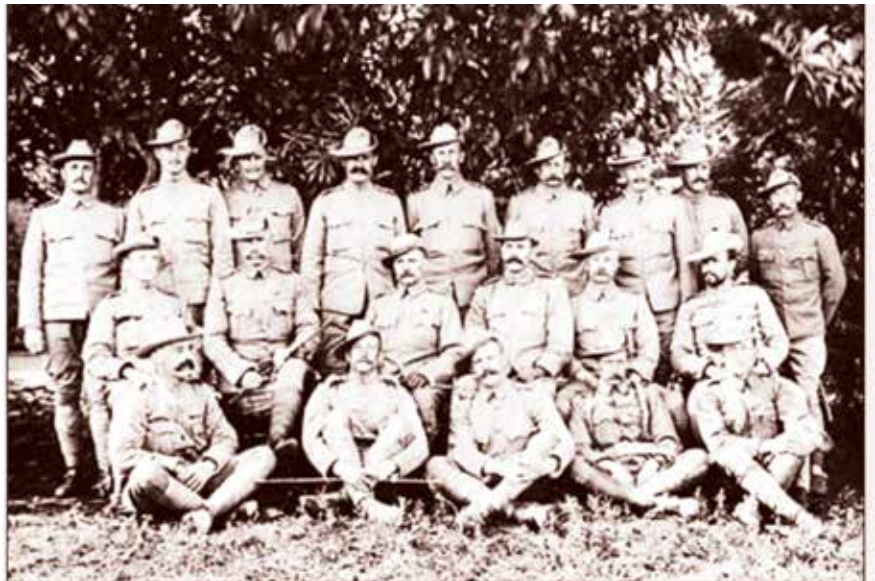


Fig. 14

who became the first Prime Minister of the Union. Percy won the ballot by 96 votes, forcing Botha to seek a safe seat elsewhere.

Fitzpatrick was also the originator of a host of other projects and schemes. He raised funds for the establishment of modern educational facilities in Johannesburg, from which the University of the Witwatersrand developed. He helped finance Roedeian School and remained a member of its governing body till the end of his life. He was involved in the foundation of the Queen Victoria Maternity Home and when his business colleague, Herman Eckstein, passed away, Percy decided his memorial should take the form of a public park. To this end he started a collection of wild animals which formed the nucleus of the Johannesburg Zoo, located within the Herman Eckstein Park, now known as Saxonwold.

Sir Percy was instrumental in founding a Johannesburg morning newspaper - *The Transvaal Leader*, which was later absorbed into the *Rand Daily Mail*. He served on the board of the *Pretoria News* and wrote two more books including the legendary *Jock of the Bushveld*. The man who persuaded



Fig. 12

Percy to put his stories down on paper was none other than Rudyard Kipling (Fig.12), a family friend who was staying with the Fitzpatricks when he heard Percy telling his children of his youthful adventures in the Lowveld. The book was highly praised by

Theodore Roosevelt (Fig.13), President of the United States, who called it "the best and truest story of a dog that I have ever read and I think that I have read them all". It was a compliment that Percy treasured dearly. His last book was *South African Memories* which were his personal reminiscences of the events that took place during a turbulent period of our history.

In the military field Fitzpatrick was a joint founder of the Imperial Light Horse Regiment (Fig.14), which was raised in 1899 and fought with honour during the Boer War (Fig.15) and World Wars I and II. He was rejected as a recruit but remained an active supporter of the regiment his entire life. It was Percy's proposal, which gained international acceptance,

that the Armistice Day of World War I be remembered with a minute silence at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

He purchased the ground and set in motion the train of events which led to the erection of the Delville Wood Memorial in France to honour those South Africans killed there. He also proposed that the Battle of Blood River be remembered as a public holiday, which is now known as the Day of Reconciliation.

Fig. 13



Fig. 11



Fig.15)

On the sporting front he was a founder member of the Claremont Cricket Club in Cape Town (Fig.16). He played in the inaugural inter-town cricket tournament between Barberton, Johannesburg and Pretoria held over the Easter week-end in 1891, which was the forerunner of Interprovincial cricket. He served as President of the Transvaal Cricket Union and was Patron of the Wanderers Club for many years. Whilst still in Cape Town he and his friends constructed the first tennis court in this country.

At the Rand Club he proposed that the members establish a club library, which today houses a magnificent collection of books. Percy was a pioneer in wildlife conservation and endeavoured to preserve and restore South African fauna and flora. The Sir Percy Fitzpatrick School of Ornithology is based at the University of Cape Town (Fig.17). His greatest agricultural achievement occurred when he was advised to move to the coast for health reasons. He was



Fig.16

instrumental in the founding and development of the citrus industry in the Eastern Cape and drafted the regulations covering the export of citrus fruits, helping to establish the SA Fruit Exchange as well as the Citrus Board.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick was active in mining (Fig.18), agriculture, business and politics. He was a friend and confidant of men such as Rhodes, Milner, Smuts and Botha and even



Fig.17



Fig.18

lunched at Buckingham Palace.

His biographer, A.P. Cartwright described him as a man of imagination and wit, who loved excitement and adventure and went out of his way to find it. He could be criticised in that he did not remain focused on an issue for very long and that he spread his resources, both physical and financial, too widely. He achieved a great deal in his life which was unfortunately marred by poor health. His final years were fraught with illness and loneliness; sadly all three of his sons died before him and his wife passed away in 1923.

Percy Fitzpatrick (Fig.19) spent his last years on his farm in the Eastern Cape where he died on 24 January 1931 at the age of 68. He is buried on the farm, on a hill overlooking the Sundays River, and the epitaph on his grave simply reads 'a man

men could but love - pioneer and patriot'. It is somewhat sad, that for a man who contributed so much, he is known today by most, only as the writer of a classic children's tale.



Fig.19



NACALA DAM



ATRIUM ON 5TH



SEISA RAMABODU STADIUM



MOOI UMGENI PIPELINE

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Central South African Railways' Postcards

by Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres



The story of the postcards used by Central South African Railways (CSAR) is told in the volume of the Transvaal Handbook entitled *Transvaal; Railway Stamps and Travelling Post Offices* by Alan Drysdall published in 1997 by James Bendon in association with the Transvaal Study Circle. The book has long been out of print, there have been important discoveries since it was published and it is now possible to illustrate more cards and to a higher standard. Advantage is therefore being taken of this opportunity to update the record, recognising that some repetition is inevitable.

CSAR's railway cards can be grouped as those produced for use by railway offices, and those sold to the public and designed to advertise CSAR services and destinations. There is, however, overlap between the two groups as both precursors and remainders of the publicity cards were used for official correspondence. For the aficionado there is of course a third group of cards, namely picture postcards showing stations, railway scenes and CSAR locomotives. These were not officially sanctioned by CSAR, but they were no doubt welcomed as they provided additional publicity. Some picture postcards of this type will be described in a future article.



Fig.1: A Transvaal KE VII halfpenny postal stationery card the reverse printed to acknowledge receipt of a letter by CSAR. The office concerned had to be written in by the sender, in this case, the Traffic Manager's Office, Pretoria. The card was signed, probably in advance, by C.F. Pryce (see Fig.2), who was identified by a straight-line handstamp inscribed 'TRAFFIC MANAGER' struck in purple, which was initialled by the sender.

Edward VII halfpenny postal stationery cards with the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter

The only card of this type seen to date, after more than 40 year's collecting, is illustrated as Fig.1. It was posted in March 1906 in the Station Branch Office, Pretoria. CSAR had been responsible for the railways of the former Boer republics since 1902 and one might expect such cards to have been in use for some years and not uncommon, but that is not the case. They were replaced, probably in 1907, by picture postcards with the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by various railway offices as no examples of cards of this type used prior to 1907 have been seen. The messages on all these cards were probably printed by CSAR in Germiston.

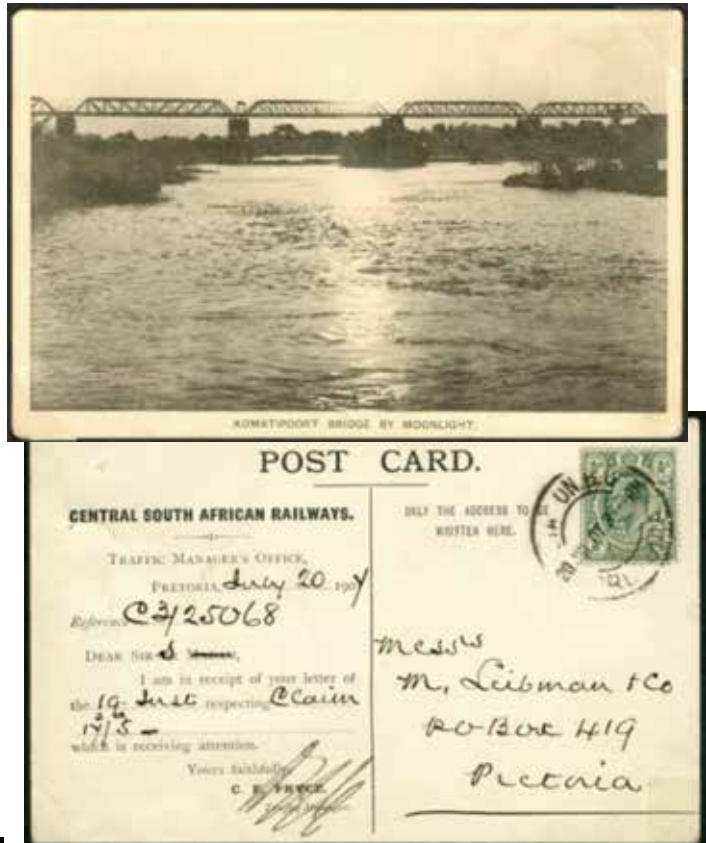


Fig.2: Series 1, Card A2 picture postcard, the view, 'KOMATI BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT.', the same as that on a publicity card (Series 3A, Card 13), posted by the Traffic Manager's Office in June 1907 in Pretoria Station Branch Office. The franking is a halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R'. The Traffic Manager is identified by his name printed in bold type and the sender by his initials.

Series 1 picture postcards

The first CSAR picture postcards were prints in shades of grey and black on cream card, the reverse bearing a printed message acknowledging receipt of a letter by a particular department identified in the printed address and by the title and name of the head of the Department printed below the space for a signature. A significant feature is that all the designs seen to date are the same as were included in the later series of publicity cards, except that the view was printed with a blank border that below the picture carried the title of the card. This similarity prompted the idea that the cards were ordered as samples at the time when views were being selected for the publicity series, and that these samples, which did not bear the company's logo and were not therefore suited for sale to the public, were used for

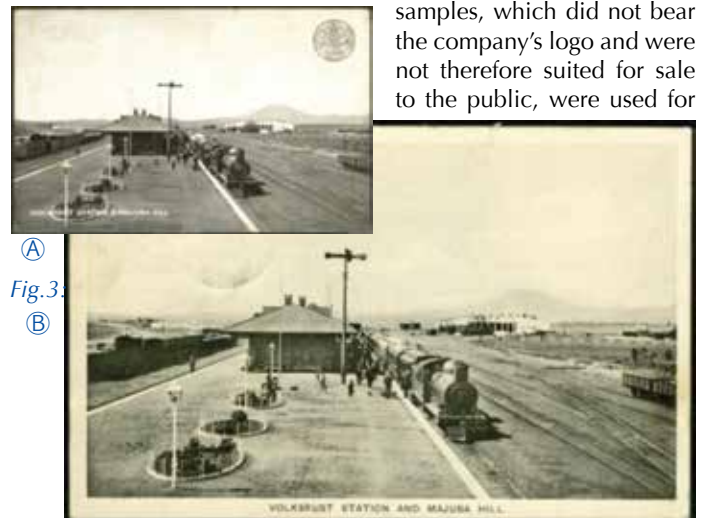


Fig.3.



© Fig.3: (A,B & C) Series 1 Card C1 illustrated with the same view, 'VOLKSRUST STATION AND MAJUBA HILL.', as a Series 2A, Card 3 publicity card (see inset), printed for use by the Traffic Manager Office, Bloemfontein, posted in Bloemfontein in February 1910 by the Divisional Superintendent's Office. The Traffic Manager, W.H. Barrett, is identified by his name printed in bold type and the sender by his initials. Note all the printing is in black

official correspondence after the reverse had been printed with an appropriate message.

There is no publisher's imprint but the later Series 3 publicity cards, showing similar prints of the same views but with the CSAR's logo, bear the imprint of 'Bull, Austin & Co., Ltd., London', on the reverse.

Examples are far from common. The view on the card illustrated as Fig.2 (Series 1, Card A2), 'KOMATI BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT.' is the same as that shown on a Series 3A publicity card (Card 23) printed in the same style. The card is franked with a halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R' and was posted in Pretoria Station Branch Office in June 1907. The Traffic Manager, Pretoria, C.F. Pryce, is identified by his name printed in bold type and the sender, presumably a subordinate, by his initials.

A card with the same view and the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Johannesburg, is illustrated by Drysdall (1997, Fig.57). It was posted in Johannesburg in May 1907; and is also franked with a halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R'. The head of the department, in this case W.W. Hoy, is identified by his name printed in bold type on the card and the sender by his initials.

Drysdall (1997, p.70–1) describes, but does not illustrate, another card printed for use by the Traffic Manager, Pretoria. The view Park Station looking west is entitled, 'RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG.', which is hardly appropriate as the Company's head office is the remote tall building in the centre of the background behind the station. The view is, however, the same as that on a Series 2 publicity card more aptly entitled 'JOHANNESBURG (PARK) STATION' (Fig.7). The example seen was addressed to Pretoria and unfranked, but bore a strike at top-right of a 28 mm double-circle datestamp inscribed 'C.S.A.R. T.M.O / PRETORIA' (Traffic Manager's Office, Pretoria), and dated '19. JAN.1909'. CSAR did not of course have free franking privileges after 30 June, 1904, and the card was therefore probably delivered by a company messenger. It follows that the datestamp cannot be a postal marking, though it resembles one.

A very similar card showing the same view of Park Station and entitled 'RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG.' has now been reported with the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of a receipt of a letter by the Traffic Manager Bloemfontein, W.H. Barrett (see Fig.4). It is addressed to the Brandfort Hotel, Brandfort, and was sent on 1 May, 1908, but is unfranked and there are no postal markings. One possible explanation would seem to be that it too was carried by CSAR staff, e.g. the guard of a train, and delivered by station staff in Brandfort.

The Series 1 card illustrated as Fig.3 is another example showing the same view, 'VOLKSRUST STATION AND MAJUBA HILL.', as is shown on a publicity card (Series 2A, Card 3 – see inset). This card (C1) was posted

in Bloemfontein in February 1910 – a surprisingly late date – by the Divisional Superintendent's Office ('Divnl Supt's' in m.s.). The Traffic Manager, W.H. Barrett, is identified by his name printed in bold type and the sender, presumably a subordinate, by his initials.

The card illustrated at the bottom of Fig.4 is a different type, although the view of Johannesburg (Park) Station from Wilhelm Street Bridge is evidently the same as on the card shown above it and a Series 2A card (Fig.7). The view, which is poorly printed in the style of a Series 3 card, has been trimmed to provide a top margin in which the words 'CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.' are printed and a wider bottom margin with the title, 'VIEW OF PARK STATION' and a heading to identify the sender as the Station Master's Office, Johannesburg and the date. There is, however, no designated space for a signature. The card would seem to have been used for private correspondence, and is addressed to the Hygienic Bakery, Moreton-in-Marsh Gloucestershire. (Was there an unhygienic bakery? – the mind boggles.) The message is dated January 1908. The undivided back suggests that it may date from much earlier, but the track layout, the development of which is shown on a number of picture postcards showing the development of the station in Edwardian times, is evidence that the view dates from c1907.

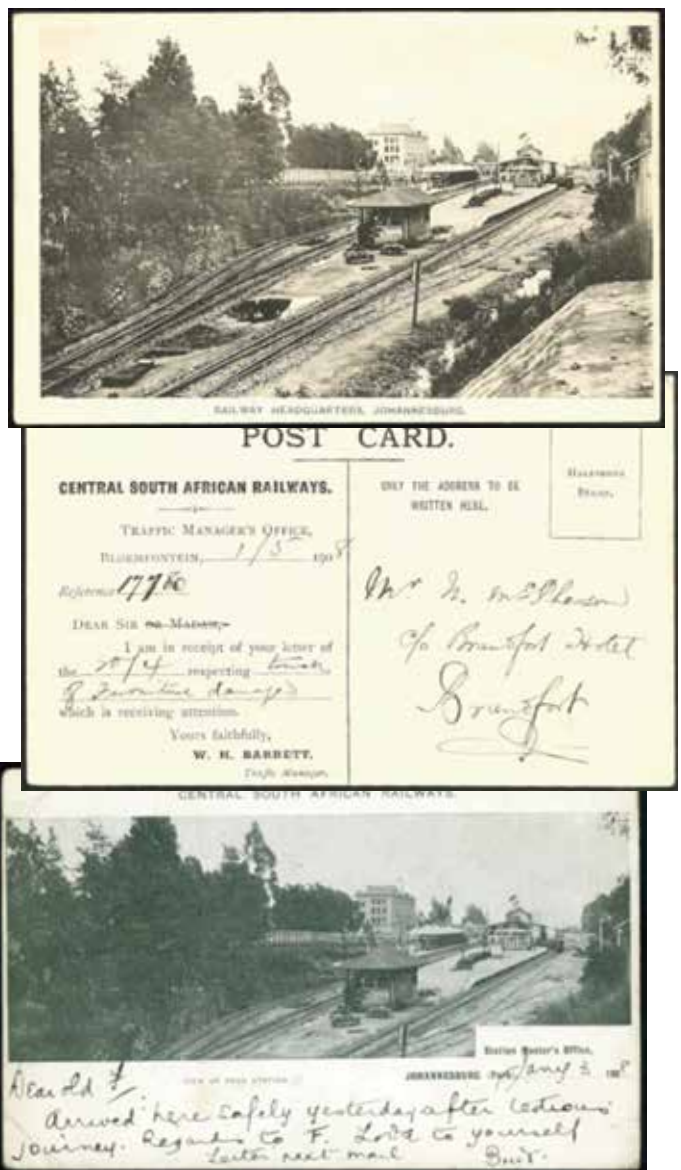


Fig.4: The card at the top of the page shows the same view as a Series 2A card entitled 'JOHANNESBURG (PARK) STATION.', but the reverse is printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Traffic Manager's Office, Bloemfontein.' The lower part of the illustration shows a different type of card used for official correspondence, but the view is the same. It is, however, printed in the style of a Series 3 card and is trimmed at the top to provide a margin for the name of the company, and a margin below for the title, a message and a printed heading with the date. This conforms with UPU rulings regarding

messages on early postcards – hence the undivided backs – but the view can be dated as c1907 and this card was not used, and then apparently for private correspondence, until 1908, when the UPU rulings no longer applied

Series 2 and 3 picture postcards

Two series of picture postcards were issued for sale to the general public. Both are printed in monochrome, and bear the imprint of 'Bull, Austin and Co., Ltd., London'. The CSAR's circular logo is printed on the view side in any one of the four corners. The series are distinguishable by views printed in distinctly different shades – brownish black and grey-black – with a glossy finish on white card or a dull finish on cream card respectively. The style of the printing, the size of the logo and the way in which the cards are titled also differ. Both Series 2 and Series 3 cards have divided backs, however, the wording, outline of the stamp and the imprint are printed in brownish red in the case of Series 2 and brown for Series 3, and the imprint is positioned differently.

Series 2 cards show the view as a glossy half-tone photograph in brownish black on white card. The logo is 16 to 17 mm. in diameter, and the title is in white, upper-case lettering superimposed on the view typically at bottom-left, but occasionally centred or at bottom-right. The one exception is the card entitled 'DELAGOA BAY MAIL TRAIN' on which the title is printed in black. The imprint on the reverse is vertical at top-left. Series 3 cards are poorer quality collotype prints in shades of dull grey-black on cream card. The logo is 11.5 to 14 mm. in diameter, i.e. distinctly smaller than on Series 2 cards, and the title is in upper- and lower-case letters centred in a blank 8.5 mm. margin under the view. (Card 3 is printed with a blank margin to the right as well as below the view.) The imprint on the reverse is again vertical, but is at bottom- rather than top-left.

CSAR Weekly Traffic Notice No. 264 of 24 September, 1907, included an announcement concerning the publicity cards.

3303

Pictorial Postcards.

The Administration has procured for sale to the public Pictorial Postcards of various Railway views and other scenes in close proximity to the Railway. These cards are in two qualities, Glossy Gelatined and Black and White, and will be on sale at all Railway Bookstalls, as well as at the Central News Agency's branches, and at other places at the following rates:-

Glossy Gelatined, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Black and White, 1s. 6d. per dozen.

At stations where there is no bookstall, it is proposed that the cards should be on sale through the medium of the Station Master in the same manner as the Pocket Time Tables.

The views, which are covered by the Pictorial Postcards, and the prices to be charged therefore to the public, are as under:-

GLOSSY GELATINED, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per dozen, and 1s.3d. per half dozen.

BLACK AND WHITE, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per dozen and 9d. per half dozen. [The lists of titles are incorporated in the Check List - see below.]

The postcards will be debited to stations at 2s. 2d. and 1s. 2d. per dozen respectively, the understanding being that they will be sold "on consignment" in a similar manner to Pocket Time Tables and Tariff Books, i.e. that all sales must be accounted for on day of sale, the total sales being brought specially to debit on the Current Account, the difference between the debit and the remittances at above rates being represented by the cards on hand, which will be checked periodically in the ordinary manner by the Audit Inspectors.

It is hoped that Station Masters will endeavour to place these cards before the public as much as possible from an advertising point of view, and for this purpose Station Masters should requisition on the Chief Accountant for the cards which, in their opinion, will be the most likely cards to be sold at their particular station.

A notice calling attention to the sale of the cards will be sent to each station concerned for exhibition.

Specimen cards have been sent to each station.

(W. 365 0.)



Fig.5. Series 2 Card 24, 'THE WONDERBROOM, PRETORIA.'. ('WONDERBROOM' is a misspelling of 'WONDERBOOM'.) This is the card omitted from the Weekly Traffic Notice dated 24 September, 1907, quoted above

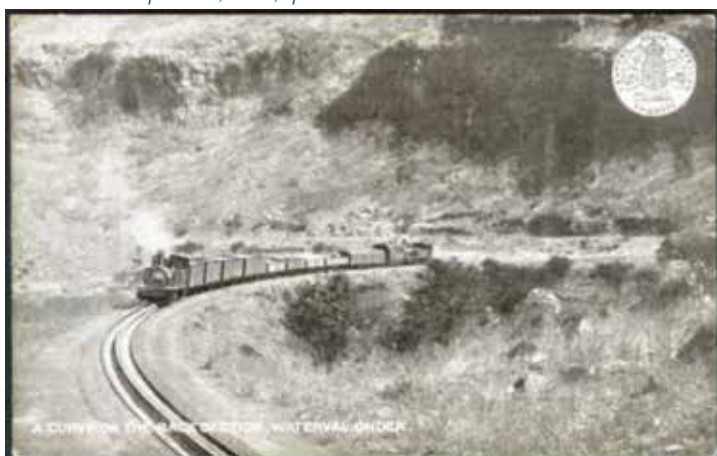


Fig.6. A particularly evocative and attractive Series 2 card showing the rack-and-pinion track on the approach to the Waterval Boven tunnel from the Waterval Onder side. Both locomotives, that is the leading loco and the banker, the latter a rack-and-pinion type, as well as the rolling stock are NZASM types, inherited by Imperial Military Railways after the British occupation of Transvaal and subsequently by CSAR.

The list of Series 2 cards included in this Notice, which is reproduced in the 'Check List' below, totals 23, whereas the list of Series 3 cards totals 24. The card, presumably omitted in error from the Series 2 listing, is entitled 'THE WONDERBROOM [sic], PRETORIA.', (Fig.5). (The 'Wonderboom', not 'Wonderbroom', was a giant fig tree.) Twenty-four is of course a logical number if the cards were to be sold in units of six or 12. There are discrepancies between two titles of Series 2 cards as listed in the Notice and the titles printed on the cards. The title of Card 18 is listed as 'PARK STATION', but is printed on the card as 'JOHANNESBURG (PARK) STATION.' (Fig.7, which can be seen in the second part of this article to be published in the April 2016 issue of *The SA Philatelist*), and the title of Card 23 is listed as 'A CURVE ON THE RACK SECTION, WATERVAL BOVEN.', but is printed on the card as 'A CURVE ON THE RACK SECTION, WATERVAL ONDER.' (see Fig.6). The prices quoted imply that single cards could not be sold, only batches of six or twelve at a time. The instruction that station masters 'should requisition ... cards which, in their opinion, will be the most likely cards to be sold at their particular station' suggests that the cards were not supplied to stations in packaged bundles.

Six months later it was evidently necessary to remind station staff what was expected of them, at least as far as postcards were concerned, as Weekly Traffic Notice No. 300 of 28 March, 1908, included the following:

3766

Pictorial Post Cards.

The decrease in the number of C.S.A.R. pictorial post cards sold at stations during the past five months is very noticeable; the figures falling from 2,700 in October last, to 129 in February.

As one of the purposes for which cards were produced was the advertising of the railways, it is essential that the cards and the notice announcing their sale should be amply displayed. At stations where the Central News Agency have stalls, the postcards should be procurable and properly displayed.

(A.D.S. 97.)

PART TWO of this article will appear in the APRIL issue of THE SA PHILATELIST

Faroe Islands Stamps

- Special issue February 2016

The Wreck of Westerbeeck

This issue is presenting the unique history of the Dutch VOC ship 'Westerbeeck' which ran ashore on the Faroe Islands in 1742.

The stamp issue contains a two-stamp mini-sheet and two single stamps. A special FDC and unique postmark will be issued together with the stamps.



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REX OSBORNE



Born in the UK in 1932, Rex Osborne passed away on 3 January 2016 having become increasingly frail after the passing of his beloved wife Julia in 2014. Throughout his adult life Rex was actively involved in philately, being a long-standing member of the Philatelic Society of Natal together with Julie. His own material was a comprehensive specialised collection of Mauritius which included the Postal History of the island. He and Julie were also actively involved in supplying books for Natal's sales packet service and Rex willingly shared his knowledge and expertise with new enthusiastic stamp collectors. Rex and Julie shared a love of cricket and both had a keen sense of humour; he always shared a joke when he dropped books off for the circuit or just phoned for a chat. Rest in peace Rex.

*Keith Skinner and
Bev McNaught-Davis*

ZOUNA FONTERNEL



The OFS Philatelic Society mourns the passing of our lifelong member, Zouna Fonternel, on 9 December 2015 at the age of 84. She joined the Society in the early 1980s and showed a keen interest in various aspects of South African philately. Zouna was a trained librarian and as such, in-depth studies in philatelic fields such as the Interprovincial period, Union and RSA Revenues and Union postmarks were reflected in her exhibits. She also actively supported Youth Philately and various Junass and Nationals held in Bloemfontein.

Her various society exhibits attained most of our major awards while she also participated in some National exhibitions over the years. We will miss her at our meetings, always smiling and treating us to her new acquisitions for discussion. Our thoughts are with her family and friends.

Jan van Beukering

WILLIAM HOOPER HALLATT



Bill Hallatt passed away in Cape Town on 28 November 2015 after a short illness. Born in the UK in 1922, he started his stamp collection while still at school, exchanging a conker for a Rhodesian stamp with a Nelly Mine postmark – a stamp still in his collection.

Bill was a keen collector of the postmarks of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as well as Nyasaland. He was a member of the Mashonaland PS in Zimbabwe, the Royal PS of Cape Town and a long-time member of the Rhodesian Study Circle. His write-up of a 1901 cover from Kawimba in Northern Rhodesia to Natal, published in 2010 in the RSC Journal, is an example of his outstanding research. He was elected a Fellow of the Study Circle in April 2014. Bill's generosity of time and spirit was one of his most endearing characteristics and our thoughts go to his family.

Adrian de Bourbon.

ALEX VAN RENSBURG



Yet another lifelong member of the OFS Philatelic Society passed away on 23 September 2015 at the age of 87 years. Alex joined the OFS PS in the mid-1970s with his main philatelic interest being Tristan da Cunha. Many will remember him for the flood sales packet books he prepared for the society, containing mostly better material, which reflected the depth of his stamp study by highlighting numerous different varieties. Alex chose not to exhibit at Society or higher level, but his circuit packets will long be a reminder of this outstanding philatelist. Our thoughts go out to his family and friends.

Jan van Beukering



BLOEMFONTEIN ONE FRAME VIRTUAL EXHIBITION. (BOFEX)

Readers please note that there will not be a 'One Frame Class' offered at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition to be held in October 2016.

A National 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition' will take place in Bloemfontein on 22- 23 July 2016. Exhibits receiving top awards at Bloemfontein will be invited to show at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition in the 'Invited Section'. The prospectuses for both these exhibitions are enclosed in this issue of *The SA Philatelist*. The concept of the 'One Fame Virtual Exhibition':

- An exhibitor is required to prepare a One Frame exhibit in the usual way.
- When complete, the exhibitor must scan each of the 16 pages into individual PDF files at a resolution of 300DPI.
- Then by accessing a 'DROPBOX' (an address on the Web), the exhibitor will upload all 16 page files to this 'DROPBOX'.

Jurors appointed to evaluate these exhibits would have access to the 'DROPBOX' and download the files for close examination. Should the juror wish to view first hand an item in the exhibit and not be able to view it personally, he may ask a juror living close to the Exhibitor to view the item.

Judging will be in terms of FIP rules which are followed at all National Exhibitions. An Exhibition

Medal will be awarded to each exhibitor.

At the venue in Bloemfontein, no physical entry will be on display. Instead the scanned exhibits may be viewed on monitors/TV screens by appointment. When arriving at the venue such booking should be made immediately as there will be a limited number of screens. The advantage of course is that exhibits can be viewed by page, and by enlarging the image, a finer detail will be visible.

An Administration fee for the 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition' will be R120 only.

There will be approximately 10 dealers in attendance and the venue will offer full catering and B&B facilities. Negotiations for participation by other hobbyists are in progress to expand the participation. Upon receipt of each Entry Form, the Organisers will communicate directly with each Exhibitor giving further details such as the Web address for the 'DROPBOX' and the answering of any other queries.

Please note that this is a first time experimental **Virtual Exhibition** and we hope that everyone will embrace the new technology. We ask your support for our endeavour by entering and attending the event in Bloemfontein.

DENNIS HORN

Dennis Horn, a longstanding member of the Bellville Philatelic Society (later the Stellenbosch PS), passed away on 16 January 2016 after a long illness. Our condolences go to his wife of many years, Herma, their children and grandchildren.

At the time of his passing, Dennis served as Treasurer of the Stellenbosch Philatelic Society and was a meticulous worker for the hobby. He also ran his junior stamp club *De Kuilen* and was thrilled when his grandson Vihan collected most awards in his age group at JUNASS 2015. His support for the juniors goes right back to 1995, when he organised JUNASS in Stellenbosch. He will be sorely missed.

Robert Harm

Smalls

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: Young Brazilian who has become interested in philately due to a Cistercian monastery where he lived; it was founded by monks from Schlierbach in Austria in 1939. The monastery's Austrian priest donated some of his collection to the sender, Anselmo Oliveira, who is now looking to correspond with local collectors. His address: Rua Hum, n°24, Bairro: Jacobina I. Cep 44700-000 Jacobina-Bahia-Brasil.

EXCHANGE: An Argentine collector looking for information and local stamps and covers to exchange. Contact: Alois Filipan, Mendoza N°560, Lanus. C.P. 1824, Prov. Bs Aires. Argentina.

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STAMP FAIRS:

All featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area.

Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations and contact persons/detail are:

• **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:** 1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:** 1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Rev Cassie Carstens: 012 653 2279.

• **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:** 2nd Saturday of every month; **433 Maple Road, Kyalami.** Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

• **KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:**
Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**

NOTE THE VENUE. Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club.**

• **KZN STAMP FAIR:**

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof.

Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• **BLUFF STAMP FAIR:**

1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020
Cell: 079 465 7468

email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• **DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:**

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

QSA AUCTIONS

Ullman Recreation Centre
SANDTON

All the QSA auctions are held at the Ullman Recreation Centre, on the 3rd Saturday of every month, at 11h00, with lot viewing from 09h00. **Ullman Recreation Centre, Sandton. Directions - from Marlboro Rd (M1) off-ramp, proceed west to Bowling Ave, go north until Alma St, go down the hill to the river.**

Paul van Zeyl, Rand Stamps. 072 400 4697.

Society News

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:

Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Board of your **FUTURE MEETING** programme so that the information can be published **timeously**.



WITWATERSRAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 42366 MARSHALLSHEIM 2007

Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For further info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604. **Dates for Society Meetings 2016 always on a Wednesday at 20h00**

10 February	Visit by East Rand PS
09 March	One to Five Page Exhibits
13 April	First Competitive Evening
11 May	Modern Philatelic Exhibits
08 June	Grand Challenge Match
13 July	Open Class Exhibit Evening
10 August	One Frame Evening
14 September	Annual Auction
12 October	Favourite Covers
9 November	Second Competitive Evening

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357.
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016:-

2016: Feb 17 : General.
Mar 16 : AGM and invited exhibits.
20/4, 18/5, 15/6, 20/7, 17/8, 21/9,
19/10 & 16/11. **No meeting in December.**
No exhibit programme as yet.

Please note : The postal address for the PS of J is P O Box 131037, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

• Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393
• Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927

Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief 'Die Posluis' verskyn elke maand.

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124.
email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page).

Exhibition news invited for all future local events

**WEST RAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716.
Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman)
Tel: 011 768 7565
or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

**EAST RAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/
Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month,
at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on
jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

**THEMATICS SA
PRETORIA CHAPTER**

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami
Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of
attendees – lots of expertise amongst them.
Contact: Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279.

**BELLVILLE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Monthly meeting, 2nd Wednesday. Auditorium of
the Bellville Library, Charl van Aswegen Road,
Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00.
Meetings consists of club cup competitions,
workshops and fun evenings where specific
themes selected for the evening. Members from
other societies are regularly invited. Chairperson:
Wobbe Vegter; 072 425 6301;
wvegter@xsinet.co.za Secretary: Reanie de Villiers;
082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za
website: <http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com>
Contact the Secretary for Programme details

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN**

Meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of
the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp
Ground Road, Newlands. Visitors are always
welcome. Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767
or 021 5582662. Andrew McLaren 0737542856.
021 6844361 (work)

**STELLENBOSCH
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Meeting - 1st Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue- Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence,
Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch. Activities include
internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers,
informative, instructive talks and demonstrations.
Monthly Newsletter with information on local
philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs,
society meetings; includes semi technical articles



on matters of philatelic
interest authored locally
or abstracted from
international journals.

Visitors are welcome
at all meetings

PAARLSE FILATELISTE
Sedert 1951



Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke
maand op die tweede Donderdag
van die maand om 19h30.

Filateliste, seëlversamelaars en
besoekers is baie welkom. Vergaderings is baie
informeel en daar word lekker gekuier en daar
is altyd iets te leer (en te ete). Vir meer inligting
oor die program en vergaderplek kontak gerus
vir: Gawie Hugo: 083 956 2410 gawiehugo@gmail.com
of Riaan Crafford: 022 4824005 n/u
craffies@telkomsa.net

**FISH HOEK
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately
in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula. Circa
20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather
once a month. FHPS is now reaching a wider
audience on the internet since
launching their own website.
Please have a look and maybe
get ideas or inspiration for
your own society.
email: info.fhps@info.
Website: www.fhps.info



Volker Janssen FHPS Secretary

**PORT ELIZABETH
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

- Dave Brown (Acting President).
041 360 4025.
- Rodney Maclachlan (Secretary Treasurer)
072 619 5409.

This society meets at Bible Society
House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.



MEETINGS
always on Monday evenings:
7 March - AGM, 4 April, 9 May
(Public holiday on 2 May), 6 June,
4 July, 1 Aug, 5 Sept, 3 Oct,
31 Oct (Venue not available on 7 November),
28 Nov or 5 Dec.

**MASHONALAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE
ZIMBABWE**

Meetings - 9am, 3rd Saturday of each month at
the Orchard Society Hall, Mukuvisi Woodlands,
Hillside Road (off Glenara Avenue South), Harare.
Stamp displays, talks, advice, auctions, swopping
and socialising. Contact: Ian Johnstone,
landline 308950; cellphone 0772 859 759
email: kupas@mweb.co.zw

**THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
KWA-ZULU NATAL**

Meets at 19h30 - 2nd Thursday of the month
at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand &
Ferguson Rds, Glenwood Durban (January
meeting held on the 3rd Thursday)
Contacts: 'All are welcome'

- Trevor Harris (President)
- Ted Brown (Vice-President) 083 284 6554
- Harald Deg (Secretary) 084 222 1123
- Bev McNaught-Davis (Zone
Representative) 031 904 1522

'Stamp Exhibitions' with a
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not to do to achieve success...



**HIGHWAY
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The German Club - Barham Road, Westville.
Open invitation to members of all the
Philatelic Societies and members of the
public to join us for our meetings held on the
SECOND Saturday of every month.
President: Ian McMurray.
email: ianjarvismcm@gmail.com

**HIBISCUS COAST
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Louise Oswin Residence, 1 Beach road
Southport 4230. PO Box 228. Anerley 4230.
Meetings: 3rd Saturday of the month at 14h00.
Contact: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Cell
082 440 5501. e-mail noel@accessweb.co.za
Secretary: Louise Oswin. Tel 039 681 3265
cell 079 505 6044 email: oswin@telehost.co.za

Established in 1924
**MARITZBURG
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

FIRST SATURDAY OF EVERY MONTH
26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg
• Thematics Group Meeting 09h00
• Executive Committee Meeting 11h00
3rd Monday of every month: St Mathews
Parish Hall, Hesketh Drive, Hayfields,
Pietermaritzburg. Monthly Club Meeting. 16h00
President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888.
Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net

President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager.
082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103.
Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283.
Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter,
information on Society activities can
be obtained from Aubrey Bowles,
burncree45@telkomsa.net

- Tony Evans: Competitions & Events Manager.
 - Mike O'Connor: New Issues
 - Val de Jager: Catering Officer
 - Joyce Hulse: Library Assistant
 - Julia Evans: Liaison Officer
 - Gordon Bennett: Stamp Circuit Book Manager.
- EX-OFFICIO COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
• Graham Bruce: Librarian.
• Heather Wyllie: Stamp Sales Table.

**DE POSBOOM
FILATELIE VERENIGING**

Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7nm
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Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November
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Tel / Faks: 044 6903030
E-pos: jackvisser@yahoo.com
Sekretaris: Gerrie Conradie (082 952 6700)
Tel / Faks 044 6981074
E-pos: gajcon@gmail.com

Study Groups

**EUROCIRCLE
STAMP STUDY**

Meetings in the Captain's Table at Woodmead
- last Wednesday of each month at 20h00
(except December).

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: Chairperson: Jan de Jong. 011 839
2031 djhome@iburst.co.za. Secretary Eugene
du Plooy; Connie Liebenberg, editor of the
Newsletters. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month
at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria.
email: eugene@umalusi.org.za PO Box 8727,
Centurion 0046. or Connie Liebenberg.
P O Box 33378, Glenstantia 0010. Tel: 012 345
3616. email: jacoli@mweb.co.za

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2de Woensdag van elke onewe
maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by
Filateliedienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende
studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde
maandelike nuusbrieff, 10vm.
Connie Liebenberg. epos: jacoli@mweb.co.za



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Siege of Mafeking, sowen ticket, ND (March 1900-), serial number 55 Estimated: £300 - 400



Koffyfontein siege note, Orange Free State, £5, 1 January 1901, manuscript serial number 3 Estimated: £5,000 - 7,000

For more information contact Barnaby Faull:
Tel: +44 020 7563 4031 | Email: bfaull@spink.com
69 Southampton Row | Bloomsbury | London | WC1B 4ET



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- o Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- o Vermeil APS Stampshow 1999,
- o Large Silver Egoli 2001,
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Post Office

We deliver, whatever it takes.

A SPECIAL MENTION AND 'THANKS' TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE FOR THE COMPLIMENTARY MAILING OF THIS ISSUE TO LOCAL READERS. WE APPRECIATE THEIR SUPPORT.

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BUTTERFLY ISSUE



A plea sent via one of our leading philatelists:

"Please help me get this stamp, its the only one missing that will complete my collection. I have written to many collectors in RSA, but to no avail. All I need is ONE used stamp of the butterfly issued R12.60 in the year 2000. Do you have one for sale? I would be happy to comply with any conditions.

Sincerely yours,
 J Riedle. KU BRATKE 38.
 934 01. LEVICE. SLOVAKIA."

Editorial comment: The rate of R12.60 was for international small packet airmail and thus few used examples would be available locally.

BLOEMFONTEIN ONE FRAME VIRTUAL EXHIBITION. (BOFEX)
There will not be a 'One Frame Class' offered at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition to be held in October 2016.

The National 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition' will take place and open to the public, in Bloemfontein on 22- 23 July 2016. (NOT on Thursday 21st as indicated on the BLOEM PROSPECTUS)

Exhibits receiving top awards at Bloemfontein will be invited to show at the SAPDAPEX National Exhibition in the 'Invited Section'. The concept of the 'One Fame Virtual Exhibition': At the venue in Bloemfontein, no physical entry will be on display. Exhibits may be viewed on monitors/TV screens by appointment.

R120 administration fee for the 'One Frame Virtual Exhibition'. SAPDA members will be in attendance and the venue will offer full catering and B&B facilities.

DISCLAIMER:

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy and honesty in the editorial columns of this magazine, the publisher and editor cannot be held responsible for inaccurate information supplied and consequently published.

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The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.

PLEASE NOTE:

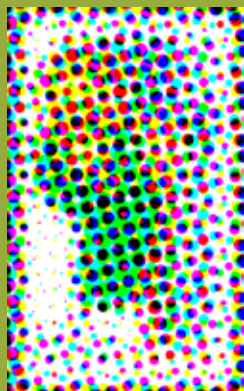
Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfassec@mweb.co.za Tel: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and **letters** for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board *The SA Philatelist*, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image

*an image - Filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.



Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationery hamper!

Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 9 May 2016

WHAT IS THIS?

At the time of going to press - there was no winning guess for this



DECEMBER'15 challenge:

The pixelated image was from the ANIMAL POACHING AWARENESS issue of 3 March 2015

Winner of the FEBRUARY'16 challenge:

is Les Lotter of the Edenvale Philatelic Society who guessed correctly the WORKER'S DAY issue of 1 May 1999 (SACC 1205 - Road Worker).



Congratulations... now try to guess this issue's stamp!

Editorial Board's choice Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pens goes to Alan Drysdall & Fernando Torres for their 'Central SA Railways' Postcards' two part article.

Subscription and circulation: The annual subscription rate for 2016 in South Africa is R276.00. SADC countries, the subscription is R504.00 per year. International overseas, the subscription is R684.00. These prices all include postage via airmail.

Should you have enquiries or wish to subscribe, please communicate with the Membership Secretary/ Subscriptions Manager: P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463. email: pfassec@mweb.co.za Tel: +27 (0) 11 917 5304

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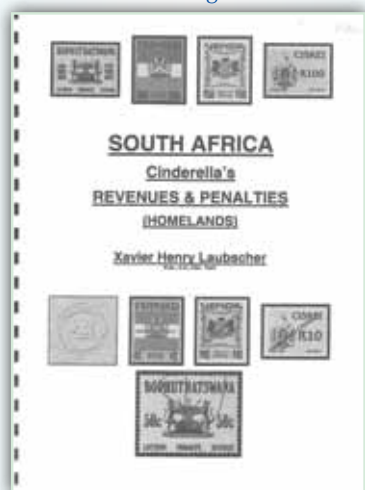
SANDAFAYRE, PARKGATE, KNUTSFORD, WA16 8DX, UK.

South Africa Cinderellas - Revenues and Penalties (Homelands)

by Xavier Henry Laubscher, published 2011 by RXR Stamps, R100, ring bound, black and white, 26 pages.

Reviewed by Andrew Fischer.

This is a catalogue of the Revenue Stamps and Penalty Duties issued by the four homelands – Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei – between 1977 and 1994. The author provides a detailed listing of all those duties.



To prevent the delayed and late application of revenue stamps to documents, the printers concealed white security dots in the design of the stamps, the location of the dot identifying the year of printing. In theory this prevented documents from being stamped years after the execution of the document in question. The author has done a great deal of research particularly into the identification of the annual issues of the Homelands, and provides a very useful guide to identifying some of the printings (it would appear that the printings of some years have not yet been identified). The catalogue would, however, benefit from being produced in colour, making the images of more value to the collector.

I recommend that a thorough edit be made of the catalogue to improve its 'read'. The author refers to Revenue stamps as Cinderellas; I submit that revenue stamps are not Cinderellas and recommend that the author reconsiders the application of this moniker to the revenue issues of the Homelands.

Overall, it is a welcome addition to the library of philatelic publications on the various stamp issues of the Homelands. The author has succeeded in laying the groundwork for a comprehensive listing of the Revenues of the Homelands. It is high time that South African philatelists and collectors alike give more credence to the stamps of the Homelands and their usage. This applies equally to the Revenue issues of the Homelands. I must admit that I too had little knowledge of the Revenue and Penalty Stamp issues of the Homelands until I reviewed this catalogue.

Contact details for Management Committee Members 2016

• **Hon. Life President:** Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL. P O Box 12508, Benoryn 1504. tel 011 849 4822 (h); cell 083 235 4794; molens@pixie.co.za

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Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society.

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



I recently received an article from a correspondent in the Netherlands, Johan Diesveld, which he had written in Dutch for his society newsletter Bartolomeu Dias (Year 28, number 109, January 2016, pp 22 – 30). I found the history fascinating and with his permission I have made a précis of the article. In an earlier column I recognized the wonderful contribution that postmark hunters have made towards documenting and compiling postal history. Although purists claim that this material is of a philatelic nature, without this documentation we would have been poorer. In this column I will focus on hunters with a Netherlands connection.

The first collector is the late Mr F T Dop who was a member of Johan's society. He is one of the few collectors who managed to obtain an almost complete collection from A to Z of all the post offices during the 1990s in South Africa and Namibia. Figure 1 shows an example of Zwelitsha in the Eastern Cape, the last item in his collection. This was achieved by sending franked self-addressed envelopes to all the post offices. Besides being time consuming it was also an expensive endeavor, for which we are eternally grateful. I recognize the huge task as I tried to do the same in the early 2000s, but I received about 30% of what I had sent out. Morgan Farrell of the US at that time had a slightly better success rate of about 50%, possibly because his request was from the US and was considered more important.



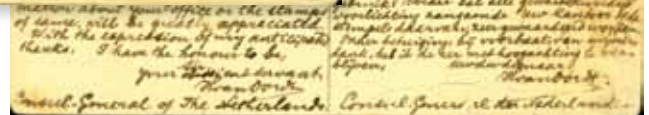
Fig. 1. Self-addressed envelope from Zwelitsha. The desire to hunt for postmarks is not a recent fad. In the early 1900s Emil Tamsen from Nylstroom had a vast correspondence circle and he would also request postmarks from the smaller offices. At about the same time the Netherlands Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr H H. van Oordt van Lauwenrecht requested postmarks from the smaller offices in the young Union. The collection has date stamps of offices starting with A and B, and possibly C, but he was unfortunately unable to complete the alphabet. He used postcards

with paid return part of the Cape of Good Hope, Quik and Jonkers type P15 which was issued in 1898. Figure 2a shows a card which was returned undeliverable. It shows a 34 mm double circle consular cachet with the Netherlands Coat of Arms in the centre. It was dispatched from Cape Town on 9.7.1912, and since it could not be delivered to Abelskop (may have already closed) it was then returned to sender.

The importance of this item is that it shows the motivation for the request on the reverse in Figure 2b. The motivation is written by hand in English and in Netherlands, evidently a huge task. The English version is:



a.



b.

Fig.2. Request card returned to sender, together with request.



Fig.3. Returned card from Alberton station via Alberton post office, showing the telegraph date stamp on reverse.

The result of these requests was a number of jewels, some of which are shown in Fig.3. It shows that the telegraph office was at the station as both are dated 23 JUL 1912. It was then sent to Cape Town via the Alberton post office, dated 25 JUL 1912.

In a future column recognition will be given to other stalwarts of the postmark hunter club.

Die doelbewuste versameling van poststempels, alhoewel van filateliese aard, het 'n belangrike grondslag gelê vir die dokumentering van posgeskiedenis. Ons salueer hierdie vroeë poststempel jagters. Veral die agtergrond, soos in hierdie rubriek beskryf, gee vir ons 'n diepere insig in die motivering van hierdie versamelings.

FIP changes to the Aerophilately SREVs*

Glen Stafford, President Australian Philatelic Federation (*Special Regulations for Evaluating exhibits.)

In August 2014, during the FIP congress held in Korea, a subclass was added to the Aerophilately Class SREVs. The new 'subclass b' enables airmail stamps and related materials that are part of an Aerophilately Class exhibit to be treated as though they were part of a Traditional Class exhibit. The FIP Aerophilately Commission believes that the additional subclass will enable and encourage more people to exhibit a broader range of material in the Aerophilately Class.

While airmail stamps have always been a part of the FIP Aerophilately Class, they were only permitted to be included where they helped to tell the story of airmail service development. Consequently, items such as proofs, essays, flaws, varieties, watermarks and the like could generally not be included and described within an Aerophilately exhibit. An exhibit that included such items would often be transferred to the FIP Traditional Class for evaluation. While the judges of Traditional Class undoubtedly have a tremendous knowledge within their field of expertise, they do not always have such an in depth understanding of the more modern materials, such as airmail stamps.

The following regulations have been included in the SREVs:

SREVs 3.1 Subclass b Airmail stamps and their use in the Airmail Service

- Official and semi-official stamps issued especially for use on Airmail, in mint or used state, but also on cover.
- Any essays, proofs, varieties etc. associated with the Airmail stamps and postal stationery

Guidelines for Judging Aerophilately Exhibits subclass b

- Stamps issued or overprinted specifically for use on Airmail are part of Aerophilately.
- Postal stationery, including aerogrammes and airmail postcards, issued specifically for airmail use in Aerophilately material.
- Vignettes or labels used to show that mail was flown are included within the scope of an Aerophilately exhibit.
- An exhibit may also include related material, such as:
 - Essays and Proofs
 - A study of printing methods or reconstruction of printing or over-printing plates
 - A study of varieties, watermarks, perforations, etc., or printing/overprinting errors
- The appropriate use of the Airmail stamps on covers demonstrating the purpose and the rates for which the stamps were issued.
- Duplication of items should be avoided, regardless of value.

This article will attempt to explain the guidelines through use of examples from my Subclass b Aerophilately 'Nicaraguan Airmail Stamps' exhibit.

Guideline 1: Stamps issued or overprinted specifically for use on Airmail are part of Aerophilately.



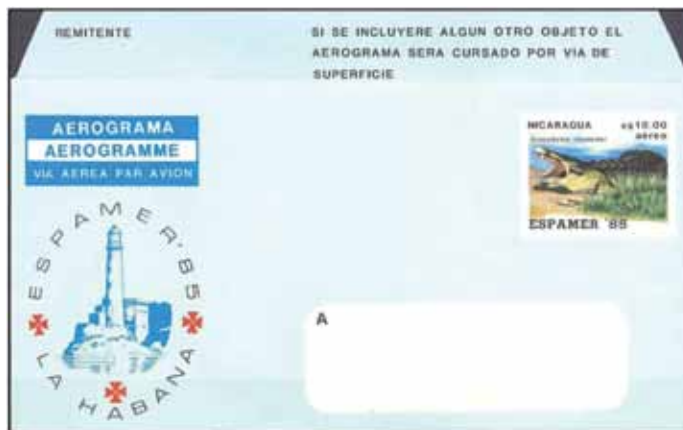
On 15 December 1929, Nicaragua arranged for the printing of their first airmail stamp with the American Banknote Company. The stamps were issued to pay the 25 centavos per 14 gram airmail rate on the FAM 5 route. This fee was paid directly to P.A.A.

The American Bank Note Company of New York was given the contract to produce the first Definitive Airmail issue of Nicaragua. The design has two US Marine Corp. planes, flying to the right, over the smoking volcano Momotombo.



The actual Airmail service started on 1 September 1929, using locally overprinted stamps. The National Palace issue was produced in the interim, until the new Airmail stamps could be supplied by the American Banknote Company. Three provisional overprints were done to keep up with demand for the new service.

Guideline 2: Postal stationery, including aerogrammes and airmail postcards, issued specifically for airmail use in Aerophilately material - also qualifies as Aero philatelic material.



Nicaragua did not produce aerogrammes until the 1980s.

Guideline 3: Vignettes or labels used to show that mail was flown can be included within the scope of an Aerophilately exhibit.



Cover Managua to Canal Zone which received no stamps but a cachet was applied and signed by the pilot Archie Paschal.

Following the disastrous earthquake on 31 March 1931, the new post office building was destroyed. This completely disrupted the stamp supply centres for Managua and the entire country. Airmail flown from Nicaragua immediately after the quake carried no stamps.

A Pan Am mail plane landed in Nicaragua on Wednesday, 1 April, for its regularly scheduled overnight stop en route to Cristobal, Canal Zone from Mexico on FAM route 5. It departed the next day carrying Nicaragua emergency mail without assessment of postal charges.

Arrival marking of Cristobal indicates same day delivery.

Guideline 4: An exhibit may also include related material, such as: Essays and Proofs



These essays were prepared in California by a Sub Consul, who was a relation of the Post Master General. One hundred sets were submitted, but none were accepted.

Essays on various Palace and Cathedral 1926 official issues, overprinted with red bar through official and 'Correo Aereo 1929 P.A.A.' in three lines.



*Specimen set with security punched holes
Printed by American Banknote Company, line engraved and recess printed in sheet 10 x 10, perf 12.*

These are the imperforate printings of the finished plates in trial colours. They have 'A.B.N. Co SPECIMEN' hole - punched perfin. 25c blackish-green, 50c carmine and 1 cordoba deep blue. The 50c and 1 cordoba were never issued in these colours without surcharges.

Guideline 5: An exhibit may also include related material, such as: A study of printing methods or reconstruction of printing or overprinting plates



Largest Recorded Block. The date error '1391' is normally position 77, but because of the shift of surcharge, it is in position 78. The error '1921' is normally in position 86, but now in position 87.

Guideline 6: An exhibit may also include related material, such as: A study of varieties, watermarks, perforations, etc., or printing/overprinting errors

'Correo Aereo Oficial' on 50c National Palace series 25,000 issued in sheets of 10 x 10 perf 12 showing overprinting errors.



Guideline 7 : The appropriate use of the Airmail stamps on covers should demonstrate the purpose and rates for which the stamps were issued.



Managua to Belgium showing 15c new airmail overprint stamp and 7 1/2c standard postage to Europe. Jus' Qua bars applied in New York to indicate surface rate after New York.

The airmail rate for adjacent republics was dropped from 25c to 15c & 20c. Foreign airmail rates also dropped 15c with 20c to Canada. With these new rates, additional values were required. Surcharge 'Vale C\$0.15 & C\$0.20' was overprinted locally in two lines on the Momotombo olive black 25c airmail stamp.

Momotombo Airmail Surcharge of 1930.

Commencement Date	15 May 1930 air mail rate per 14 grams
UPAEP (includes the Americas, Spain & the Philippines but not Canada)	15c North & Cuba 20c Costa Rica, Panama and Canal Zone
Overseas	15c (air as far as Miami then rail to New York, ship onwards) 20c to Canada

Guideline 8: Duplication of items should be avoided, regardless of value. This rule is true for all FIP classes.

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Note: Address Change

Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society



Part 3: Savings Bank Stamps, Railway Stamps, Veldtrust Stamps, Christmas Seals, Petrol Stamps, Department of Nutrition Stamps, Postal Stationery and Postal Orders

SAVINGS BANK STAMPS

Prior to Union there had existed in the Cape of Good Hope since 1884 a system under which Savings Bank Certificates could be purchased. The system was extended to the rest of the Union and after unification in 1910 there were 643 Savings Bank offices in the country. On 22 September 1919 a new savings scheme was introduced in the form of Union Loan Certificates. From the start of the new system, the formation of savings clubs and a system of accumulating small sums for the purchase of certificates by the attachment of 6d. and 1s. postage stamps to forms provided for the purpose, was introduced. Later on special savings bank stamps were introduced.

National Savings Stamps were used for the purchase of Union Loan Certificates or as a deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank and were affixed to a card. The card when completed represented cash value and could be exchanged for a Union Loan Certificate (Figs.1 and 2).

As will be indicated in **Part 4** (forthcoming), these stamps were also overprinted 'SWA' for use in South West Africa.

RAILWAY STAMPS

Railway Stamps, also called Railway Parcel Stamps, were used in South Africa for over a century but received scant attention from philatelists probably because of the Cinderella nature of the stamps. Railway Stamps were used by affixing them at the dispatching station to waybills according to the amount of the carriage charge.

The Railway Stamps that were printed by the Government Printer in the 1950s were of the same design as the stamps that were issued since 1945. In Hagen and Naylor's book *Railway Stamps of South Africa* this issue is indicated as no. PS9. A variety of 12 values ranging from 1d to £1 were printed. In order to identify forwarding stations and to ensure that stamps could not be 'traded'



Fig.1: Two different designs of the 3d value printed in the Bantam format in May 1948. It is possible that some stock of paper for the Bantam format were still available at that time.



Fig.2: The top left corner of a sheet of 240 3d National Savings Bank stamps stuck on one of the pages of the Day-Books of the Government Printer with the inscription: 'Job no. 7254, Dec 1951'.

between stations they were overprinted with the station codes before being issued to individual stations (Fig.3).

VELDTRUST STAMPS

In the mid-1940s South Africa experienced a huge increase in fears about the impact of soil erosion. A non-profit organisation was set up in South Africa in 1942, largely at the instigation of Louis Esselen, to enlist public support for the Government's campaign against soil erosion. The 1944 tour of Dr H.H. Bennett, head of the USA Soil Conservation Service, did much to raise South African public interest in the issue and the newly established National Veld Trust's mission was to create awareness amongst the public in terms of soil erosion. To assist in this campaign Veld Trust stamps were issued. The symbol of the Veld Trust was the Green Cross.

Union Post Office Circular of 18 August 1952 states that "the National Veld Trust organisation has been authorised to sell stamps to the public during the month of September 1952. The Post Office will not assist in the sales campaign but postmasters are notified that sellers are at liberty to offer



Fig.4: Block of four stamps with a gutter from a sheet of 120 stamps (2 x panes of 60 stamps) printed in July 1952.



Fig.3: Three values of Railway Stamps printed in sheets of 120 in September 1951, prior to overprinting.



the stamps to the public within the precincts of post offices provided no inconvenience is caused. Posters advertising the stamps may also be exhibited" (Fig.4).

These stamps can be regarded as Cinderellas from a philatelic point of view.

CHRISTMAS SEALS

It was announced, in Post Office Circular No. 596 dated 25 November 1929, that a special 'Christmas' stamp, intended for sale at all Money Order Offices, would be available of which the value would accrue to the Radium Fund or other approved charity: "The Stamps will have a nominal value of one penny each but will not be available for the prepayment of postage, and they must be affixed to the address side of articles posted...". The 1929 and 1930 Christmas Seals were printed by Messrs Singleton, Williams & Co. in Durban on behalf of the Christmas Stamp Committee which had headquarters in Durban.

It was indicated in the *Handbook of Stamps of South Africa* that Christmas stamps had some relation to postage stamps:

- They are handled officially; their distribution, sale and accounting all being undertaken by the Union Postal authorities.
- Since 1931, they have been printed by the Government Printer by the same printing process as the postage stamps;
- Several issues have been printed on postage paper with the 'Springbok Head' watermark.

The procedure followed to produce these stamps was that after the Committee of the Christmas Stamp Fund had decided on the design, the Government Printer in Pretoria took over and from then until the last phase the issue was under official control. On completion of the printing and manufacturing process, the sheets were handed over to the Controller of Postal Stores who distributed



Fig.5: Arrow block of four Christmas Stamps for 1950. Note the tête-bêche pairs.

the stocks to Post Offices. The local postmasters undertook the sale of the seals. Postmasters were also instructed to make these stamps available to the public from 15 November annually. These stamps can be regarded as Cinderellas from a philatelic point of view (Fig.5).

PETROL STAMPS

Petrol rationing had to be introduced during the Second World War in South Africa. During the postwar rebuilding of South

Africa, and the Suez crisis of the 1950s, petrol rationing was continued. A similar scheme with fuel rationing books was also introduced in Britain in the 1950s.

In South Africa four different colours of 2 Gallons petrol stamps were printed by the Government Printer in January 1950. The four different colours were probably linked to the four provinces of the Union namely the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal. However, more research is needed to clarify the usage of these stamps (Fig.6).



Fig.6: Block of four '2 Gallons/2 Gellings' petrol stamps (enlarged) with the red imprint no. '0183' printed on the sheet and the other colours of green, blue and red. These stamps were printed in sheets of 240 stamps.

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION/ DEPARTEMENT VAN VOEDING STAMPS

This Department was established with effect from November 1951 under the control of the Minister of Health and Social Services. The Department of Nutrition was responsible for all matters pertaining to food i.e. any foodstuff which could be used for human consumption as food or drink, in so far as the interests of consumers were affected. It was also responsible for managing the State Food Distribution Service and also for administering the War Measure No. 55 of 1946. In this regard it administered all food, nutrition

and food distribution matters.

This scheme, whereby nutrition stamps were introduced was probably also as an aftermath of the Second World War. A similar scheme was introduced in the UK on 29 September 1939 whereby every household had to fill in a form giving details of the people who lived in their house. Fourteen years of food rationing in Great Britain ended at midnight on 4 July 1954 when restrictions on the sale and purchase of meat and bacon were lifted.

Nutrition coupons with the values 1d, 3d, 1/- and 2/6 were printed in June 1953 by the Government Printer. Booklets with the different values were also issued. However there is no clarity on the practical usage of these coupons. (Fig.7).

POSTAL STATIONERY

During the period 1949 to 1961 it was mainly postcards and aerogrammes that were printed by the Government Printer. A new Chambon printing machine was introduced early in 1951 to print aerogrammes and postcards (Fig.8).

During the Korean War (1950-1952) the South African Air Force was

deployed there as part of the United Nations Forces and an aerogramme was overprinted by the Government Printer: 'FREE FORCES MAIL/ POSVRY VANAF MAGTE. A total of 21,600 aerogrammes was supplied by the Postmaster General for this purpose (Fig.9).

Postcards were normally printed in sheets of 32. In July 1949 a total of 2,327,552 sheets of post cards (Fig.10) were printed and of these sheets 59,968 sheets of 32 were withdrawn from the stock to be overprinted 'SWA'.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal orders were in use in all four Colonies prior to 1910. Then, and indeed until 1933, only British postal orders were used throughout South Africa. Differences in currency values etc. led to the decision that from 1 April 1933, a system of Union postal orders was inaugurated. These were printed by the Government Printer in Pretoria. During 1954 the following values as noted in the Day Books of the Government Printer were printed: 1/6, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 8/6, 10/6, 12/, 13/6, 14/6, 15/-, 20/- and 40/- (Fig.11).



Fig.7: The four values of nutrition coupons printed for the Department of Health in June 1953.



Fig.8: Part of a newly designed aerogramme that was introduced in September 1949 and which illustrated the same design that was done in April 1952. Printed on the newly introduced Chambon Printing Machine, see inscription above the aerogramme.

Fig.9: Part of the postage free aerogramme that was made available for members of the South African Air Force from May 1951 to January 1953. Overprinted by the Government Printer in December 1950.



Note: Apologies for the quality of some of the images caused by the practical difficulties in photographing sheets of stamps stuck on to pages in the Day Books of the Government Printer.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE: Part 4: Stamps printed and overprinted by the Government Printer for South West Africa.

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- The Post Office Archives at Philatelic Services, Silverton, Pretoria.



Fig.10: Part of a sheet (reduced) of 4 x 8 postcards (32 per sheet) printed in 1949.

Fig.11: Example of a 40/- postal order with handstamp: 'For specimen purposes' and printed in November 1952.





THE EVOLUTION OF STAMP DEALING IN SOUTH AFRICA

by Paul van Zeyl, SAPDA

Exhibit first seen at the Court of Honour at Pretoria 2014 National and updated here in support of this year's National 'SAPDAPEX'.



This article is a journey of reminiscence covering South African stamp dealers of past times. It commences with the vision and energies of the doyen of the country's collector-dealers, Emil Tamsen, and his associates of the early years. It then focuses on the creative 1920s through to the difficult 1930s; the expansive middle 1940s to 1950s; the newer breed of dealers of the economic growth years of the mid-1960s to late 70s, which yielded the establishment of the dealer organisation, SAPDA; and the Association's subsequent challenges and opportunities in the current techno-political environment.

1. Early years

With the exception of Emil Tamsen and the Johannesburg-based alliance of M Z Booleman and Sallo Epstein, other dealers appear to have been small part-timers who are only documented by means of hand stamps on correspondence designating them as such and from some trading correspondence which remains.

Emil Tamsen's research methodology was already in place by the early 1890s. A letter to Mafeking's Postmaster in 1891 shows his scholarly approach and confirms his ability to authoritatively pass comment on philatelic problems (Fig 1). Tamsen's collecting interests led his research and dealing efforts, and he supported the research of others. It is also clear the famed Hunt Collection was enriched by the addition of Tamsen's. The memorabilia which

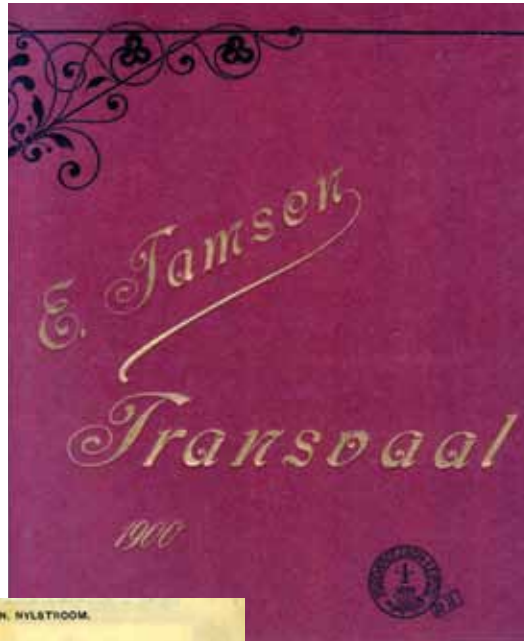


Fig.2: Part of Tamsen's 'Transvaal / 1900' album cover, illustrating the trouble he was prepared to take with his collections.

remain reflect the care and depth of his interest in philately (Fig 2). Tamsen distinguished himself by interacting with philatelists worldwide, through both direct correspondence and philatelic publications. His standing as a philatelist resulted in him becoming one of the two stamp dealers to be invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in South Africa (RDPSA) when it was instituted in 1932. However, he was not above criticism: Dr Gerrit Jonkers' research indicates that he was backed by Mr A von Levetzow (who was responsible for the New Republic's first issue of postage stamps) to supply European-style postage and revenue stamps at low cost. The problem with this proposal was that Tamsen wished to keep the printing press that was used and the remaining paper "in return" (Ref 1, p233).



Fig.1: Example of Tamsen's 'question & answer' research methodology in 1891; note quick routing and response time - eight days.



Fig.3: ZAR 1d postal stationery post card with, on reverse, Epstein-printed view of forces supporting the Reform Committee in Johannesburg during the abortive Jameson Raid.

A notable result of the Booleman–Epstein partnership, Johannesburg's first stamp dealing firm, was the promotion of postal stationery as collectables. More specifically, the use of postal stationery post cards showing scenes of the abortive Jameson Raid in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) and later, other Johannesburg views, afforded collectors an attractive new pursuit (Fig 3). It appears the alliance did not last long as Booleman is documented as already operating in

Amsterdam during the Anglo-Boer War. Epstein published and distributed postcards and it is claimed that he produced 'millions' of these.

Little is known of the impact of other South African dealers at this time. From correspondence, it is shown that local merchants simply saw the hobby as an opportunity to increase existing turnovers. For example, merchant W A Hampson of Mafeking offered Mafeking Siege stamps and notes to British collectors at the end of 1900. In the other States/Colonies, actual stamp dealers such as Gilbert & Cato (Durban) and Letitia Rose (Bloemfontein) also plied their specialised trade in a small way. The Pietermaritzburg stamp printers, P Davis & Son, are recorded as dealing in *Stanley Gibbons Catalogues* in 1904.

2. The creative 1920s through to the difficult 1930s

By the 1920s, specialised leaflets and other publications offering stamp information supported exciting advances in the South African dealing environment. Early issues of *The SA Philatelist* record the existence of The Southern Stamp Company in Durban, who then employed C F Skinner (later to establish himself in Johannesburg). Individuals such as E Beuthin (who advertised stocks of Cape Triangulars; and attended early exhibitions), H L Kaplan and G W Reynolds in Johannesburg are also noted. The last-mentioned produced a specialised *Handbook for the Union's King's Head Issues* in 1921, setting the tone for later handbooks on Union stamps.

Pretoria's Charlie Hands was the other stamp dealer to be asked to sign the 'Roll' in 1932. In fact, he was the first person to be proposed for this honour. Hands had been appointed to the Cape Colony's Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1895; had transferred to Pretoria in 1911; and had voluntarily retired in 1924. When the Philatelic Congress of

Robertson. The latter was trading from 1920. He was the most important stamp dealer in the Orange Free State for a long time. He advertised extensively in *The SA Philatelist* to support his postal trade from, first, Rouxville and then from Bloemfontein. Lichtenstein's consistent advertising in the SAP continued uninterrupted almost from the magazine's inception, namely 1923, until 1972. Like Tamsen, he dealt on an international scale, chiefly by means of 'Approvals' (Fig 4).

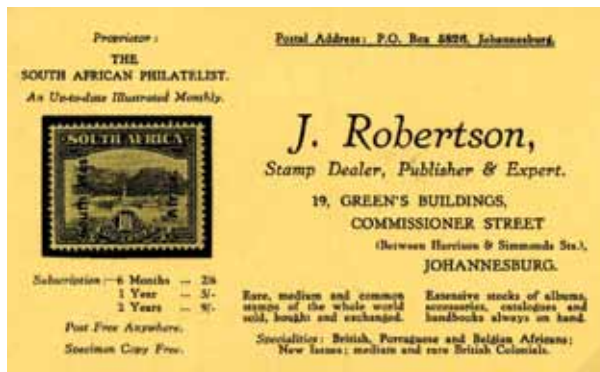


Fig.5: Example of Robertson's own advertising while he was still Proprietor of 'The SA Philatelist' and trading from Green's Buildings.

John Robertson was a part-time dealer from 1920 (at age 16) to 1927. His name is synonymous with *The SA Philatelist* as he became the magazine's editor (and chief advertiser) for two years following its revival in 1931. He only became a regular advertiser in the magazine in 1936 again, possibly reflecting an element of resentment towards the new publishers, the newly formed Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa (Fig 5).

Robertson also took over the International Exchange, a sales packet service initiated by M Friedman. His sales area was Southern Africa, and trading covered both 'British Colonials' and 'other foreign countries'. Innovative marketing skills were another feature, which ranged from taking up a selvedge spot on the 1d Ship miniature sheet issued for the 1936 Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition, to incorporating perforation gauges around name cards. Robertson was remarkably forthright in both his advertising and correspondence. Advertising that implied other dealers were less than honest resulted in him being 'favoured with a demand for £1,000 damages for libel', a fact he repeated as a mark of his own honesty. Examples of his correspondence to clients reflect this bluntness (Fig 6).

Mention should be made of major sources of competition which local dealers have always faced. The first was from foreign sources. The coverage of their adverts in *The SA Philatelist* from its inception makes it clear that South Africa was regarded as an important market. H R Harmers' early adverts emphasised 'trust' as their selling point, which would have irked locals such as Robertson.



Fig.6: Example of Robertson's blunt correspondence to clients

Other major foreign dealers operating in South Africa were Stanley Gibbons and Robson Lowe, the latter dominating the market for postal history.

The second competitive source was local philatelic societies. 'Exchange packets' have always been an important benefit for members, and societies could attract members far from their home towns by the quality and volume of material offered by post. While

INVOICE		3rd March 1926	
Bought of		PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY	
1538			
UPU 1d 1/2	10 6		
1d 1/2	13 3		
1d 1/2	14 0		
1d 1/2	10 3		
1d 1/2	9 0		
1d 1/2	9 6		
1d 1/2	10 6		
1d 1/2	6 0		
1d 1/2	3 3		
1d 1/2	2 5 6 3		
club comm.	2 9		
	2 5 9 0		

Fig.7: Invoice reflecting the commercialisation of Societies' 'exchange' service.

membership attraction and self-funding were the main aims, it occasionally had additional objectives, such as the promotion of the WW2 'war effort'. Increasing commercialisation of this service and inter-collector trading led to negative reaction by some dealers who did not want to share moneyed collectors with societies (Fig 7).

Other dealers reacted positively to the trading challenge by local philatelic societies and from Tamsen correspondence it is clear that by the end of the 1930s they had begun to co-operate to form a professional dealers association. However, a 1939 letter from Tamsen to the Vice Presidents of the 'South African Philatelic Association', namely Messrs. Williams, Lichtenstein and Park Smith, shows that this initiative was unsuccessful.

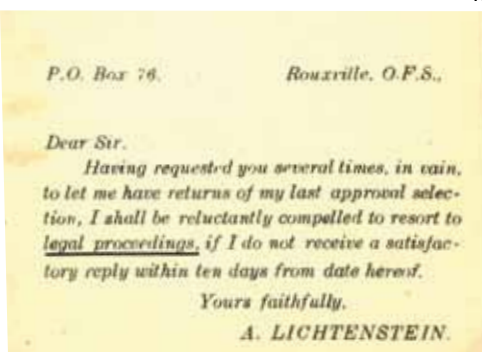


Fig.4: Sample of a Lichtenstein's payment request.

Southern Africa (the forerunner of PFSA) was constituted in 1928, Hands became its first Secretary, a post which he held until the mid-1930s. He also was a mine of information, second only to Tamsen, and was always willing to assist local society members.

No mention can be made of the 1920s without featuring Arthur Lichtenstein, a somewhat grouchy dealer, and John

It should be reiterated that several of the local dealers were part-timers. For example, Park Smith was a trader in stretchers; and his interest was limited to aerophilatelic covers. This highlights the importance of Tamsen's statement in his Circular Letter to the Association's Vice Presidents "that there could be no question of his (the new secretary) drawing a salary". Despite the

ACE was established in 1922, went into 'recess' during the War years, but renewed trading in 1947 to promote the collecting of 'Stamps, Coins, Postcards, Curios, Match Labels, Cigarette Cards, Photographs & Friendly Correspondence' (Fig 9).

The emergence of attractively-illustrated commemorative and first day covers and maxi-cards can

also be traced to this period. From invoices issued for these covers, it appears that there was an appreciable premium (double to threefold) over the face value of the stamps. Naturally, other dealers such as Lichtenstein followed suit, extending the service to first day covers of other African territories. It should be noted that dealers also had to cope with officialdom as an impediment and cost to their activities. Applications had to be made to obtain licenses to sell postage stamps and customs duty on imports had to be paid. However, from correspondence in the late 1940s, it is clear that business was booming, and dealers were struggling to meet orders. Booming markets unfortunately often have the by-product of irregular behavior and the need to ensure a reputable trading environment was already a consideration in the attempts by dealers to form a philatelic association in the late 1930s.

The 1950s saw the introduction of several



Fig 8: Cover from Papeete, Tahiti, Oceania reflecting Tamsen's continued outreach during the economically difficult 30s



Fig. 10: Example of Blum's 1956 advertising



Fig.9: Example of Oakes' ACE advertising material.

world-wide depression of the 30s, the extensive correspondence addressed to Tamsen around this time shows that at least this South African dealer continued to generate correspondence from clients situated at all the corners of the world (Fig 8).

Another interesting dealer of the 1930s was C F Skinner. He was initially based in Durban handling the affairs of The Southern Stamp Company, but by the late 1920s, he was trading in Johannesburg, having taken over their entire stock following the company's liquidation. He also began working with professional auctioneers Richard Currie. (Note that the PFSA cup for 'Service to Philately' bears Skinner's name).

3. The expansive middle 1940s to 1950s

Dealer advertising in the post-War period reflects attempts to counter the negative payment pattern. It focuses on friendship and 'common ground', and dealers became surrogate societies, terming their businesses a 'club'. Capt. Robert Oakes' African Collectors Exchange (ACE) is a case in point.

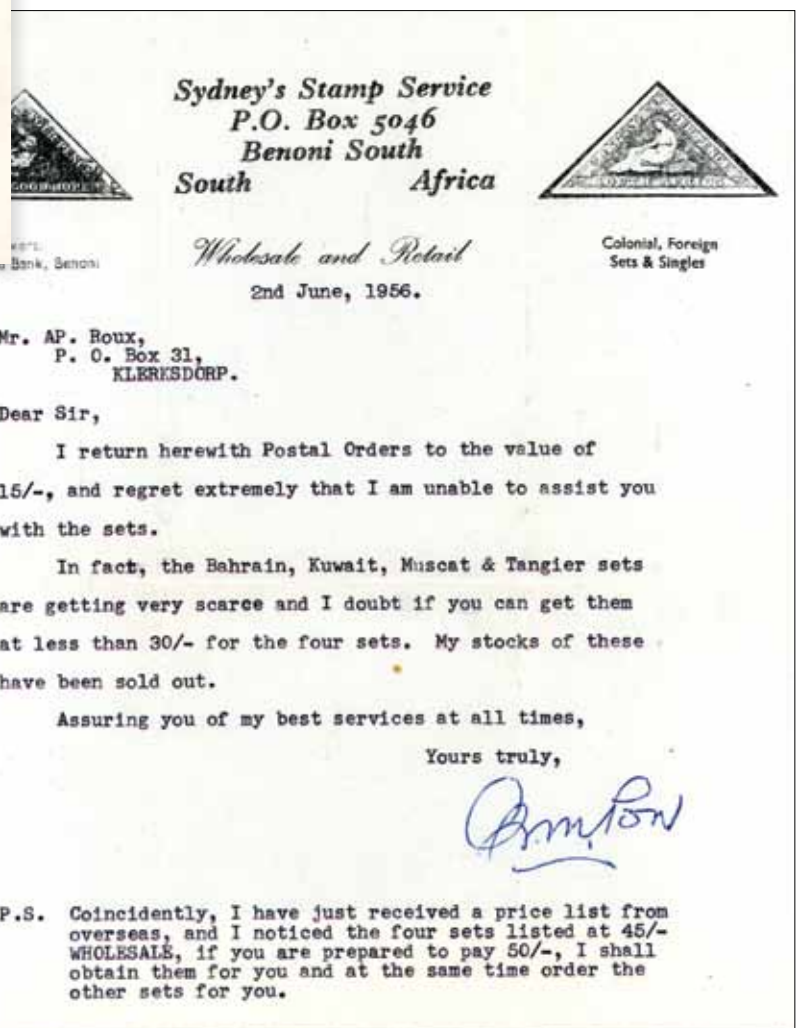


Fig. 11: Letter to a client showing Pon's delightfully delicate approach to a counter offer.

dealers such as Dougie Roth into the market place. He specialised in 'classic' material from his Cape Town base. Another CT dealer of note was Eliezer Blum. He and Roth had a close personal relationship and they dominated the local market for more than two decades. Blum's 1956 advertising (Fig 10) stressed his dealing experience ('over 35 years' by 1956); and proficiency ('the most important philatelic properties to have come on to this market have passed through my hands'). By 1961 his adverts in *The SA Philatelist* had become less assertive!

On the Rand, dealers such as Richard Osborne (Johannesburg); and Hinke Suklje (Benoni Stamp Shop) working in conjunction with H A Hofman (Hofman Stamp Co of Johannesburg) were also prominent. Another knowledgeable Rand/Germiston dealer was Dr Alec Kaplan, a signatory to the 'Roll' in 1949 for his jury and society work, as well as his contribution to philatelic research (being a co-editor of the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary edition of the *Union Handbook*). Later he specialised in numismatics.

Smaller dealers who came to the fore at this time were Johannesburg's John Mendelssohn and Arthur N Bridge; Cape Town's E M Lacey (trading as Globe Postage Stamp Co); Pretoria's G J de Swardt; Gaby Reisener, wife of Dr Hasso Reisener RDPSA (t/a Pretoria Stamp Agency); and Pietermaritzburg's John H Wicks t/a Wicks Stamp Agency. Benoni had the honour of sporting South Africa's first stamp dealer of Chinese origin, namely Sydney Pon. His correspondence reveals business acumen of note (Fig 11).

Longstanding dealers such as Lichtenstein and Robertson continued to feature in this period. Robertson appears to have renamed his International Exchange as The Empire Sales Packet. He then moved to his well-stocked premises at the Old Arcade, still remembered by many of South Africa's current senior collectors (Fig 12).

4. The economic growth years of the 1960s & 70s decades

The Sharpeville riots resulted in import-substitution with significant short-term economic growth in South Africa. A new group of stamp dealers rose in its wake. Johannesburg's Benje Joseph and his sons, t/a Robemark Philatelists advanced to become South Africa's major retail dealers. Matching their growth, Ralph Putzel's auction business, Collectors Mail Auctions, rose to international prominence (Fig 13). Putzel was invited to sign the 'Roll' for his major publications on the postmarks of Southern Africa and SWA in 1991.

Another 'Roll' dealer on the Rand was Bray (Fanie) Vermaak t/a Stamp Deals (he signed the 'Roll' in 1972). He was prominent in the promotion of youth philately, wrote several



Fig. 12: A photo of Robertson's well-stocked premises in Johannesburg



Fig 13: 1960s advert relating to Putzel's Collectors Mail Auctions

philatelic publications and was a founder of the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging in 1951. He had the honour of disposing of Dr Robert Broome's Transvaal collection. In fact, Johannesburg became the centre of South African philately at this time. Other Johannesburg-centred dealers attracting the limelight were Coen Slagt (he signed the 'Roll' in 1990); Tibor Major t/a Pan African Philatelist; Fisher-Hill Stamp Company; and Mildenhall Associates.

Northern Natal's rural areas were served by G Reimers; and in the Western Cape, David Crocker (RDPSA, 1986) together with son-in-law, Michael Wigmore, rose rapidly through the ranks. Crocker was the Chairman of Federation's Expert Committee for many years, by virtue of his detailed philatelic knowledge.

In 1969, a meeting of dealers took place during the 'ZAR 100' National Exhibition (Fig.14) for the purpose of forming an all-embracing dealers association. PFSA documentation confirms that such a body

was established on 10 October 1969. *The SA Philatelist* of December 1969 records that the specified objectives were: "to maintain a high standard of ethics, to form a consultant Committee within the Trade, to protect the interests of Dealers and to establish contact with Overseas Organisations of a like nature". The resulting South African Philatelic Dealers Association's (SAPDA) constitution was adopted in 1970. The first office bearers were Joe Busser (Rand Stamps), President; and Benje Joseph (Vice-President and Treasurer). In the 'Saphil 74' National Exhibition brochure, the names of 39 SAPDA-registered stamp dealers are listed. SAPDA was specifically included in Federation's 2006 Constitution as an 'organisation' with full membership rights and special privileges in relation to dealer trading at National Stamp Exhibitions.

In the 1960s and 70s, the SA Post Office through its Philatelic Services became the country's major dealer in stamps, related first day covers and postal stationery. In fact, at one time its design and marketing departments were so effective that this branch of the Post Office contributed to a major



Fig. 14: Philatelic Services' marketing photo for 'ZAR 100'



expansion of the stamp collector base in South Africa, with a resulting spin-off of specialist collectors. It was also instrumental in issuing stamps for the Homelands, which were established by the National Party Government to give credence to its *Apartheid* policy, and it funded both National and

International Stamp Exhibitions around this time.

5. Difficult political and technological times, the 1980s to 2000s

The political turmoil of the 1980s and early '90s are well remembered by all South Africans. While Philatelic Services initially continued to successfully market its products, the 'fashion trend' was turning against first day covers internationally, because of the indiscriminate issuing policies of philatelic administrations. And

when the ANC Government came to power in 1994, many 'Standing Account' collectors closed their modern material albums and tried to sell. Within another decade, the 'Madiba Magic' was wearing thin as well.

The introduction of the internet as a means of communication and information retrieval became commonplace, causing a further decrease in the number of collectors. Sales of standard material as well as specialist fare thus declined. The result was a closing down of dealer shopping outlets, partially countered by the establishment of 'collector fairs' in the larger towns and the commencement of fairly unregulated internet trading.

Despite the world-wide decline in the stamp industry, there are currently 45 SAPDA-registered dealers operating in South Africa, of which 11 reside overseas. Furthermore, as with all cycles, there is a turning of the tide. Under the leadership of its new President, Steve van den Hurk, there is a commitment to expanded plus regulated internet trading, the linking of collectors who attend Fairs to local Societies, and support to the collectors' organizing association, the Philatelic Federation of SA. SAPDA will also be organizing the 2016 National Stamp Exhibition, formerly a 'flagship' task of Federation. And SAPDA adheres to the Tamsen requirement that there can be "no question of any (of the ExCo members) drawing a salary"! (Fig 15)



Fig 15: Emil Tamsen (in Masonic attire), long a promoter of a stamp dealers association in South Africa, in contemplative mode ... would he have been satisfied with SAPDA's progress to date?!

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1. Jonkers, Dr GH, *The New Republic in SA*, 1997.
2. PFSA, *The SA Philatelist*, several issues.

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition
12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

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Held under the auspices of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa and hosted by the Philatelic Society of the Orange Free State with the support of

South African Philatelic Dealers Association (SAPDA)

This VIRTUAL exhibition is in lieu of the One Frame Class normally offered at the National Exhibition – this class will therefore not be offered at the SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition which will be held 13-16 October at the ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng.

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by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

CALVINIA



Part 17 Decorated Post Offices : Calvinia

Calvinia is situated south of the Hantam mountain. The original name was Hantam, referring to the red coloured bulbaceous plants of the region, but was re-named after the Swiss reformer Johannes Calvin. The post office was built in 1934 in the Baker style, with the characteristic arches and buttresses. It is decorated with four tiled panels by Wilgy Vann Hall. Two panels depict the arrival of the first agricultural pioneers to the region in 1744. The clothing of the people is excellently portrayed as representative of the time. The other two panels show wheat production; ploughing and planting in river beds, and threshing. The horses used for threshing also represent horse husbandry, for which the area was famous. Each panel bears what is presumed to be the early Coat of Arms of Calvinia, portraying wheat and sheep farming. The slogan refers to hard work and love for farming.

Calvinia is geleë Suid van die Hantam berg, langs die Oorlogskloofrivier. Die dorp is in 1848 op die plaas Hoogekraal van veldkornet A. van Wyk gestig met die oorspronklike naam Hantam. Die Khokhoen !Han \neq am verwys na die verskeidenheid rooikleurige bolplante wat daar groei. In 1851 is die dorp herbenaam en vernoem na die Switserse Protestantse hervormer Johannes Calvin. Munisipale status is in 1904 toegeken.

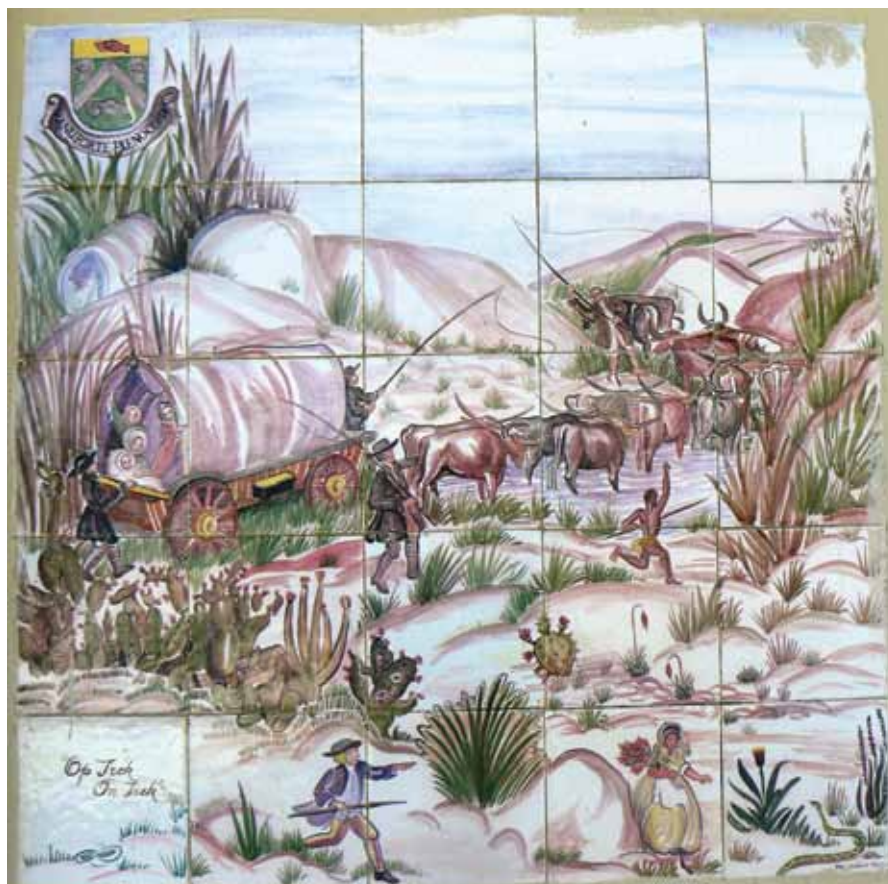
Die poskantoor is in 1934 opgerig op die Noordwestelike hoek van Kerk- en Hoopstrate. Dit is in die Baker styl met 'n rooi sinkdak en groot skoorsteen in die middel van die dak. Die mure is gepleister en daar is sandsteen insetsels op die hoeke en onder die vensters. Die gebou is met boogvensters voorsien en toegang is deur twee boogginge in Hoopstraat. Vier keramiekpanele van Wilgy Vann Hall versier die mure, een langs elke ingang en twee langs 'n venster in Kerkstraat. Die kunswerke beeld die aankoms van die eerste veeboer-pioniers in die Hantam streek in die middel van die 18de eeu uit, asook die vroeë praktyke van koringproduksie.

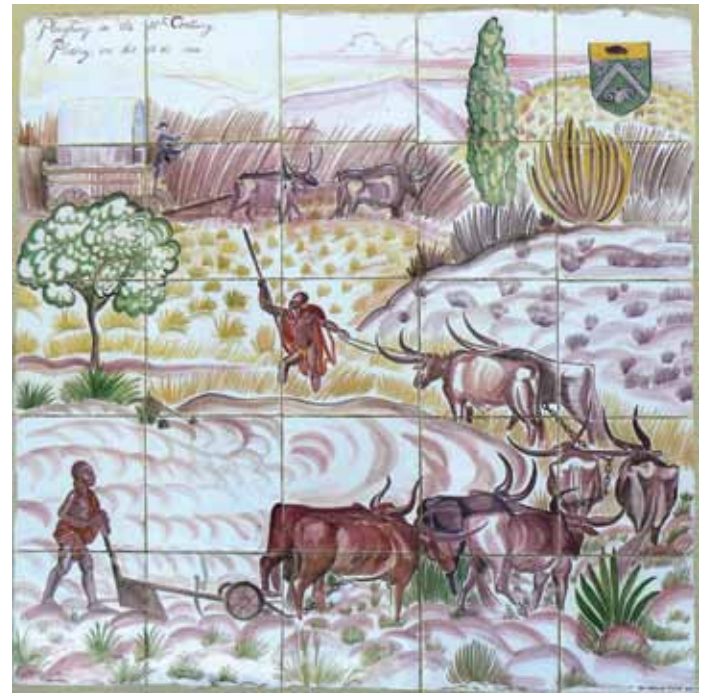
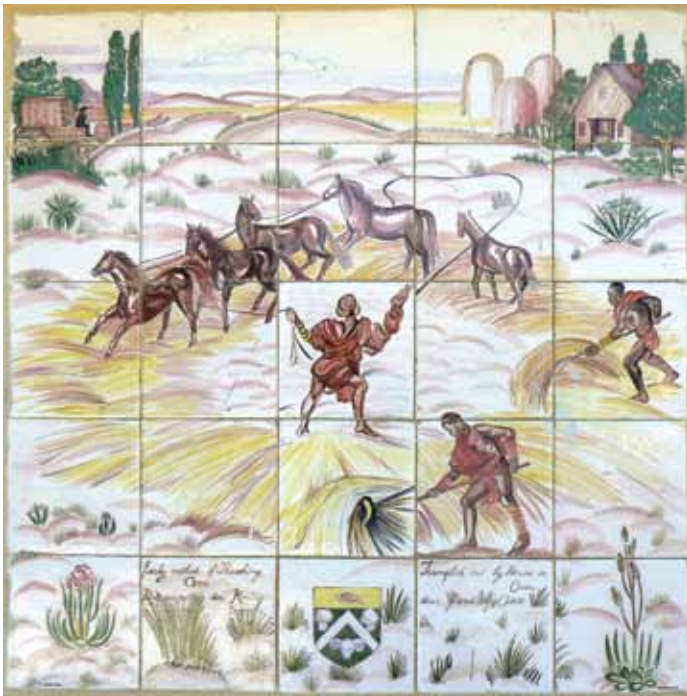
Die eerste pioniers het in 1744 deur die Olifantsriviervallei getrek tot in die Noord-Bokkeveld, die detsydse beskrywing vir die

onbekende streek. Hulle het skape gebring, spesifiek die Afrikanerskaap en vetsterskaap. Akkerendam was die eerste plaas wat in 1752 uitgegee is. Die twee panele in Kerkstraat is getiteld „Op trek/On trek“ en „Uitspan/Outspan“. Die waens is korrek uitgebeeld en verskil van die waens van die 19de eeu. Die slang is maar een van die gevare wat die mense teëgekom het. Die groot sipres wat skadu bied vir 'n kamp is wensdenkery in hierdie droë omgewing!

Die kleredrag van die 18^{de} eeu is uitstekend weergegee. Die mans dra baadjies met wye moue, nou om die middel en gesplete agterkant, versierde onderbaadjies, knielengte broeke, lang kouse, wye hoede en die hare in 'n lengte wat nie pla nie. Die skoene toon nie groot gespes nie, soos dit in die vroeë 18de eeu gebruiklik was nie, maar mag dalk eerder by die stadsbewoner pas, want landbouers het lang-skag stewels verkies. Die dames is geklee in wye rokke met nou middel, maar duidelik sonder hoepels, asook tjalties, voorskote en kappies. Die kinders is soortgelyk geklee as die volwassenes.

Die werkers blyk 'n mengsel van slawe en Hottentotte te wees wat saam met die meesters van die Kaap getrek het, soos afgelei kan word van die omgehangde vel





as kleding en die versierings aan die ore, arms en bene. Die werkers sal waarskynlik nie die ingebore Khoisan van die omgewing wees nie, aangesien dié eerder in gedurige konflik met die „indringers“ was om lewende hawe te roof.

Die een paneel in Hoopstraat verbeeld die ploeg van landerye. Wanneer mens die streek sien en sy weersomstandighede ken, blyk dit ongeskik te wees vir koringverbouing. Tog bied die riviere genoeg water om een oes koring in 'n jaar te verbou, asook vrugte,

soos op die eerste paneel uitgebeeld word. Die teëls links blyk vervang te wees, want die lyne van die ossewa, drywer en gras kom nie ooreen nie. Die tweede paneel verbeeld die dors van die koring met perde, terwyl die werkers die stingels met vurke omhooggooi om die korrels uit te skud terwyl die wind kaf wegwaai. Die perde dui ook op 'n verdere landboupraktijk: die klimaat was geskik om perde te teel omdat dit redelik vry van siektes was. Engelse en Arabiese rasse was gesog. Die middelste twee teëls met die

touleier blyk ook 'n vervanging te wees. Die huis is nie in 'n boustyl kenmerkend van Suid Afrika nie en die hooimiedens vertoon onnatuurlik hoog.

Die plante in die kunswerke verdien bespreking. Die meeste is kunstenaarsvoorstellings en kan nie identifiseer word nie. Regs onder die dorstoneel is 'n aalwyn, terwyl die regop bome sipresse kan wees, maar te hoog is vir die inheemse spesies en die bome rondom die huis kan bloekombome wees. Op die paneel met die ossewatrek word turksvye gewys. Turksvye en bloekombome is eers baie later na Suidelike Afrika ingevoer. In die rivierloop is fluitjiesriet (*Phragmites australis*), asook 'n gifbol (*Boophone spesie*), wildekool (*Othonna spesie*) en moontlik 'n halfmens (*Pacypodium namaquanum*), wat al drie nie in waterlope voorkom nie, en laasgenoemde kom nie in die Hantam voor nie.

Op elk van die panele verskyn 'n wapen, waarskynlik die ou stadswapen van Calvinia, met 'n hand in die boonste paneel, twee koringgerwe daaronder en die kop van 'n skaapram. Dit verteenwoordig koring- en skaapboerdery. Die leuse is „Manuforte Plenacorde“, gekorrigeerd „manu forte plena corde“, wat onderskeidelik beteken „met sterk hand“ en „hele hart“. Tesame met die hand in die boonste paneel verwys dit na harde werk en liefde vir boerdery.

Bedanking: Prof Johann du Preez, Universiteit van die Vrystaat vir botaniese inligting.

Verwysings:

- Van der Merwe, J. (2012) *Noord-Kaapse dorpe*. Oranje Drukkers, Senekal.
- Telford, A.A. (1972) *Yesterday's dress*. Purnell & Sons, Cape Town.



Heraldry in South African Philately

by Errol van Greunen, Postmark and Postal History Society



Introduction

South Africa is a nation that has changed since its formation as the Union of South Africa from the four Colonies / Boer Republics, to the present Democratic state that it is now. In the interim period there was also the creation of the four 'Independent Republics' of Bophutatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda which all added to the heraldic history. So let us take a trip down memory lane and look at South Africa's heraldic evolution.

Heraldry is the practice of devising, granting, displaying, describing, and recording coats of arms and heraldic badges.

There are different types of coats of arms viz.

- *Arms of Community:* for corporate bodies, a collegiate foundation (university) or a civic authority
- *Arms of Office:* Bishops, as an example impale (join) their personal arms with those of their see.

Common terms and Conventions

Blazon: In heraldry, a blazon is a formal description of a coat of arms, flag or similar emblem, from which the reader can reconstruct the appropriate image. A coat of arms is primarily defined not by a picture, but rather by the wording of its blazon

Shield: The essential element of a coat of arms.

Helmet: In heraldic achievements, the helmet or helm is situated above the shield and bears the torse and crest. The style of helmet displayed varies according to rank and social status, and these styles developed over time.

Dexter: Left hand side of shield when viewed from front. From Latin meaning right hand side.

Sinister: Right hand side of shield. Latin for left hand side.

Chief: Top of shield.

Base: Lower portion of shield.

Crest: This is a component of an heraldic display, so called because it stands on top of a helmet rather like the crest on a bird's head

Supporters: Figures placed on either side of the shield and generally depicted holding it up. These figures may be animal or human, real or imaginary; in rare cases plants or inanimate objects.



Compartment:

Motto: An armorial motto is a phrase or collection of words intended to describe the motivation or intention of the armigerous person or corporation.

Definition of colours is as follows:

Metals:

- *Or* - gold, often depicted as yellow.
- *Argent* - (Arg) silver, usually depicted as white.

Colours:

- Gules - (Gu) red
- Azure - (Az) blue
- Sable - (Sa) black
- Vert - (Vt) green
- Purple - (Purp) purple
- Murrey - (Mu) mulberry

South African heraldry has a number of distinctive features:

- the use of indigenous animals, birds, fish, trees, and flowers as charges
- the use of African traditional weapons, huts, and headdress as charges
- the increasing use of African shields, especially in civic arms
- the occasional use of tinctures such as *brunatre* (brown), *ochre*, and *tenné* (orange),

which are uncommon in European heraldry

- the occasional use of an oxide pattern for the field of a shield.

South Africa Union, Republic and finally Democracy

In 1995 a miniature sheet was issued showing four stamps, which displayed the different stages of the Coat of Arms of the state.

The present coat of arms of South Africa was introduced on Freedom Day 27 April 2000. It replaced the earlier national arms, which had been in use since 1910. The motto *!keek: !xarra !ke* is written in the Khoisan language of the !Xam people and translates literally to 'diverse people unite'.

1910 – 1930



The first coat of arms was granted by King George V by Royal Warrant on 17 September 1910. This was a few months after the formation of the Union of South Africa.

It was a combination of symbols representing the four provinces (formerly colonies) that made up the Union.

- The first quarter is the figure of Hope, representing the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
- The two wilde-beests of the second quarter represent the Colony of Natal.
- The orange tree in the third quarter was used as the symbol of the Orange Free State Republic.

- The wagon in the fourth quarter represented the Transvaal.

The supporters are taken from the arms of the Orange River Colony and the Cape Colony. The lion holds four rods, bound together, symbolizing the unification of the four former colonies.



The motto, *Ex Unitate Vires* was officially translated as 'Union is Strength' until 1961, and thereafter as 'Unity is Strength'.

1930 – 1932

Known as the 'ordinary coat of arms'. The major difference being the appearance of the compartment.



1932 – 2000

Painted in 1932 and known as the 'embellished coat of arms'.



2000 – to the present

The official blazon of the arms is: Or, representations of two San human figures of red ochre, stantant respectant, the hands of the innermost arms clasped, with upper arm, inner wrist, waist and knee bands Argent, and a narrow border of red ochre; the shield ensigned of a spear and knobkierie in saltire, Sable. Thereabove a demi-secretary bird displayed Or, charged on the breast with a stylized representation of a protea flower with outer petals Vert, inner petals Or and seeded of nine triangles conjoined in three rows, the upper triangle Gules, the second

row Vert, Or inverted and Vert, and the third row Vert, Or inverted, Sable, Or inverted and Vert. Above the head of the secretary bird an arc of seven rays faceted Or and Orange, the two outer rays conjoined to the elevated wings.

Upon a riband Vert, the motto *!KE E: /XARRA //KE* in letters Argent. Issuant from the ends of the riband two pairs of elephant tusks curving inwards, the tips conjoined to the wings of the secretary bird, Or, therewithin and flanking the shields, two ears of wheat Brunatré

The first element is the motto, in a green semicircle. Completing the semicircle are two symmetrically placed pairs of elephant tusks pointing upwards. Within the oval shape formed by the tusks are two symmetrical ears of wheat, that in turn frame a centrally placed gold shield.

The shape of the shield makes reference to the drum, and contains two human figures from Khoisan rock art. The figures are depicted facing one another in greeting and in unity.

Above the shield are a spear and a knobkierie, crossed in a single unit. These elements are arranged harmoniously to give focus to the shield and complete the lower oval shape of foundation.

The motto

The motto is: *!ke e: /xarra //ke*, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, literally meaning 'diverse people unite'. It addresses each individual effort to harness the unity between thought and action. On a collective scale it calls for the nation to unite in a common sense of belonging and national pride - unity in diversity.

The ears of wheat

An emblem of fertility; they also symbolise the idea of germination, growth and the feasible development of any potential. They relate to the nourishment of the people and signify the agricultural aspects of the Earth.

Elephant tusks

Elephants symbolise wisdom, strength, moderation and eternity.

The shield

It has a dual function as a vehicle for the display of identity and of spiritual defence. It contains the primary symbol of our nation.

The human figures

The figures are depicted in an attitude of greeting, symbolising unity. This also represents the beginning of the individual's transformation into the greater sense of belonging to the nation and by extension, collective humanity.

The spear and knobkierie

Dual symbols of defence and authority, they in turn represent the powerful legs of the secretary bird. The spear and knobkierie are lying down, symbolising peace.

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- South African Heraldry.
- Coat of Arms of South Africa.



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A Postal Historian's lot is a happy one

by Sean Burke, Editor, Journal of the Rhodesian Study Circle



A number of years ago I conspired with fellow members of the Rhodesian Study Circle (RSC), Alan Drysdall RDPSA, and Paul Peggie, to write *The Early Postal History of Barotseland; The Role Of The Paris Missionaries In N.W. Rhodesia*. Led by the Reverend François Coillard (Fig.1), the Missions Évangéliques de Paris (PMS) first established a mission station in Barotseland (which was to become North West Rhodesia and now Zambia) on the banks of the Zambezi River at Sesheke. When we published our Memoir in 2010, we had, with the assistance of other members of the Rhodesian Study Circle, gathered together details of just under two hundred items of postal history (mainly postal stationery) dating from 1887 to 1924 emanating from these missionaries in Central Africa. Much of this material is extraordinarily rare and some predated the introduction of official mails in this territory. The fact that so much of the material (which was mainly directed towards Switzerland or France) is on postal stationery means that not only are there fertile fields to study stamps, cancellations, postal rates and routes, but we have a first-hand glimpse through their writing into the lives of these brave people who ventured into what was often hitherto uncharted areas for Europeans. It is this aspect of postal history that has always been attractive to me – the people who wrote the cards and their experiences.

Consider these lines taken from the pen of the Reverend Coillard:

On 15 October, 1884, when he was temporarily based at Leshoma, he wrote:

There was a great surprise for us on our return from Sesheke – the post! Yes, the post, which we had not received for over five months. Even I, hardened old African as I am, felt my heart beat quicker on opening a packet of some sixty letters. No newspapers, for the obliging trader who acted as our postman had left Mangwato [Shoshong] on horseback to rejoin the waggons and had not been able to burden himself with a bag full of gazettes and reviews...

A letter from Europe is at a premium when it reaches the Zambezi... Unfortunately, the post goes out again in a few days, so all our letters must be written at once...



Fig.1

When shall we get the next post? And later on, how many times in the year? Once or twice? I do not know...

Six weeks later, on 1 December, while still at Leshoma, he received more letters.

The post will always be an event at the Zambezi. The very evening before I left [Leshoma for Sesheke] two messengers came from Panda-matenga, bringing us a great packet of letters, which a trader had been so obliging as to bring from

Mangwato; and what was more the good man added that he still had "a whole bag of newspapers and a pile of letters for us, with which he had not been able to load the porters".

How tantalising! But never mind; we shall enjoy what we have. Adieu, dinner! Adieu sleep! The silent hours of the night fly by while we listen to the news!

And we have these evocative lines from Coillard writing from Sefula in November 1887:

"A chance for the post is the opening of our prison doors.

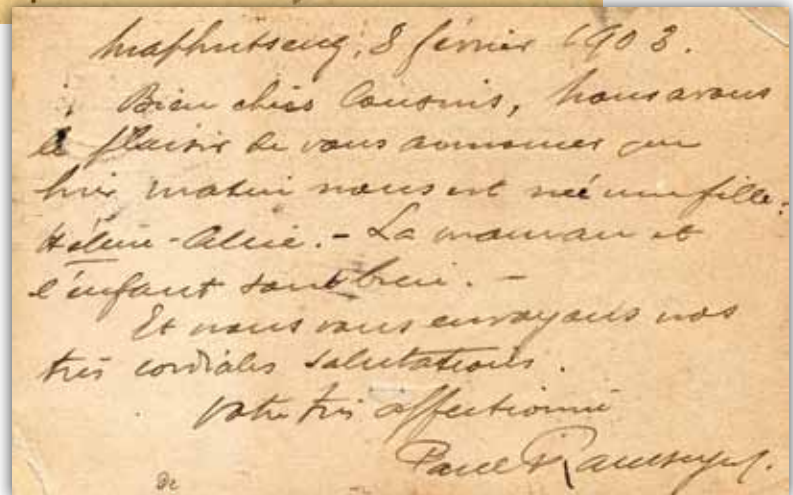
Our benumbed thoughts spread their wings and flutter out. They fly into the open air, towards the countries of light, and move in the great world of the living. Our isolation, without the faintest glimmer of social enjoyment, is a severe trial...

In the evening, a sense of sadness seizes him {the missionary}, when he writes up the account of his experiences, and has nothing to show for it but disappointments and fatigue".



Figs.2&3

Enough of the preamble, on to the main part of this story! Whilst I was in England in May at London 2015 Europhilex, I naturally spent some time visiting various dealers trawling through their boxes searching for missionary mail from Barotseland. There is very little of it



around nowadays and much of it is priced well beyond my means, but that does not dim the excitement of the hunt. Unsurprisingly, I found nothing in my first sweep. Late one afternoon, looking forward to a dinner (the wine promised was most attractive) with a few members of the RSC, I left a little early. On my way out, the gods of chance delayed me at a dealer's booth; upon a whim I looked through the Cape of Good Hope material. Much of the early missionary mail, before the establishment of the official mails in Rhodesia, entered the mails in either the Cape or the Transvaal Republic. Lo and behold, two items jumped out at me! Although they were used well after the start of the British South Africa Company's Charter to administer the territory, it was the names of the writer (in both cases) and the addressee in one case, that were of great interest – to me at least. Please allow me to explain.

The first (Figs.2&3) is a 1903 card from the Reverend Paul Ramseyer to Monsieur and Madame Jeanmairet in Switzerland. The second item (Figs.4 & 5) is a 1910 cover from Ramseyer, again to Switzerland. Both come from PMS missions in Basutoland (now Lesotho).

Paul Ramseyer (Fig.6) and his wife, Alice, entered Barotseland in 1899 as part of a group of missionaries re-enforcing the various PMS missions in that area. Their son, Jean, was born at Kazungula in that year. We have this wonderful photograph of a meeting of all the missionaries meeting at Sefula in 1899 (Fig.7). The Reverend François Coillard appears on the left in the photograph; Ramseyer and his wife, Alice, and son, Jean, are clearly identifiable. I have a postal stationery card in my collection from Ramseyer written on 16 April, 1899, whilst travelling from Bulawayo to Kazungula on the banks of the Zambesi. (This journey, by wagon, would have taken a number of months.) In it he writes inter alia: *Today we encountered five empty wagons in a terrible state coming back from Zambeza. The men and the cows are sick. They left only a month ago from Kazungula. Alice does not suffer too much from the trip... Desert life is not all that encouraging.*

The Ramseyer family were not to last long in Barotseland. They departed in 1900 fearing for the health of their new born son and were to work in missions in Basutoland from 1901



Figs.4 & 5



Fig.6



Fig.7

until 1929. The 1903 card to the Jeanmairets announces the arrival of a daughter, Hélène-Alice. And now we get to the Jeanmairets. They are a much more interesting story.

In 1884 when Coillard set off for Barotseland he was accompanied by his wife, Christina (the first European woman to see the Victoria Falls), his niece, Elise Coillard, and the Reverend Dorwald Jeanmairet. In fact Elise, as a fifteen year old, had accompanied Coillard and his wife on their first, unsuccessful, mission to Barotseland in 1876. For part of their time on this abortive mission they were

held captive by Lobengula in Bulawayo. On 4 November, 1885, Elise Colliard and Dorwald Jeanmairet were married by François Coillard at Sesheke – the first European marriage in Barotseland. We have this 1885 photograph taken of Elise Colliard and Jeanmairet (Fig.8). Their daughter, Marguerite was born on 22 September, 1886, at Sesheke – the first European birth in Barotseland. Sadly, she died in 1888. In that same year, a second

daughter, Eugenie, was born in Sesheke. The Jeanmairets left Barotseland in 1890 due to the very poor health of Dorwald. They, too, like the Ramseyers, were to continue their missionary work in Basutoland (1891-1924). The card (Figs.2 & 3) was sent to the Jeanmairets whilst they were on furlough in Switzerland. I purchased the two items.

They are not Barotseland mission mail, but are part of the story. Later that evening, our host at dinner, Patrick Flanagan from Johannesburg, looked at the items and said



Fig.8



I should check the MATATIELE straight line cancel on the cover, it could be unusual. I have not as yet. Patrick also reminded me of the wonderful card (Figs.9&10) that he has in his collection - sent from Bulawayo in 1899 in which we find the signatures of Paul and Alice Ramseyer as part of that group of missionaries going to Barotseland. Sadly, many were to die of malaria-related illnesses in the next twelve months. This situation continued until Dr Georges Reutter built the first mosquito proof house in 1902 – but that is another story.

Bibliography:

- Mackintosh, C., *Coillard of the Zambezi* (1907).
- Coillard, Reverend Francois, *On the Threshold of Central Africa* (1899).
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- Sampson, Richard, *They came to Northern Rhodesia* (1956).
- Drysdall, D., Peggie, P., and Burke, S., *The Early Postal History Of Barotseland; The Role Of The Paris Missionaries In N.W. Rhodesi* (2010).



Figs.9 & 10



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Central South African Railways' Postcards

by Alan Drysdall RDPSA and Fernando Torres



PART 2

The fact that 129 cards were sold in February 1908 would seem to be evidence that a minimum of six cards at a time was no longer being adhered to.



Fig.7: Johannesburg (Park) Station and Standerton Station as shown on Series 2A Cards 18 and 12 respectively.

Series 2 and 3 have at least three, and possibly four, views in common (Cards 4, 7, 17 and 19 of Series 2, and 9, 14, 22 and 14 of Series 3), but the wording of the titles differs. This contrasts with the equivalent Cape Government Railway series in which 22 views in the small logo

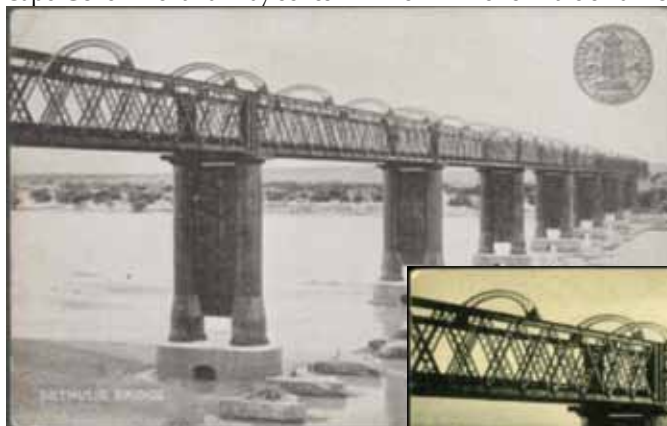


Fig.8. A series 2 card showing Bethulie Bridge, on the line linking Springfontein in the south of what was then Orange River Colony and East London, and a Series 3 card showing the same view but cropped to provide space for the title, which is expanded as 'Bethulie Bridge, Orange River'. The site of the bridge that was destroyed during the Boer War is shown by the foundations of the pillars.



series are repeated in the large logo series of 30 views. (The wording of the titles is, with one exception, is again different.) Superimposed photocopies on transparent paper of the Bethulie Bridge cards (Series 2, Card 7 and Series 3, Card 24) show that both were printed from the same original negative, but for the Series 3 card the view was cropped at the bottom to leave a blank strip in which the title was printed. The pair of cards illustrated as Figure 7 can be matched in the same way. The Series 3 card was posted on '13.NOV.1908' in Honingspruit R.O., a station on the main line northeast of Kroonstad. The double-circle 26 mm. datestamp, struck in purple, is rated by Putzel as 'very rare'.



Fig.9: Series 2 and 3 cards (slightly reduced) showing the same view of the rack-and-pinion track at the entrance to the tunnel from the Waterval Boven side. Differences in the quality of the pictures, the colour of the card used, the logos and the way the cards are captioned are obvious. The Series 3 card was posted in Johannesburg on 31 August 1907, more than three weeks earlier than the CSAR Weekly Traffic Notice dated 24 September 1907, announcing the introduction of the cards.

Of the 24 views shown on Series 2 cards only three relate to stations, namely Volksrust (see Card 3, Fig.3 in Part 1), Standerton (Card 12, Fig.7) and Johannesburg (Park) (Card 18, Fig.7). But there are others showing railway views, including important bridges (Cards 5, 7 and 9, e.g. Fig.8) and, as might be expected, the curved tunnel and rack-and-pinion section of the eastern line between Waterval Onder and Waterval Boven (Figs.6 & 9). The tunnel is now a national monument. Locomotives feature on only two cards, the Volksrust station card (Card 3, Fig.3) and Card 6 which shows a class 11 loco on a turntable (Fig.58 in Drysdall, 1997).



Some cards were available prior to the issue of Weekly Traffic Notice 264 dated 24 September, 1907, as examples of Series 3A cards used at Pretoria on 25 August, 1907 (Card 12), Witbank on 28 August, 1907 (Card 21), Johannesburg on 31 August, 1907 (Card 14, Fig.7), and Newcastle, on 15 September, 1907 (Card 24), are known. It is possible that these were

examples of the "specimen cards . . . sent to each station" mentioned in the original notice. Remainders may well have been on sale after May 1910, and their use as an official acknowledgement of receipt of a letter (see below) is known to have extended until at least November 1911.

A special event card

Illustrated as Fig.10 is a Series 3 card that was evidently a complimentary item provided for passengers on a special tour train in October, 1908. It must have been issued already franked at the overseas rate as the 1d stamp is perfined 'C S / A R'. To date two cards with different views have been reported. The view on this card is entitled 'The Residency, Bloemfontein' (Fig.11). The view on the other card is entitled, 'Pretoria, showing railway works'. The message printed on the reverse reads as follows:

**Johannesburg,
21st October, 1908.**

We left Durban Sunday for Pretoria (510 miles), where we spent Tuesday. We arrived here Wednesday morning, and leave tomorrow (Thursday) for Bloemfontein, en route via Basutoland Border and over Van Reenen's Pass for Durban, where we arrive Sunday morning. We sail again on Monday.



Fig.10: A complimentary Series 3 card given to passengers on a tour train with an appropriate message printed in the reverse.

Remainders with the reverse printed for use by a railway office to acknowledge receipt of a letter

It would seem that the view cards were not popular. Examples, particularly of Series 3A, are hard to find, although they are known used as late as July 1911 (e.g. the Series 2A card of Bethulie Bridge shown in Fig.8). In November 1909 the reverse of 5,000 remainders of Series 3 cards were printed to acknowledge receipt of a letter by CSAR's Assistant General Manager, Johannesburg. A further 5,000 cards were overprinted in March 1910. The example illustrated as Fig. 11 was actually used. It would seem that the publicity cards were not popular. Examples, particularly in October 1910, i.e. after CSAR had been absorbed into SAR and was amended accordingly in manuscript. The word 'CENTRAL' and the name of the Manager were deleted and the name of the new Manager substituted. The franking is a Transvaal KE VII halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R', which was cancelled with a Johannesburg datestamp set at '24. OCT. 10'. (An example of late usage of a perfined CSAR stamp.)

In August 1910 the reverse of a total of 4,650 remainders of both Series 2 and Series 3 cards were printed as acknowledgements of receipt of a letter by South African Railway's (SAR's) Assistant General Manager in Bloemfontein. A Series 2 card entitled 'NOLAN'S KLOOF, VAN REENAN.' reported by Chris Board is too battered to be worth illustrating, was

punched in order that it could be filed and finally torn from the file. It was posted in Ladybrand on 22 June, 1911, and is addressed to Don Don. The franking is a halfpenny Natal stamp, and this is therefore an example of 'official' interprovincial use. The portion of the message side illustrated as Figure 12 shows that the name of the Assistant General Manager has been over stamped with an unframed straight-line handstamp struck in purple reading, 'For ? B. DOWNIE / Acting Assistant General Manager'.

The initials of the employee who actually sent the card are written below. The receiving double-circle date stamp of 'S O.DON DON / O.R.C', an uncommon mark, is clearly dated '23 JUN 11'. An example of a remaindered Series 3 card entitled 'The residency, Bloemfontein.' similarly overprinted on the reverse for use in Bloemfontein is



Fig.12: Part of the reverse of a Series 2 card overprinted as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager's Office, Bloemfontein (courtesy of Chris Board).



Fig. 11: A Series 3 card the reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by CSAR's Assistant General Manager, Johannesburg, used in October 1910, i.e. after CSAR had been absorbed into SAR, and was amended accordingly in manuscript. The franking is a halfpenny stamp perfined 'C S / A R'

illustrated as Fig.13.



Further information can be deduced from the printer's code at top-left, which is in the form R.2208-8/8/10-4650, on all the remainders of both Series 2 and Series 3 cards reported to date. The first number is assumed to be the requisition number, the middle group of numbers is obviously the date and the last number the total number of cards overprinted to meet the requisition. The fact that the final number in the code is the same on Series 2C and Series 3C cards that were overprinted for use by the Bloemfontein office of the Assistant General Manager, SAR, in August 1910 must be evidence that this was the total number of cards, irrespective of the Series, that was overprinted. Only three requisitions corresponding to three dates are represented by cards seen to date, namely R.2482 of 3 November, 1909, R.920 of 30 March, 1910, and R.2208 of 8 August, 1910. The two earlier requisitions

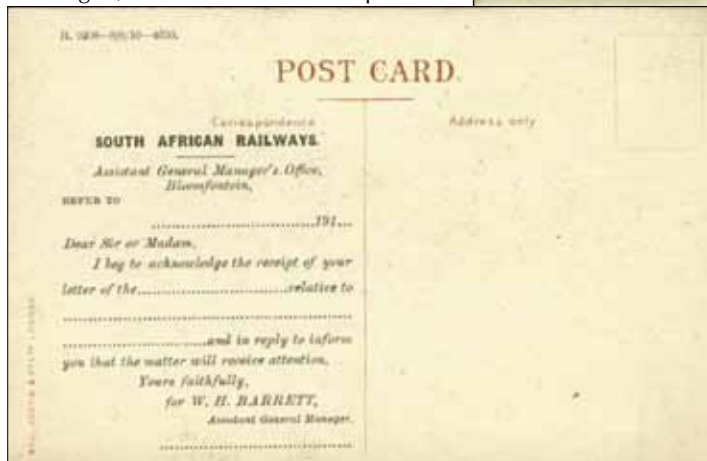


Fig.13: A Series 3 card, 'The Residency, Bloemfontein.', with the reverse printed as an acknowledgement receipt of a letter by SAR's Assistant General Manager's Office, Bloemfontein. Note the printer's code at top left, which records that the printing was done on '8/8/10'. The same code is printed on all the cards produced for the Bloemfontein office seen to date.

Series 2: A Half-tone photographs in shades of brownish black; glossy finish ('glossy gelatined'); logo 16.0 to 17.0 in diameter; title usually in a white border below the picture (but there are exceptions - see Cards A3 and A6; see Fig.3); imprint - 'Bull, Austin & Co., Ltd., London' - vertically on the reverse at top-left.

were each for 5,000 cards, apparently all Series 3, overprinted for use by CSAR's Assistant General Manager's Office, Johannesburg, and the later requisition for 4,650 Series 2 and 3 cards overprinted for SAR's Assistant General Manager's office in Bloemfontein. (4,650 is a rather odd number, suggesting that this was the last of the publicity cards.) The only dates of use reported are 24 January, 1910, 24 October, 1910, and 28 December, 1910 / 22nd Jun, 1911, respectively for the three requisitions.

Acknowledgements

Of course we remain indebted to those who helped compile the original listing, prominent among whom were two great railway buffs unfortunately no longer with us, namely Helmuth Hagen and Stan Naylor. Others who contributed included the late Maj. Harold Criddle and another railway enthusiast, Gawie van der Walt. We must now acknowledge information received from various members, and in particular Paul van Zeyl and Chris Board, since the relevant volume in the Handbook Series was published in 1997.

Check list of CSAR's picture postcards: The following listings were originally compiled by Drysdall (1997) with the assistance of various members of the Transvaal Study Circle who are acknowledged in the Handbook, but some discoveries made since 1997 have been added. Drysdall's original grouping and numbering has been retained, with minor changes where essential.

Series 1 Collotype picture in shades of grey-black with a blank surround, the bottom border bearing the title in black upper case letters, and with the reverse printed as acknowledgement of receipt of a letter. No logo or publisher's imprint.

A Acknowledgement by the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, Johannesburg, of the receipt of a letter.

D	TITLE (as printed on the card)	FORMAT
1	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BLOEMFONTEIN	horizontal
B	KOMATIPOORT BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT <i>Acknowledgement by the Traffic Manager's Office, Pretoria, of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
1	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG	horizontal
2	KOMATIPOORT BRIDGE BY MOONLIGHT. (Fig.2) <i>Acknowledgement by the Traffic Manager's Office, Bloemfontein, of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
C	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG <i>Acknowledgement by the Divisional Superintendent's Office, Bloemfontein, ('Traffic Manager' deleted; 'Divnl Supt's' entered in manuscript) of the receipt of a letter.</i>	horizontal
D	RAILWAY HEADQUARTERS, JOHANNESBURG	horizontal
1	VOLKSRUST STATION AND MAJUBA HILL. (Fig. 3)	horizontal

1.	RAILWAY AVENUE, BRAAMFONTEIN	vertical	bottom-left
2.	LADYBRAND FROM LILYHOCK, O.R.C.	horizontal	bottom-left
3.	VOLKSRUST STATION and MAJUBA HILL	horizontal	top-right
4.	CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS THE LAKE, BOKSBERG	horizontal	bottom-left
5.	NORVAL'S PONT BRIDGE	horizontal	top-right
6.	C.S.A.R. 11 TH CLASS ENGINE	horizontal	top-right
7.	BETHULIE BRIDGE	horizontal	top-right
8.	WATERFALL, WATERVAL BOVEN	vertical	top-right
9.	CHAIN BRIDGE, BETHLEHEM	horizontal	bottom-left
10.	BETHLEHEM	horizontal	top-right
11.	CHURCH STREET EAST, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-left
12.	STANDERTON STATION	horizontal	top-left
13.	THE LAKE and PLATBERG MOUNTAINS	horizontal	top-right
14.	DELAGOA BAY MAIL TRAIN	horizontal	top-right
15.	HEIDELBURG	horizontal	top-right
16.	MARKET SQUARE, HEILBRON	horizontal	top-right
17.	CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS LAW COURTS, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-right
18.	JOHANNESBURG (PARK) STATION	horizontal	top-right
19.	WATERVAL BOVEN TUNNEL	vertical	bottom-left
20.	VIROVOCT HEAD, MODDERPOORT	horizontal	top-right
21.	NOLAN'S KLOOF, VAN REENAN	horizontal	bottom-left
22.	THE SPHYNX, LADYBRAND	vertical	top-right
23.	A CURVE ON THE RACK SECTION, WATERVAL ONDER	horizontal	top-right
24.	THE WONDERBOOM, PRETORIA	horizontal	top-right

There are at least three, possibly four misspellings: Lilyhoek is misspelt as Lilyhock (Card 2), Heidelberg is misspelt as Heidelburg (Card 15), and van Reenen as van Reenan (Card 21). Viervoct (Card 20) should probably be Viervoet.

B Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, SAR, Bloemfontein (coded R.2208-8/8/10-4650.)

B4 CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS THE LAKE, BOKSBERG. horizontal bottom-left

Series 3: Poorer quality collotype in shades of grey-black; dull finish ('black and white'); logo 11.5 to 14.0 mm in diameter; title in upper and lower case letters (in black) in the centre of an 8.5 mm wide blank margin at the bottom of the view; the imprint, 'Bull, Austin & Co., Ltd., London', vertically at bottom-left

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SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition



1.	Government Buildings, Pretoria	vertical	bottom-left
2.	The Residency, Bloemfontein	horizontal	bottom-left
3.	Legislative Assembly, Bloemfontein.a	horizontal	top-left
4.	Concession Creek, Barberton	vertical	bottom-left
5.	Witpoortje Fall	horizontal	bottom-left
6.	The Valley, Witpoortje	vertical	bottom-right
7.	Pretoria, showing Railway Works	horizontal	top-left
8.	The Dam, Kroonstad	horizontal	top-left
9.	The Lake, Boksburg	horizontal	top-right
10.	The Kloof, Bethlehem	vertical	bottom-left
11.	General Post Office, Johannesburg	horizontal	top-left
12.	Church Street East, Pretoria	horizontal	top-left
13.	Standerton	horizontal	top-left
14.	Waterval Boven Tunnel	vertical	bottom-left
15.	Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.a	vertical	top-left
16.	Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.b	horizontal	top-left
17.	Post Office, Bloemfontein	horizontal	top-left
18.	Vaal River, Parys	horizontal	top-left
19.	Landing stage, Valsch River, Kroonstad	horizontal	top-left
20.	Government Buildings, Bloemfontein	horizontal	top-left
21.	Komatie Bridge by moonlight	horizontal	top-left
22.	Law Courts, Pretoria	**	**
23.	Johannesburg, from Railway Offices	horizontal	bottom-left
24.	Bethulie Bridge, Orange River	horizontal	top-right

** not seen
a end view
b side view

B Complimentary item provided for the use of passengers on a special tour train in October 1908

- B2. The Residency, Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left
D7. Pretoria, showing Railway Works. - horizontal top-left

C Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, CSAR, Johannesburg (coded R.2482-3/11/09-5,000)

- C8. The Dam, Kroonstad. - horizontal top-left
C13. Standerton. - horizontal top-left

C Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, CSAR, Johannesburg (coded R.900-30/3/10-5,000)

- C4. Concession Creek, Barberton. - vertical bottom-left

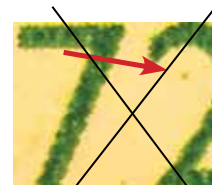
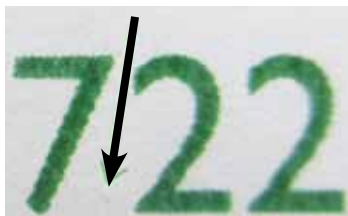
The only example of this card seen to date was altered in manuscript for use by SAR in October 1910.

D Reverse printed as an acknowledgement of receipt of a letter by the Assistant General Manager, SAR, Bloemfontein (coded R.2208-8/8/10-4650.)

- D3. Legislative Assembly, Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left
D5. Witpoortje Fall. - horizontal bottom-left
D16. Vaal River Bridge, Vereeniging.a - horizontal top-left
D17. Post Office Bloemfontein. - horizontal top-left
D19. Landing stage, Valsch River, Kroonstad. - horizontal top-left

ERRATA:

In the December 2015 issue, Vol: 91:6, on p227 of the **2c Protea** article by Vic Sorour of the Witwatersrand PS - Fig.10 illustrating the dot in '722' on Pane B should in fact be seen as and not



We apologies for the confusion



JIPEX Commemorative Panes: The 1/2d Springbok

by Vic Sorour, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Sheets prepared for the 1935 Advertisement Booklets (B10) were overprinted 'JIPEX/1936' by the Government Printer and issued, in the form of miniature sheets, to commemorate the International Stamp Exhibition held in Johannesburg from 2 to 14 November 1936 as part of the Empire Exhibition.

The overprint of both values – done by letterpress on a flat bed of set type, sheet size – consisted of the word 'JIPEX' set horizontally over the date '1936' on each stamp. The left margin of each pane has the words 'Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition, 1936' reading upwards and the right margin 'Johannesburgse Internasionale Filateliese Tentoonstelling, 1936' reading downwards.



Example of a JIPEX sheet - identified as Pane 3 (Type 2).

The panes differed from those of the booklets:

- They had a margin on the right.
- The panes cut from the right-hand column of the sheets did not have the perforations running through this margin.

Thus there were four types of panes:

1. The first stamp is inscribed in English and the right margin is perforated through (Panels 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19 and 20).
2. The first stamp is inscribed in English and the right margin is not perforated through (Panels 3, 9, 15 and 21).
3. The first stamp is inscribed in Afrikaans and the right margin is perforated through (Panels 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17).
4. The first stamp is inscribed in Afrikaans and the right margin is not perforated through (Panels 6, 12 and 18).

There are ten different settings of the advertisements on the panes. Some are repeated two or three times and one is repeated four times, while others appear only once.

Only the advertisements on the top of each pane are given, as this is all the necessary information needed to plate the panes.

Table 1. Numbering of the panes.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21

Positioning of flaws: 'A' x 'B', where 'A' is the horizontal distance in mm from the top left corner (TLC) of the stamp and 'B' is the vertical distance in mm from TLC.

Table 2. Numbering of the stamps.

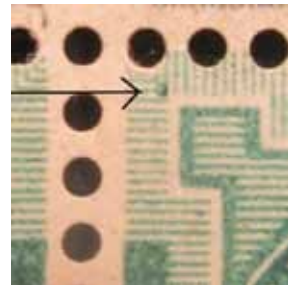
1	2	3
4	5	6

Pane 1 Advertising text repeated on Panes 9, 13 and 21

Register valuable letters – Telefoon U telegramme – Shop by telephone.

Stamp 2: 0 x 1: Second line top left extended. Multipositive flaw.

Stamp 3: 14 x 7: Black dash under 'CA' of 'Africa'



Stamp 2. Dot top left corner.



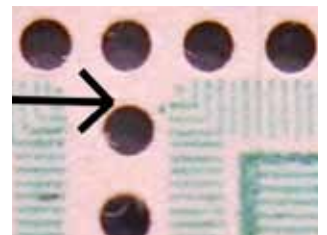
Stamp 3. Black dash under 'CA'.

Pane 2 Advertising text repeated on Pane 14

Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your telegrams.

Stamp 2: 1x1: Large green spot top left corner.

Stamp 2: Large green dot



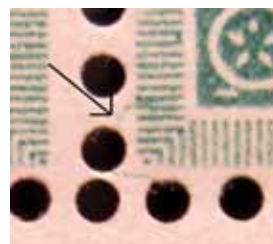
Pane 3 Advertising text repeated on Panes 7 and 15

Shop by telephone – Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters.

Stamp 2: 0 x 21: Curved hairline BLC.

Stamp 3: 12 x 0: Green spot top bar

: 13 x 1: Hairline between top bar and 'R' in 'Africa'



Stamp 2. Curved hairline BLC



Stamp 3 Green spot top bar and hairline above 'R'.

Pane 4 Advertising text repeated on Panes 12 and 16

Veiligheid Eerste - Register Valuable Letters-Telefoon U Telegramme

Stamp 1: 1x2: Large green spot, left of the top left ornamental square.

Stamp 2: 9x5: Green spot between the horns.



Stamp 1. Large green spot top left.



Stamp 2. Green spot between horns.

Pane 5 Advertising text repeated on Pane 17

Telefoon dit bespaar tyd- Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe.

Stamp 1: 12x5: Black line under 'RI' of 'Afrika'



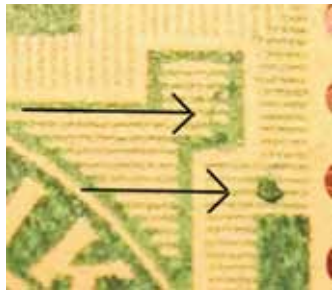
Stamp 1. Black line under 'RI'

Pane 6 Advertising text repeated on Panes 10 and 18

Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste.

Stamp 1: 18x4: Green spot above top of right bar.

:17x2: Curved line top right square



Stamp 1. Curved line top right square and Dot above bar

Pane 7 See also Pane 3

Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste - Register Valuable Letters.

Stamp 3: 3x3: Curved green line above 'OU'



Stamp 3. Curved line above 'OU' of 'SOUTH'

Pane 8

Telephone your telegrams - Telefoon bespaar tyd - Post Office Savings. Not illustrated because there is only one text setting

Pane 9 See also Pane 1

Register Valuable Letters -Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone. Stamp 2: 5x11: Green spot in oval.

: 16x23: Curved green line and dots bottom gutter



Stamp 2. Dot in oval and curved line BRC

Pane 10 See also Pane 6

Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone - Veiligheid Eerste.

Stamp 2: 14x9: Black blob in edge of oval under 'A' of 'Africa'.



Stamp 2. Blob under 'A' of "AFRICA"

Pane 11

Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your Telegrams - Telefoon bespaar tyd. There is only one setting of this.

Stamp 1: 1 x 20: Thickening of line, bottom left corner of stamp.

Stamp 2: 2 x 23: Extension of the fifth vertical line bottom left corner of stamp.



Stamp 1. Thickening line BLC.

Stamp 2. Extension of fifth vertical line.

Pane 12 See also Pane 4

Veiligheid Eerste - Register valuable letters - Telefoneer U Telegramme.

Stamp 1: 3 x15: Large green spot in leaf on left.

Stamp 2: 8 x11: Green dot on nose of buck.



Stamp 1. Green spot in leaf.

Stamp 2. Green spot on buck's nose.

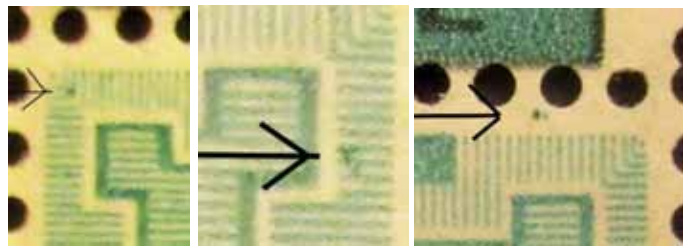
Pane 13 See also Pane 1

Register Valuable Letters - Telefoneer U Telegramme - Shop by Telephone.

Stamp 1 : 1 x1: Green dot top left corner

: 19 x3: Green dot right of right ornamental square.

Stamp 3 : 16 x-1: Green spot top gutter.



Stamp 1. Dot TLC.

Stamp 1. Dot TRC.

Stamp 3: Dot top gutter

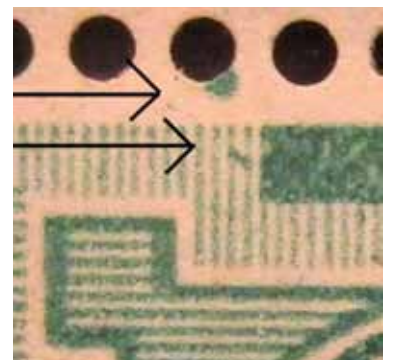
Pane 14 See also Pane 2

Post Office Savings - Registreer waardevolle briewe - Telephone your Telegrams.

Stamp 5: 3 x-1: Large green spot in top margin left of top bar.

: 3 x1: Green line left of top bar.

Stamp 5. green top top margin and green line left of bar,



Pane 15 See also Pane 3

Shop by Telephone – Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters.

Stamp 3: 17x5: Green spot left of the top of right bar.

Stamp 3. Green spot left of right bar.



Pane 16 See also Pane 4

Veiligheid Eerste – Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme.

Stamp 6: 10x19: White flaw over 'RE' of "Revenue"



Stamp 6, White flaw above 'RE'

Pane 17 See also Pane 5

Telefoon bespaar tyd – Post Office Savings – Registreer waardevolle briewe.

Stamp 3: 11x8 : Green spot on edge of buck's right ear.

: 2x17 : Large green spot above bottom left square.



Stamp 3: Spot on edge of right ear. Stamp 3: Spot above bottom left square

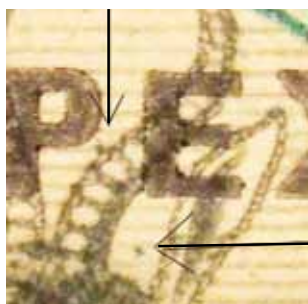
Pane 18 See also Pane 6

Telefoon U Telegramme – Shop by Telephone – Veiligheid Eerste.

Stamp 2: 9x7: Black spot touching inside of right horn

: 10x9: Green spot between horn and ear.

Stamp 2. Black dot touches right horn. And green dot between horn and ear.



Pane 19

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme – Post Office Savings.

There is only one setting of this.

Pane 20

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon Bespaar tyd – Post Office Savings. There is only one setting of this.

Pane 21 See also Pane 1

Register Valuable Letters – Telefoon U Telegramme – Shop by Telephone.

Stamp 2: 5x13: Green spot near left side of oval level with nose

Stamp 3: 12x1: Green mark above 'F' of "Africa":



Stamp 2. Green mark left edge oval.

Stamp 3, Mark above 'F' of "Africa"

Other Varieties

Spelling mistake. Double 'o' in "inkopies"



Overprint too high



Pane 6. Overprint too high. JIPEX partially out of oval.

References

1. Hagger S J, *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910 – 1961* p 161. (1986).
2. Rudinsky H, *1/2d Pane Plating – 21 Panes per sheet*. South African Stamp Study Circle Newsletter 213 p8-9.
3. Ward G, *The Springbok Half-Penny*.

NEW ISSUES

2015 South African Stamp Issues by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle.

18 February 2016 – SA FLIGHT ROUTES

The release of this issue has been delayed.

According to the Philatelic Services e-mail newsletter *WHAT'S NEWS*, 1/2016, an additional stamp issue has been added to the 2016 Stamp Programme, published in the February 2016

edition of *The SA Philatelist*, page 5:

2016 May 18 – TELLING STORIES WITH LIGHT

In addition, the date of issue of *WINE-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA* has been changed to 2016 October 9.



Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!

by Rev Cassie Carstens,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

This is the 83rd of the Series!



* **The Philippine Eagle** - was named the national bird of the Philippines in 1995. It is one of the largest and most endangered eagles in the world and it is estimated that only a few hundred pairs remain. The first specimen of this majestic bird of prey was collected in 1895 on the island of Sama by British naturalist and explorer John Whitehead. It was given the name *Pithecophaga jefferyi* for 'monkey-eating' and to honour Whitehead's father Jeffery. This impressive raptor with a wingspan of almost two metres cuts a magnificent figure as it soars through the air. A breeding pair of eagles requires somewhere between 25 to 50 miles of rainforest to survive, but continued deforestation due to logging and development has pushed this eagle to the brink of extinction.



and inventiveness among their traits, along with an excellent memory, an iron-will and a strong drive to succeed. Monkeys are said to be easily frustrated by delays, tend to look down on others and have a quick temper that (fortunately) cools quickly.

* **Icelandic Literary Society** Iceland's oldest publishing company was founded in 1816 and has been active ever since. The Society's founding constituted a turning point as regards Icelanders' attitude towards their own language and literature. The Society's main objective was restoring the independence of Icelandic culture and education. Icelandic national culture was to be an active force in the nation's quest for spiritual and economic progress.



* **King Lear and Macbeth** - This elicits fond memories! 1964 was the 400th Anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. All the secondary schools in Pretoria took part in a Shakespeare Festival at the University of

Pretoria - each school doing a scene from one of his plays. Pretoria Boys High ended the evening with Julius Caesar (*"If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now"*), H/S Langenhoven did *The Merchant of Venice*, with the now well-known Katinka Heyns as Portia. I was a Grade 12 scholar at Afrikaans Hoër Seuns and led the opening scene as King Lear, together with three girls from Afrikaans Hoër Meisies, where he distributes his realm to his three daughters. Afrikaans Hoër Seuns did the witches-scene from Macbeth with the support of the girls in blue just across the street. It was all there - Hamlet, Romeo & Juliet, and Twelfth Night. We played to a full house every evening and it was something to remember!



* **Wildflowers in Australia** - Western Australia is the country's home to around 10,000 species of the approximately 20,000 wildflowers that occur across the country. This flourishing botanical scene is the result of a temperate climate and isolation from eastern Australia. Some 60% of the species are endemic to the area. The Spiny Mirbelia (*Mirbelia spinosa*) is a spiny shrub that grows from 20 cm to 1,5m. It has short oblong-shaped leaves and its pea-like flowers cluster along its branches.



* **Pope Francis in Korea** - Born in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1936, Pope Francis was elected the first Non-European Pope in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in 2013. Designated the 266th Roman Catholic pontiff, Pope Francis has been noted for his meagre, honest living and humility in caring for the poor and weak. For these reasons, he is held in high regard and respected around the world. The signature style and humanity that he has shown is his practice of love and compassion. His words and actions have influenced believers and non-believers alike and he was named the most influential person in the world; hence the creation of the term, the 'Francis effect'.

* **Guernsey Post and Go** - Guernsey recently became the second postal administration to join the Royal Mail Post & Go and in September obtained their own Post & Go Kiosk. Philatelic customers now have the opportunity to purchase Guernsey Post & Go stamps and other products. The Post & Go Stamps carry unique identification numbers depending on the machine and session number from which they were sent. The iconic Guernsey cow is depicted on the stamp for a UK letter.



* **Chinese Lunar Year** - depicts the Monkey as the ninth creature in the Chinese Lunar Year series, which began on 8 February 2016 and ends 27 January 2017. The monkey is an all-powerful symbol of honour, luck, riches and longevity, according to Chinese custom. Monkey symbols traditionally include an element of 'godliness' - one of the reasons they are ubiquitous in classic Chinese art and architecture. Those lucky enough to be born in the Year of the Monkey count brilliance, flexibility, skilfulness



References

- Guernsey Stamos, February 2016, Vol. 10 No 5
- Guernsey Stamps, February 2016 Vol. 10 No 5
- Canada Post: Details, January-February 2016
- Iceland: Pósturinn, February-April 2016
- Australia: Stamp Bulletin, Jan-Feb 2016
- Iceland: Pósturinn, February - April 2016
- Personal memories
- Korean Stamp Review, 2014 Autumn/Winter

Smalls

Small advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: Philatelist looking to buy Homelands commercial covers. Contact: Andrew Fischer, kiongacollector@gmail.com

EXCHANGE: An Argentine collector looking for information and local stamps and covers to exchange. Contact: Alois Filipan, Mendoza N^o.560, Lanus. C.P. 1824, Prov. Bs Aires. Argentina.

EXCHANGE: A young Brazilian collector looking for information and local stamps and covers. Contact: Anselmo Oliveira, Rua Hum, n^o 24, Jacobina I. Cep: 44700-000 – Jacobina-Bahia-Brasil.

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE

Episode 35 of : *Errors on Stamps...*

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and Royal PS of Cape Town

'IVORIAN SOCCER ERRORS'



The IVORY COAST is one of the most successful soccer nations in Africa as a frequent participant in the FIFA World Cup and African Cup of Nations. The graphic designer who created the above stamps for the World Cup in Mexico 1986 might not have been a real soccer specialist.

Errors were found on all three stamps of the above set: The 125 F stamp shows players of the teams of France and Paraguay who have never played against each other at this tournament. Also the white shoulder stripes of the French jerseys are missing. On the stamp of 155 F the Brazilian players are wearing shorts in the wrong colour. They should have been blue instead of white. And last, but not least, the highest 500 F value of the set shows a scene with players from Argentina and the Soviet Union, who also have never played against each other at the Mexico World Cup.

International Philatelic Event

21 - 25 October '16
PHILATAIPEI 2016

FIP Patronage
CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES 15 MARCH '16

Commissioner:
Emil Minnaar RDPSA

29 May - 04 June '16

NEW YORK 2016
FIP Patronage
USA www.ny2016.org
Commissioner:
Peter van der Molen RDPSA



STAMP FAIRS:

All featuring 'mini-auctions' as well, are run by SAPDA members in the Gauteng area.

Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Dates, locations and contact persons/detail are:

• PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:

1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS: 1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelie-vereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Rev Cassie Carstens: 012 653 2279.

• SANDTON STAMP FAIR:

2nd Saturday of every month; 433 Maple Road, Kyalami. Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

• KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:

Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:

NOTE THE VENUE. Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club.**

• KZN STAMP FAIR:

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof.

Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• BLUFF STAMP FAIR:

1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

Society News

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:
Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Board of your **FUTURE MEETING** programme so that the information can be published **timeously**.



WITWATERSRAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 61164 MARSHALLS CROSS

Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For further info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604. **Dates for Society Meetings 2016 always on a Wednesday at 20h00**

10 August One Frame Evening
14 September Annual Auction
12 October Favourite Cover/s
9 November Second Competitive Evening
December Presidents Evening

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357.
Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016:-

2016: Feb 17 : General.
Mar 16 : AGM and invited exhibits.
20/4, 18/5, 15/6, 20/7, 17/8, 21/9,
19/10 & 16/11. **No meeting in December.**
No exhibit programme as yet.

Please note : The postal address for the PS of J is P O Box 131037, Bryanston, 2021, South Africa.

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

• Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393
• Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927

Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematieese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for the fun (one-page).

Exhibition news invited for all future local events

**WEST RAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716.
Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman)
Tel: 011 768 7565
or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

**EAST RAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/
Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month,
at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on
jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

**THEMATICS SA
PRETORIA CHAPTER**

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami
Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of
attendees – lots of expertise amongst them.
Contact: Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279.

**BELLVILLE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Monthly meeting, 2nd Wednesday. Auditorium of
the Bellville Library, Charl van Aswegen Road,
Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00.
Meetings consists of club cup competitions,
workshops and fun evenings where specific
themes selected for the evening. Members from
other societies are regularly invited. Chairperson:
Wobbe Vegter; 072 425 6301;
wvegter@xsinet.co.za Secretary: Reanie de Villiers;
082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za
website: <http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com>
Contact the Secretary for Programme details

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN**

Meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of
the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp
Ground Road, Newlands. Visitors are always
welcome. Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767
or 021 5582662. Andrew McLaren 0737542856.
021 6844361 (work)

**STELLENBOSCH
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Meeting - 1st Tuesday of the month at 19h00.
Venue- Le Donjon, La Societé, La Clemence,
Webersvallei Road, Stellenbosch. Activities include
internal & external exhibitions, visiting speakers,
informative, instructive talks and demonstrations.
Monthly Newsletter with information on local
philatelic activities: exhibitions, stamp fairs,
society meetings; includes semi technical articles
on matters of philatelic
interest authored locally
or abstracted from
international journals.



Visitors are welcome
at all meetings

PAARLSE FILATELISTE
Sedert 1951



Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke
maand op die tweede Donderdag
van die maand om 19h30.

Filateliste, seëlversamelaars en
besoekers is baie welkom. Vergaderings is baie
informeel en daar word lekker gekuier en daar
is altyd iets te leer (en te ete). Vir meer inligting
oor die program en vergaderplek kontak gerus
vir: Gawie Hugo: 083 956 2410 gawiehugo@gmail.com
of Riaan Crafford: 022 4824005 n/u
craffies@telkomsa.net

**FISH HOEK
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately
in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula.
Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests
gather once a month. FHPS is now reaching a
wider audience on the internet since launching
their own website. Please have
a look and maybe get ideas or
inspiration for your own society.
President: Brian Franklin
email: info.fhps@info.
Website: www.fhps.info
FHPS Secretary : Volker Janssen



**PORT ELIZABETH
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

President: J.F.C. (Francois) Friend
Cell: 082-554 8900 francois@softchem.co.za
• Dave Brown (Vice President). 041 360 4025.
• Rodney Maclachlan (Secretary Treasurer)
072 619 5409. This society meets at Bible
Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave,
Cotswold. MEETINGS
always on Monday evenings:
19H30 – WINTER & SUMMER. 4 April,
9 May (Public holiday on 2 May), 6 June,
4 July, 1 Aug, 5 Sept, 3 Oct, 31 Oct
(Venue not available on 7 November). 28 Nov or 5 Dec.



**MASHONALAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE
ZIMBABWE**

Meetings - 9am, 3rd Saturday monthly at the
Orchid Society Hall, Mukuvisi Woodlands,
Hillside Road (off Glenara Avenue South),
Harare. Stamp displays, talks, advice, auctions,
swopping and socialising. Contact: Ian
Johnstone, landline 308950; cellphone 0772
859 759 email: kupas@mweb.co.zw

**THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
KWA-ZULU NATAL**

Meets at 19h30 - 2nd Thursday of the month
at the Berea Bowling Club, Corner Brand &
Ferguson Rds, Glenwood Durban (January
meeting held on the 3rd Thursday)
Contacts: 'All are welcome'

- Trevor Harris (President)
- Ted Brown (Vice-President) 083 284 6554
- Harald Deg (Secretary) 084 222 1123
- Bev M'Naught-Davis (Zone Representative) 031 904 1522

'Stamp Exhibitions' with a
theme of what to do and what
not to do to achieve success...



**HIGHWAY
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The German Club - Barham Road, Westville.
Open invitation to members of all the Philatelic
Societies and members of the public to join
us for our meetings held on the SECOND
Saturday of every month.
President: Ian McMurray.
email: ianjarvismcm@gmail.com

**HIBISCUS COAST
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Louise Oswin Residence, 1 Beach road
Southport 4230. PO Box 228. Anerley 4230.
Meetings: 3rd Saturday of the month at 14h00.
Contact: Noel Lavery: 039 695 1642, Cell
082 440 5501. e-mail noel@accessweb.co.za
Secretary: Louise Oswin. Tel 039 681 3265
cell 079 505 6044 email: oswin@telehost.co.za

Established in 1924
**MARITZBURG
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

FIRST SATURDAY OF EVERY MONTH
26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg
• Thematics Group Meeting 09h00
• Executive Committee Meeting 11h00
3rd Monday of every month: St Mathews
Parish Hall, Hesketh Drive, Hayfields,
Pietermaritzburg. Monthly Club Meeting. 16h00
President: Dave Wyllie. 082 926 8888.
Email: davewyllie@telkomsa.net
President's Deputy: Marianne de Jager.
082 853 3361 Email: mdj@iuncapped.co.za
Treasurer: Ruth Sykes. 082 402 2103.
Email: rsykes@absamail.co.za

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283.
Email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter,
information on Society activities can
be obtained from Aubrey Bowles,
burncree45@telkomsa.net

- Tony Evans: Competitions & Events Manager.
 - Mike O'Connor: New Issues
 - Val de Jager: Catering Officer
 - Joyce Hulse: Library Assistant
 - Julia Evans: Liaison Officer
 - Gordon Bennett. Stamp Circuit Book Manager.
- EX-OFFICIO COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
• Graham Bruce: Librarian.
• Heather Wyllie: Stamp Sales Table.

**DE POSBOOM
FILATELIE VERENIGING**

Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7m
Posbus10647. Danabaai. 6510
Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November
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STAMP STUDY**

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(except December).

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Estimated: £300 - 400



Siege of Kimberley
Ration ticket entitling bearer to four pints.
Estimated: £180 - 240



Koffyfontein siege note, Orange Free State, £5, 1 January 1901, manuscript serial number 3
Estimated: £5,000 - 7,000

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

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A Newly Discovered Mulready Caricature



SWA Revenue Overprints



Bechuanaland:
1961 Postage Due Surcharges



Collect Nyassa Company Stamps



A Ticket to Ride





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Post Office 
We deliver, whatever it takes.

A SPECIAL MENTION AND 'THANKS' TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE FOR THE COMPLIMENTARY MAILING OF THIS ISSUE TO LOCAL READERS. WE APPRECIATE THEIR SUPPORT.

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A minor point of criticism

I read with interest Andrew Fischer's revue (on page 42 of the April 2016 edition of *The SA Philatelist*) of the recent publication by Xavier Laubscher of a catalogue of the revenue and penalty stamps of the Homelands.

Without having seen the publication in question, I do agree that it might have been enhanced by the use of colour printing for the illustrations, particularly in this day and age when, or so I am informed, colour is not significantly more expensive than black and white.

I do, however, take issue with Andrew's contention that Revenue Stamps are not Cinderellas. The definition provided by the Cinderella Stamp Club of London states, in effect, that anything that looks like a postage stamp but was not issued for postal purposes shall be deemed to be a Cinderella. Thus, revenues and penalty

stamps would certainly qualify for inclusion in the category and, in fact, the quarterly journal of the Cinderella Stamp Club has in the past devoted considerable space to articles on revenues. The late Francis Kiddle, who was, in his day, surely the doyen of modern Cinderella philatelists, went so far as to say that "If it is not in Stanley Gibbons, it is a Cinderella" although he did concede that there were exceptions such as the lone 10-cents issue of Tierra del Fuego of 1891 and (I would add) the 1-skilling of Copenhagen of 1856 which, although undoubtedly of only local validity, do both appear in the illustrious Gibbons catalogue. One further, albeit minor point of criticism: the relevant word on the title page of the catalogue should be Cinderellas and not Cinderella's, that is to say without the apostrophe.

Chris Mobsby.



Theft!

On behalf of all stamp collectors in this country I would like to thank the individuals of **The South African Post Office** who steal the contents of our incoming mail and then stick it closed and deliver it empty. You have stuck to your word that you will deliver what it takes. But why take what needs to be delivered? With all the issues around us, why take the joy of a happy Stamp Community and destroy it through THEFT.

Clinton Goslin



A meeting of the minds



The Group Chief Executive Officer of the South African Post Office, Mr. Mark Barnes and some of his Group Executive members, paid a visit to 11 Field Postal Unit, a Reserve unit in Pretoria. The Director Army Reserves, Brig Gen Gerhard Kamffer, briefed him on the role and functions of the FPU in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. 11 FPU is governed by the Postal Services Act.

Seated in front from left to right: Maj Gen Lorenz Smith (Deputy C Army), Mark Barnes and Brig Gen Gerhard Kamffer (D Army Res). The person standing fourth from the left in the back row is Mr. Twigg Xiphu, Group Executive: Public Affairs, who is also in control of the Post Office museum.

Gerhard Kamffer is a regular contributor to *The SA Philatelist*.

Editorial Board's choice Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pen goes to Dr Rob McLennan-Smith for his article: 'A Newly Discovered Mulready Caricature'

The SA Philatelist Publication

Closing dates for final submission and advertising material to avoid late delivery

- **August** 2016 issue
Vol. 92: 4. 937 : 07/07/2016
- **October** 2016 issue
Vol. 92: 5. 938 : 05/09/2016
- **December** 2016 issue
Vol. 92: 6. 939 : 08/11/2016
- **February** 2017 issue
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Production & layout: J Botes Design Concepts

POSTAL RATES

comment by Denise Collie, Witwatersrand PS



The Postage Rates of South Africa from 1910 - 31 March 2017, Internal Rates and External Rates.

These have been updated and will soon be available on the Philatelic Federation webpage.

The original work has been updated on a regular basis, with additions and corrections shown in colour: first amendment in RED for 2013/2014, second amendment in YELLOW for 2014/2015 and third in GREEN for 2016/2017. Hopefully this will enable those using the site to see immediately where something has been added or changed.

As new information is received it is collated and added each time Postage Rates are changed. As users, we need

to garner information from anyone who has the expertise in their own field of knowledge – it is obviously impossible for anyone to have all the knowledge; gaps are indicated by 'blanks' which need to be filled over time. The site is secure so no-one can add or remove info from the page. New information for insertion is most welcome and can be sent to me at donsden3@gmail.com

Please note that users may print off their own copies of the pages but need to adjust the pages to their own printers. This is so that the pages (each separately headed) can be easily read and used depending on which period and print-size are required. The Postage Rates for 2016/2017 are also available on the Post Office website:

www.gpwnonline.co.za

POSTAL RATES

VALID FROM 1 APRIL 2016

review by Robin Messenger
South African Stamp Study Circle



DOMESTIC	New Rate	Old Rate	Increase
Letter	R c	R c	%
Small DL	3.60	3.30	9.09
Medium B5	7.15	6.55	9.16
Large B4	8.75	8.00	9.38

Postcards: Same rates as letters.

Registered letters, with insurance option.

Compensation up to R100.00 at no additional fee. Insurance for higher amounts is available for an additional fee based on a sliding scale. The maximum insured value is R2,000.00 for which the fee is now R142.80 (previously R130.90, an increase of 9.09 %).

Small DL - (3.60 + 21.40)	25.00	22.90	9.17
Medium B5- (7.15 + 21.40)	28.55	26.15	9.18
Large B4 - (8.75 + 21.35)	30.10	27.60	9.06

INTERNATIONAL

Registration fee	33.80	31.00	9.03
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There is no insurance option for international registered post.

Aerogrammes	5.35	4.90	9.18
Postcards – Airmail	7.25	6.65	9.02
Postcards – Surface	4.40	3.95	11.39

Airmail letters – Southern Africa

Small DL	6.50	5.95	9.24
Medium B5	23.60	21.65	9.01
Large B4	36.70	33.65	9.06
Small packets (per 100 g)	20.80	19.05	9.19

Airmail letters – Rest of the world

Small DL	8.40	7.70	9.01
Medium B5	28.55	26.15	9.18
Large B4	48.40	44.35	9.13
Small packets (per 100 g)	36.60	33.55	9.09

New rates taken from *The Government Gazette*, Vol. 607, No. 39637 (29 January 2016).

GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image

WHAT IS THIS?



as



Winner of the APRIL 2016 challenge:
Louise Browne of the Hibiscus Coast Philatelic Society, identified the stamp as the 1995 60c Rugby player showing the worldcup trophy. SACC no 901.

*an image - Filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.

Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationery hamper!
Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 12 July 2016

BOFEX The Bloemfontein One Frame Virtual Exhibition

22 – 23 July 2016 - FRIDAY and SATURDAY

This VIRTUAL exhibition is in lieu of the One Frame Class normally offered at the National Exhibition – this class will therefore not be offered at the SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition. It will be held under the auspices of

The Philatelic Federation of South Africa and hosted by the Philatelic Society of the Orange Free State

with the support of **SAPDA - South African Philatelic Dealers Association**

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition

13 - 16 OCTOBER 2016



The SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition is being held from the 13 to the 16 October at the ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng. The following philatelists have accepted appointments for the SADAPEX 2016 Jury:

- Chairman: Emil Minnaar RDPSA; • Vice-Chairman: Neil Cronjé, RDPSA; • Secretary: Jan van Beukering;
- Jury: David Parsons; Gerald Bodily; Anne Marie Wigmore, Emil Bührmann RDPSA; Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA; Michael Wigmore RDPSA; Patrick Flanagan RDPSA; Ian Matheson RDPSA; and Andrew Fischer.
- Apprentices: Alan Melville (2nd Term); Lourens Erasmus (2nd Term) and Jim Findlay RDPSA (1st Term).

Henk de Lange - Consultant.

LETTER FROM LONDON

Dr J.R. Frank RDPSA FRPSL, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



The passing, in October 2015, of Francis Kiddle RDP, Hon. FRPSL is a sad loss to philately. An outstanding philatelist, postal historian, international philatelic juror and organiser, he was also a modest, friendly and helpful person. In spite of the manifold duties he performed he still managed to keep abreast with the philatelic literature. He invariably gave me feedback on my *SAP* contributions. He will be missed in many spheres of philately.

The Royal Philatelic Society London once again had an impressive programme. October brought a display by The Revenue Society, which covered British, Commonwealth and World material. This ranged from John Scott's 'French Revenue stamps, 1673-1690' to Christopher Podger's 'Cyprus Revenues to 2013'. John and Mark Taylor presented a comprehensive display of 'Transvaal 1878 Revenues', the highlight being a three-colour franking on a document. Taddeo Papi showed the Uganda King George VI 1940, 5 shillings Poll Tax stamp, (Fig.1) a unique item discovered in 2014. This caused considerable comment.

The 'Falklands Islands Postal History' exhibit of Mike Roberts in November included some spectacular postal history, such as the first recorded letter written in 1800. Pre-stamp letters to and from the islands were shown, as were the 'Black Frank' and 'Red Frank', foreign and internal mails, and also maritime mails, Operation Tabarin (in 1944) and the airmails. A cover from the Swedish Magellanian Expedition 1907-1909 was new to me.

A display by the members of the East Midlands Region was interesting and varied. Brian Moorhouse's two frames of 'Tierra Del Fuego -The 1891 Postage Stamp' were spectacular, as only one stamp was involved. Proofs, multiples, varieties and postmarks were shown, while all eight recorded examples on cover or part cover were included in the exhibit (one is shown in Fig.2).

The 'GB Queen Victoria Two Pence Blue Issues 1840-1879' also provided many items of interest.

Akis Christou's 'Cyprus 1880-1896' display in February 2016 contained examples of the rare plates of ½d and 1d GB values overprinted 'Cyprus' and rare postal history material. A mint example of the 1d Plate 184 and missing and double overprints on Plate 208 caught the eye. Lovely covers of all values were shown.

The Auction scene had a break over Christmas although Spink sold the final portion of the Wannerton 'Canadian Contingents'

collection in November 2015. The same firm auctioned the Vestey Collection of Bermuda in December. The 1855 Hamilton Perot 1d on bluish paper on cover realised £80,000, a bit below its lower estimate. The largest recorded multiple, a mint block of six, of 'Three Pence' with plain P on 1d rose-red made £40,000, against a lower estimate of £50,000. The lovely 1921 composite essay by Dale realised £4,000.

Grosvenor Auctions sold the remarkable collection of Cinderella material of the Kiddle Brothers in February. The diversity of the material and its analysis were outstanding.

Hot off the press, is the March Argyll-Etkin Sale, which featured a remarkable collection of Portuguese Nyassa. I am not aware of a similar sale in the United Kingdom or U.S.A. An array of scarce covers brought lively competition. A 1903 cover bearing a strip of three 10r. stamps with inverted centres realised £2,100, against an upper estimate of £1,200. The stamps had been sent



Fig.1

out to Nyassa by a London dealer, affixed to the cover and returned to him through the mails. Strictly speaking a 'fabricated cover', but popular nevertheless. A 1914 registered cover from Lago District, Mozambique, with a colourful franking and estimated at £300 realised £1,100 while a set of 1921 Die Proofs exceeded double at its estimate at £1,200. Of South African interest was a lot of 39 covers and cards written by South African Air Force personnel in Korea in 1951 - 53. Although in variable condition the lot fetched £500 against a £350 estimate. The buyer's premium is 21%.

Spring Stampex 2016 once again proved a popular event. Good quality material was available at a price. For instance, a superb 1841 cover bearing a block of four G.B. 2d blues and a clear London Ship Letter strike,

addressed to Thomas Maclear at Cape Town, was certainly not a 'snip' at £59,000!

The exhibits this time were superlative. Gems of philately were on show in the innovative 'Seven Nations Challenge', which had been 'pioneered' in Australia and Sweden. It consisted of four eight-frame exhibits from each of Great Britain, U.S.A., Australia, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Belgium, irrespective of category. The exhibits were judged individually and the scores combined per country. The winners were the United Kingdom, who won by one point from Denmark, with Germany third. The exhibits were all of International Gold standard or better, which made them a feast for the 'Classics' collector with a taste for postal history. An incredible exhibit of the Squared Skilling Stamps of Denmark, another of Classic Switzerland and one of the 1847 issue of U.S.A. were philately at its best. Postal history included British Secure delivery, with material from 1201-1862, St. Helena 1677-1903 and Private Ship Letter Companies to 1900. Thematic collections of 'Monastic Life', 'Fisheries' and 'The History of Chemistry' were an eye-opener.

Yet the National Competition was not forgotten. Joseph Hackmey entered exhibits which included several 'world rarities'. The Baden exhibit featured the 9Kr error of colour in green of which three examples have been recorded (Williams Brothers) and was backed up by a marvellous array of covers. His exhibit of New South Wales was equally impressive and included the 1851 2d Sydney View tête-bêche pair on cover, discovered in 1903 and still the only one recorded. His Queensland exhibit opened with a selection of N.S.W. issues on covers used in the former and a contemporary one from Norfolk Island.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2019. Besides local events, including a dinner in April, the major commemoration will be 'Stockholmia 2019'. This will be a 2,000 frame exhibition for Royal members world-wide, without pre-qualification.

In addition, 'London 2020' is already being organised. This exhibition will again be held at the Business Design Centre, Islington, from 2-9 May 2020. The exhibits will be changed half-way through the exhibition, which will enable more exhibitors to be accommodated.

Best Wishes,

JRF



Fig.2: 17 April 1891, Incoming cover to Punto Arenas with added 10c paying the onward delivery fee to the mining camp at San Sebastian, Tierra del Fuego.

Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



Registration Labels of Swaziland

The comprehensive 'Swaziland Philately to 1968' edited by Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL lists all the recorded registration cachets (Fig.1 shows an example of Bremersdorp R4 – number as per book) in Chapter 15. Printed registration labels are however not recorded. These labels are a niche area in philately which could be called 'Post Office Stationery', i.e. all the forms etc used by a Postal Administration to assist them in operating their business. Pre-numbered Registration Labels were probably introduced to speed up the work of the postal clerk, and the ones used in Swaziland (Fig.2) are the same type as were used by the Union Post Office in South Africa (in my collection the earliest Union date is 1941 at the larger post offices). That can be explained by the fact that the Union Post Office also operated the Swaziland Postal system up to 31 December 1953 (Swazi handbook p.313). After control of the Swaziland postal system was transferred to the Swaziland Post Office, the available supplies of these labels were probably used up in Swaziland and once exhausted, would have been replaced by rubber stamps which could be manufactured locally and were used prior and subsequent to the printed labels and at the smaller offices. At the instigation of Frank Høgberg of Norway this topic was researched with the assistance of Peter van der Molen and Brian Folley, and I am indebted for their contributions which are acknowledged and which give a surprising insight into the use of these labels.

The Union Post Office probably only supplied these pre-printed and numbered labels to principal offices and not to agencies. In Swaziland, the principal offices were designated as M.O., being Money Order offices which offered the full range of post office services. In Swaziland, to December 1953, the following offices had M.O. status and one would expect to find pre-printed registration labels designated with the names of those eight offices:

- Bremersdorp
- Emlembe
- Goedgegun
- Hlatikulu
- Mankaiana
- Mbabane
- Piggs Peak
- Stegi



Fig.1. Registration cachet of Bremersdorp (R4 used 1943/58).

During a search of the main collections only 45 covers with registration labels from seven post offices were found. This material is too

small to tell the whole story about the use of registration labels in Swaziland, but it can give us some indication.

Post office	Env. with label	Earliest date	Latest date	Use of reg. cachet in the period when labels were used.
Bremersdorp	8	19501031	19600510	R4 used in 1953/8.
Emlembe	11	19510504	19640227	No use of reg. cachets in the period.
Goedgegun	3	19500613	19610815	No use of reg. cachets in the period.
Hlatikulu	11	19500913	19560702	One R4 used in 1955.
Mbabane	5	19510113	19580702	At least five covers with reg. cachet: R3: 1, R4: 2 & R7:2. All in the period 1951/53.
Piggs Peak	5	19480811	19560702	No use of reg. cachets in the period.
Stegi	2	19520807	19540317	(Very few reg. covers from Stegi)
Total	45	19480811	19640227	

From this limited group of registered covers it seems as if registration labels were taken into use in 1948 (or possibly earlier), and were still in use in 1964. At most offices, except for Mbabane, only registration labels were used in the period indicated and show that the registration cachets were used over a much shorter period than originally anticipated. Note that Mankaiana labels have not been recorded from the list of M.O. offices, and

2.5 mm. The numbers seem always to be around 4.0 mm. Figure 2 shows the different types that have been found, together with the actual dates the cover was posted.

The two different types of Hlatikulu labels are interesting. One has a number after the office name and probably signifies the different counters and the extent of business. Similar counter numbers would have been expected for Mbabane, but have not been seen.

Readers are encouraged to provide material from their collections so that the picture can be completed. Information may be sent to my email address and scans in jpeg format at 300 dpi.

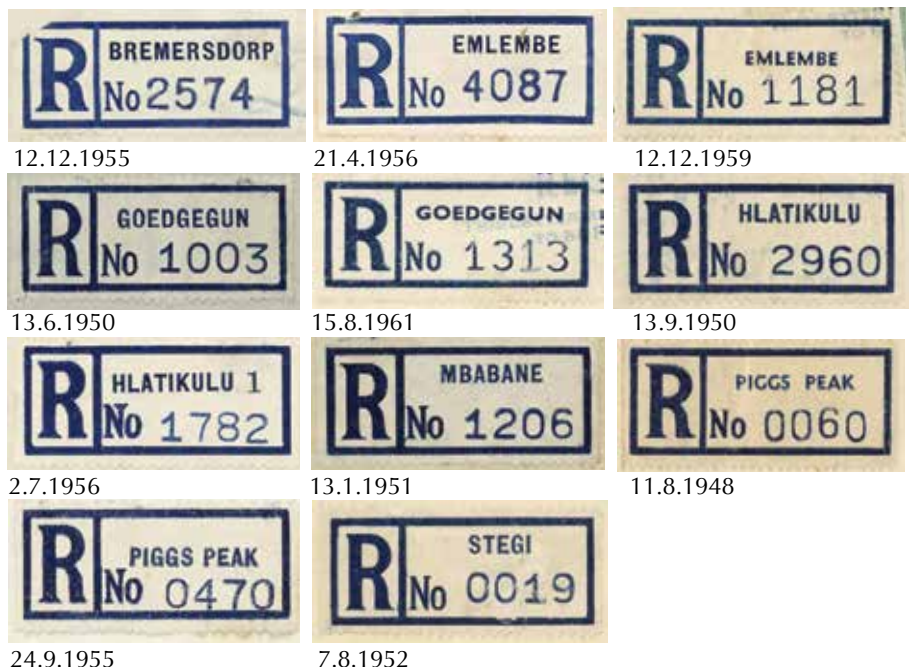


Fig.2: Different registration labels recorded for Swaziland with date of use.

this is something to search for. Besides the labels on cover, loose labels were recorded by Foley for Emlembe (one of each of two types), Mbabane (1) and Piggs Peak (2).

The size and look of the labels are much the same for all the post offices. The main rectangle is about 38 x 15 mm. The letters used in the name are either 2.0 mm or

Wie het kon droom dat registrasie-etiket van Swaziland uiters skaars is? Dit was eers toe die beskikbare materiaal bymekaar gesit is dat die volledige prentjie na vore gekom het. Bydraes van lesers oor verdere inligting sal verwelkom word.

BECHUANALAND: 1961 POSTAGE DUE SURCHARGES

by Dr Lawrence Barit, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Introduction

On 14 February 1961, Bechuanaland issued stamps surcharged with new currency values, which included three values of Postage Due stamps. The surcharging was the result of Bechuanaland following the South African conversion of its monetary system, also used in Bechuanaland, from the Sterling to the decimal Rand currency basis.

The Sterling Denominated Postage Dues

These key-type designs were printed by Thos. De La Rue & Co Ltd. in England from 1932 onwards, by letterpress using a 'frame plate' with the territory's name, and a 'duty' plate for each duty, which was also used for other territories. For Bechuanaland, shown in Fig.1 they comprised values of ½d, 1d and 2d, printed respectively in sage-green, carmine and violet on 'ordinary' (i.e. not surface treated) CA watermarked paper. A later issue, in November 1958, for the 1d and 2d values was printed on a 'chalk-surfaced' paper, introduced to improve printability and which has a more white appearance. However, the ½d stamp was never printed on 'chalk-surfaced' paper – for that value specialist collectors distinguish between the earlier smooth uncoated paper and the later wartime rough textured uncoated paper. The three values were always printed in sheets of 60 stamps, in a 6 across by 10 down format.

The Type I Surcharges

The three duties of Bechuanaland surcharged Postage Due stamps were issued with '1c on 1d', '2c on 2d' and '5c on ½d' as shown in Fig. 2. All were surcharged with an 18 point Tempo Bold typeface by the South African Government Printer in Pretoria, and this surcharge became designated as Type I.

These surcharges were applied to the stock of stamps held by the Controller of Stores at the Post Office in Pretoria, on behalf of the Bechuanaland Administration. These stamps would have been the most recently received from printers De La Rue and whilst the ½d stamps were all of the early 'ordinary' paper printings, the 1d and 2d stamps would have been all printed on the more recent 'chalk-surfaced' paper. In fact no '1c on 1d' and '2c on 2d' surcharged with Type I have been recorded on 'ordinary' paper and any which claim to be so should be examined very carefully for forgery.

Quantities surcharged with Type I:

- 1c on 1d – 18,000 stamps (300 sheets). A double surcharge, of which one was 'albino', is known.
- 2c on 2d – 24,000 stamps (400 sheets).
- 5c on ½d – 26,820 stamps (447 sheets).



Fig.1: The Sterling set



Fig. 2: The Type I Surcharges



Fig.3: The Type II Surcharges

The Type II Surcharges

With the Type I surcharges soon sold out, mainly due to philatelic demand, basic stamps were recalled from the Crown Agents' Stamp Bureau in London and from post offices in the territory, and were surcharged but now with a larger typeface: 30 point Tempo Bold which was designated Type II. This typeface was only applied to the basic 1d and 2d Postage Due Stamps shown in Fig.3 since no significant quantities of the ½d were found to be available and none were further surcharged.

In the returns from Bechuanaland post offices there were some sheets of the earlier issues printed on 'ordinary' paper and those were also surcharged, so now the Type II surcharges were available on both 'ordinary' and 'chalk-surfaced' paper.

Quantities surcharged with Type II:

- 1c on 1d – 57,600 stamps (960 sheets).

A 'first' printing of the surcharge has been recorded on 110 sheets, where the horizontal pitch of the surcharges is slightly less than the original pitch of the stamps, shown in Fig.4.



Fig.4: Strip of 6 – 1c on 1d Type II

In a 'second' printing (on 850 sheets) the horizontal pitch error was 'over-corrected' and is now slightly more than the pitch of the stamps. These discrepancies cannot be seen on single copies or small horizontal multiples – ideally a full horizontal strip of 6 stamps is required for proper identification.

- 2c on 2d – 58,140 stamps (969 sheets). Similar to the case of the 1c Type II on 1d surcharge, a 'first' printing has been recorded on 105 sheets where the horizontal pitch of the surcharges is less than the original pitch of the stamps; in a second printing of 864

sheets the horizontal pitch of the surcharge settings is slightly wider than the pitch of the stamps. A very detailed study on these printings was published in *The S.A. Philatelist* in 1964 by Howard Criddle.

There were no quantities recorded of 'ordinary' and 'chalk-surfaced' papers sheets of stamps that were surcharged with Type II surcharges, but the 'ordinary' paper quantities are believed to have been very small, which is proven by their scarcity and higher catalogue values.

The Major Error

A full sheet of 60 stamps of 1c Type II surcharged on 1d on chalk-surfaced paper, with double surcharge, was found at the Lobatsi Post Office. That sheet then came into the hands of The Robertson Stamp Company, which at that time traded from the Old Arcade in the centre of Johannesburg, just off Rissik Street. The discovery caused quite some excitement and it is believed that one of the two Robertsons, who ran the philatelic store, drove to Bechuanaland to collect the sheet. It was immediately split and sold off; the original price asked for a single copy was £14. The enlargement shown in Fig.5 clearly illustrates the double surcharge where both impressions are clear but are quite close together. Fig.6 illustrates the lower RH corner B4 with this error, which is believed to be the largest multiple remaining following the splitting of the sheet.

Other Error

In the 2c Type II surcharge Second Printing on the 2d Chalk surfaced paper, on some

sheets a printing intrusion has



Fig. 5: Enlargement of double overprint



Fig. 6: Block of four of double overprint. Ex the collection of Peter van der Molen



Fig. 10: Large 'd' on right hand side stamps

been noted, thought to be caused by a loose 'packing bar' in the surcharging forme, as shown in Fig. 7. A similar intrusion print is also known in the RH sheet margin of the same surcharges.

Varieties

(a) In the Type I surcharges, there is only a minor variety in the surcharge of '5c' on the 1/2d stamp, where at top left in the '5' the corner has been damaged, which occurs in position R3,1 and is shown in Fig. 8.



Fig. 8: Damage to '5'

(b) On the 1c on 1d Type II, First Printing, Fig. 9 shows two varieties in the surcharge. In R3,6 the 'c' is distinctly smaller than the others, and in R6,6 there is a 'broken c'. These varieties did not appear on the Second Printing indicating that the surcharging setting had been redone. These varieties are not listed by Gibbons but the author feels that, being quite distinctive, they should be.



Fig. 7: Type II showing central packing bar

(c) In the basic '1d' stamps, there are no varieties for the 1c Type I surcharge. For the 1c Type II surcharge, there is the distinction of 'ordinary' and 'chalk surfaced' papers listed in Gibbons.

(d) In the basic '2d' stamps on the 'chalk-coated paper, with the 2c Type I and Type II surcharges, there are two varieties listed, being 'Large d' which occurs in R9,6 and R10,6 as shown in Fig. 10, and the 'Serif on d' shown in Fig. 11, which occurred in R1,6.

For the basic '2d' stamp on 'Ordinary paper', the 'Large d' is only listed with the Type II surcharge - this has the highest catalogue value of these postage due decimal surcharges at £800 per stamp, because the earlier printings of the basic stamp on ordinary paper were made with a duty plate which did not have that variety.

Surcharge position

A number of placing varieties with respect to the positioning of the surcharge on these postage due stamps exist. However, they are not and cannot be regarded as errors since they resulted from the original trim of the sheets. Hence, when being surcharged, the sheets would be overprinted in relation to the trim size of the sheets. Fig. 12 illustrates such varieties.



Fig. 9: At right, 1c on 1d Type I column 6 vertical stamps

Summing-up

The study of these decimal surcharged Postage Due stamps is an interesting albeit rather specialised philatelic subject. Not only is there the element of different surcharge types but there is also the aspect of different papers used for the basic stamps, together with varieties on those basic stamps. In the surcharges, there are different settings with some varieties and a major error of a double surcharge.



Fig. 11: Serif on 'd'.



Fig. 12: Misplaced Type II surcharges.

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Definitive Decimal Postage Due Issue

These were issued on 15 November 1961 and are shown in Fig. 13. The decimal surcharged Postage Dues therefore served for nine months, but few appear to have been used for their designated purpose since genuine use on cover is hardly known.



Fig. 13: Decimal Postage Due issue

Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Part 4: Stamps and postal stationery printed and overprinted for South West Africa (SWA)

Introduction

Shortly after the outbreak of WWI in 1914, Luderitz and Swakopmund in German South West Africa were occupied by the Union Defence Forces and later, in April 1915, a general converging movement from these points, as well as from the Union border commenced. On 9 July 1915 the German Army surrendered and the administration of the country was taken over by the Union of South Africa, which established a military regime.

In terms of Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles the Government of the Union of South Africa was entrusted with the Mandate in respect of the territory formerly known as German South West Africa. On 12 September 1919 the Union House of Assembly formally accepted the mandate, and the Governor-General was given power to make appointments, establish offices and issue proclamations. Martial law rule continued until 21 January 1921 when the powers, vested in the Governor-General were delegated to the Administrator of the territory, Col. The Hon P.I. Hoogenhout. By the Union Act No. 42 of 1925, which came into operation on 5 August 1925, provision was made for the constitution of an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council and a Legislative Assembly for the territory.

All these arrangements had an impact on the postal system of the territory opening up a very interesting field of collecting for philatelists. Only a selection of various items printed and overprinted by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the period 1949 to 1961 for SWA will be illustrated in this article.

The establishment of the South West African Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone Communications.

This Department was organised as a separate Department from 1 August 1915. Departmental tariffs and procedures followed those of the Post Office of the Union of South Africa as closely as circumstances permitted. The laws relating to posts, telegraphs and telephones were consolidated by the Post Office Administration Proclamation (No. 15 of 1931). The administration and control of the department was vested in the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, subject to the authority of the Administrator. Major J.P.A. van Aswegen was appointed as the first Director. The principal post office tariffs were published in the telephone directory, and were identical to the tariffs of the Union Post Office for letters, post cards, newspapers,

registration fees, and money and postal order commission.

Postage stamps

From 1922 the SA Government Printer began overprinting postage stamps for South West Africa by letterpress. Until 1952 many Union stamps had been overprinted 'SWA'. For this purpose the basic stamps had already been cut into sheets so that they could be used for overprinting on a flat-bed printing press. There was however one exception namely the three Voortrekker stamps of the 1949 issue which were overprinted with



Fig.1: The 1/- duty of the SWA Queen Elizabeth II Coronation issue printed in screened gravure on the Goebel 830 by the Government Printer in Pretoria in sheets of 120 stamps separated into two panes of 10 rows of 6 with a gutter between them.

'SWA' along with the normal printing of the series on the rotogravure-press from the new cylinder (No. 6933).

The various printings and overprints done by the Government Printer in Pretoria for SWA were also regularly announced in *The South African Philatelist (SAP)*. The first announcement was about the fact that the Voortrekker Monument issues would be for sale from 1 December 1949 and that stamps of the Union would be overprinted 'S W A'. It was also announced that the Director of Posts and Telegraphs in

Windhoek would service 'First-Day' Covers.

It was announced in the *SAP* of January 1950 that the Voortrekker Monument Commemorative stamps in use in SWA during the same period as those in the Union, were of particular interest based on the fact that this was the first occasion the letters 'S W A' were overprinted by the rotogravure process. In previous overprinted issues, which included the recently overprinted UPU series, the overprint was produced on a flat bed machine. In comparing this overprint with that of the Voortrekker commemoratives, there will be seen, in the case of the latter, a distinct irregular grained appearance of the letters 'S W A' and the complete absence of any indentation on the back of the stamps.

In the case of the Voortrekker stamps 8,200 sheets of the 1d, 10,173 sheets of the 1½d, and 7,100 sheets of the 3d drawn from the PMG's stocks were overprinted 'S.W.A.' from the new cylinder, no. 6933.

After this printing the Van Riebeeck stamps were overprinted 'SWA' on a flat bed machine from New Process Blocks on 25 March 1952. An examination of the back of these stamps will clearly show the indentation of the letters due to the use of the letterpress process.

In 1953 the Government Printer printed five denominations for the South West African Coronation issue: 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- (Fig.1). Each value was produced in sheets of 120 stamps from single colour cylinders and were delivered on 21 April 1953; for the 1/- value 3,276 sheets were printed. Fig.2 shows the 10/- value of the SWA 1954 definitives.



Fig. 2: Part of a sheet of the 10/- value of the SWA own 1954 Definitive Series printed in sheets of 120 stamps separated by a gutter in two panes of 10 x 6 rows. Printed in September 1954.





Fig.3: Top left corner of a sheet of 120 1d postage due stamps out of the Inventory Records of the Government Printer in Pretoria with the job number (No. 62227) and printing date (May 1959) indicated in manuscript.

Postage Due Stamps: The printers Bradbury Wilkinson & Co lithographed the first of South West Africa's postage due stamps with a simple design where the figure of value was in an oval with 'South West Africa' above and 'Suidwes Afrika' below. These stamps were issued in 1931. The Government Printer in Pretoria printed the same series in the smaller format of 17½ x 21mm with the springbok watermark. A total of 400 sheets were printed for the 1d value, 700 sheets for the 2d value and 272 sheets for the 3d value on 12 May 1959. These stamps were issued on 18 May 1959 (Fig. 3).

Postal Stationery: Various postcards, air letters and registered envelopes were overprinted 'SWA' from 1949 onwards. In March 1950 a total of 14,400 4d registered envelopes were overprinted 'SWA'. This was followed in April 1950 with a total of 7,200 6d Air Letter Cards being overprinted 'SWA'. In October 1960 the newly designed 6d air letter for SWA was printed.

As an example, in the case of 1d pictorial post cards, a total of 38,400 cards were delivered on 3 June 1952 printed in sheets of 32 (Job no. 30430). In terms of the 6d Air Letter Cards (Job No. 30432) 100,800 post cards overprinted 'SWA' were delivered on 6 May 1952 (Figs.12-15).

Revenue Stamps: The first revenue overprints for SWA were done in 1949 on the Bradbury Wilkinson series of postage stamps (Fig.4). Thereafter all the different revenue series of stamps for the Union of South Africa issued over the period 1949 to 1961 were overprinted: Series 5 (1946-1952), Series 6 (1954) and Series 7 (1954-1961). Very small

quantities of the high value revenue stamps were overprinted. For example in January 1954 the following number of sheets were overprinted 'SWA': 2/6 - 300 sheets x 60, 5/- 300 sheets x 60, 10/- 200 sheets x 60, £1 - 200 sheets x 60 and the £25 - 10 sheets x 60 (Figs. 4-7).

Savings Bank Stamps: The Post Office Savings Bank was constituted by Proclamation No. 8 of 1916. South West Africa Savings Bank accounts could be operated in the Union and vice versa. Savings Bank certificates of the value of £50 each were issued bearing interest at 3% per annum.



Fig.4: The original Bradbury Wilkinson stamps overprinted 'Inkomste' and 'Revenue' for revenue purposes by the Government Printer. Overprinted in 1949.



Fig.5: A pair from a sheet of 60 Union Revenue King George VI £25 stamps were overprinted 'SWA' in June 1955.

Savings Bank stamps (Fig.9), overprinted 'SWA' were available at all Post Offices and afforded an opportunity for savings in easy instalments for the purchase of National Savings Certificates. The stamps were affixed to a card which was procurable at all post offices, and which, when completed, could be exchanged for a National Savings Certificate. These stamps were also obtainable by Club Secretaries for the use of members of School Savings Clubs.

In 1949 Union Savings Bank stamps in the Bantam-format were overprinted 'SWA'. Bantam stamps were originally printed due to the urgent war-time necessity to conserve the available stocks of paper on which postage

stamps were printed. It is however not clear why Bantam-stamps were printed at such a late stage after the War had ended. It is possible that stocks of paper were left at the Government Printer originally meant for the Bantam issues (Fig.8).

This was followed by an overprint on the normal Union design in August 1950. In October 1953 a total of 2,499 sheets of 240 3d stamps were overprinted 'SWA' with the new block. Stamps overprinted 'SWA' on the



Fig.6: A pair of Union Queen Elizabeth 1/- revenue stamps overprinted 'SWA' by the Government Printer in February 1954.



Fig.7: A pair from a sheet of 60 Union Revenue stamps overprinted 'SWA' in June 1955.

2½c value in preparation for decimalisation were already done in 1960. In 1961 an overprint was done on the Decimal issue on 5 May 1961.

Three different fonts were used to overprint the Savings Bank stamps over the period 1950 – 1961. The same type of font for the overprints was used as for the postage stamps (Fig.9).

Entertainment Duty: Entertainment Duty was a Provincial Tax instituted in the Union of South Africa. This type of tax was also instituted in SWA and stamps or labels were printed for this purpose. The total income for Entertainment Tax for the years 1948-1949 in SWA was £6,571 (Fig.10).

The 3d, 4d, 6d and 1/- values of these stamps are also recorded in the J. Barefoot Catalogue

SUMMARY OF ENTERTAINMENT DUTY STAMPS
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR
SWA FROM 1951 TO 1953

		First printing Aug 1951	Second printing May 1952	Third printing May 1953
2d	Imprint Job no:	0620 31760		
3d	Imprint Job no:	1833 31760	4530 30146	
4d	Imprint Job no:	2127 31760		
6d	Imprint Job no:	9336 31760	2837 30146	8847 32760
1/-	Imprint Job no:		6003 30146	

(2012) of *British Commonwealth Revenues*, under the heading South West Africa, with the year of issue incorrectly indicated as 1957.

Native Tribal Levies: Stamps overprinted for the MAFUE and BASUBIA in the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel

In 1939 the administration responsible for the Caprivi strip was officially split in two. The western Caprivi continued to be administered from Windhoek and the eastern Caprivi was the sole responsibility of the South African Minister of Native Affairs based in the South African capital, Pretoria. This was confirmed in a minute dated 4 March 1938 from the Administrator to the Prime minister of the Union, General Hertzog. Subsequent SA legislation in 1951 and 1968 continued to distinguish between laws applied to SWA and the Eastern Caprivi strip. This arrangement was based on the remoteness of the region and the fact that it was closer to Pretoria than to Windhoek.

Reisener pointed out that the Post Office in Katima Mulilo was run by local inhabitants and used South African postage stamps in the 1970s despite the fact that it was technically part of SWA soil.

The Caprivi Zipfel Affairs Proclamation of 1930 made provision for the establishment of trust funds for the tribes in the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel (ECZ) (See *SAP*, August 2011, for an explanation of Native Taxation in SWA).

The two tribes, the Basubia and the Mafue were recognised by the Union government as the main

inhabitants of the ECZ and stamps were made available for payment of these Native Tribal Levies (Fig.11). In line with the administrative arrangements for the ECZ these stamps were not overprinted 'SWA' but rather the overprints 'MAFUE' and 'BASUBIA' referred to the two tribes located on SWA territory. The following was indicated in one of the Government Printer's record books below examples of these stamps: "Eastern Caprivi Tribal Levies and issued only to the Magistrate Katimo Mulilo via Livingstone Northern Rhodesia"



Fig.8: Two different designs of the 3d Union of South Africa National Savings stamps in the Bantam-format overprinted 'SWA' in June 1949.

Fig.10: The different printings done for the Entertainment Tax labels for SWA by the Government Printer from August 1951 to May 1953. (See table)



Fig.9: Examples of the three different fonts used for the four different overprints in 1950, 1955, 1960 and 1961.

Conclusion

It can be confirmed that from a philatelic point of view an interesting variety of stamps and postal stationery items were printed and overprinted by the Government Printer in Pretoria for SWA. This provides philatelists with an interesting field to collect and explore.

The author is indebted to Jan van Beukering of the OFS Philatelic Society for technical assistance of the digitally extracted overprints. Note must, however, be taken that most of these extracts were done from distorted photographs which impacted on the quality and accuracy of some of the extracts.

The author is also indebted to Connie Liebenberg of the RSA Stamp Study Group for assistance in compiling this article.

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Fig.11: Union Revenue Stamps overprinted for the two tribes, the Basubia and the Mafue in the Caprivi strip in SWA for payment of Native Tribal Levies. Stamps overprinted in September 1956.



Fig.13: Union 1d Postcard overprinted SWA in May 1952. Note the inscription in the top left corner indicating the printing date

Fig.12: 'SWA' overprint on a Union postcard approved by a Government Printer official after the first trial print on 5 December 1949.



Fig.14: Union 6d Air Letter overprinted 'SWA' in May 1952.



Fig.15: Union 4d Registered Envelope overprinted SWA in May 1952. Mounted on one of the pages of the Day Books of the Government Printer in Pretoria. Note the job number in manuscript in top left corner.

Die VOC Hospitaal by Houtbaai ontvang 'n brief...of dalk nie?

deur Pauw Steyl RDPSA, George Philatelic Society



A postal history inspired article presented in Afrikaans, with a short summary in English provided and comment by Michael Wigmore RDPSA.

The core of the article is of particular social history interest giving detail to the development, by the DEIC (Dutch East India Company), of outposts to Cape Town with emphasis on the Hout Bay area and its timber supplies. This seems to be around 50% + of the article and provides background for the region prior to analysis of the postal history 'patient.' The latter is thoughtfully presented and logically argued. I certainly enjoyed the article. This period of SA's postal history is scantily dealt with in philatelic writings and any information is always welcome ... if only by me! Based on Sleigh's work, Steyl paints an entertaining pen-picture for the subject item.

Michael Wigmore

THE DEIC HOSPITAL AT HOUT BAY RECEIVED A LETTER ... OR MAYBE NOT?

The late David Crocker asked me some years ago to do some research whether this DEIC wrapper was addressed to a certain Dr Runbeeck at the Hout Bay hospital. A noted South African historian on DEIC Outposts, Dan Sleigh, helped me to find the answer.

The Hout Bay Outpost was already known by 1652. Attempts by commander Wagenaer to transport wood by ship, from Hout Bay to Cape Town, were not successful. At the outbreak of the war between England and the Netherlands in 1672 the castle was not yet completed and the Political Council had to transport large quantities of wood from Hout Bay to Cape Town. Later the Hout Bay valley was used for grain and vegetable farming. In 1781 the western corner of the Hout Bay entrance was fortified with 20 cannons. As a result of an investigation about the possible closure of outposts in 1791, done by the Political Council, it was recommended that the Hout Bay outpost should not be closed.

To determine if this letter was indeed sent to the Hout Bay hospital one has to take the history of the outpost into consideration. What do we have?

As the wrapper is marked 1738 (most probably Jurgens), the existence of a hospital at Hout Bay had to be at that time.

The description of the outpost at Hout Bay ruled out any possibility of hospital facilities. Most of the time there were only a few wood-cutters, at other times the place was desolated.

The wording on the postal article in the end was the final proof that there was no hospital at the Hout Bay outpost. The addressee, D.H. Johannes Runbeeck, was not a doctor but a 'Schoff baas int E Comp's hospitaal.'

In his research Sleigh speaks only of two DEIC hospitals in this period: the 'Kompanjie' (Company) hospital in Cape Town (est.1652) and the 'Simonsbaai' (Simons Bay) hospital (est.1743).

To conclude, yes, this postal item is DEIC 'hospital mail' but addressed to the DEIC hospital in Cape Town.

'n Paar jaar gelede het wyle David Crocker my versoek om hierdie VOC-omslag na te vors. Volgens hom was daar 'n vermoede dat dit aan 'n Dr Runbeeck by die Houtbaai hospitaal geadresseer was. Opdrag aanvaar. Eerste vraag, waar begin ek? Gelukkig is Suid-Afrika bevoorreg om 'n historikus soos Dan Sleigh te hê. Saam met hom, het ek geglo, sal ek by die regte antwoord uitkom. Geniet ons storie!

Sleigh se gesaghebbende boek, *Die Buiteposte*, bring die leefwêreld aan die Kaap vanaf 1652-1795 tot naby jou lyf.

Omdat die verversingspos nie slegs uit die Tafelvallei kon produseer nie is ander buiteposte op strategiese plekke opgerig. In die huidige Kaapse Skiereiland was daar 'n hele aantal, aan die Weskus op Saldanhabaai en St Helenabaai. Ander buiteposte was't Land van Waveren (Tulbagh), 't Warme Bad by die Olifantsrivier (Citrusdal), 't Warme Bad in die Overberg (Caledon), Rivier Zonder Eijnd, Riet Valleij (Swellendam), MosselBaaij, Outeniqualand (George) en Plettenbergs Baaij.

Mijn Heer Mijn
D H Johannes Runbeeck
Schoff Baas int E Comp's hospitaal
aan den
Eersamen onder Stuurman
Tot Barend Rijske
Op schip ook rus dat
God gelyd. Cabo de Goede Hoop
1738

*Skets van die briefomslag
(Translation of the text below)*



VOC-omslag uit Crocker se Kaapversameling, gedateer 1738, heelwaarskynlik die Jurgens 'datummerk' soos dit op talle ou dokumente voorkom.

Sleigh vertel: "Die VOC het vanaf 1652 groot hoeveelhede vee nodig gehad vir skeepsverversing, vir die Kaapse hospitaal en die garnisoen..." (bl.63) "Die VOC het sy laaste slagvee in 1700 aan die vryburger Henning Hüsing verkoop, wat daarna die kontrak gehad het om die VOC se skepe, hospitaal en garnisoen van vleis te voorsien. (bl.221) "Die stigting van die skeepsverversingspos in Simonsbaai in 1743, in opvolging van die Here Sewentien se bevel dat VOC-skepe van die middel van April tot die middel van September nie in Tafelbaai nie, maar Valsbaai ververs moes word ... Voordat 'n hospitaal in Simonsbaai gebou is, het twee of drie Schuerwaens die siekes en hulle bagasie van die gearriveerde skepe (in Simonsbaai) na die Kaapse hospitaal geneem." (bl.186)

HOUTBAAI BUIEPOS

Die Houtbaai Buitepos het reeds in Desember 1652 so bekendgestaan. Kort na sy aankoms aan die Kaap in Tafelbaai het Van Riebeeck vier gewapende klerke te voet oor die nek tussen Tafelberg en Leeukop gestuur. Hulle het terug rapporteer van groot houtbosse in 'n vallei agter Tafelberg. In Oktober 1652 het Van Riebeeck nadere ondersoek na dié houtbosse en baai laat instel. Gunstige rapport van uitstekende skeepshout is verkry. Die bome was dik en het regop en hoog gegroei.

Vanaf 1657 is begin om hout vir landboukundige en militêre uitbreidings aan die oostekant van Tafelberg te gebruik. Die hout vir vryburgerwonings, skutheinings, stalle en die fort is uit die bosse oos en suid van Tafelberg verkry.

Pogings van kommandeur Wagenaer om timmerhout per skip uit Houtbaai na Kaapstad te bring was onsuksesvol. Hy het sowat 50 houtkappers gebruik maar die swaar hout kon nie met die rivier afdryf see toe nie. Dit moes uit die bosse na die strand gesleep word. Trekdiere en waens is daarvoor gebruik. Die Kompanjie moes vir baie jare sy timmerhout met baie groot moeite uit Houtbaai se kloof na Kaapstad laat aanry. Voordat die kasteel voltooi is het die oorlog tussen Nederland en Frankryk in 1672 uitgebreek. Die Politieke Raad moes inderhaas 'n groot volume hout in die Houtbaai bosse laat kap. Alle trekvee en waens van vryburgers is opgekommandeer om die hout so gou as moontlik na die Kasteel te vervoer. Al die gevangenes wat in kettings aan die Kaap gewerk het is na Houtbaai oorgeplaas om die houtkappery te verhaas.

Verskillende groepe houtkappers het in die Houtbaai vallei gewerk. Vee is gebruik om die bome na die baai te sleep vanwaar dit per skip na Kaapstad vervoer is. Benewens die houtkappersposte was daar ook vee- en landboukundige poste in die Houtbaai vallei waar die Kompanjie se trek- en aantelwee aangehou is. Graan en groenteboerdery het ook plaasgevind. Sleigh se storie raak al hoe

interessanter as hy vertel dat daar teen 1670 so baie houtkappers in Houtbaai was dat die Politieke Raad besluit het om patats te laat plant en varke aan te hou by die boerderypos in die Houtbaai vallei. Met die oorlog teen Frankryk in 1672 is 'n groot aantal burgers in die Houtbaai vallei gevestig. In 1677 het Willem Schalk en Pieter van der Westhuizen soveel grond as wat hulle kon bewerk, ontvang. Hulle moes graan saai en een tiende van die oes as huurgeld en belasting aan die VOC betaal. Elkeen is toegelaat om 30 beeste aan te hou.

Die Houtbaai Buitepos was later vir bykans 100 jaar onbeman. Dit was eers in 1772 dat een houtkapper weer sy intrek in die poshuis, 'n klipgebou, geneem het. As enkel houtkapper kon hy nie veel uitrig nie en was hy meer 'n opsigter as iets anders, darem 'n bewys dat die grond aan die regering aan die Kaap behoort het.



As bondgenoot van Frankryk was Nederland in 1780 in die onafhanklikheidsstryd van die Amerikaanse kolonies teen Engeland betrokke. Houtbaai is in 1781 gefortifiseer met 20 kanonne aan die westelike hoek van die ingang.

Vroeg in 1791 het die Politieke Raad twee persone, O. de Wet en W. van Reede van Oudtshoorn, gevra om die moontlike sluiting van die Kaapse buiteposte te ondersoek. Die aanplanting, kap en voorsiening van hout was strategies so belangrik dat hulle aanbeveel het dat die Houtbaai pos behou moes word. Die onkoste aan lewensonderhoud van die twee houtkappers by die Houtbaai pos was 380 gulden en 1 schelling per jaar. Ander onkoste was so min teenoor die belangrikheid van die beskerming van die Kaapse hout teen uitroeiing en veldbrande dat die buitepos nie afgeskakel is nie.

So asof Sleigh daar was, gee hy vir ons so'n bietjie binnekring informasie as hy sê: "Aan die einde van 1793 is daar nog hout by die pos gekap en voorberei. Die voltooide werk is eenmaal per maand in die Kaap afgelewer. Dit het drastokke, handspake, tentpenne, kruiswaens, 'boomen' (ronde balke), 'pooten' (ronde pale vir driepote), vellings en speke ingesluit. Houtbakke en houtlepel is vir die hospitaal en slawelosie uitgesny, en besems is vir die amptenare se huise gemaak."

Met die oorlogsverklaring in 1793 van Frankryk teen Nederland en Engeland is Houtbaai se oorlogsgeriewe opgradeer. Tydens die eerste Britse besetting aan die Kaap 1795-1803 is Houtbaai as militêre pos uitgebrei. Gedurende die Bataafse regering, 1803-1806, word Houtbaai net as 'n militêre pos gebruik en nie meer as 'n houtkapperspos nie.

Dan Sleigh se Houtbaai Buitepos storie dien nou as agtergrond op die vraag of hierdie brief wel na die Houtbaai hospitaal gestuur was. Voordat ons die brief in die hand neem, dink ek, moet ons net eers vasstel of Houtbaai wel 'n hospitaal gehad het. Uit my navorsing het die volgende geblyk:

- Omdat die brief 1738 gemerk is sal die bestaan van 'n moontlike hospitaal op Houtbaai binne dié tyd moet val.
- Sleigh meld slegs die Kaapse Kompanjie Hospitaal 1652 (bl.63) en 1700 (bl.221) wat voor 1738 val. Die vroegste wat hy van 'n tweede hospitaal praat was die Simonsbaai hospitaal wat in 1743 voltooi is. Voor dit is pasiënte met waens na die Kaapse hospitaal aangery.
- Die beskrywing van die Houtbaai Buitepos hierbo skakel die moontlikheid van 'n hospitaal daar uit. Soms was daar miskien 50 houtkappers maar die meeste van tyd net een of twee. Selfs toe boerdery in die vallei aangepak is, was daar maar enkele boere en in 1700 het die Kompanjie sy landboubelange aan Henning Hüsing verkoop.
- Houtbaai is eers weer in 1772 as 'n besette buitepos gelys. Dit skakel die moontlike bestaan van 'n hospitaal uit.
- Die bewoording op die posstuk het toe op die einde my vermoede bevestig. Dit gee geen aanduiding van Houtbaai nie. Na ure se sorgvuldige bestudering van die skrif met behulp van 'n vergrootglas, die vergelyking van letters met mekaar, het ek vasgestel dat Runbeek definitief nie 'n mediese dokter was nie. D.H. (nie DR) Johannes Runbeek, die geadresseerde was wel die Schoff Baas int E Com's hospitaal. Die posstuk was ook nie aan Houtbaai geadresseer nie.
- Die agterkant van die omslag bevat twee VOC wasseëls, onderskeidelik gemerk B en R. Ek glo dit verteenwoordig die skip se naam, 'Barend Rijske', soos dit in die handgeskrewe inskripsie op die voorkant voorkom.
- Dit kan dus aanvaar word dat hierdie posstuk 'hospitaalpos' is van die Kompanjies Hospitaal in Kaapstad.

Skets van die briefomslag

VOC-omslag uit Crocker se Kaapversameling, gedateer 1738, heelwaarskynlik die Jurgens 'datummerk' soos dit op talle ou dokumente voorkom.

Bronne:

- Sleigh, Dan : *Die Buiteposte*. Pretoria, 1993
- Crocker, David : *Postal History Collection*.

The Railway Strike, January 1914

by Jim Findlay RDPSA, The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Introduction

After the Anglo Boer War the employment of Afrikaners and the development of the rural communities were priorities for the Government. This resulted in the majority of skilled employment positions on the mines, railways and harbours and in other state and municipal entities being taken up by Afrikaners. As a result, in the mining industry the mines were owned by 'the English', the skilled artisan and mining positions were occupied by 'the Afrikaners' and the manual labour was done by 'the Blacks'.

By 1913 the price of gold was stable but the cost of production had increased. It was this economic pressure that motivated the mine owners to propose that black workers could be trained to do much of the skilled and semi-skilled work on the mines. The wages of black workers would be lower than that of white workers and thus production costs could be reduced. This resulted in the trade union organising white miners to go on strike in June 1913. The Government declared martial law and mobilised the British garrison troops to support the police in suppressing the strike. The Government was not prepared for handling such a militant strike action, which resulted in ongoing discontent. After the miners' strike was over, the role of the trade unions became more prominent.

The January 1914 Railway Strike

Early in January 1914 the management of South African Railways and Harbours proposed opening skilled labour positions to the black workers. This was strongly objected to by the white railway workers and the Amalgamated Society of Railway and Harbour Servants (ASRHS) asked the Transvaal Federation of Trade Unions (TFTU) to call a strike. The strike action was supported by the white coal and gold miners and the typographical union.

The Government was aware of this discontent and the police were dispatched to the various railway workshops on 7 and 8 January in an attempt to stabilise the situation. The government mobilised 18 Active Citizen Force units and 36 Commando units on 10 January in anticipation of a major railway strike.

On 13 January the TFTU declared a general strike in support of the railway workers.

Viscount Gladstone, High Commissioner for South Africa, Governor General and Commander in Chief, in and over the Union of South Africa, proclaimed martial law on 14 January 1914. This was supported by General Louis Botha as Prime Minister and General Jan Smuts as Minister of Defence.

The areas where martial law was proclaimed were 11 districts in the Transvaal (Barberton, Boksburg, Carolina, Germiston, Heidelberg, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Lydenburg, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Pretoria), five districts in the Orange Free State (Bloemfontein, Heilbron, Kroonstad, Vredefort, Winburg) and 4 districts in Natal (Camperdown, Durban,

Inanda, Pietermaritzburg). Twelve Control Officers were appointed to co-ordinate the police, special constables and the military forces in these districts. As examples, Col. T.G. Truter, Commissioner of the South African Police, was appointed the Control Officer in No.1 Control Area (Johannesburg, Benoni, Boksburg, Germiston, Krugersdorp, Maraisburg, Roodepoort, Springs) and Brig. Gen. H.T. Lukin, CMG DSO, Inspector General of the Defence Force, was appointed the Control Officer in Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Control Areas (Pretoria and all other magisterial districts in the Transvaal).

The proclamation of martial law included the following: no meeting of more than six persons was permitted other than for religious purposes; price control of all goods was implemented; a commissioned officer or Control Officer could requisition transport animals, vehicles and buildings for military purposes; picketing was prohibited; strict control of all firearms, ammunition and explosives was implemented; any person using opprobrious epithets such as 'scab' or 'blackleg' was guilty of an offence; permits were required for persons moving out of magisterial districts; there could be no incitement or obstruction of forces in the execution of their duty. In addition a curfew between

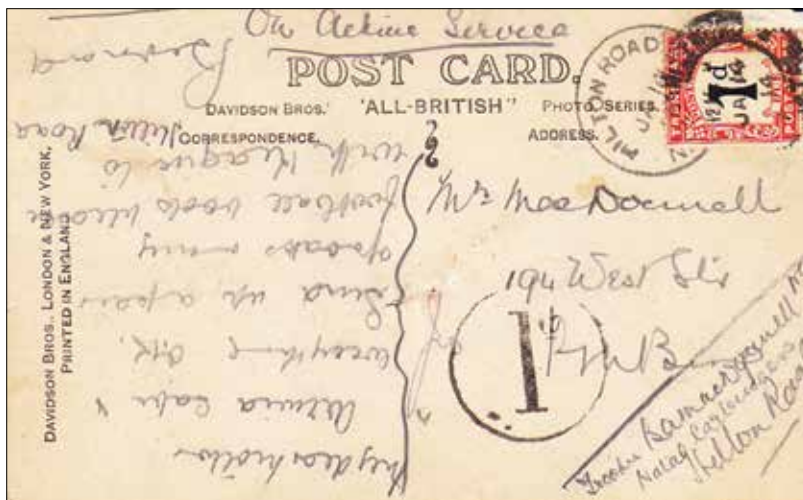


Fig.1: A postcard written by Trooper Bernard MacDonnell, Natal Carbineers, from Hilton Road to his mother in Pietermaritzburg on 14 January 1914. The Natal Carbineers were mobilised on 10 January to protect the main Durban to Johannesburg railway line. Trooper MacDonnell's detachment protected the railway tunnel at Hilton Road.



Fig.2: A postcard from 'Fred' to his wife informing her "I'm sorry to say that we won't be home tomorrow", which appears to have been hand carried and not sent through the postal system. The photograph on the postcard depicts men and horses being commandeered at Senekal in the Orange Free State to combat the railway worker's strike.



Fig.3: An original watercolour painting on a postcard, by the French artist André Felix Roberty (1877-1963), of an Afrikaner intimidating an Englishman. The painting is signed and dated "16th to 22nd January 1914. No.66. Done in South Africa". The translation of the manuscript caption is "The Afrikaner – Well my dear Rosbif, what do you say to that?.." "Rosbif" is a derogatory French term for an Englishman. Roberty clearly supported the Afrikaner cause against the English.

20h00 and 05h00 was implemented on the Witwatersrand, which also included 'natives' and the movement of livestock. A further restriction was placed on persons near railway premises and telegraph/telephone lines.

In Control Area No. 8 (Pietemarienburg) all picketing was prohibited and all railway property, wharves and power stations were off limits to all persons.

By 18 January the strike was crushed and the strike leaders arrested. The strike leaders were declared undesirables and taken to Durban and deported on the ship *Umgeni* to London, UK. The strike lasted five days and the troops were mobilised for nine days.

Illustrations: Mail items and documents from this 1914 Railway Strike are rare and seldom seen.

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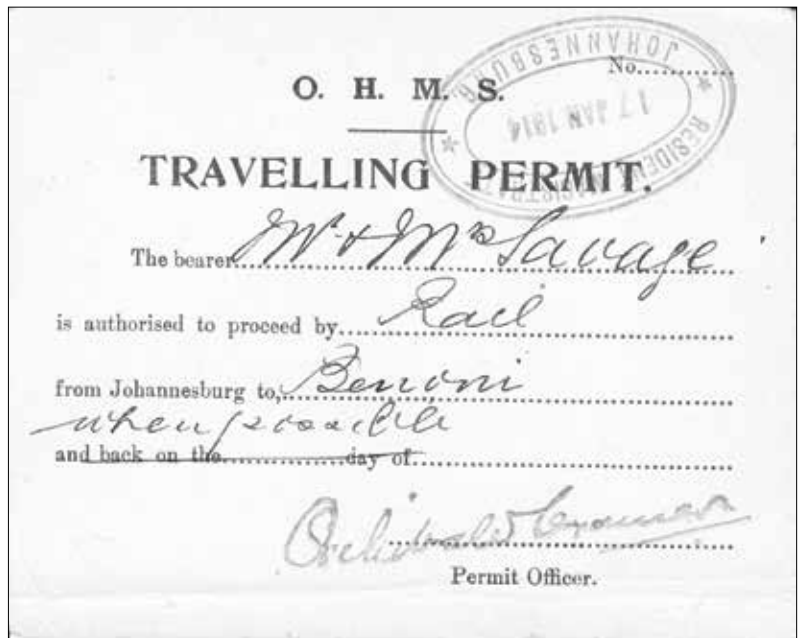


Fig.4: A 'Travelling Permit' issued on 17 January by the Permit Officer Archibald Cramer to Mr and Mrs Savage to travel by rail from Johannesburg to Benoni 'when possible' during the strike. This suggests that certain Witwatersrand area rail routes were open and functioning on this date despite the strike action. It is endorsed and dated by the Resident Magistrate, Johannesburg.

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Part 20

DECORATED POST OFFICES

by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

Umhlali



The Northern region of KwaZulu Natal was favoured by the Zulu King Shaka for military barracks. The capital became KwaDukuza, now called Stanger. One of these Zulu barracks was called Mdumezulu, which means “where the heavens thunder”. A magisterial post was established near the barracks in 1850. The first magistrate was C.H. Williams and the settlement was known as Williamstown, but the name fell into disuse in favour of uMhlali, the Zulu name for the monkey orange tree (*Strychnos spinosa*), which grew along the banks of the Umhlali river. The post office is a Baker-style building in red face brick, with a red shingled roof and a double arched loggia. The buttresses on the sides are detailed with a ‘tumbled-in’ brickwork. Only a small part of the building faces the street. It was built in 1937 and is still in operation. Pots manufactured by J. Kirkness Ltd. Pretoria flank the entrances and two tiled panels by Audrey Frank decorate the sides. Audrey was trained at the Durban School of Art and Reinmann School, London, and also taught at various art schools.

It is interesting to note that the dress depicted in the 1937 art works differs from that worn in





modern times. This helped with the description of the scenes. A typical amaZulu community celebration of the late 19th century is represented here. The panel on the left of the entrance seems to be the dance of a bride and her maidens in front of her groom at the wedding ceremony. The foremost lady is carrying a small spear that is used to kill the cow for the wedding festival. The feathers displayed on the side of her upper forehead identify her as the bride. The women's conical hairstyles are indicative of the area north of the Tugela River, including the royal area of Nongoma and Mahlabatini. There are married women wearing the black isidwaba skirts as well as unmarried girls. All are carrying small dancing shields and sticks, which suggests that this is a festive occasion, where they are dancing for the pleasure of the inkosi wearing a leopard skin and turaco feathers, second from middle left.

Normally married and unmarried women dance separately, so there may be some artistic licence here. The detail of the cooked maize cob that is presumably on its way to the inkosi is interesting.

The second panel of the men dancing is again indicative of a festive occasion. They are carrying

sticks and small dancing shields as opposed to traditional weapons and full length shields. The fact that the shields are of various colours indicates that the men are from different age regiments, which also suggests a community event rather than anything military. There are headdresses but no head rings among the male dancers, suggesting that they are dancing for the entertainment of more senior members of the community. The presence of the dwellings and the relatively small numbers of people shows that the activity is taking place in a community, rather than a military kraal. It could also be possible that this scene complements the bridal dance of the first panel, and that the men are dancing before the family as part of the bride's and groom's party, which is common practice at weddings when the community unites in joy.

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Acknowledgements:

Vivienne Garside, Vukani Zulu Cultural Museum; Regina van Vuuren, Amafa/Heritage KZN; Howard Balcomb, KwaDukuza.



Thematically Yours

Get Collecting - it's fun!

by Rev Cassie Carstens,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

This is the 84th of the Series!



* Hydrangeas in Canada

By mid-summer in Canada, one need not look far to find thriving hydrangeas. Requiring little more than regular watering and a bit of shade – and crowned with colours, billowy heads of tiny flowers – they are a perennial favourite among gardeners. Another reason for their popularity lies in their remarkable ability to achieve a particular colour based on soil conditions. Growers can achieve pink, blue or lavender flowers, depending how acidic or alkaline the soil is and how much aluminium it contains. The *Hydrangea arborescens* or smooth hydrangea is native to the Western United States and is represented by the bulbous, snow-white blossoms of the cultivar 'Annabelle'.



* Australian Legends of Singles Tennis

For several decades during the second half of the 20th Century Australian tennis players dominated the international tennis circuit. The stamp series honours 12 legends from the golden age of Australian tennis. Lleyton Hewitt retired from playing after the Australian Open 2016. His career achievements include winning the 2001 US Open and 2002 Wimbledon men's singles titles and he is also the most capped Davis Cup player of all time.



* Australia and WWI in 1916

In March 1916, Australian troops joined allied forces on the European Western Front in a system of trenches that stretched 750 km, from the Belgian coast through France to the Swiss border. British and French troops had been engaged there since 1914. The first Australians were sent into the Armentiennes area, in the north, where they were introduced to trench warfare. They endured costly conflicts at Fromelles in French Flanders, and soon after, at Pozières and Mouquet Farm, in the same valley.



* The Robber Crab on Christmas Island

Christmas Island is home to the largest terrestrial anthropoid on earth, the Robber Crab (*Birgus latro*), also known as the Coconut Crab. These are found in most parts of the island and usually venture out at night or on overcast days. They forage on vegetable material or carrion on the forest floor. The Robber Crab is also found on other tropical islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, but Christmas Island supports the world's largest population. These huge crabs can weigh up to four kilograms and have an impressive leg span around 800mm. The crab's body colour varies from light violet to deep purple, purplish-blue or orange-red to brown.



* Free and Equal

In February 2016, the United Nations issued a set of commemorative stamps to promote the UN Free and Equal campaign for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender equality. An initiative of the UN Human Rights Office, Free and Equal is a global public education campaign dedicated to raising awareness of homophobic and transphobic violence and discrimination globally. Since its launch, the campaign has generated streams of popular content and engaged millions of people in an effort to promote the fair treatment of gay and lesbian people and generate support for measures to protect their rights.



* UN Women

Gender inequality is one of the most persistent human rights violations of our time. Despite many years of promoting gender equality, inequalities among women/girls and men/boys continue to manifest in various ways around the world. Gender equality is not only a women's issue, it is a human rights issue that affects all of us. We all benefit socially, politically and economically from gender equality in our everyday lives; where women are empowered, the whole of humanity benefits. Gender equality saves not only women, but also men, from prescribed social roles and gender stereotypes. The overall goal is to spread awareness and spark action in eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.



* King George V

Queen Victoria's second eldest grandson came to the throne on 6 May 1910 following the death of his father



King Edward VII. Born on 3 June 1865, King George started his career in the Royal Navy but found himself first in line to the throne after the untimely death of his elder brother Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale. He was well known as an avid stamp collector.

* Dinner is served in Åland

Åland cuisine has always been influenced by local farming, fishing and hunting, but, at the same time, Åland sailors brought home with them new tastes from around the world. Åland cuisine is much more than black bread and pancakes with prune jam. How about fried algae, handmade goat's cheese, air-dried beef and honey beer? Several restaurateurs and manufacturers in Åland are today again focusing on locally produced food.



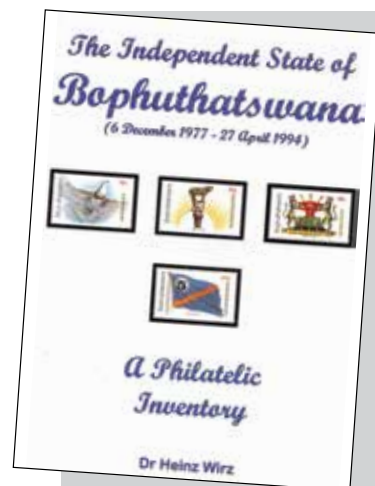
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BOOK REVIEW

The Independent State of Bophuthatswana: A Philatelic Inventory

Reviewed by Andrew Fischer, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



This book, written by Dr Heinz Wirz, was published in 2015 by Belman Litho (Pty) Ltd, ISBN 9780620676106, R400, hardbound, 226 pages.

This impressive limited edition of 50 copies is divided into two sections. Part 1 deals with the official issues of the Bophuthatswana postal authorities; Part 2 deals with the 'Private' issues bearing the stamps of Bophuthatswana – these are philatelic items produced by someone other than the postal authorities. The author has elected not to deal with the postage stamps issued by Bophuthatswana.

Part 1 is sub-divided into five sections –

The Official commemorative postmarks and the stamps they cancelled; Official date stamp cards and envelopes; Postal stationery; Postmarks of Post Offices; and Bearer development bonds.

Part 2 is sub-divided into three sections –

The Silk issues and gold-windowed commemorative first day covers; Other commemorative items; and Flight covers and pigeograms. The author has provided comprehensive listings of all the items identified by him to date, suitably broken

down in the sections set out above.

The items listed have been meticulously researched, as evidenced by the wealth of detail provided and the hefty bibliography. There are a vast number of colour images to assist the philatelist to identify the listed items. Many items are almost certainly not known to South African philatelists, and I am equally sure that the author will now receive a number of items that he has not listed in the catalogue.

If there is a criticism, it is that the author has not numbered the various postmarks of each office he has listed, in contrast to the other listings in the catalogue.

This catalogue is not only a "good looker", but is a fantastic addition to any philatelic library. Collectors of South Africa, particularly the Republic period, who have largely ignored the Homelands to date, will eventually have to come round to the fact that the stamps and postal history of the Homelands are a vital and integral part of the modern postal history of South Africa. The author intends to publish a further three catalogues covering the remaining Homelands based on the same format as this first catalogue. I wish him well in this major endeavour!

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For the whole collecting continuum, from beginner-collectors to well-seasoned philatelists!

A Newly Discovered Mulready Caricature

by Dr Rob McLennan-Smith, Highway Philatelic Society, Westville



The pre-paid lettersheet designed by William Mulready was issued for public use along with the 1d Penny Black and 2d Penny Blue adhesive postage stamps on 6 May 1840 in Great Britain (Figs.1&2). The adhesive stamp was a resounding success with the Victorian public but the Mulready design came under immediate fire and was ridiculed from all sides.

Within two weeks the Mulready Caricatures starting appearing, with the Fores' Comic No.1 and the Hume's Comic No.1 being the first two and most well known. Over the next few months numerous designs from different artists and publishers caused the demise of the Mulready.

The Caricatures have become highly collectable for their wonderful satirical and/or comic designs, many are unique and command high prices. Almost all have been well documented - firstly in Major E.B. Evan's book *The Mulready Envelope* (published 1891, reprinted 1970) and subsequently in *British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century* by Bodily, Jarvis and Hahn (published 1984).

My father, Alan, and I have been collecting Victorian Great Britain postal history and in particular the

Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures over the last 40 years.

About three years ago, a friend of ours - who was originally from Cape Town and has been a philatelic dealer in London for many years, contacted me to say he had found a previously unrecorded Mulready Caricature in a deceased estate. Obviously we were delighted and purchased the envelope.

The Caricature which I have called the Black Cat Froom, was designed by Frederick Froom and is an unused envelope in reasonable condition with the exception of some black and red ink stains (Fig.3).

It depicts a very odd looking Britanna with a black cat at her feet and another on her lap. She is holding a quill and appears to have drawn a copy of the Penny Black. Naked



Fig.1: A 1d Mulready Lettersheet used on the first day of issue, 6 May 1840, from the Lord Mayor of London to Lower Edmonton, Middlesex.



Fig.2: The first known used Caricature with an adhesive stamp - Hume's Comic no 1 'Brittania seated on an egg' sent from London to Penicuik on 19th May 1840 with a 1d Penny Black plate 1a and a red Maltese Cross cancellation



Fig.3: The first found, and only complete envelope of the Froom Caricature



Fig.4: Southgate No 1 'Pick-Pocket' by Froom sent from Cirencester to Edinburgh 31st Dec 1841' with a 1d Penny Red .

men with tridents are chasing her 'angels'. It is signed **Fred Froom Del** bottom centre. Frederick Froom was the artist who drew the designs for the Southgate number 1 and 5 envelopes (Figs.4&5). The JW Southgate firm operated as a library from 164 Strand, London in 1840 and they produced a series of six highly successful caricatures but very little is known about the firm, the artists (Froom and Madeley who drew the other four) or the printer.

About a year later, our dealer friend contacted us again to say that he had found Frederick Froom's scrapbook with a number



Fig.5: Southgate No 5 'Pickwick' sent to Augeley, Staffordshire with a 1d Black (lifted and replaced)



Fig.6: The scrapbook with the front cover bearing his name card, the opening page with his crest, examples of two of his works and George Cruikshanks signature .

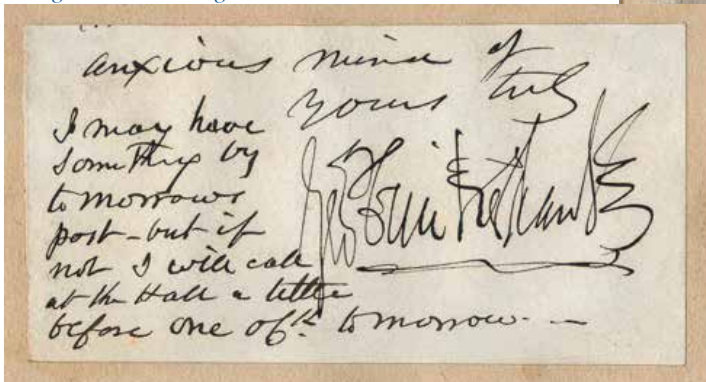




Fig.7: The two State 2 unused Froom fronts with the side inscription in the lower example.



Fig.8: The State 1 cover with a London date stamp of July 11 1840 and on the side flap a receiving Brighton CDS from the next day

of his drawings, etchings, sketches for *Punch Magazine* and a signed letter from George Cruikshank (Fig.6).

Pasted into the book are four Caricatures - an unused copy of Southgate number 5 and three of the Black Cat in two different states.

The used Black Cat has a 11 July 1840 date stamp so would be State 1 and the one example of State 2 has inscribed on the page *Etched by Fred* (next word unclear 'Delwyn?') January 1841'

The states are identical except for the artists name which is low central in State 2 'Fred Froom Del' (Fig.7) and placed towards the left lower corner in the State 1 'Fred Froom' (Fig.8).

There are two State 2 covers, one in very clean condition and the second less so.

The State 1 is the used cover with the left flap intact and a circular date stamp (CDS) of Brighton dated 12 July 1840. The front has a London date stamp of 11 July 1840 and there is a red manuscript prepaid '1'. Most unfortunately the address panel has been cut out.

I have forwarded all the images and information to Robin Cassell in London who is presently working on a book detailing all the Mulready Caricatures and we look forward to seeing this published shortly.

If any collector has any items not detailed in *British Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century* by Bodily, Jarvis and Hahn (which is the main reference for Caricature collectors), please could they send details to Robin Cassell for the completeness of his work at www.mulreadyphilatelics.co.uk

Note: All the items shown in this article are from the McLennan-Smith Philatelic Collection.



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The Gandhi Connection

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA FRPSL RNCP, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



Whereas in the period between June 2004 and February 2014 the majority of the articles that I contributed to *The SA Philatelist* were connected with local posts, the so-called 'Cinderellas' of philately, I have, more recently, identified a number of covers in my collection that are of a more general nature but have, nevertheless, an interesting story to tell. In December, 2013 I presented an article on a cover from Bhutan and since then I have included items from the British Virgin Islands, British Bechuanaland, French Sudan, the Faeroes, Nicaragua, Smyrna and Japan, a seemingly odd selection and, for the most part, off the beaten track but all, with the exception of the waybill from the Faeroes, to be found in any regular catalogue of the stamps of the World. The cover that I have taken from my collection in order to illustrate the present article does typify the type of material that I would choose to write about in that it has elements of social as well as philatelic interest.

Prior to 1958, some 130 islands and islets situated in the south-central Pacific Ocean and approximately halfway between Australia and South America were known

capital of what is now referred to as French Polynesia. Tahiti itself became a protectorate of France in 1842 and its status was elevated to that of a colony in 1880. From 1882, certain stamps issued for the French colonies in general were overprinted specifically for the island and this practice continued until 1893 when they were superseded by issues for the Oceanic Settlements as a whole (Fig.1). In 1913, a set of pictorial stamps was produced for the group with the lower values bearing a portrait of a *vahine*, a young girl of the islands. A pair of the 2-cent value from this set is shown on a cover to England that was posted in 1931 (Fig.2). Such girls as this were to feature prominently in the works of Paul Gauguin, the celebrated Post-Impressionist painter who was born in 1848 and, in his early forties, had fled to Tahiti



Fig.1: 1915 Tahiti Red Cross Overprint SG 60

this is provided on the reverse of the cover by a hand-stamp of the port of Haifa, in what is now Israel, with the date 22 December 1931. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Company, the original name of the Line, had been founded in 1858 when it serviced ports in the Red Sea and Syria as well as Alexandria, Constantinople and the Suez Canal. At one stage, the line also ran a service between Egypt and New York. Although the history of the *S.S.Taif* is somewhat obscure, it appears that she became one of a fleet that had, in earlier days, been owned by a Durban businessman, Abdoola Hajee Adam Jhaveri. It was this same Jhaveri who had included among his craft the *S.S.Nadeni*, an earlier sister-ship to the *S.S.Taif* and the actual vessel in which the celebrated non-violent freedom fighter, Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948), had sailed from India to South Africa in May, 1893. In an obituary written by Gandhi himself in 1912, Jhaveri, or Dada Abdulla, as he was more commonly known in Durban, was acknowledged as a leading light in the Indian community of Natal at the turn of the century. The records show that the *S.S.Taif* was built in Glasgow in 1928 and was scrapped and sunk in the Gulf of



Fig.2

collectively as the French Oceanic Settlements. The total land mass amounted to an area of some 3940 km² spread over no less than four million km² of ocean and included the Marquesas and the Tubuai, Gambier and Society Islands. In this latter group is to be found the island of Tahiti on the north coast of which is located the town of Papeete, the

in order to escape "European civilisation" and "everything that is artificial and conventional" in France. He was to die at Atuona in the Marquesas in 1903.

This particular letter was carried from the Pacific Ocean aboard the *S.S.Taif* of the Khedivial Mail Line and passed through the Suez Canal en route to England. Evidence for

Suez in 1969.

Although this cover features as the representative of French Oceania in my collection of *The Issuing Authorities of the World*, it might, conceivably, be equally at home in a thematic or, perhaps, an open class exhibit based on *The Life of Gandhi*.

COLLECT NYASSA COMPANY STAMPS

by Andrew Fischer, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

**Introduction**

This article is the third in a series of articles presenting the stamps of Mozambique. My previous articles are 'Collect Mozambique Stamps' (Published in *The SA Philatelist* of June 2015) and 'Collect Mozambique Company Stamps' (Published in *The SA Philatelist* of December 2015).

The Companhia do Nyassa came into being on 16 March 1893, founded by the firm of Bernardo Daupias & Co. The Royal Charter to administer the northern parts of Mozambique was originally granted on 28 September 1891, some eighteen months before the formation of the company. It is interesting to note that the borders of northern Mozambique had only been settled by treaty with Great Britain in May of 1891. The Charter was originally for a period of 25 years, extended in 1894 to 35 years. The Charter finally terminated on 27 October 1929 after an ultimately unsuccessful sojourn of 38 years.

As with other Charters issued by the Portuguese government, the Companhia had the right to issue postage stamps and operate its own postal administration.

Why Collect Nyassa Company Stamps?

The Companhia represents a narrow collecting field, with only 140 duties issued during the lifetime of the Companhia. This gives the appearance that this is a straightforward area to collect to completion. However, appearances can be deceptive!

The stamps of the Companhia provide a rich source of interesting material to collect and research. Most of the stamps of the Companhia are readily obtainable at reasonable prices and, with a few exceptions, are available in both mint and used condition. Unfortunately, this is due to the highly questionable sales tactics of the Companhia, who wasted no time in gouging the philatelic market. However, the postal history of the Companhia attracts high prices due to the scarcity of covers. The 1915 census recorded only 184 Europeans in the territory of the Companhia!

While Waterlow & Sons of London printed more than half of the duties issued by the Companhia, proof material remains difficult to come by, as most of this material is tightly held by a small number of collectors.

Set out below is a summary of the definitive stamp issues of the Companhia from its inception and until the termination of the Charter in October 1929.

The Currency used in Nyassa Company

The Companhia used the same currency as in the rest of Mozambique (except for the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique). The *Milréis* and *réis* were used until decimalisation of the currency in 1913. The Mozambique Escudo, equivalent to 100 centavos, replaced the *Milréis* thereafter.



Fig.1

The 'Cabo Delgado' Provisional Issue

George Wilson, a London based concession broker, was the first managing director of the Companhia. In 1894 he arranged for the printing of an issue of postage stamps supposedly for use in the Charter territory. However, the issue was never authorised by the Portuguese authorities (who had a right of veto of postage stamp issues in terms of the Charter) and the stamps were only ever sold into the philatelic market. This issue, known as the 'Rooks' issue, is found perforate and imperforate, and is even found surcharged in black. (Fig.1).



Fig.2



Fig.3

The First Postage Stamps

The first postage stamps issued by the Companhia were duties of Mozambique overprinted 'Nyassa' in a single line in black. The duties were drawn from the remainders of two Mozambique Carlos I issues. This issue was authorised by a notice in the Governor's Diary of 30 October 1897.

A total of twenty-six duties were issued in January 1898. The stamps were issued on two papers in three different perforations - 11½, 12½ and 13½ (Fig.2 and Fig.3).



Fig.4



Fig.5

The issue was withdrawn on 1 August 1898 and the duties were invalidated on 31 August 1901. Due to the very short period of time that these duties were valid for postage, the covers are very scarce and attract premium prices.

The surplus duties were sold by auction and purchased by a French dealer.

The King Carlos I 'Giraffe and Camel' Issue

This issue featured a giraffe against a background of palm trees (Fig.8) on the lower seven values and a pair of Dromedary camels (Fig.4) on the six higher values. Waterlow & Sons of London printed this issue, designed by Sir Robert Edgcumbe.

First issued on 1 August 1901, this issue comprised thirteen duties being variously Line perforated 13½ to 15. This issue is found with a two major varieties: inverted vignettes on nine duties, and imperforate between duties.

Only a single sheet of 50 duties of each of the 2½r, 10r, 15r, 50r, 75r, 80r, 150r, 200r and 300r duties was printed with the inverted centre. These original inverted centres, all from the 1903 second printing of these duties, are very rare. Collectors are warned that in 1922 Waterlow & Sons, at the behest of the Companhia, printed 1,000 examples of all thirteen duties, all with inverted centres – therefore 5r, 20r, 25r and 100r duties with inverted centres can only be from the 1922 reprints. These 1922 inverted printings, intended for the philatelic market, are more common and should attract significantly lower prices than those of the original second printing. The easiest way to distinguish the original inverted printings from the 1922 reprints is by looking at the gum – the original printings have gum that is even and shiny; the reprints have gum that is yellowish, cracked and uneven.



Fig.6

In late 1902, due to a change in a number of common postal rates by the UPU, Waterlow & Sons surcharged five stamps. These stamps, all from the second printing, were released both



Fig.7

in London and the Nyassa territory. These stamps were only on sale from March to September 1903 in the territory and are rare on cover (Fig.5).

In addition, the same five values were surcharged locally using the original first printing duties delivered in 1901. Again these stamps were only on sale from March to September 1903, and are very rare used on cover. Collectors are again warned that there are many forgeries of these surcharged duties, and it is recommended that these stamps are only purchased with certificates issued by competent authorities. *Caveat emptor!*

This issue was in service until its withdrawal in 1911, after Portugal became a Republic.

The King Manuel II issue overprinted 'Republica'

After the assassination of King Carlos I in 1908, King Manuel II ascended to the Portuguese throne. Waterlow & Sons were again appointed to print the new duties. The same frame as for the King Carlos I issue was used, except the King's portrait was changed. Two additional vignettes were introduced, one depicting the common zebra (not illustrated) and the other Vasco da Gama's flagship *São Gabriel* (Figs.6 & 7).

The first printing of the duties was delivered to Lisbon late in 1910, whereupon the Casa de Moeda overprinted the duties 'Republica' and sent them on to the Nyassa territory (Fig.6).



Fig.8

A portion of the first printing of the duties was archived in Lisbon without the overprint. A small quantity of these duties were sold into the philatelic market (Fig.7).

This issue was issued on 1 March 1911 and remained in service until its replacement by the new definitive issue in 1922.

The New Currency Surcharges

Although the new currency had come into force as early as 1914, the postal authorities made no moves to issue duties in the new currency until early 1918. This was due to the effects of the First World War, with the Germans and Allies fighting a guerrilla war in the Nyassa territory for over a year.

On 18 May 1918 the Director General of the Colonies authorised the local surcharging of the remaining King Carlos I duties in the Nyassa territory. The remaining duties were all from the fourth printing sent to the Nyassa territory

In 1921 a stock of King Manuel II duties was surcharged by the Casa de Moeda (Fig.9), commonly known as the 'Lisbon' printings. The duties were issued in the Nyassa territory but very few covers have been recorded to date.

In 1922 Waterlow & Sons reprinted the King Manuel II duties using new plates. The duties were overprinted 'Republica' and surcharged using the same values as the surcharges applied in Lisbon (Fig.10) – known as the 'London' printings. These duties were never issued in the Nyassa territory, and were intended only for the philatelic market.

The 'Lisbon' surcharges are easily distinguishable from the 'London' surcharges. The duties were withdrawn upon the introduction of the 1922 Pictorial definitive issue.

The 1922 Pictorial Definitive Issue

Waterlow & Sons, as with the previous three definitive issues, also printed this issue. Twenty duties were issued in total – eighteen in early 1922 and 2 duties (the 2E and 5E values) on 30 January 1923 (Fig.11). The issue is found with two perforations - 14 to 15 and 12½.

Unlike the other issues of the Companhia, it is somewhat easier to find the 1922 Pictorials used on cover.

This issue remained on sale in the territory until the termination of the Companhia's mandate in October 1929.

Conclusion

The stamp issues of the Companhia present an interesting collecting field with something for collectors across the board. The small number of duties issued makes the area eminently collectible for many, giving a reasonable



Fig.9



Fig.10



Fig.11

in 1910. Unusually, the low values are much more sought after than the high value duties as they were printed in very small quantities (Fig.8). Needless to say usage on cover is rare.

prospect of compiling a complete collection of issued duties. For the serious philatelist the various surcharges, spurious issues and forgeries provide a rich field for research, study and collection. Again, I hope that collectors and philatelists will take a good look at a fascinating piece of philatelic history right on our doorstep. As always, happy hunting!

Acknowledgement

John Dahl FRPSL has conducted a great deal of research into the various printings of the stamp issues of the Companhia printed by Waterlow & Sons, much of it in various publications. I am indebted to John for leading the way in what is a complex, although deeply rewarding, field of study.

A ticket to ride



by Alan Drysdall (Royal PS London) and Fernando Torres (Witwatersrand PS)

If you are going to play trains, you have to have a ticket to ride. Between us we have only seven tickets dating from the Second Republic period, but all show features of interest.

The Series A second class ticket illustrated as Fig.1 must date from the earliest days of the Rand Tram when the line extended only from Boksburg to Johannesburg (the station later resited and renamed Braamfontein), i.e. sometime between 17 March 1890, and before 13 October 1890, when the extension to Springs was completed. The number of the ticket, '4', suggests the possibility that it was issued on the day the line was open for public use. The only intermediate stops were then Elandsfontein, midway along the route, and Meisjesschool (Girls School) on the outskirts of Braamfontein/Johannesburg. The name Meisjesschool was almost immediately shortened to School Halt, and later became Jeppe. The hole was punched to record the route authorised and the amount paid. (First and Second Class carriages were reserved for the use of 'whites'.)

When land in Jeppestown was expropriated for the railway, the land owners Ford & Jeppe Co., added a condition that a halt - an unmanned station - be established on the site by the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg - Maatschappij (NZASM), which was supported by the community due to its proximity to St. Mary's School, hence Meisjesschool. Elandsfontein was also originally established as a halt. (NZASM Tramway Timetables stated that trains would only stop at halts if requested in good time). Vogelfontein, the site of a coal mine managed by NZASM, changed its name to Boksburg, (after Dr Bok, State Secretary) and as the terminus of the line was a manned station with a ticket office. Park was originally a halt, which evidently was not open when the ticket illustrated as Fig.1 was issued.

The original contract with NZASM, signed in July 1888, provided for three extensions; the 23 km eastward extension to Springs and westward extensions first to Randfontein (19 km), opened on 17 November 1890, and then Krugersdorp (12 km), opened on 10 February 1891. Thus within 12 months the total length of the line had been increased from 27 to 81 km. Further halts that later became stations were established at Jumpers (now Cleveland), Langlaagte, Maraisburg, Florida, Roode-poort and Witpoorje. Krugersdorp was the western terminus and a station that later assumed further importance as the link with the south-western line to Klerksdorp via



Fig.1: The wording on the front translates as: 'This ticket is valid for the line the number of which is cut with the Bell-Punch'. The vertical wording translates as: 'See overleaf'. The wording on the back translates as: 'Our passengers are subject to the provisions for transport adopted by the Railway Company. This ticket must be kept for the journey and be shown on request to the Conductor and to the officials responsible for the supervision of the Company'.

Potchefstroom, etc. These extensions would have resulted in more travel options than could be provided for on a ticket of the type illustrated as Fig.1, hence the use of tickets of a more conventional type as illustrated.

The earliest of the conventional type of railway tickets is illustrated as Fig.2. It was issued at Johannesburg 'Johsburg Park' (Johannesburg Park Station) for a journey to Elandsfontein, travelling first class. The date of issue, '15. SE.', is unfortunately incomplete, but the ticket is numbered 001, which certainly is significant as it was evidently purchased on 15 September 1892, the day Park was upgraded to a station and began issuing tickets. It was presumably kept as a souvenir of the occasion. Elandsfontein, the destination of this particular passenger, was only renamed Germiston on 26 February 1903, by which time the railways were being operated by CSAR. Park was renamed Johannesburg on 4 May 1913, by South African Railways.

The first of the third class tickets to Norvalspont (written as one word in manuscript) was issued at Johannesburg (Braamfontein) (Fig.3). The line south via Bloemfontein and Norvalspont (as it is spelt today) was open from September 1892, so this ticket must date from after that. Johannesburg was the original name of the station that was the western terminus of the Rand Tram. It was resited 600m to the west and formally renamed Braamfontein on 4 March 1913. (The fact that both Park

and Braamfontein were known as Johannesburg in NZASM's days resulted in considerable confusion.)

The second third class ticket to Norvals Pont (printed as two words) was issued at Pretoria (Fig.4). The fare, printed on the ticket, is recorded as '£0.18.11' (i.e. 18s 11d), but the fare written in manuscript on the ticket issued at Braamfontein is recorded as '£2 13. 10'. Both tickets are dated '15 OCT' on the reverse, but in neither case is the year recorded. The more expensive ticket has the words 'For Kimberley' written in manuscript on the reverse. Was this perhaps the through fare?



Fig.2



Fig.3



Fig.4

The purple second class ticket to Norvals Pont (again printed as two words) was issued at Pretoria to a passenger who was charged '£3.11.8' (the amount printed on the ticket) (Fig.5). The reverse bears a printed date, '15 OCT', and the words 'Cape Town' in

manuscript and a signature. The additional words printed on the front above '2de klasse' are 'Voor manspersoon', which would imply that there were separate second class carriages for men and women, but to date we have been unable to confirm this.

Also illustrated as Fig.5 is a through ticket from Roodekop to Maritzburg that was evidently valid for both the NZASM and NGR legs of the route. It is inscribed 'Kleurling OF SUPPLETIE / £1.18.0', and was therefore issued to a person of mixed race, proving that there was segregation on NZASM trains. The last of the Second Republic tickets comprising this very limited group is a first



Fig.5



Fig.6

class ticket issued at Pienaarsrivier, which is 55km due north of Pretoria, for a journey to Pietersburg (Fig.6). This line, which was only completed in 1899, was originally operated by the Pretoria Pietersburg Spoorweg-maatschappij Beperkt, the only Transvaal line not operated by NZASM. However, the Government exercised an option under the concession with NZASM to take over the railways in the event of war being declared or imminent and did so with effect from 13 September 1899, i.e. before hostilities began. NZASM, having been ordered to work the Pretoria–Pietersburg line, which was confiscated by the military, now managed the whole rail network on behalf of the government (Drysdall, 1995, p.5). The Northern Line was operated by Imperial Military Railways from August 1900, but was not open to Pietersburg until after the town was captured by General Plumer on 9 April

1901. The ticket is dated '13.AUG.00' on the reverse. At this time the northern section of the line was presumably still in Boer hands. Was it perhaps issued for the last train to run north from Pienaarsrivier before the British took the town?

One obvious question is why are half the tickets of such a small group to Norvals Pont? – not one would have thought an obvious destination of choice. The answer, bearing in mind the annotations on the reverse of two of the tickets, must be that at least two of these passengers intended to travel to destinations in Cape Province, but it would seem would have had to buy a (CGR) Government Railways ticket to complete their journey. However, this contrasts with the fact that it was evidently possible to buy a through ticket to Pietermaritzburg. Why there is such a difference in price between the two third class Norvals Pont tickets is not obvious. The other interesting point is that all the tickets are 'one way'; does this mean that it was not possible to buy a return ticket?

The development of the Rand Tram and the railway network

The story of the Rand Tram, a line that has been unkindly described as going from nowhere to nowhere, is an early chapter in the explosive development of the South African Republic (Transvaal) following the discovery of the Witwatersrand in 1886. It is often stated that the name was chosen because the diehard conservative element of the Volksraad regarded railways as an invention of the devil, and their approval was needed before a concession could be granted, but it is more likely that the name was chosen because it was intended that it would be a light mineral line designed primarily to carry coal from east of the Rand to the mines. (The term 'tram' was familiar because many mines used horse-drawn trams to transport ore or coal, etc., over a limited

distance). However, although 'light' the line was standard southern Africa gauge, i.e. 3 ft 6 ins. Coal was an essential commodity as the main source of power on the mines was steam for the winding gear, pumps and stamp mills that were essential as mining developed to greater depths and on an ever-increasing scale. The discovery of mineable coal near Boksburg in March 1887 provided the motivation. There was opposition in the Volksraad and subsequent competition for the contract, which was eventually awarded on 20 July 1888, to NZASM, already involved with the construction of the Eastern Line. The contract provided for the carriage of passengers and goods in addition to coal, and for the working of the Boksburg coalfield. (NZASM always subcontracted construction work; in the case of the Rand Tram the principal contractor was James Butler & Co., in which company George Pauling, South Africa's most famous railway engineer, was a partner).

The 14-ton locomotives were manufactured by Kessler in Germany, imported in kit form and assembled in NZASM's workshops in Elandsfontein. Goods trucks and carriages were also imported, but the interiors of the third class coaches were fitted out locally with wooden benches.

The convenience of the service was immediately recognised by the public, and it soon became a major suburban and even a commuter line with an increasing number of halts. Park became important because it was close to the city centre and provided more convenient access than the original Johannesburg, which is why Park became Johannesburg Park Station and the original Johannesburg station was resited a short distance to the west to become Johannesburg (Braamfontein). The completion of the line south from Elandsfontein via Bloemfontein to link with CGR services was a major breakthrough as

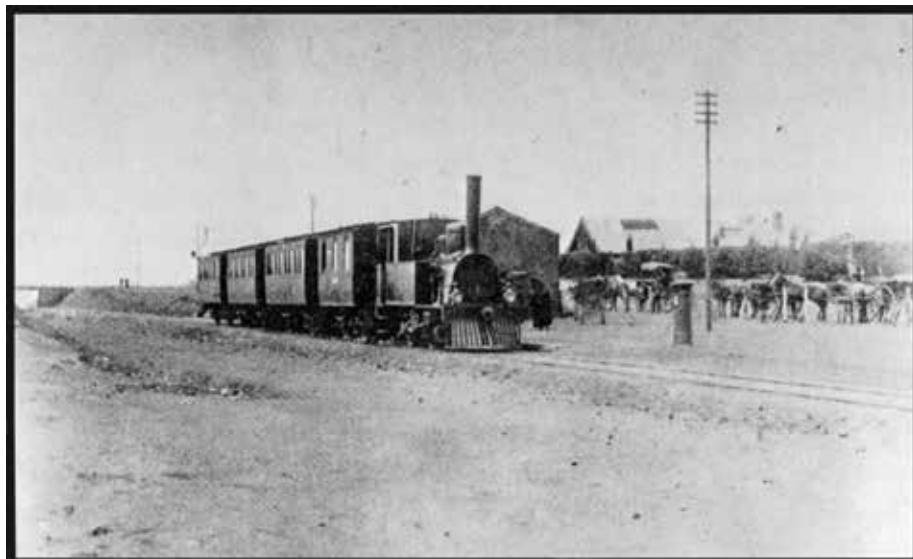


Fig.7 The Rand Tram at Park Halt (Johannesburg) in 1891; note the single-line track and the cast-iron pillar box manufactured by Pleterij Den Haag (De Jong, Van der Waal and Heydenrych, 1988).

far as both long-distance travel and the postal services were concerned. It was now obvious that the section of the line between Elandsfontein and Johannesburg would have to be upgraded with standard rails and sleepers and the track doubled to provide for increased traffic. De Jong, van der Waal, and Heydenrych (1988, p.79) state that: 'On 15 September 1892 the line from the Vaal River to Elandsfontein as well as the double line between Elandsfontein and Johannesburg was opened for traffic'. The Elandsfontein–Boksburg sector was upgraded in 1895, and the rest of the line a year later.

An unresolved contradiction now follows. Various sources record that the first through train from Cape Town reached Park on 15 September 1892. However, as shown in Fig.8 the first train to reach

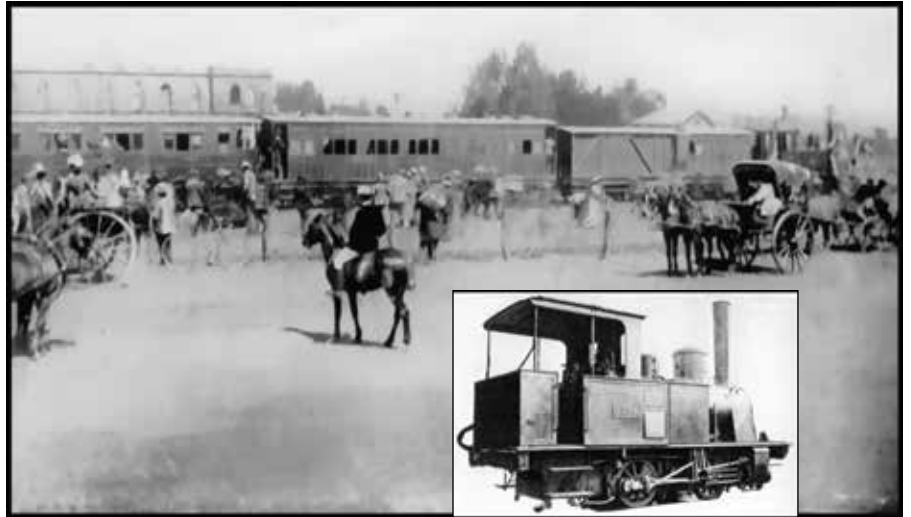


Fig.8: The first train from Cape Town to reach Johannesburg. The final leg of the route from Elandsfontein westwards over the line of the Rand Tram was apparently not completely upgraded; hence the 14-ton Kessler locomotive. The carriages, etc., are CGR rolling stock.



Fig.9: A postcard showing Park Station, Johannesburg, as it was after erection of the building shown in the photograph had been completed in 1897. The locomotive and rolling stock are main-line NZASM types. (Note that the second track terminates at the station).

Johannesburg (Park) from Cape Town was hauled over the final sector of the route by a Rand Tram 14-ton locomotive, presumably because upgrading of the original line had not been completed and could not be used by a main line locomotive. But this interpretation conflicts with the statement quoted in the previous paragraph that upgrading of this sector was completed on the that date.

The rail network was greatly extended by the completion of the route from Elandsfontein to Pretoria (1 January 1893) and the link with the Eastern Line to Lourenço Marques, open for traffic two years later (from 1 January 1895) followed by the line from Aansluiting south of Elandsfontein to Volksrust via Heidelberg and Standerton and the link with Natal Government Railways (NGR) services to Pietermaritzburg and Durban, open for traffic from 2 January 1896.

sent and received via Cape Town for destinations in and via the UK, such as mainland Europe (Fig.10) and North America. NZASM's Chief of Operations, in his annual report for the year 1891, recorded that the railway telegraph service was opened to the public in July 1891, and that stationmasters were empowered to act as postal officials. It was therefore possible to send a telegram or post a letter at any station, hence items of mail on which the franking is cancelled with a straight-line undated station handstamp (Fig.10). Some residents of Lourenço Marques took advantage of the newly established link via Pretoria



Fig.10: 'JOHANNESBURG / BRAAMFONTEIN' station handstamp used to cancel a postal stationery card sent by a NZASM employee to his sister in France. The message, in French, is dated 5 August 1895. The card would have been carried from Cape Town by the Drummond Castle sailing on 7 August, calling at Madeira on the 22nd and reaching Plymouth on the 25th. It was delivered in Ferney Voltaire two days later, a total transit time of only 20 days.

The final major development under NZASM's management was completion of the south-western line from Krugersdorp via Potchefstroom to Klerksdorp. These links replaced all the more important long-distance mail and passenger services operated with mule-drawn stage coaches, and had a profound effect on the postal services, particularly for overseas mail

with Cape Town by addressing mail to the UK and mainland Europe via this route rather than the less frequent Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie (DOAL) route via the East Coast and the Suez Canal (see de Jager and Drysdall, 1999). Illustrated as Fig.11 is a cover sent in October 1894, i.e. before the Eastern Line was completely open for normal traffic (1 January 1895), though there must have been a mail service utilising most of the route as

similar covers franked with a combination of Moçambique and ZAR stamps dated from late March 1894 are known. ZAR was a member of the General Postal Union (later the UPU) from 1 January 1893, and reduced the overseas half-ounce letter rate to the UK to 2½d but kept other overseas rates at 4d until 1 September 1895. Cape Colony was not a member of the General Postal Union (until 1 January 1895) and in sending their mail via Pretoria the residents of Lourenço Marques were taking advantage of a convention between the ZAR and Cape Colony, and had to pay the appropriate ZAR rate as transit postage in accordance with an agreement between the District of Lourenço Marques and the ZAR dating from 1 November 1891. All the recorded covers bear a strike of a Pretoria datestamp (dated for a Sunday) and, with the exception of registered mail, do not have either Johannesburg or Cape Town transit marks; they were evidently carried by a weekly

Thanks to research by John Dickson we now know that it was recorded in *The Times* of 25 June that the *Moor* reached Southampton (not Plymouth) at 9a.m. on Saturday the 22nd. This accords with the backstamps and also with the time of the voyage from Madeira, which was normally three to five days.

The ticket illustrated as Fig.13 is not obviously related to the Transvaal but Rossano Garcia is on the Portuguese side of the Transvaal/Moçambique border opposite Komatiport and there must be a high probability that it was issued to someone travelling from the Transvaal via the Eastern Line. It is not dated, but

like to play trains, so if there is anyone out there who can add to this story we would be delighted to hear from you.



Fig.12: Another cover posted before the whole of the Eastern Line was open for normal traffic. The date in the Lourenço Marques datestamp is unreadable, but the ZAR 4d stamp was cancelled when the letter was sorted in Pretoria on 3 June, 1894. The letter was carried from Cape Town by the Union liner *Moor* sailing on 6 June. Backstamps record transit via London (23 June) and receipt in Lisbon the following day.



Fig.11: Moçambique-ZAR combination franking on a cover addressed to Stendal in Germany posted in Lourenço Marques on 3 October, 1894, forwarded via Pretoria (7th) and the UK and received on the 30th, a total transit time of 26 days. The letter would have been carried from Cape Town by the Union liner *Athenian* sailing on 10 October, 1894, calling at Madeira on the 24th and offloading the mails in Plymouth on the 28th.

service, sorted in Pretoria and forwarded in sealed bags made up for London.

The cover illustrated as Fig.12 was also posted before the whole of the Eastern Line was open for normal traffic, but the actual date is unreadable as the Lourenço Marques datestamp is incompletely struck. What is clear is that the letter was sorted in Pretoria and the ZAR 4d stamp cancelled on 3 June 1894, four months before the cover shown as Fig.11. Backstamps record a route via London (23 June) and receipt in Lisbon the following day. However, Philip Cattell in his listing of the sailings of the Union and Castle Lines (see References) records that the *Moor* called at Madeira on the 19th and reached Plymouth on the 25th. In view of the backstamps this last date must be incorrect.

probably dates from about 1895–1900, i.e. the later years of the Second Republic. It differs in that it is a return ticket, with the two halves separated by a line of rouletting. 'Ida' translates as going, i.e. the outward journey from Rossano Garcia to Lourenço Marques, and the punch hole is evidence that this half was used, but apparently not the return half (inscribed 'volta'), which was valid for only five days. But how was the five days determined if the ticket was not dated? There is one further obvious query; the 1st class conventional-format tickets illustrated in this article are on cream card, the 2nd class are on purple card and the third class on green card; was this in accordance with a southern Africa convention? It is our experience that those who collect stamps



Fig.13: A first-class return ticket to Lourenço Marques issued at Rossano Garcia.

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MARITZBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY: leads the way in Kwa-Zulu Natal

by Aubrey Bowles

The 2015/2016 Club Year was filled with exciting events including the annual Hobbies Fair, and National Stamp Day exhibits in addition to regular club competitions. Cups were awarded for the normal philatelic topics plus for the most improved member and for service excellence to the club.

Club entries at National level continue and we have donated the Sykes Family Memorial Cup as a floating trophy for the Open Class. The Club Entry at SAPDAPEX 2016 will be The Changing Face of Pietermaritzburg (*uMgungundlovu* - past, present and future), and we are challenging other clubs to compete against us in the Open Class.

Meetings of the Club attracted members of the public and visitors from Durban, Highway and Howick Societies.

Speakers included Roger Porter, Doctors Rob McLennan-Smith, Mike O'Connor, Cedric Bremner, and Prof Elwyn Jenkins.

In February we hosted Dr Rob McLennan-Smith. As a descendent of Sir Rowland Hill he possesses much in the way stamps, letters, postal history and memorabilia which has been passed down within the family. This incredible collection was started by Rob's father 40 years ago and further enhanced by Rob. Happily, talks of this nature help encourage club participation by members and provide much needed media publicity for the hobby.

Club activities included a Sales, a Circuit Book Scheme and a Thematic Group which meets on the first Saturday of the month.

We are very proud of the fact that we are one of the few Societies or Clubs to record a growth in membership during the past year.



Dr Rob McLennan-Smith presenting *The Mulready Caricatures* - featured in this issue of *The SA Philatelist*.



President Dave Wyllie thanking Rob McLennan-Smith, with a book on stamps celebrating the centenary of the death of Sir Rowland Hill.



Peter Dobeyn receiving the Chairman's Cup from outgoing President Dave Wyllie.



Incoming Club President Fred Handman proudly wearing the chain of office.

TROPHY HUNTING

As part of the East Rand Philatelic Society AGM, held Saturday afternoon, 27 February 2016, a number of trophies were awarded to members. The successful recipients, lined up behind their hardware are, left-to-right, Peter van der Molen, *Best Country Trophy* for his postcard exhibit at the 2015 National; Alan Rose, *Marge Viljoen Trophy* for the best open class exhibit; Jimmy Mitchell, *the Robertson Stamp Company Trophy* for the best award at Interclub level; Jan Bakker, *The Mitchell Trophy* for the best senior exhibit and the *Committee Trophy* for a postal history exhibit and the ERPS Tray, for the best one frame exhibit at interclub level went to Emil Minnaar.

Front; Abigail Mitchell, *Junior Trophy* for the best thematic exhibit.



Not in the photograph: Tom Dooley, *Suklje Award* for service to the society and Trefon Katakuzinos, the *Leonard Award* for the best intermediate exhibit.

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TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:

Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Board of your **FUTURE MEETING** programme so that the information can be published **timeously**.

STAMP FAIRS:

Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

All **SAPDA** run fairs feature 'mini-auctions'. Please note that only the **Gauteng and Durban (Bluff)** fairs are run by SAPDA - with associated SAPDA control over dealers, and non-SAPDA dealers who also trade within SAPDA rules. The other fairs are run independently by societies.

SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth.



• **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:**

1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:**

1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact Rev Cassie Carstens: 012 653 2279.

• **KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:**

Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:**

2nd Saturday of every month; **433 Maple Road, Kyalami**. Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

• **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**

NOTE THE VENUE. Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club**.

• **KZN STAMP FAIR:**

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• **BLUFF STAMP FAIR:**

1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel.: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• **DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:**

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.



WITWATERSRAND
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Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For further info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604. **Dates for Society Meetings 2016 always on a Wednesday at 20h00**

08 June	Grand Challenge Match
13 July	Open Class Exhibit Evening
10 August	One Frame Evening
14 September	Annual Auction
12 October	Favourite Cover/s
9 November	Second Competitive Evening
December	Presidents Evening

EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meet 1st Saturday of every month **Edenvale Community Centre at 2pm till 4pm** Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed events and many other fun activities. Membership is varied and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome - from the novice to more advanced collectors.

Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7 - search for *Edenvale Philatelic Society* - all welcome to join. Contact: Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6354. Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016 - 2017:-

Jun 15: Mini Exhibits, 1 to 16 pages.

Jun 29: 5th Wed - Invitation / society visit

Jul 20: Foreign.

Aug 17: Southern Africa.

Aug 31: 5th Wed - Society auction

Sep 21: Preview of National Exhibits, World at war & back of the book.

Oct 19: My favourite (Maximum of one frame) and thematic exhibits.

Nov 16: Intersociety quiz, invited exhibits and end of year function.

Nov 30: 5th Wed - Festive Function

Jan 18: Africa & its islands.

Feb 15: Open to all categories

Mar 15: AGM & invited exhibits.

Postal address for the PS of J - P O Box 131037, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716. Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman) Tel: 011 768 7565 or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/ Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month, at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees - lots of expertise amongst them. Contact: Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279.

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

• Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393

• Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927

Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for fun (one-page).

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us **SMILE**

Episode 36 of : *Errors on Stamps...*

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and Royal PS of Cape Town

CONFUSING MAP



The SEYCHELLES, a group of 84 Islands east of Africa issued a stamp in 1976, during the process of Independence, depicting the Rural Posts of the Seychelles.

It shows a map with most parts of the main island Mahe.

The Capital Victoria is incorrectly named Bel Hombre and the city which was named Bel Hombre is the now named Cascade which is incorrect. To complete the confusion on this stamp, the real geographic location of the city Bel Hombre is not shown at all, not even under a wrong name.

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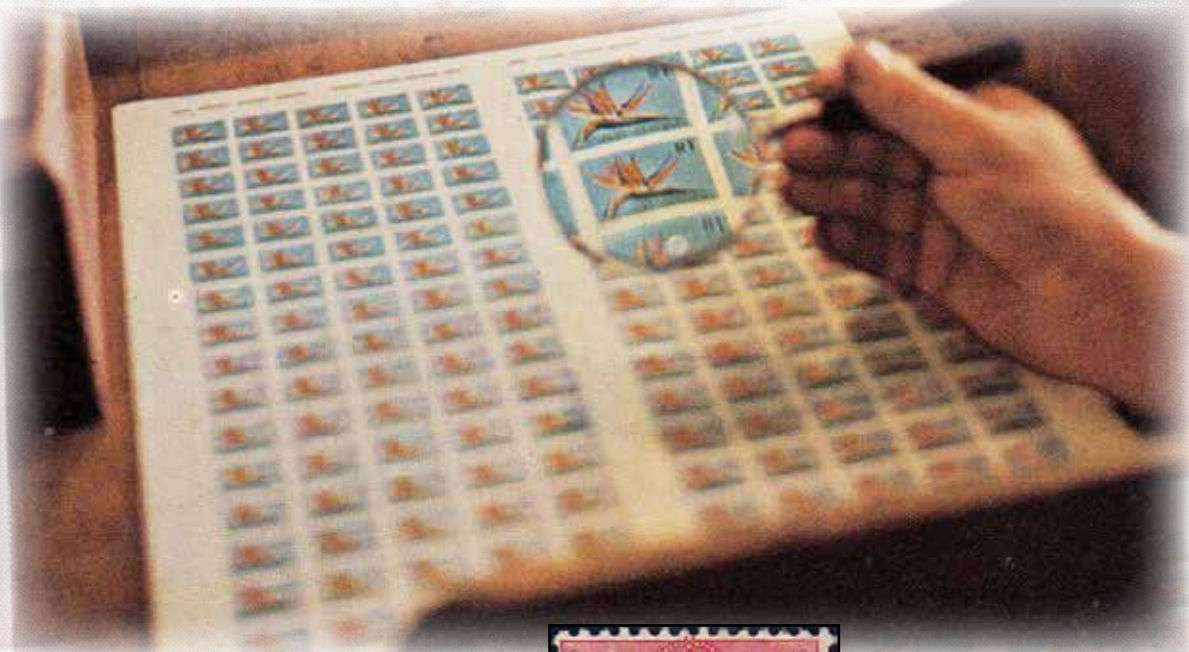
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volume 92:4. 937

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The R1 definitive series being inspected on the Goebels 840 printing machine at the Government Printer in Pretoria.



The 'Inverted Jenny' created a stir at New York 2016 World Stamp Exhibition



Newly discovered datestamps for Athalia



Thematically Yours



Registered envelope
handstamped *Republic -
Republiek*



Rhodes' funeral train passing through Mafikeng



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- o Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- o Federation Plaque 2004,
- o Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- o Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- o Large Silver JAKARTA 2008,
- o Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

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National Philatelic Exhibition

12th - 15th OCTOBER 2016

From WEDNESDAY 12th OCTOBER TO SATURDAY 15th OCTOBER.

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Revenues are definitely not Cinderellas

Gentlemen:

I noted Chris Mobsby's 'Minor Point of Criticism' in the June 2016 issue of *The SA Philatelist*.

It is certainly my conclusion and would be of most collecting and exhibiting philatelists that Mr Mobsby is incorrect in saying that Revenue Stamps are Cinderellas. The FIP and most philatelic federations in the world define Revenue stamps and documents as a separate category of collecting and exhibiting. Revenues have a separate Commission in FIP, and Revenues and Cinderellas are both separate categories of exhibiting in the United States and Canada. A past Chairman of the FIP Revenue Commission, in fact, defines Postage stamps as a sub-category of Revenues. If one thinks about it, that is actually logically correct. Bottom line – Revenues are definitely not Cinderellas.

Peter P. McCann PhD, RDP, FRPSL, FRPSC
FIP Director and Past President. American Philatelic Society
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More than a Pen!

Mishandling of present day stamps

A lot has been said about the decline in philately and the lack of participation of today's youth in the king of hobbies. This 'situation' in the stamp world is exacerbated by post offices worldwide that do not know about date stamps anymore and continue to deface stamps with gay abandon. With 'machine printed' postal labels becoming the norm to reflect the costs associated with the posting of items and the increase in courier services the use of stamps is becoming few and far between. Heart breaking it is then to see how stamps are treated by present day post offices when

indeed some people make a gallant effort to still use stamps. Seen here is an example of a pen used in the United Kingdom to deface beautiful blocks of stamps.

And examples of how the South African post offices are trying their bit in 'neutralising' nice postal items. On the front of the cover a black marker is used to write over a stamp and at the back of the cover one of our beautiful huge registered labels is pasted all over a miniature sheet!

Francois Friend, Port Elizabeth PS.



Editorial Board's choice Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pen goes to André du Plessis for his article on the KGV Silver Jubilee issue.

The SA Philatelist Publication
Closing dates for final submission and
advertising material to avoid late delivery

October 2016 issue
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February 2017 issue
Vol. 93: 1. 940 : 09/01/2017

April 2017 issue
Vol. 93: 2. 941 : 09/03/2017

PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at pfsasec@mweb.co.za Tel: +27 (0)11 917 5304

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Production & layout: J Botes Design Concepts

NAMIBIA'S THIRD DEFINITIVE ISSUES

Derick Loteryman and Friedhelm Beck have compiled a handbook of 72 pages called *The Overprinted Stamps of Namibia's Third Definitive Issue*

[For clarity it should be noted that this book deals with surcharging i.e. change in value, of stamps - Ed.]

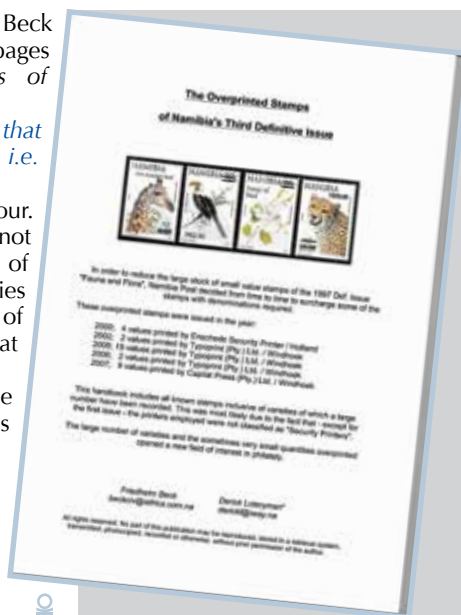
Most of the illustrations are in colour and it is perfect-bound and not spiral-bound. It gives an overview of quantities printed, errors, varieties that exist and general information of the overprinted stamps. It is a great study for collectors.

Interested parties can contact the authors via email - the addresses are on the front page of the scan.

Price is R275.00 plus postage.

Derick Loteryman, Chairman, Windhoek Philatelic Society for orders contact:

joosie@mweb.com.na



Unrecorded datestamp found!

ATHALIA DATESTAMP



by Johan Bezuidenhout, Bellville Philatelic Society

There are some scant references to Athalia, in *The Transvaal Philatelist's* Website which notes that no datestamp has been recorded. This is also noted by Ralph Putzel as an unrecorded datestamp. I am therefore delighted to display these previously unrecorded datestamps.

The Athalia Sub Post Office, with Piet Retief being its Head Office, is first listed March 1910 as a Postal Agency. It became a Sub Post Office in 1911, and again a Postal Agency in 1912. It closed on 01/07/1913 and re-opened 01/12/1913.

It was renamed De Grens on 01/08/1918.

The two datestamps displayed are as follows:

The top image is a datestamp during the late Transvaal period of 14/04/1910 – so a very early example.

The bottom image is a datestamp of the early Union of South Africa period date 07/07... - year uncertain.



These are the only two recorded datestamps for Athalia.

GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image

WHAT IS THIS?



As no one guessed the stamp in the JUNE 2016 challenge, no prize is awarded - the stamp that had us all guessing is The Green Point Lighthouse, 1988.

*an image - Filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.

Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationery hamper! Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 7 September 2016

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition
12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

The SAPDAPEX 2016 Jury:

- Chairman: Emil Minnaar RDPSA;
- Vice-Chairman: Neil Cronjé, RDPSA;
- Secretary: Jan van Beukering; • Jury: David Parsons; Gerald Bodily; Anne Marie Wigmore, Emil Bührmann RDPSA; Ian Matheson RDPSA; Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA; Michael Wigmore RDPSA; Patrick Flanagan RDPSA;
- Apprentices: Alan Melville (2nd Term); Lourens Erasmus (2nd Term) and Jim Findlay RDPSA (1st Term). • Henk de Lange - Consultant.



The SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition is being held at the ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng.

The Palmares, to be held on Saturday night, the 15th takes place at the same venue

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Umbuso Weswatini

by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL, RNCP
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



The majority of the *siSwati* speakers amongst the readership of *The South African Philatelist* will, in all probability, have recognised the rendition of 'Swaziland' in the title above. Doubtless, you will also know that *siSwati* is one of the eleven official languages of the Republic of South Africa and, as such deserves, one might think, at least a passing mention in the leading philatelic magazine of the country. The rest of you may have cheated a little and recognised the Swazi origins of the cover and the stamps that I have chosen to illustrate the present article, the latest of those that I have prepared and filed in my own archives under the heading of 'Cover Stories'. In these articles I attempt to reveal some of the social as well as the philatelic points of interest that might be related, directly or indirectly, to the covers.

Prior to October 1889, there was little by way of a formal postal service in Swaziland. A runner carried mail once a week from the Royal kraal at Embekelweni to Steynsdorp where Transvaal stamps were affixed for onward delivery. Mail bags were sent somewhat less frequently to Piet Retief and to Delagoa Bay in Mozambique. Legal chaos reigned in the country due to the practice of Umbadine, the Swazi Chief, of granting concessions virtually to anybody and for anything. In October 1888, he awarded the 'Postal Rights' over the entire country to one J.R.Harrington for a consideration of one hundred and twenty pounds! It is further reported that within one month, Harrington had sold the concession for £12,000 to F.C.Eloff who was both private secretary to and son-in-law of Paul Kruger. It is apparent that the concession failed to yield the personal profit that Eloff had anticipated and he in turn yielded it to the Government of the Z.A.R. – the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek or South African Republic, later Transvaal – but at an undisclosed price.

From late 1890, the Z.A.R. established a more formal mail service with post offices being opened initially at Bremersdorp (renamed Manzini in 1960) and Darkton. Until a few years ago, anyone passing through the Oshoek border post on their way into Swaziland might have spotted, within a few kilometres, the former Darkton Post Office, by then a modest trading store on the left of the road heading towards Mbabane. Sadly, though, this landmark appears to have made way for the widening and realignment of the main highway. Although Darkton commands, quite rightly, an important position in the postal history of Swaziland, it also earned a significant place in the economic affairs of the country in the latter half of the 20th Century for it was in the back-yard of the store that geologists identified samples of detrital iron ore. These

had evidently been washed down from outcrops of the reef near the crest of Bomvu Ridge in the Ngwenya Mountains. Further prospecting led to the discovery of a high-grade ore body with the characteristically red haematite yielding assay values in the region of 60% iron. To their credit, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, the company that was to develop the open-cast mine, sent in a team of archaeologists to survey the area before blasting began and, from a multitude of artefacts recovered, it was possible to establish by radio-carbon dating that certain parts of the outcrop had been mined in the Middle Stone Age. This prompted the claim that it was the oldest mining operation in the world! Although it has been ascertained that Bantu tribes had learnt the art of smelting by 400 AD, it is thought that at this site it was the cosmetic rather than the metallic properties of the ore that attracted those early miners. Legend has it that brides would have carried a lump of this red ochre – the "blood of the earth" – at their marriage ceremony as an indication of their fertility while witch doctors were believed to have used both haematite and, in particular, specularite, a silvery and highly glossy variety, to enhance their appearance.



Fig.1: SG 140

Legends are not to be taken lightly. I was the surveyor at the mine from 1967 to 1974 and during that time a tunnel was developed from the foothills of the mountain and a couple of hundred feet vertically below the open-cast operations, the idea being to sink a borehole to link the pit with the tunnel in order to provide drainage for the mining operation. One of the members of my staff was in fact a Prince, one of the many sons of King Sobhuza II. When I let him know



Fig.2: SG 126

that we would be conducting a survey in the tunnel on a particular day, he informed me that he would have to obtain permission from his father, the King, before he could go 'underground'. One of the problems, it

seems, was '*inyokomakhandakhanda*', the godlike but evil, many-headed snake that, it was perceived, dwelt in the heart of the mountain. Permission was duly obtained and, at the appointed hour, the Prince together with three of his fellow members of staff accompanied me into the tunnel. They were, however, more than a little perturbed when they caught the muffled sound of the drills in the pit high above, drills that were being used to prepare the rock face for blasting. It fell to me to assure them that it was not the war cry of the dreaded serpent!

It has been estimated that, between 1964 and 1977, some 20 million tons of ore were exported via Lourenço Marques, now Maputo, largely in fulfilment of a ten-year contract with Japanese steel mills. Anglo American had installed the railway to link up with the Mozambique system. The Company had a considerable financial investment in Swaziland having, as well as providing the railway line, upgraded parts of the power grid and built the village of Ngwenya to house the labour force. Some years after the completion of the open-cast workings, in fact in 2010, a local company was formed with the intention of reprocessing the old waste dumps from which, with new and improved technology, low grade ore could be extracted. However, in 2013 the price of iron ore fell drastically from \$136 to a mere \$55 per tonne and the company, then already heavily in debt, was forced into closure leaving some 700 workers without employment. I must admit that much of the content of the forgoing chapters has little to do with philately. The fact that it was in the grounds of a former Post Office where evidence of the ore-body was first recognised provides but a tenuous link. One further connection, though, was provided by the 25-cent top value of a set of stamps that was issued in 1968 and depicted both the mine and the route of the railway line (Fig.1).

The history of the postal services in Swaziland is somewhat disjointed. Firstly, the period prior to 1889, as described earlier in this article, was a time when no stamps had been issued for the country and the delivery of the mail was in the hands of private entrepreneurs. Between 1889 and 1894, Britain joined Swaziland and the Z.A.R. to form a Tripartite Government, using the postage stamps of the Z.A.R. with the overprint 'Swaziland'. Examples of the ½d, 1d, 2d and 6d values are to be seen on the registered cover of 1890 as shown in Fig.3. In 1895, the British involvement was suspended and the country became a Protectorate of the Z.A.R. using stamps of that authority without an overprint. With the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899, the Z.A.R. administration was withdrawn from

Swaziland leaving it without a postal service until it became a British Protectorate in 1902. Even then, it had no distinctive stamps of its own, utilising the South African Colonial and Union stamps until its own, indigenous stamps made their debut in 1933. The country became a Protected State in 1967 with stamps proclaiming that fact as illustrated in Fig.2. Full independence as the Kingdom of Swaziland was achieved in 1968 and was celebrated with a set of stamps that featured, inter alia, not only the iron ore mine, as mentioned above, but also the asbestos mine at Havelock.

With the establishment of the Condominium in 1889 under which Great Britain and the Z.A.R. were jointly responsible for the administration of the country, it was the latter authority that held the Postal Concession. A noted philatelist of the day, Emil Tamsen, addressed a quantity of numbered covers to himself, such as shown in Fig.3, which cover was denoted as 'No.8' on the reverse. Although of a 'philatelic' nature, that is to say that it was created by and for a collector, there is no doubt that without such material there would be precious little of the postal history of the period available to modern researchers and collectors. A pencilled note



Fig.3: 1890 'Tamsen' cover Embekelweni to Waterberg with SG 1, 4, 5 and 6

on the back of the envelope, presumably added by a previous owner or dealer, testifies to the fact that the cover has, in part, been "eaten by white ants"! Fortunately, this ravishment was confined to the top edge and right-hand side of the envelope with the stamps themselves, apparently, not being to the taste of the intruders. The reverse of the cover also bears an almost complete transit strike of Steynsdorp in the form of a squared octagonal cancellation of 8 July, 1890.

Footnote: - I would like to thank Peter van der Molen, RDPSA, for his invaluable assistance with certain of the technical details in this article. His authoritative work on the subject *Swaziland Philately to 1968*, is now out of print but is available on CD from the author at molens@pixie.co.za

Postscript: - I like to think that I wasn't influenced in the purchase of this cover by the fact that it was posted from Embekelweni on my birthday, 7 July (1890)!

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A Convict Ship Letter

by Andrew Briscoe, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



The illustrated letter was written by John Smith, the surgeon-superintendent, on board the *Clyde* merchant ship at 'Symon's Bay, the Cape of Good Hope' on 24 July 1838. The *Clyde* was a 490-ton merchant ship built at Greenock, Scotland in 1819. She made three voyages transporting convicts from England and Ireland to Australia, and arrived in Simon's Bay in July 1838 on her third such voyage, carrying 216 prisoners from Kingston to New South Wales. Writing to his brother in Aberdeen, John Smith reports that "We came in here for refreshments and cabin stores and will immediately proceed on our voyage if the wind will permit us to be off tomorrow."

By 1838, the conditions under which convicts were transported to Australia were more regulated than had previously been the case under the bounty system. A transport ship was now required to have on board a surgeon-superintendent with "previous experience of a sea voyage and an aptitude for the management of large bodies of people." The surgeon superintendent was required to keep a daily journal which recorded patient treatments in a sickbook and case list.

Details extracted from the various registers associated with convict transportation to Australia by the British government in the period 1787-1867 are available on several internet sites, which indicate that the convicts transported on the *Clyde* in 1838

had been sentenced for a wide variety of offences including arson, assault, coining, forgery, highway robbery, manslaughter, pickpocketing, rape, sacrilege and sheep stealing. They included two former errand boys, aged 13 and 14. No prisoner died en route from Ireland to the Cape, but scurvy had begun to appear in the less healthy. The *Clyde* remained seven days at Simons

Bay where the convicts and crew were given a considerable quantity of potatoes. John Smith recorded his opinion that 'this liberality of the Government contributed greatly to our good health. No cocoa was issued but the allowance of oatmeal was sufficient.' Before departing for Australia, the *Clyde* also took on board a further 20 convicts, all soldiers previously serving with Cape regiments, who had been court martialled for offences such as desertion, drunkenness, mutiny and theft.

In the letter to his family in Aberdeen, John Smith congratulates his brother upon his recent marriage, and explains that the letter "will most likely go home by HMS *Raleigh* which called in from Madras and

chief of the Cape Station from 1837-1840, responsible for defending the Cape and marshalling the navy's attempts to suppress the slave trade which still flourished along the south eastern coast of Africa.

The *Clyde* left Simon's Town on 28 July, 1838, and arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney, on 10 September. In the surgeon's journal, John Smith recorded that "..... The convicts were mostly young and healthy. Health during the voyage was good and there were no cases of any great importance. Changes of temperature produced diarrhoea and catarrh but they were mild and of short duration..... the men were well behaved and were encouraged to dance and march around to the music of the flute. The decks

were seldom wetted and afterwards were always dried by stove and windsails. Chloride of lime was freely used and every means taken to keep the decks clean and dry."

Carriage of the letter

As John Smith predicted, the illustrated letter was transported to England by HMS *Rayleigh* which departed from Simon's Bay on 1 August, and called at both St Helena and Ascension before arriving off Portsmouth on 16 October where the mail was landed. At Portsmouth, the letter was

is refitting with expedition to proceed for England. There are three or four vessels of war here besides several merchantmen – three of the latter are here repairing having become leaky at sea. Admiral the Right Hon. G. Elliot has been on board here and did me the honour of asking me to dinner and has been altogether very polite." Admiral George Elliot was commander-in-

assessed as an India Letter, and postage to be paid on delivery was calculated as one shilling and seven pence halfpenny, comprising 4d for an India Letter, 1/3d inland postage for the 600 kilometres to Aberdeen plus the Scottish halfpence wheel tax.

Bibliography: Convictrecords.com.au 



REVISED
SOUTH AFRICAN
NEW ISSUE PROGRAMME FOR 2016

Due to financial constraints none of the commemorative stamp issues scheduled for 2016 have yet appeared. We are informed by Philatelic Services that the following issues are proposed for the balance of 2016:

1. August 26 - SA Geology (35th International Geological Congress)
2. August 31 - SA Bird Series: Kingfishers (from 2015)
3. September 14 - Telling Stories with Light
4. September 26 - CITES COP17
5. October 7 - Puppetry in SA
6. October 21 - SA Biospheres (from 2015)
7. October 31 - 40th IHF World Hospital Congress
8. November 9 - National Parks of SA, Part 2 (from 2015)
9. November 24 - Smile South Africa
10. December 2 - SA Flights Routes (from 2015)

Please note the stamp programme is subject to change. The following issues originally scheduled for 2016 are proposed issues for 2017:

- Contemporary SA Architecture
- Bees for Africa
- Wine Making in SA

Extracted from the SA Post Office
Philatelic e-mail Newsletter
What's News 8 June 2016.



A ticket to ride

by Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres

A SINCERE APOLOGY FOR OUR ERROR

In the June issue of the magazine we made an error in the article *A Ticket to Ride* (page 100) with Figure 2 mistakenly repeated as Figure 6. A corrected version sent by Alan Drysdall was unfortunately 'lost in the cloud' between our various service providers and regrettably the article went to print. We offer a sincere apology to Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres and wish to thank them for a most interesting and unusual piece of social philately. The correct image for Fig 6 is herewith displayed.

The Editorial Team.



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Flight — South African Airways Covers Sixty Years of Flight

- Reviewed by David Wigston

By Xavier Laubscher. Published 2014, comb bound, black and white, 78 pages, R130-00 Available from the author at 695 Roan Road, Sundowner Ext 12, 2188

For an avid aerophilatelist, it was indeed serendipitous to discover I was booked on a SAA flight, JHB-JFK, departing 1 February 1994, en route to a conference in Corel Gables, Florida. What then, was the significance of this date? Exactly sixty years previously, 1 February 1934, marked the beginning of SAA, when the government of the day took over the operation of Union Airways.

Given that the JHB-JFK flight took 19 hours, there was more than ample time to chat with the flight crew. Did they know the significance of that date? Was there going to be any form of celebration on board? The answer was an astounding “no” and “no”. Were there any flight covers on board? “What’s that?” was the reply. This was a harbinger of what was yet to come.

Several months later, a set of no less than sixty commemorative covers was put on sale by Philatelic Services, neatly presented in a natty blue file, for R200 for SAAs 60th anniversary. Such a vast number of covers being issued in one fell swoop aroused suspicion. What was Philatelic Services up to? It did not take long before the genuine nature of those 60 covers was questioned and the product was shunned.

As an example, we just need to look at the cover for the JHB-JFK flight I was on. The clue to the dubious nature of the cover can be found in the arrival postmark on the reverse. Having been a passenger on that very same flight, I can say categorically that it arrived in New York on the morning of 2 February. So how come the arrival mark is dated 1 February 1994, twenty-four hours before the aircraft arrived in New York? Then we find, thanks to the information in the catalogue, that some covers have an arrival mark dated 4 February 1994. Curious and cursiouser.

Did this cover actually fly? It turns out that Philatelic Services contracted the services of an agency that shipped the covers to the US as freight, where the back stamp was applied (at some unknown time) and then shipped back to SA. It was not too long before the whole omnibus issue took on a “fishy smell”.

At the Congress of 1994, held in the Benoni Town Hall, a motion censuring Philatelic Service for what amounted to fraud was



passed. After that, Philatelic Service could hardly sell a single file and eventually resorted to giving them away. The remaining stock was distributed to societies throughout SA to be presented to new members as some sort of incentive. After this debacle only a few flight covers that were already in the pipeline were issued by Philatelic Services. And then all flight covers ceased as a knee-jerk reaction by Philatelic Services.

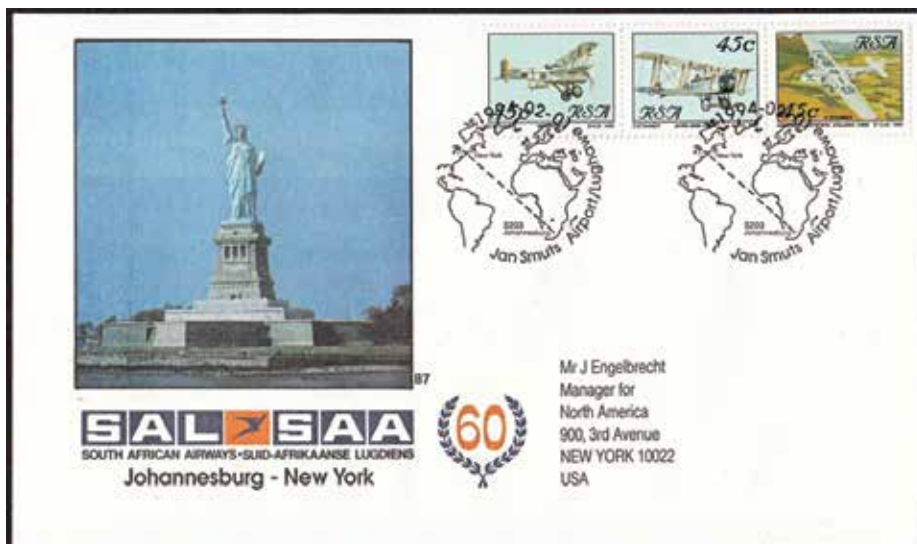
Periodically a set turns up on the auctions at stamp fairs with the reserve a fraction of the original price — but to remain unsold. In the past 22 years, the collection has been valued more for the file than its content. There must be dozens of these files languishing in garages throughout the country. But now, with the publication of this detailed study of those sixty covers, maybe the time has come to reconsider the contents of those natty blue files.

Which covers actually did fly? Which are merely commemorative covers? How accurate are the arrival marks? This catalogue is a must if one wants to make sense of this omnibus issue. It is also the second part of an extensive work on the flight covers issued by Philatelic Services.

The catalogue also needs to be considered as a work in progress as indicated by the author in his foreword - there are still several gaps that need filling. Much of the information needs verification. The author needs input based on all those covers out there in order to complete the only serious study to be undertaken of these flight covers.

This catalogue is a worthy investment for anyone with an interest in aerophilately and who wishes to make a detailed study of the SAA covers that were issued as part of the 60th Anniversary and to unravel the enigma associated with them.

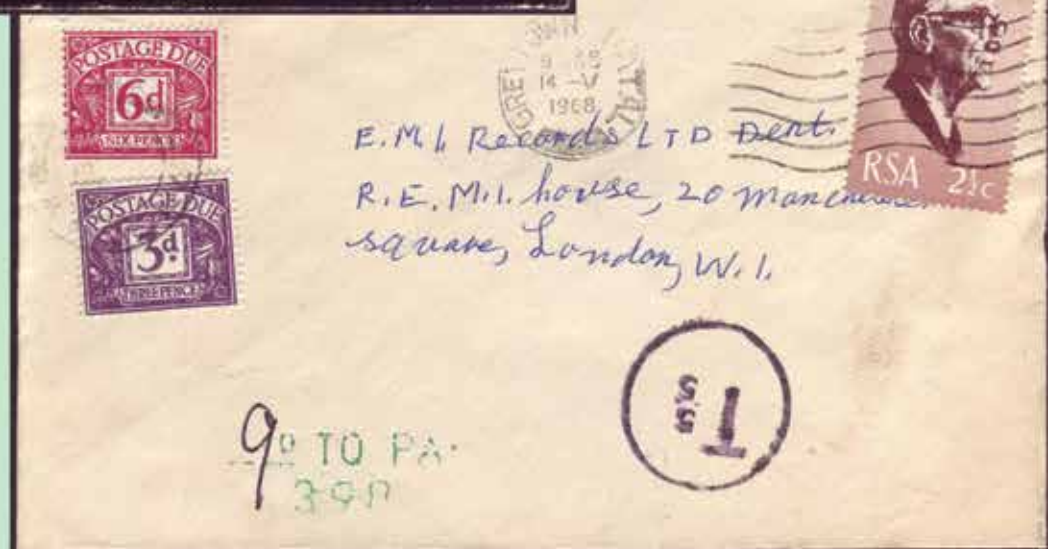
If anyone has a copy of a 1994 SAA timetable and is willing to part with it, or allow a copy to be made, it would provide invaluable data in order to fill many of the missing gaps in the information on the flights represented by the covers in this omnibus set. Please contact the author, or *The SA Philatelist*, if you can provide one.



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SA AUTOMATIC STAMP VENDING MACHINES

by M.J.H. Tonking RDPSA, SA Stamp Study Circle



The first roll stamp automatic vending machines were installed in 1911 at Cape Town, Johannesburg and Pretoria. In 1913 further machines were installed in Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Woodstock which coincided with the KGV series of definitive postage stamps which included roll stamps.

The first roll stamp values were 1/2d and 1d which were followed by the 1 1/2d value from 15.11.1920 and the 2d value from 7.10.1921. Initially, only the 1/2d and 1d values were sold from vending machines. Rolls of stamps contained either 500 or 1,200 stamps. According to the Post Office there were two models of vending machines; the first type dispensed one 1d stamp and the other type dispensed two 1/2d stamps for one penny.

Although it is reported that the 1 1/2d and 2d roll stamps were only sold over the counter in complete rolls, examples exist of these values which must have been sold via vending machines. These are rare and there could only have been a very few machines equipped to dispense them.

Over the years there were many different miscut roll stamps and to understand the reasons for this it is necessary to examine the vending machine workings. Fortunately, some 50 years ago, the Post Office, in response to a query, provided a full description of the workings.

Essentially there were two types of vending machines which the writer has designated Type A and Type B. The former was equipped with a knife mechanism which separated the individual roll stamps by cutting with a guillotine action through the horizontal perforations when correctly adjusted.

The action of feeding a coin into the vending machine caused milled wheels to feed the stamp forward into the cutting position and when cut from the roll it could be withdrawn from the machine.

In some cases, traces of marks made by the milled wheels can be seen on the rear of stamps from Type A machines. The shape of the cut varied from straight to convex and concave. The reason for the different shapes is unclear. The Type A vending machines were operated by a clock mechanism which was rewound weekly by means of a large crank handle.

The Post Office reported that there were only about 12 Type A vending machines which were all placed at major centres and that they were phased out around 1932. This information would appear to be incorrect as knife cut examples as late as 1953 have been noted.

In 1927 the Type B vending machine was introduced, which was more widely distributed throughout the Union.

Examples of roll stamps dispensed from vending machines

Key: R=roll number as per the UHB. TA = Type 'A' vending machine; TB = Type 'B' vending machine



R1-1913 TA. Curved cut at stamp bottom. Slightly longer stamps due to paper creep.



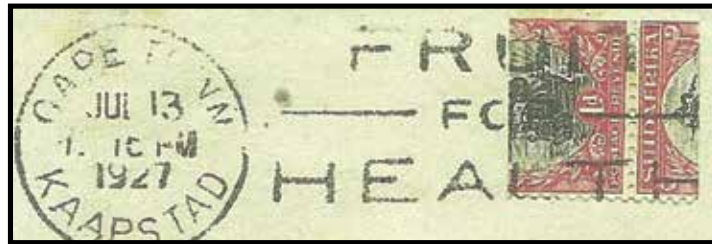
R2-1913 TA. Straight cut Short stamp 21,70mm vs 24,25mm.



R2-1913 TA. Straight cut. Short stamp 21,14mm vs 24,25mm.



R7-1927 TA. Straight cut. Long stamp 29,04mm vs 24,25mm.



R7-1927 TA. Straight cut. Short stamp 20,35 vs 24,25mm.



R8- Nov. 1927 TB. Saw tooth cuts. Feed pins incorrectly set 10,11mm above perforations.



R8- Nov. 1927 TB. Rear of strip showing feed pins incorrectly placed 10.11mm above perforations.



R7-1927 TB. Saw tooth cuts. Feed pins incorrectly set 4,91mm above perforations.



R8- Nov. 1927 TA. Concave curved cut at top and convex cut at stamp bottom.



20



R10 - April 1930 TA. Straight cut. Milled wheel marks on rear.

Wide gutter between stamps 20 and 21.

R10 - April 1930 TB. Saw tooth cuts. Feed pins incorrectly set 9,6mm above perforations

Row 20 - Black line 2mm to left of bottom yardarm.

The main difference between the two machines was in the method of roll stamp separation. In this case the feed wheel, which projected the stamp forward, had accurately placed feed pins which were designed to engage with the horizontal roll stamp perforations. There was a feed wheel cover which had a serrated edge to help in separating the stamp when fed through the delivery aperture.

When one pulled the stamp out the serrated edge engaged the stamp perforations to facilitate stamp severance.

For correct operation it was essential that the feed wheel pins engaged the roll stamp perforations. Unfortunately, this was not always so with the pins piercing the stamps, resulting in mutilated stamps caused by the serrated edge cutting through the paper.

Both types of vending machine required constant and regular servicing in order to ensure that undamaged and correctly sized roll stamps were vended. Apart from machine defects, there were slight changes in the vertical size of the stamp due to atmospheric conditions leading to paper creep. However this was a minor factor in machine operation.

From an accounting point of view it was important that the correct sized stamps were vended. Shorter stamps would result in a cash over-recovery and conversely longer stamps an under-recovery. In some cases the Post Office would have had accounting problems!



R11 - January 1932 TA. Straight cuts. Although Miscut stamp length 24,25mm (correct size). Roll 6 stamps 16 and part of 17. Also Stamp 16 - black dot to left of middle yardarm.



R12 - April 1935 TA. Straight cut. Extra 1d for rail fee and the post office accepted the bisect as one stamp.



R16 - 1937 TA. Stamp 18,5 x 22,5mm. concave cut at top & convex bottom.



R16 - 1939 TA. Stamp 18,5 x 22,5mm. concave cut at top & convex bottom.



R18 - Aug 1947 TA. Stamp 1,93mm. Angled cuts top & bottom.



R18 - Aug 1947 TB. Pin holes 1,93mm. above perforations. Near enough to prevent tearing saw tooth cuts.

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R25 - June 1953 TA. Good example of concave & convex cuts.



Proof that vending machine problems existed in 1979. RSA 2c Second reprint November 1979 where feed pin holes 3mm above perforations

Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society



Part 5: Stamps and postal stationery printed, surcharged and overprinted in preparation for decimalization on 14 February 1961 and becoming the Republic of South Africa on 31 May 1961.

INTRODUCTION

The year 1961 was one of the most interesting in modern South African philately. On 14 February 1961 the Union of South Africa changed to the decimal currency meaning a new set of postal rates and stamps and on 31 May 1961 South Africa became a Republic.

The aim of this article is to illustrate selected items to explain the impact of these two events on the postal system of South Africa and the printing of stamps by the Government Printer in Pretoria. This impact will be illustrated by means of a selection of different postage stamps, postage due stamps, postal stationery, revenue stamps, savings bank stamps etc printed, surcharged and overprinted by the Government Printer during the period 1960-1961.

The year 1961 can be divided up in the following three periods from a philatelic point of view:

Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa	Republic of South Africa
Period up to 14 February 1961	Period from 14 Feb to 31 May 1961	Period after 31 May 1961
Sterling currency	Decimal currency	Decimal currency

GOVERNMENT PRINTER

In a comprehensive article in *The SA Philatelist* of June 2004, W.J. Quik, gave an indication of the different printing processes of the Government Printer over the period 1930-1990. He indicated that from 1960 onwards, the Government Printer allocated a letter code to each press next to the cylinder number and a separate number in the case of printing press no. 841.

In 1960 a new five-colour rotogravure printing press came into use, the Albertina 815. It had no built-in perforator. This printing press could print 400 stamps or 40 post cards in one cylinder rotation. The Albertina printing press was used for the first time to print the first decimal RSA and SWA postcards which were issued on 14 February 1961.

The ½c, 1c and 1½c stamps of the first Republic definitive issue were printed in sheets of 400 by the Goebel 830 as well as the Goebel 840.

Printing press:	Goebel KM II	Goebel	Chambon	Albertina
Printer's machine number	830	840	822	815
First taken into use as from	1930-1970	1940	1951	1960
Stamp quantity on cylinder	240 or 200	240 or 200	-	400
Postcard quantity on cylinder		32	34	40
Letter code for cylinder number	S (Until 1970)	G	D	Y
Number of colours for printing	Two	Three	Three	Five
Control number made up of	Four figures	Five figures		Six figures

Table 1: Summary of the rotogravure printing presses in use at the Government Printer during the period 1960-1961. Source: WJ Quik, 'Rotogravure and Planographic Printing Presses of the Government Printer Pretoria', *SA Philatelist*, June 2004.

PRINTING AND SURCHARGING OF STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ITEMS FOR DECIMALISATION DAY

On 14 February 1961, the Animal or Third Union Definitive Issue, was replaced after being in use since October 1954, but the stamps could still be used for their equivalent rates of postage in the new currency.

Hugh Amooore indicated in an interesting and informative article: *The 3½c of the 1961 Interim Definitives*, published in *The SA Philatelist* (December 1989) that: "The white voters of the Union of South Africa had voted in favour of a Republic, and as this was to come about on 31 May 1961 the Post Office decided to delay a new definitive issue until then and issue interim definitives for decimal day, 14 February 1961."

The conversion of the rates from sterling to a decimal currency was an enormous undertaking. The issue of decimalisation was also debated in parliament on 13 May 1960 when the Member of Parliament for Kensington, Mr P.A. Moore, wanted to know from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr. Albert Hertzog, what the decimal rates

Fig. 2: (below) Cover franked with the 3½c stamp cancelled on the day of decimalization on 14.02.1961 in Isipingo. The proposed Inland Airmail rate was 3½c and the revised rate was 3c for the first ounce that was accepted on 8 February 1961. It was too late to issue a 3c stamp.



Fig. 1: Top left corner of a complete sheet of the 3½c stamp affixed to one of the day books of the Government Printer and printed in December 1960.



Fig. 3: The highest value of R200 of the decimal series of Revenue Stamps printed in September 1960.

would be after the conversion. He said that the Minister of Finance, Dr. T.E. Dönges, already mentioned that with the 1d stamps converted to 1c there was no possibility of undue benefit to the public. But he appealed to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to have a serious look at the 2d, 4d, 7d and 9d rates to meet the public half-way and to set as an objective a policy that rounding up would be matched by rounding down. He specifically requested that the 4d inland airletter rate should be converted down to 3c.

Amoore indicated that there was a public outcry after the decimal rates were gazetted on 11 November 1960 to take effect on 14 February 1961. The reason being that most of the rates were rounded up. A compromise was reached between the Postmaster-General and the Decimalisation Board on 8 February 1961 to reduce the 3½c rate to 3c. At that stage it was too late to issue a 3c stamp. The Government Printer had already printed the 3½c stamps during December 1960 (figs.1-2).



Fig. 4: Arrow block out of a sheet of 200 x National Savings Bank stamps printed in December 1960.

Proposed and Revised Rates for Decimalization			
Air Mail Letters: Inland and to APU countries			
	Sterling rate	Proposed rate	Revised rate
For 1st ounce	4d	3½c	3c
Per additional ounce	2d	1½c	1½c
Inland parcels			
2 lb to 7 lb	3s 4d	35c	30c
7 lb to 11 lb	6s 4d	65c	60c
11 lb to 22 lb	11s 4d	R1.15	R1.10

Table 2: Summary of the revised rates during decimalisation. Source: Hugh Amoore, *The 3½c of the 1961 interim definitives*, SA P, Dec. 1989.

The Government Printer started printing postage, postage due, revenue and other stamps in preparation for decimalisation as early as August 1960. However, most of the stamps were printed in December 1960 (figs.3-5).

Upon the introduction of a Decimal Coinage a new group of Postage Due stamps, with values expressed in cents appeared on 14 February 1961. These values were 1c, 2c, 4c, 6c and 10c, produced by new interior cylinders and a new exterior cylinder. Five figure black sheet numbers appeared on the right hand margin indicating that these stamps were printed by



Fig. 5: The 1c stamp overprinted Konsulair/Consular in December 1960.

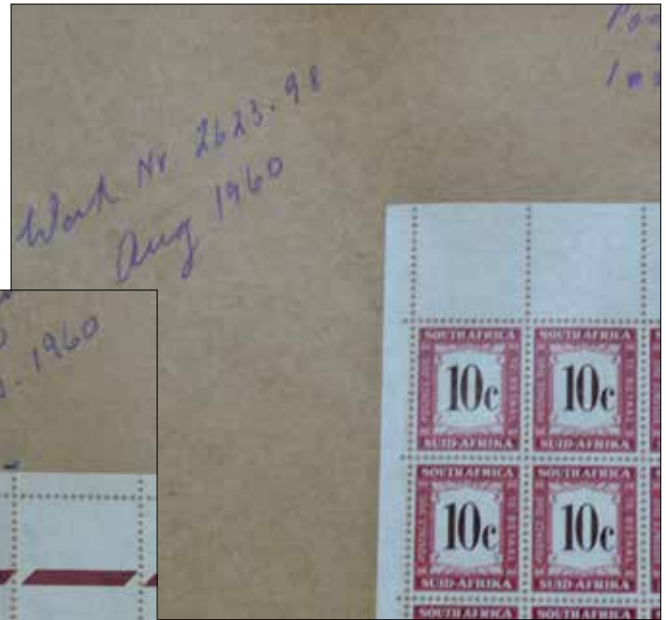


Fig. 6: Top left block of a complete sheet of 10c postage due stamps printed in August 1960.

the Goebel 840 printing machine (figs.6-7). The last Sterling value stamp printed by the Government Printer was the 1d printing of the Animal Roll Stamps in December 1960. This was printed from a coarse cross-mesh screened cylinder No. 95, prepared from the same multipositive as was used for the previous Coil issue (fig.8).

Postal stationery was also surcharged by the



Fig. 7: Taxed registered cover posted from Sasolburg 5.8.1961 illustrating various combinations of stamps from different periods in 1961 that could be used. In this case the 4c postage due stamp was issued on 14.2.1961, 1c postage due stamp on 31.5.1961. (Collection: Coen Slagt RDPSA).

Government Printer with the new currency. The still available stock of the 3d Rhinoceros inland airletter, was surcharged '2½c' in December 1960 (fig.9). This was provisional resulting in the fact that different fonts were used. A second batch of Air Letters was surcharged '2½c' by the Government Printer in March 1961 (fig.10). The Government Printer's Job sheets show that 267,000 surcharged sheets were delivered between 20 December 1960 and 31 January 1961.

Remainders of the Greetings Air Letters of those issued in December 1958, a total of 138,000 were surcharged '5c' by the Government Printer in Pretoria (fig.11). The surcharge was supposed to be always printed within the stamp design but from time-to-time the surcharge appeared outside the stamp design due to the sheet shifting (fig.12).

PRINTING OF STAMPS AND THE OVERPRINTING OF POSTAL STATIONERY FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Republic's First Definitive series printed at the Government Printing Works in Pretoria on photogravure paper, watermarked with the Coat-of Arms of the Republic was issued on 31 May



Fig. 8: The last Sterling value stamp printed by the Government Printer was the 1d printing of the Animal Roll Stamps in December 1960.

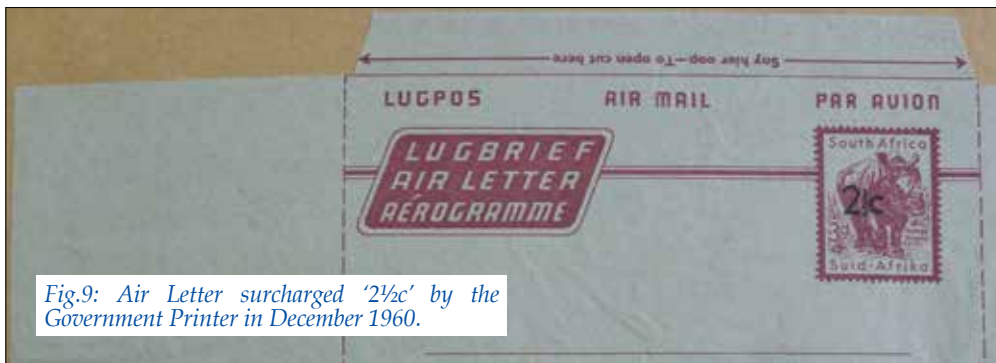


Fig.9: Air Letter surcharged '2½c' by the Government Printer in December 1960.

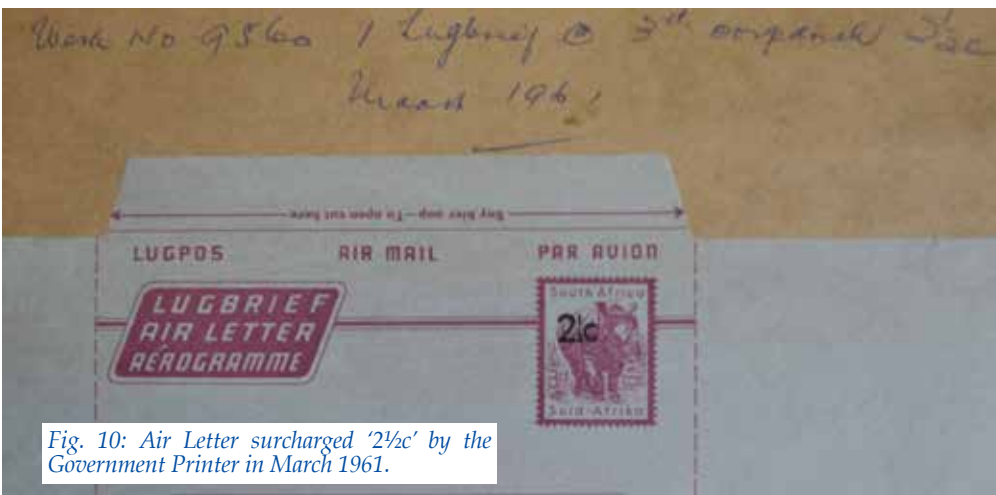


Fig. 10: Air Letter surcharged '2½c' by the Government Printer in March 1961.



Fig. 11: Example from the daybooks of the Government Printer of an Union Air Letter surcharge '5c' in March 1961.

1961. The 2½c value was printed on the new Albertina machine (fig.13). This value was perforated by a single comb Grover perforator. Other values, for example the R1 stamp, appeared in vertical sheet format of 20 rows x 5 stamps and was printed on the Goebel 840 machine (fig.14). As was indicated, remainders of the 1958 Greetings Air Letter of the Union were surcharged '5c' by the Government Printer for decimalisation purposes but the balance of the 95,000 out of 138,000 were later also overprinted: 'REPUBLIEK VAN - REPUBLIC OF' (fig.15).

There was only one set of issues of the Registration Envelopes consisting of a small size and a larger size envelope during the period 1960-1961. When South Africa became a Republic both formats of the 6d registered envelopes were surcharged with '5c' and overprinted with the text 'Republic of - Republiek van'. Later the first decimal issue of the registered envelopes was overprinted 'Republic of - Republiek van'. Other varieties with hand stamps also surfaced as most postmasters were issued with hand stamps to be applied on Union postal stationery items or other post office stationery (fig.16)

Upon the introduction of the Decimal Adhesive stamps, a series of 20 different Post Cards was issued with an imprinted stamp depicting a leopard with the value of 1½c. As these post cards were still valid after 31 May 1961 some postmasters applied the handstamp 'Republic of South Africa/Republiek van Suid-Afrika' (fig.17).

CONCLUSION

The year 1961 can indeed be regarded as one of the most fascinating periods in South Africa to collect from a philatelic point of view. Besides all the different printings, overprints, surcharges and hand stamps applied, to try and get commercially used examples of each of the different items during the different periods is also an exciting challenge.

Acknowledgements:

The author is indebted to Coen Slagt RDPSA for using items out of his *Postage Due* collection and Connie Liebenberg of the RSA Stamp Study Group for assistance in compiling this article.



Fig.12: Example of an Air Letter with a shifted surcharge completely off the stamp imprinted on the front.

Sources:

- Eddie Bridges, *The Aero-grammes of the Union of South Africa, 1942-1961*, South African Collectors Society Publication, London, 2004.
- Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria.
- *Stamps of South Africa*, Handbook Catalogue, 2nd Revised Edition, Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Bergvliet, Cape Town, 1979.
- *The SA Philatelist*: October 1960, March 1961, April 1961 and July 1961.
- Unie van Suid-Afrika, *Debatte van die Volksraad (Handsard) 13 Januarie tot 20 Mei 1960*, Nasionale Handelsdrukkery Beperk, Elsiesrivier, 1960.
- W.J. Quik, *The postal stationery of South Africa, Part 2*, Schiedam, Holland, 1998.



Fig.13: The 2½c value printed on the Albertina machine (see manuscript on the left) in April 1961.



Fig.15: Greetings Air Letter overprinted: 'REPUBLIEK VAN - REPUBLIC OF' by the Government Printer.

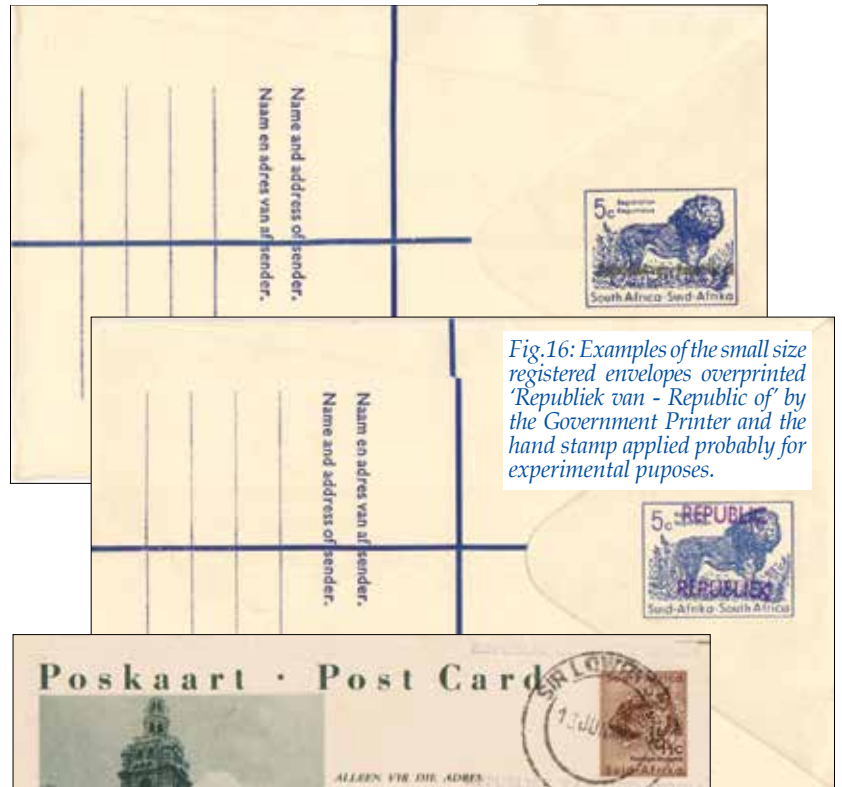


Fig.16: Examples of the small size registered envelopes overprinted 'Republiek van - Republic of' by the Government Printer and the hand stamp applied probably for experimental purposes.



Fig. 14: Two-pane sheets of three-colour stamps of the R1 definitive series being delivered on the Goebels 840 printing machine at the Government Printer in Pretoria.

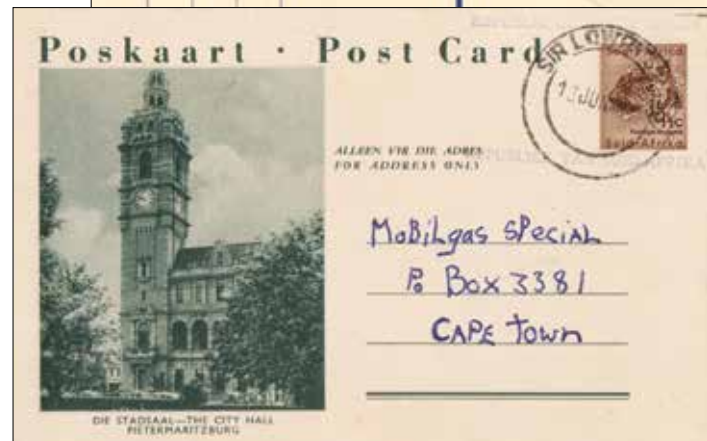


Fig.17: Post card posted from Sir Lowry's Pass on 13.6.1961 to Cape town with the 'Republic of South Africa/Republiek van Suid-Afrika' hand stamp applied because this Union postcard was used after 31 May 1961 when the Union became a Republic.

VERSIERDE POSKANTORE

deur Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

Fouriesburg



DECORATED POST OFFICES: Fouriesburg

The town was named after the many Fourie families who lived there and was proclaimed in 1892 on the farm Groenfontein. The sandstone post office building was erected in 1937. The entrance arches are flanked by two tiled panels by Thelma Gifford-Gayton, who trained at the Durban School of Art and Royal College of Art, London. The scenes depict the way of life of the Basotho from the early 16th to early 19th Centuries with regard to housing, dress, cooking utensils and food. On the one panel appears an agave, which is out of place, because this plant was introduced after 1850. The mountain range of the Witteberge (white mountains) lies to the west of Fouriesburg. The scene was changed by the artist for composition. The peak in the centre with the yellow tip is Dwarsberg, viewed head on. In reality it is situated behind the left hut.



Rooi Stoffel Fourie het land van sy plaas Groenfontein beskikbaar gestel om 'n nedersetting te vestig. Fouriesburg is in 1892 as dorp geproklammer en vernoem na die vele Fouries wat in die omgewing woonagtig was. Toe Bloemfontein en Betlehem gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog deur Lord Roberts beset was, is dit as hoofstad van die Vrystaat verklaar. Hierdie proklamasie was deur 'n veldrukkery gedruk en dus nooit bekragtig nie. Die poskantoor is in 1937 gebou. Dit is 'n

reghoekige sandsteengebou in die Baker styl op die Noord-oostelike hoek van Robertson- en Martinstrate wat steeds as poskantoor gebruik word. Drie boë vorm die ingang en stoep waar die posbusse gehuisves is. Oorspronklik was die dak gedek met leiklip, wat later vervang is met teëls. Weerskante van die boë is twee teëlpanele van Thelma Gifford-Gayton, wat haar opleiding by die Durban School of Art en Royal College of Art, London, ontvang het. Die twee panele vertoon geboue, kleredrag,





gebruikartikels en voedsel wat sedert die aankoms van die Basotho in die middel van die 16de eeu gebruik is.

Op die paneel links van die ingang word huise gewys wat uit 'n raamwerk van stokke bestaan en met grasdakke bedek is. Die ingange is van klei. Hierdie boustyl is uit die Noorde saamgebring. Die blou kleur van die deur is nie korrek nie, aangesien verf nie beskikbaar was in die 16de eeu nie. Die kleredrag verteenwoordig nie dieselfde tydperk nie. Die vrou in die middel is geklee in velle en sonder skoene. Die meeste ander figure is geklee in enkelkleurige of bedrukte tekstiel. Die meeste dra ook komberse van wol of katoen. Een vrou aan die linkerkant dra skoene en sokkies. Twee tipes kopbedekking word gewys; die koniese Sotho-grashoed asook 'n grashoed met rand (man aan regterkant). Kookgerei in gebruik is

verskillende kleipotte wat deur die vrouens gedra word en 'n drie-been ysterpot. Links is 'n mandjie met groente.

Die toneel op die tweede paneel kan uit die 19de eeu wees voor 1850. Die boukuns het verander. Die grasdak is bo-op mure aangebring as 'n rondawel, maar vensters was nog nie in gebruik nie. Addisionele beskutte spasie is tussen of langs die huise aangebring in die vorm van mure uit stokke en gras. Die kleredrag en voedsel kan met die 1800's verbind word. Die agaveplant aan die regterkant is onvanpas, aangesien dit eers na 1850 uit Amerika na Suidelike Afrika gebring is.

Die bergreeks van die Witteberg soos direk Wes van die dorp word gewys. Die pieke is van links Visierskerf, middelseksie van die Eerste Piramiede, Tweede Piramiede, Jacobsberg en Sfinks. Die piek in die middel met die

geel piek is Dwarsberg van voor gesien. Dit was deur die kunstenaar geskuif ter wille van komposisie. In werklikheid sou dit agter die linkerkantste hut wees. Die landskap soos hier verbeeld kan egter ook nie gesien word wanneer mens Suid (na links) sou beweeg nie, aangesien die langwerpige vorm van die berg dan sigbaar raak. Dit lê teen 'n 90° hoek met die Witteberg - vandaar die naam Dwarsberg. Die bergpieke aan die regterkant is ook „nader gebring“.

Bedanking:

Die personeel van die Basotho Cultural Village, QwaQwa vir inligting.

Verwysing:

Fouriesburg : 120 jaar, saamgestel deur J.L. du Preez ; medewerker H.E.C. de Bruyn. Entepro, 2013.



Uitsig oor die Witteberge / A contemporary view of the mountains

The Union 1935 KG V Silver Jubilee Issue: New errors/flaws

by Andre du Plessis, Pretoria Philatelic Society



During my study and research of the Union Silver Jubilee issue, I have identified some unrecorded errors/flaws in all the values, which I would like to share.

As mentioned previously, characteristics are features of the design and not the result of mistakes.

Errors and flaws on the other hand are the result of mistakes. They start to appear from the photographed design and right through the production process.

In general, people like a little variety in life to break the routine and just to do something different. In my view stamp collecting is the same and stamp varieties are part and parcel of the hobby. What differs is the kind of variety one is looking for. This obviously depends on the kind of collector.

Errors in stamp production are amongst the most sought-after philatelic items. They are attractive and in some instances even spectacular. The list is endless and most collectors know of and possess some examples.

The best known varieties of this issue are most probably the 'Cleft Skull' that appear on row 14/2, and 'Gash Behind Ear' on row 16/1 of all values.

Joined Papers do exist, but are very scarce. Only four specimens in horizontal pairs of the ½d and two of the 1d are known to me and currently repose in private collections.

Ultimately, we are all looking for stamps with something different from others of the same kind.

The following philatelic terminology is relevant:

• **Error:** A mistake in stamp design, printing or production (repetitive)

• **Flaw:** A fortuitous blemish on a stamp, a printing fault (Source: Stanley Gibbons.)
Alternatively:

• **Error:** A major mistake in the production of a stamp or postal stationery item. Production errors include imperforate or imperforate-between varieties, missing or incorrect colours, and inversion or doubling of part of the design or overprint.

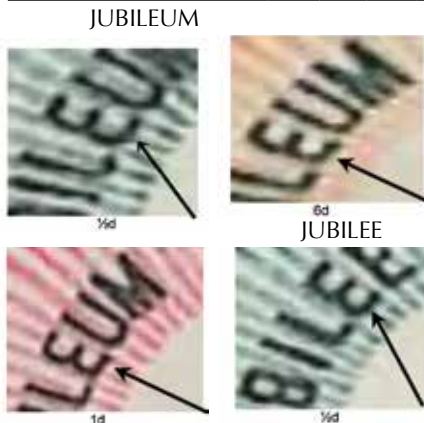
• **Flaw:** A defect in a plate that reproduces as an identifiable variety in the stamp design (Source: ARPIN PHILATELY - Stamp Collecting Glossary)

The first two flaws described below are, to my mind, more likely the result of an inking/printing anomaly rather than anything else. They are not consistent and appear in various positions on the sheet.

Reversed '3' substituted for 'E' in JUBILEUM AND JUBILEE

The sharp edges of the 'E' are slightly rounded, giving the impression of a reversed '3'. This only appears in JUBILEUM and JUBILEE where it is to the left of the King's head.

Description	½d	1d	3d	6d
Reversed '3' substituted for 'E' in JUBILEUM	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Reversed '3' substituted for 'E' in JUBILEE	Yes	No	No	No

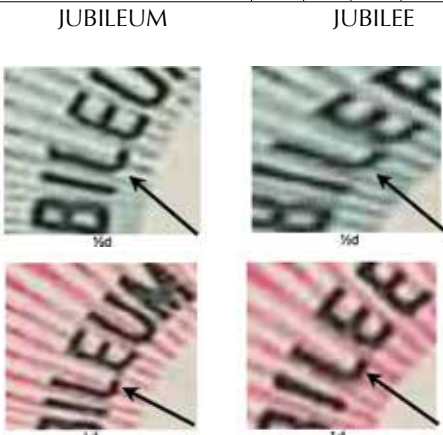


Reversed 'J' substituted for 'L' in JUBILEUM and JUBILEE

The sharp bottom corner of the 'L' is slightly rounded, giving the impression of a reversed 'J'

This only appears where JUBILEUM and JUBILEE are to the left of the King's head

Description	½d	1d	3d	6d
Reversed 'J' substituted for 'L' in JUBILEUM	Yes	Yes	No	No
Reversed 'J' substituted for 'L' in JUBILEE	Yes	Yes	No	No



Appearance of the upwards Elongated '1' of 1910 (2nd Printing only)

A difference was identified in the appearance of the upwards elongated line of the '1' of 1910 on both the ½d and 1d stamps. This is listed as a constant variety and is present on row 13/1. (It also conforms to the description of a flaw).

These are more likely attributable to a cylinder / printing anomaly causing a degeneration of the line towards the end of print. (The 2nd printing consisted of only the 1d and ½d that were made in that order).

In general the line is more distinct in the 1d than the ½d and always ends in line with the left limb of the 'U' of JUBILEE.

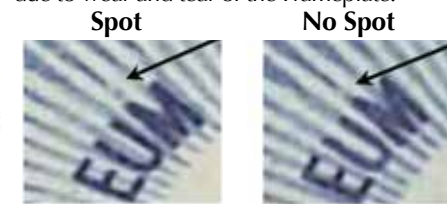


The following two errors are the result of a Frameplate defect:

•Spot' above left limb of 'M' of JUBILEUM

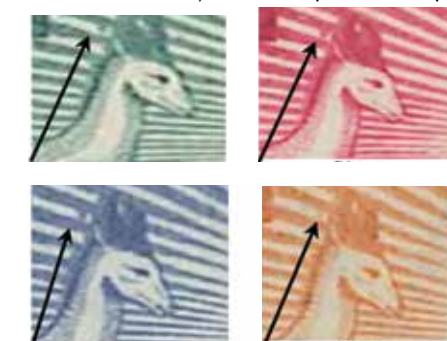
On all 'SOUTH AFRICA' headed stamps, the ray extending above the left limb of the 'M' in JUBILEUM is broken, creating the effect of a spot above the left limb of the 'M'.

This is a Frameplate flaw in the colour of the frame. 'Perfect' stamps without the spot can be found and it is assumed that the error appeared due to wear and tear of the Frameplate.



•Spot in colour of frame behind left Springbok's ear (All printings)

A spot in the colour of the frame – all values appear behind the ear of the left Springbok in the second white ray from the top on all stamps.



This is a Frameplate error and in the colour of the frame. In some instances, it is more difficult to notice.

Phun with postmarks

by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



Postmark initiatives

Over the years I often heard that stamp collectors prefer the circular date stamps rather than other shapes such as rectangular or square ones. In this column I recognise the initiatives taken by two stamp dealers, namely Volker Janssen of Simon's Town and Jack Visser of Mossel Bay.

Volker's story: I live and work in Simon's Town as a stamp dealer. As in many other post offices, our local office uses self-inking cancellers of the ugly rectangular type, which are worn out and make smudgy, anti-philatelic cancellations, shown in Fig.1a. As a dealer I send out numerous registered letters with stamps to my clients. Many of them were right to complain when the nice commemorative stamps I used for franking were almost destroyed by the 'postmark', with the result that they could only throw the covers and stamps in the bin...

Passing these complaints to the postmaster, (now called branch manager) did not help, because they get their cancellers from the head office in Pretoria and use them until they fall apart. Only then can they apply for a new canceller, which is the same as the previous one but nice and clean, at least for a short while, until it becomes smudgy again... So I can't even blame the post office staff who are civil servants and just doing their jobs.

Still not happy with the situation, I designed my own rubber date stamp of Simon's Town with post code and adjustable date and found a company who made one for me; nice, clear and ROUND (Fig.1b). With this date stamp I again went to my postmaster who knows my story. I showed it to him and he was very impressed and gave me special permission to cancel my own outgoing mail, as long as the date is correct and I do it at the counter, where a staff member could check that everything is in order.

Now all my clients receive their covers with clean and beautifully cancelled postmarks on the latest commemorative stamps, which will no longer end up in the bin, but are soaked off the cover and are ready to go into the album, just as it should be.

I became aware of another complaint, especially from tourists who visit Simon's Town in the summer and get their postcards and other mail cancelled at the post office. They also don't like the smudgy old canceller which is used. So I designed and ordered another rubberstamp/date stamp (Fig.1c) which illustrates the main attractions of Simon's Town, namely the ocean, the African sun and the penguins. This I also use

for special outgoing mail and donated a second one to the Simon's Town Post Office which the ladies at the counter are now using to avoid complaints and keep the tourists happy.

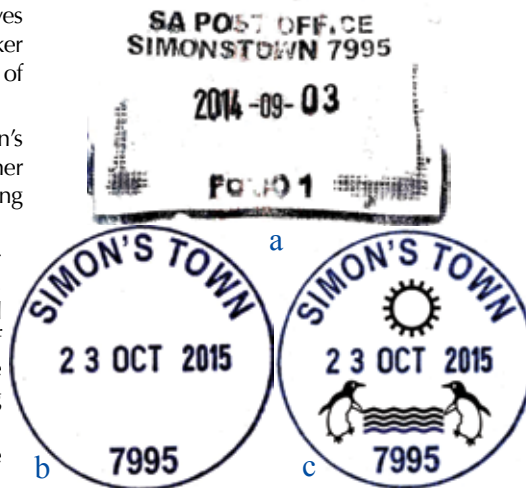


Fig.1: Self-inking datestamps of Simonstown. (Note (b) and (c) are 40 mm diameter)

The story of Jack Visser is identical: As a dealer his clients expect neatly cancelled stamps on their mail. The date stamps, shown in Figure 2, have been applied since 1.12.2003. I am not sure whether the date stamp shown in Fig.2b with the name Drie Vissen is sanctioned by the post office, as the impression was obtained by favour. An Old Post Office Tree pictorial date stamp is held at the Mossel Bay Post Office, but the one in Fig.2c is different, as the initials J and V are included.

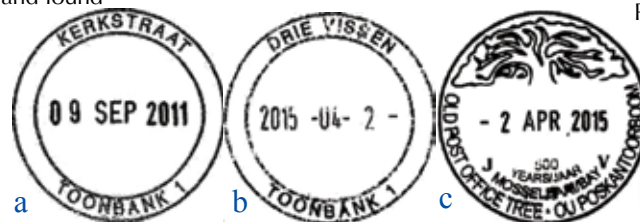


Fig.2. Postmarks of date stamps held at stampshop in Kerkstraat, Mossel Bay.

The meanders of Noorder Paarl

The first office was opened in 1.11.1912 when Lower Paarl was renamed, and was replaced by Main Street Paarl on 5.10.1936. The second office was renamed from Pinelane on 29.8.1949 (date information from Putzel Encyclopaedia), and in my archive I have a cover indicating that 23.12.1999 was the last day of this office. In a listing of post offices that were closed, obtained from the SA Post Office, it shows that the office was open on 31.10.2000. This is consistent with a post office cachet dated 5.2003 in my collection.

On 6.2014 stamps were cancelled with a Noorder Paarl Stationers cachet showing a reversed date (Fig.3a) and in 3.2014 a similar

cachet but with a normal date and the month in letters was used (Fig.3b). Since these cachets are used to cancel stamps it is difficult to obtain a clear impression.

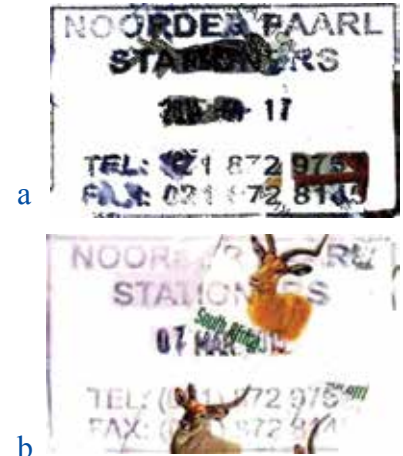


Fig.3. Noorder Paarl cachets used to cancel stamps.

But the story is not yet finished. In May 2016 a Speed Services Courier envelope with a PAT label showing Suider Paarl (Fig.4) and stamps cancelled with the cachet in Fig.3b arrived on my desk. Since the cachet showed a telephone number, I called and spoke to Anita who clarified the situation. The Stationers' cachet is used to cancel all stamps, as this agency has not in recent times received a post office canceller. The mail is then collected and processed by the Suider Paarl Post Office some 7kms away. When Track and Trace numbers are used, the PAT label is affixed showing that the postage was prepaid.

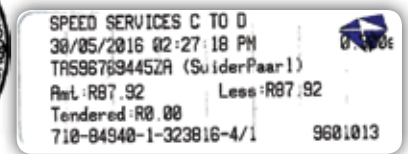


Fig.4. PAT label applied to mail posted and cancelled at Noorder Paarl.

I trust that readers in the Paarl area may be able to fill in the missing information, confirm the dates and hopefully provide additional recent postmarks.

(All images reduced due to space constraints)

Die inisiatief van handelaars om mooi, skoon en ronde datumstempels te gebruik word verwelkom, en gelukkig word dit onder poskantoor toesig gedoen.

Aangesien datumstempel afdrukke in die reg kontraktuele bewyse is, kan misbruik verrykende gevolge hê. Die hedendaagse posgeskiedenis het net soveel vrae as met die vroeë geskiedenis soos vir Noorder Paarl bewys is. Ons vertrou lesers sal verdere inligting kan verskaf.

SEAMEN'S MAIL FROM THE CAPE NAVAL STATION

Dr J.R. Frank RDPSA FRPSL, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



In 1795 legislation was introduced reducing the rate of postage to and from soldiers and seamen in His Majesty's service to 1d per single letter, the "Soldiers' and Seamen's Rate".

The letters had to include the name, rank and Ship or Regiment of the person concerned and letters sent had to be countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

While the 1795 Act did not specify how the letters were to be conveyed, i.e. by naval vessel, Packet or private ship, it was laid down in August 1811 that the mail had to be carried by Packet ships. After 1840 all such letters had to be less than ½oz. in weight.

A letter from Geo. W. Hicks, Seaman on H.M.S. *Boadicia* at Simons Bay is unusual in that it is addressed to the United States. The cover is franked by a British 1881 1d lilac, which could not be cancelled in the Cape Colony (Fig.1). Instead the letter was sent by 'closed bag' on 25 October 1883 by the mailship R.M.S. *Drummond Castle*, arriving at Plymouth on 14 November 1883. It was carried by rail to Liverpool, receiving a Plymouth to Bristol R.P.O. cancellation of the same date. From Liverpool, where it was backstamped on 14 Nov., the letter travelled by White Star Line's *Brittanic* on 15 November to New York. There it received a 25 Nov (1883) backstamp.

H.M.S. *Boadicia*, a 14-gun corvette, was launched at Portsmouth Naval Dockyard on 19 October 1876 and served with the Cape Naval Squadron at Simonstown.

A letter to England (Fig.2) from Frank E. White S.C. (?Senior coxswain) on H.M.S. *Penelope* from Cape Town, probably also originated at Simons Bay. Countersigned by the Commanding Officer and franked by a Cape of Good Hope 1d stamp, the letter went by civilian mail and is postmarked Alfred Docks, Cape Town 23 MY 1894. It was carried by the Union Line's R.M.S. *Athenian*, leaving Cape Town on 23 May and reaching Southampton on 10 June 1894. The Turnbridge Wells backstamp is dated the next day.

H.M.S. *Penelope*, an armoured corvette, launched in 1867, was part of the Cape Naval Squadron.

If one fast-forwards the story of the Cape Station to 1915 a cover from Simonstown to England is shown in Fig 3. The Soldiers' & Seamen's rate had been replaced by Imperial Penny Postage by this time.

This South African censored cover bears a British 1d stamp cancelled by barred oval numeral canceller (BONC) 1017, noted but not attributed to a post office by Goldblatt

(1988). The British stamp could not be cancelled by the Simonstown postmark of 25 APR. 15. However, the framed *Paquebot* mark should have been used for this purpose. This very scarce *Paquebot* marking has only been recorded used in Simonstown in 1915.

The cover has on its reverse an albino embossed crowned inscription of 'H.M.S. *Hyacinth*/Cape Station'. The 'protected cruiser ' H.M.S. *Hyacinth* was launched in

October 1898 and became the flagship of the Cape Station in 1913. In early 1915 the cruiser was deployed to German East Africa to blockade the S.M.S. *Königsberg* and subsequently destroyed enemy shipping.

References:

- P. Frost in J.G. Hendy – *Ship Letters*. Appendix 1. (1996)
- R. Goldblatt - *Postmarks of The Cape of Good Hope* (1988)

I am indebted to Mr John Dickson for assistance with this article.



Fig.1.



Crest on flap of Fig.1. (enlarged)



Fig.2.



Fig.3.

If all you see is stamps...



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NEW YORK 2016 World Stamp Exhibition

Report by Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL, East Rand Philatelic Society



I was privileged to be the Commissioner for South Africa to this exhibition, which opened on Saturday 28 May and concluded on Saturday 4 June 2016. It was held at the Jacob K Javits Convention Centre located next to the Hudson River in Manhattan, New York City. A truly 'mega' show was presented by the Show Organising Committee headed by Wade E. Saadi. There were some 80 frames of Invited Court of Honour showing world-class rarities, while the Competitive Classes comprised over 4,100 frames of exhibits brought by 93 National Commissioners to be judged by a Jury of 59. There were more than 200 dealers in attendance, some 80 Postal Administrations and just over 100 Society booths, which all together seemed to fill only part of the space available. It was virtually impossible to view it all in 8 days and one had to be very selective.

From South Africa, my wife Sarah and I took 12 exhibits which filled 57 frames; two literature entries had been mailed some months before. The exhibits weighed just over 40kgs and were transported in sturdy boxes, spread over four suitcases. Carrying this in the aircraft cabin is now totally impossible because of security concerns; all the cases were shrink-wrapped for both directions of travel.

The Entrance Hall at the Javits Centre, with an original 'Jenny' biplane on the floor on display. That aircraft type featured on a 1918 USA 24c stamp and one sheet of 100 with inverted centres became some of America's most famous stamps. At the show on 31 May, Siegel auctioned the stamp from position 58 which sold for \$1,351,250.

The South African entries, together with the awards obtained are shown in Exhibition Class order below:

Jan Hofmeyr	The development and use of the 3c Washington: 1861-69 Special Prize for Material, Felicitations for Research	5 fr	94 - Gold
Brian Gruzd	Israel First Airmails 1950	5 fr	83 - Vermeil
Avi Barit	The 1961 Decimal Overprints of Basutoland	1 fr	79
Patrick Flanagan	The British South Africa Co. - Rhodesia 1913 - The George V Admiral Issue. Special Prize for Material.	8 fr	93 - Gold
André du Plessis	Union of South Africa:1935 Silver Jubilee of KGV	5 fr	88 - L.Vermeil
Herwig Kussing	Germany- Mail Postilion on Postcards	5 fr	83 - Vermeil
Hugh Amoore	Official Mail of the Cape of Good Hope 1806-1910	8 fr	87 - L.Vermeil
James Findlay	The 1914 Rebellion in South Africa	1 fr	83
Frank Friedman	The Allure of Diamonds	5 fr	75 - L. Silver
Howard Green	South West African Revenues and Allied Tax Stamps	8 fr	87 - L.Vermeil
Chavah Barit	Swaziland 1961 Decimal Overprints	1 fr	69 - Bronze
Peter v.d. Molen	Swaziland Philately to 1968 (e-book edition)	Lit.	95 - L. Gold
Peter v.d. Molen	Swaziland Philately to 1968 (printed book edition)	Lit.	95 - L. Gold
Gawie van der Walt	The South African Border War, Including the Involvement of the Cubans, 1966-1989	5 fr	81 - Vermeil



The 'Inverted Jenny' from sheet position 76 which as part of a block of four was stolen from its frame at a show in the USA in 1955. Two stamps from that block had been recovered and recently the stamp above, being the third, was discovered in Northern Ireland and was on view at NY2016.

The frames, as manufactured for NY2016, of the 'A' frame type, are a cost reduced version of the frames used at Washington 2006. These frames offer some advantages and disadvantages over the conventional 'zig-zag' type of exhibition frames which we have in South Africa.

The Medal and Special Awards were presented individually at a presentation function on Thursday 2 June; the Palmares in the evening was mainly devoted to entertainment and some dancing, after which the elections for the Grand Prix were counted and announced as follows:

- Grand Prix d'Honneur: Alvaro Castro-Harrigan (Costa Rica) for *Panama: First Issues as a State of Columbia and Their Forerunners*.
- Grand Prix International: Wei Gang (China) for *China: The Postal History of Mongolia 1841 – 1921*.
- Grand Prix National: Gordon Eubanks (United States) for *The United States Imperforate issues of 1851-1856 and their Importance in an Expanding Postal System*.

There were also Best in Class awards for each Exhibition Class.

Special Prizes



Jan Hofmeyr with the Cheeseboard and Implements, donated by Charles J.G. Verge, Jury Vice President

Patrick Flanagan with his Special Prize, an artist proof of 'Homage to Matisse' by Betsey Carter, donated by Patricia Kaufmann



South African Dealers at NY 2016: From left Doreen Royan, Richard Johnson (from Filat AG), Lee Luyckx and Howard Green from the Royan company, with customer Brian Trotter.

Dr Neil Cronjé RDPSA, Federation's Chairman of the Management and the Judging and Ethics Committees, undertook a FIP Juror Apprenticeship at NY2016 and was accepted as a FIP Juror in Traditional Philately. Congratulations!



My thanks to Stephen D. Schumann, the NY2006 Commissioner General, for his advice and assistance, and to Sandile Keswa of Philatelic Services at the South African Post Office, for providing the customary philatelic gifts to Officials, Commissioners and Jury members, which were greatly appreciated by them.



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Thematically Yours

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by Rev Cassie Carstens,
Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria

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* **Butterflies** - are part of the largest insect order, *Lepidoptera*, which literally means 'scaled wings'. The two pairs of scale membranous wings that butterflies possess differ from all other insects. Their colourful and sometimes detailed patterns serve many purposes, from blending into their surroundings to attracting a mate. The Bordered Rustic (*Cupha prosope*) is a medium-sized butterfly seen in sunny areas, small clearings, along creeks and at the edges of thick rainforest in some coastal areas.

* **Dolphins** - are cetaceans, which as a group also includes whales and porpoises. Visitors to the waters of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands may be lucky enough to see the three sociable and playful dolphin species. The Spinner Dolphin (*Stenella longirostris*), usually found in small groups in the waters of the inner lagoon, has a very long thin snout, with a distinctive dark-grey back, grey flanks and white belly.

* **Think Green** - The theme of the 2016 EUROPE Stamp issue is 'Ecology in Europe - Think Green.' To celebrate 60 years of Europa stamps, a design competition was arranged amongst the European postal administrations, 24 of which submitted designs on a 'Think Green' theme. The design submitted by Cyprus was chosen as the joint 2016 Europa Stamp motif. With this design, artist Doxia Sergidou inspires us to strive for a greener planet. We can all be the hand painting in a grey world.

* **Einstein's paper 'The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity'** Albert Einstein is remembered as one of the greatest physicists of all time. Considered to be one of the towering achievements of 20th Century physics, Einstein's paper *The Foundation of the Relativity* was published on 11 May 1916. A century later, with the approval of the Einstein Estate, six stamps and a miniature sheet celebrate the scientist and his work.



* **Women's Suffrage** - 8 March 2016 marks the 100th celebration of women who won the right to vote in Canada. While Canadian women began seeking this right as early as the 1870s, it was not until the First World War that their lack of equal political rights gained mainstream attention. Women finally won the right to cast ballots in the provincial elections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario in 1917, Nova Scotia in 1918, Brunswick and Yukon in 1919, Prince Edward Island in 1922, Newfoundland and Labrador in 1926, Quebec in 1940 and the Northwest Territories in 1951. In federal elections, female relatives of soldiers could vote in 1917 and the following year that right was extended to most Canadian women.



* **Persecution of Witches**

Åland has the questionable honour of having started the great witch-hunt in the Swedish Kingdom 350 years ago. On 5 April 1666, proceedings were instituted against Karin Persdotter from Emkarby, known as 'the wise witch'. She was accused of practicing sorcery. Convicted of witchcraft, she was condemned to be executed by axe and burnt at the stake. Pending execution, she was incarcerated in Kastelholm where she received visits from several leaders. In the end she informed on 13 women, received Holy Communion and was burnt at the stake.



* **Glowworms**

New Zealand's glowworms are truly a breath taking sight! Enough said....!

* **En laaste maar nie die minste nie!**

Daar word gereeld elke jaar verskei Wereldkampioenskappe gehou – die grotes ken ons maar al te goed - Sokker, Olimpiese Spele, Swem, Rugby (ai toggie), Krieket (bly maar eerde stil). Hierdie jaar is daar ook FIVB = Die Vlughal (Volleyball) World Grand Prix. Ek weet nie of die RSA gaan delne em nie, maar een ding weet ek: as student was ek rasend mal oor vlughal en was ek 'n sterkkompeteerder. Maar vandag sal my bene dit nooit hou nie....Sou Macao weldeelneem?



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Changing interest in collecting and exhibiting: a controversial view

by Paul van Zeyl, Rand Stamps & ExCo member SAPDA*

Recently, a client asked for some pointers to write up his collection as an exhibit for SAPDAPEX 2016. I was tempted to refer him to others' displays, where he could find examples, adjudged by medal levels and relevant published FIP criteria. Of course, he would also have to match his soul with the 'rules', quite some task! And he added a complication, namely the material he wished to display were actual, contemporary photos for a post card exhibit of Bloemfontein. These would clash with the more narrow classifications used to judge post card exhibits. So I had to add, rather haphazardly, some further thoughts. Here they are, in a more thought-through, albeit controversial context. They focus on two aspects: the need for growth support as regards non-society collectors, plus those disenfranchised with the 'system'.

The background to valuing stamp collections

Stamp collecting had a wide appeal up to the later part of the previous century, but was dominated by prominent and wealthy personalities. A reading of Pretoria Philatelic Society's meetings of the 1900-20s reflects the 'Who's Who' of Pretoria at the time. Add to this the fact that British and European Royalty were prominent collectors and one sees the setting of a class 'tone' at the senior levels of philately. Collectors were 'invited' to join the 'classy' societies, and in some parts of the world still are.

Related members' collections were judged 'valuable' and 'meaningful' even if there was no more than a heading on the Introductory Page, and there was no elucidation whatsoever needed for any following page. Apparently, judges simply knew the name of the exhibitor and understood that what was on the boards represented the best which could be acquired by someone of real social standing. Select stamps could, similarly, be 'expected' to be handed over to such persons by issuing authorities. 'Uniqueness' (read 'price') was that which newspapers headlines highlighted, going so far as reporting the act of ego-destruction of a second copy of British Guiana #1 by a renowned collector.

By the middle 1940s and 1950s, there were some significant changes in the philatelic environment. Societies grew in collector numbers, and research-oriented collectors came to the fore as a powerful new 'class'. At Nationals, society exhibitors could even place whole collections around their written-up exhibits on boards for judging. Philately had become a more relaxed, intellectual affair.

By the 1960s, exhibits were judged against sets of criteria and scoring was allocated to category groups. 'Traditional Philately' had centre stage and catalogues increasingly became the arbiters of 'value'. So much so

that until the mid-1970s, a few judges of 'Traditional Exhibits' were reported to carry round catalogues to facilitate an expression of their number-opinions. By this time, Thematic and Topical collectors had also come to the fore and a separate set of FIP criteria were needed; a situation which remains to this day.

Competition between exhibitors of different classes

In the same period, conflict arose between collector classes. The key trophies such as the State President's Trophy had always been awarded to a 'Traditional Philately' exhibit. The first major break in the awards system in South Africa was caused by the allocation at 'Paarl 87' of this crowning jewel to Gerhard Kamffer's Union Revenue exhibit, which sent shockwaves through the local establishment.

Kamffer RDPSA has continued to 'challenge' in his exhibiting endeavours. At the 2011 International Exhibition in Sandton, his RSA 'Open Class' exhibit contained a letter from an imprisoned Nelson Mandela, which succinctly and respectfully explained to his nephew Kaiser Matanzima, then Transkei's President, the reason for him accepting incarceration on Robben Island, rather than relinquishing his struggle for the political freedom of the African segment of South Africa's people. How can a ZAR tête-bêche pair of stamps, in fact, all of them, be compared with such a letter?! Yes, he



The Italian Sports Club - Venue of the SAPDAPEX 2016 National Philatelic Exhibition

was awarded Gold and he was the talk of the town but the question arises; shouldn't he have received the top prize again, for an exhibit which has the potential to capture the heart of our nation... of all nations? The answer lies in the fact that the 'Open Class' is still viewed as a 'lesser class' nationally; and in fact a 'no hope' class internationally; even in Australia, a country which understands the emotional appeal and charm of this type of exhibit.

It needs to be stressed that the current exhibit types, namely Traditional; Aerophilately, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Special Studies, Cinderella, Postal History, Open Class, Post Card, Literature and even Youth, are judged by the same FIP rules. These are obviously broad criteria, needing clarity of definition and one wonders if the percentages allocated to each,

pertain to all classes. Best one looks closer at the FIP definitions (References used are the elaborations of the late Francis Kiddle RDP at a UK 'Judging Seminar').

Re [1]: Treatment – 20%

Defined as: *Degree of advancement, originality, completeness; Orthodox, or an unusual/original interpretation? Completeness and balance of the subject; Does the material exhibited properly correspond with the exhibit's title and description?*

Not too much to dispute here, the elements appear to give all exhibit classes an equal competitive playing field. Unless judges are of the type who insist on judging 'Open Class' exhibits on a requirement personally heard from a National judge that 'philatelic material must almost exactly balance the non-philatelic'. Further, perhaps all segments should be allocated percentages of value so that exhibitors can give special attention to the most important sub-elements.

Re [2]: Philatelic Importance – 10%

Defined as: *Determined by both the significance of the actual exhibit in relation to the subject chosen; and the overall significance of that subject in the field of philately in general.*

The first section is fair and proper. If one considers two 'Mandela' exhibits and the one has original material, but only FDCs are shown in the other, it's clear the former is the most significant. BUT, why does the second part of the definition specify that the exhibit's significance should be measured against 'the field of philately in general' – read: 'Traditional Philately?' If so, this section purposefully denigrates all the other fields! It amounts to pretence that 'Traditional Philately' still leads philatelic endeavour worldwide. Can I be faulted in holding that 'Traditional Philately' still rules only the money side of our hobby?! When counting exhibits at Nationals, in frame terms, the numbers show that the totality of 'other' exhibits is in the majority, and they are now the new 'field of philately'. The FIP definition is a defence of an earlier status quo, an attempt by moneyed collectors to maintain the value of their investment-collections. It should be clear that this position can't hold and the status quo has to give way to majority interest for the sake of widespread expansion of the hobby. This value rating requires immediate alteration by FIP, meaning the deletion of the entire phrase 'in the field of philately in general'.

South Africans are aware that 'status quo' had a similar meaning for its people until 1994. Our 'Black' population have become collectors of stamps, well, at least the Asian and Indian segments now have. Detractors will doubtlessly argue that since there's been almost zero growth in middle-class African collectors, my reasoning is incorrect. But isn't

the real reason why Africans have remained on the side-lines, the local status quo's inability to offer the hobby to our middle-class Africans, to feature it as a positive 'emotion-promoting' and a 'culturally convergence' documenting medium? I'll come back to this in the last section detailing SAPDA's attempt at October's National to promote this aspect as an important Exhibition sub-objective.

Re [3]: Philatelic & related knowledge, personal study and research – 35%

Defined as: Knowledge is the degree of knowledge of the exhibitor as expressed by the items chosen for display and related description; Personal study is the proper analysis of the items chosen for display; Research is the presentation of new facts related to the chosen subject.

I like the first two sections of this definition, but the third is problematic for hitherto well-researched classes such as 'Traditional' and 'Postal History'. Just how many new facts can one find for Cape of Good Hope stamps, and in the 'Open Class' one focusses on a 'golden thread' of qualitative observations, not necessarily on confirmed facts. In my own Open Class collections I've found bits of information at variance with long-accepted historical facts, which makes them interesting, but not necessarily 'new'. Perhaps the way round this, is simply to add three words to the last part of the definition, namely 'new facts and pointed observations'.

I've been informed that there exist for judges a further break-down in this definition, and that there is some indication of mark proportions per segment. Also, that I should be aware of the problem of writing long explanatory notes... yes, we're hobbyists, not academic researchers. However, that certainly does not mean exhibitors shouldn't give recognition to the use of others' views, sometimes deliberately ignoring existing and not fully recognised work as our own. In fact, judges want confirmation on an Introductory Page that an exhibitor has at least used key recognised reference sources.

Re [4]: 'Condition' - 10%

Defined as: *Best possible, varying with country and usage; Judges should note the presence of exceptionally fine material in relation to that normally available.*

The definition appears to be fully attuned to collector thinking about what they want and actually buy. And yes, it's probably only the Germans who insist on exhibiting unmounted mint crash covers!

Re [5]: Rarity - 20%

Defined as: *Rarity is difficult to define in absolute terms and has to be assessed relative to the class of material; Value is not rarity; Judges should note whether the subject area contains very rare material, and whether all the accepted rarities are present.*

The first line of the definition appears to say it all. But, again, how does one compare a letter from an imprisoned Mandela to Kaiser Matanzima with ZAR tête-bêche stamps! If one accepts qualitative statements on each, namely that the stamps 'set a superb tone to an exhibit', and the former can 'move the spirit of a nation', how can the Mandela exhibit not win the top trophy?! I know where I stand on this inter-class assessment, but I'll bet there's not a single FIP judge who'll agree that any 'Open Class' exhibit can out-perform a 'Traditional Philately' one. Perhaps the solution is to introduce another top award for all the other exhibition classes, e.g. the 'Madiba Trophy' (which might require authorisation from the Mandela family).

Proposal for activation of collector interest

Apart from the increasing difficulty of 'enabling' exhibitor interest, there appear to be several factors limiting philately's widespread growth. The latest SA exhibitors held their own at the international exhibition, NY 2016, so at the top level there appears to be few stress signs locally. But also note these were all 'Traditional Philately' exhibits where the FIP rules for exhibits have been understood by our top exhibitors and judges' personal opinions have been curtailed. And there's some clarity that the current crop of SA's judges point of departure is to award the best possible medal for an exhibit, plus give supportive feed-back. But no 'Open Class' exhibits went to NY 2016, and as indicated in the previous segment of this Open Letter, there might be good reasons for this, regarding perceived 'Importance'.

Further, at Nationals worldwide one doesn't see any 'interface' between exhibitors who are prepared to subject themselves to rules and those who only want some recognition or appreciation shown for their work. That's where non-competitive exhibitors at Nationals come into the equation. Comment on a bi-yearly special London Show illustrates the problem well: in a hall where dealers are placed in front of exhibits, few pass through to the world-class displays beyond. They're too far removed from the 'reality' of attendees and do not inspire emulation. Similarly, 'ordinary' collectors prefer to spend their time at Nationals with dealers, rather than viewing the high quality exhibits.

On the other hand, collectors can find 'copy type' exhibits in our 'no rules' segment, and there find ways to upgrade what they can afford. Moreover, they can learn from the creativity shown from several of these exhibitors. As far as I'm concerned, the only competitive exhibit section which rewards both creativity and one's soul is the 'Open Class', and I'm pleased to note Gerhard Kamffer has been asked by societies to promote it through their members. But I've noted before that the odd judge here too has become quantitative, the words 'philatelic material must almost exactly balance the non-philatelic' have bearing!

It appears, therefore, that we not only have to invest in linking up the three collector groupings segmented above, but we also need to spend more time making the FIP rules understandable to a wider audience of collectors. Hopefully this Open Letter can be viewed as a 'start-up'!

SAPDA's steps to promote the 'value' of stamp collecting

This aspect details some of the organisational work currently being undertaken for our 'showpiece' National stamp exhibition. SAPDA has two sub-objectives for SAPDAPEX 2016, namely:

- 1) To promote 'no rules' exhibiting by all collectors, whether or not they are affiliated to local societies (who are mostly members of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, and through whom exhibitors are judged to be of standard to exhibit internationally); and
- 2) To reach out to Africans working in South African museums and in Government to attend the event, for the purpose of viewing exhibits which promote philately as an eminently suitable hobby for Africans, and for themselves as historians and as community leaders, and thereafter to become valued members of their local societies.

The former objective is a 'bottom up' approach to resuscitate waning collector interest in 'formal' stamp collecting; and the latter a much criticised 'top-down' one. But, given the outreach potential of 'social media' currently and some added potential for SABC and newspapers to reflect on these sub-objectives, it's worth a determined effort by SAPDA.

*Views expressed are his personal ones



Editorial comment: *This article does not express the views of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. Paul writes in his private capacity and is not an accredited juror of the PFSA.*

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What, where, when, why, who?- FAQ's to the PFSA's Expert Committee

Interview answers from Committee chairman, Michael Wigmore RDPSA



WHAT IS A PHILATELIC EXPERTISER OR EXPERT COMMITTEE?

An individual or group using their knowledge and expertise to examine and assess philatelic items (stamps, postal history etc.) and providing opinion on correct and accurate identification, condition and authenticity. Resulting opinion is normally delivered as a certificate issued to a specific item. The PFSA's Expert Committee is internationally recognised and been in existence since the early 1950s.

WHO IS ON THE PFSA'S EXPERT COMMITTEE?

At the moment? By invitation, there are eleven of us – all long-standing professional or amateur philatelists. The certificate signatories donate work, expertise and time on an honorary basis. I'm in my 30th year on the Committee but, now I think about it, our current complement's cumulative time on this Committee is close to 250 years. No substitutes for experience!

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF HAVING A CERTIFICATE?

I'm convinced certification represents support and add-on value to a philatelic item. It confirms and identifies what you have, and aside from personal assurance to you as a collector, it later generates confidence for seller and buyer when time comes to move part or all of your collection on to another home. We often hear how crucial this is considered, especially if undertaken by a family member or individual who may not be as philatelically clued-up as you, the original collector.

WILL YOU CERTIFY ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING?

Not everything – we are obviously limited there by our own skills and abilities that, although in all humility are very extensive, cannot realistically be expected to cover all areas of philately. Best guide I can suggest is that if your item is not South or Central Africa then check with us. Most times we find it's OK to send but occasionally we will decline or refer you on to another group or individual – usually overseas. We have also been known to suggest not reviewing something that would, quite bluntly, waste our time and your money!

CAN'T I JUST SEND YOU A SCAN?

Unfortunately, there is no substitute for physically examining the actual stamp or whatever else it is you need certified. A scan can sometimes be helpful in 'getting the ball rolling' with us but otherwise we have to see the actual item you want certified

DO YOU CERTIFY SETS OR POSTAL HISTORY?

Yes, we will look at postal history. Current policy on sets is 'no' - only individual items. But that's not to say an exception cannot be made, at our discretion, if we believed circumstances dictated.

WHAT WOULD THE EXPERT COMMITTEE REQUIRE OF ME?

Two things ease the way for us. Already covered I think but firstly, please check with us before sending in items. 'Local' items like South Africa, Cape, Transvaal, Rhodesia etc. are, naturally enough, leading areas of competence for us but 'blind-sending' something like a South Wherever, Outer-Howzit and asking if the postmark is genuine, without first checking that we have the required expertise available, is a little impractical. It saves everyone time and money to ask first. (Checking with us first also ensures someone's 'at home' to safely receive your treasures and your goodies are not heading out into the ether whilst we're away from base on a business trip)!



Most importantly - a submission form is required for each individual item sent to us as this is a crucial component of our administration, records and security systems. We can post these forms to you; send them via e-mail; or you can download your own from the PFSA website.

WHAT DO I GET AT THE END OF THE DAY?

Well (quite seriously, we were once asked) you do get your actual item back! This will be accompanied by a dated certificate that will give our opinion on the submitted item, which will be illustrated. The Committee's chairman plus at least two other members have to sign the certificate. Don't forget that collectors who are members of a stamp society that is PFSA-affiliated get a generous discount on their final certification invoice. One of the more tangible, lasting benefits of belonging to the PFSA - alongside this internationally, much-praised journal!

WILL MY ITEM BE SAFE? WHO WILL KNOW WHERE IT CAME FROM?

Items are only accepted for assessment and certification at owner's risk but every possible care is, naturally, taken with your treasures whilst in our possession. Submitted items are meticulously recorded before and tracked during processing 'through our system.' Only our administrative staff are aware of the ownership of submissions.

WHERE DOES MY MONEY GO IF YOU GUYS DON'T GET PAID?

Costs of certification will be found on the PFSA's website, along with the previously mentioned submission forms. The money paid to us for the certification work is used to cover all our overheads and administrative costs (equipment, paper, ink cartridges etc). From that aspect, we are a self-sufficient unit within the PFSA. Our aim is to provide a service to the hobby, as opposed to being a money-making exercise, with excess funds generated being paid over to the PFSA for their use in the maintenance and promotion of our hobby.

DO YOU DO VALUATIONS?

No... that function is outside our PFSA remit. Talk to a professional - your local SAPDA dealer.

WHERE ARE YOU? DO YOU HAVE AN OFFICE IN JOHANNESBURG?

Our admin. base is in Montagu in the western Cape. Committee members are spread country-wide (which accounts, in part, for the length of the processing time) and 'no' we do not have offices in Johannesburg. Who started that rumour?

HOW LONG DOES CERTIFICATION TAKE?

Some items, as you can imagine, are more difficult and time-consuming than others but period taken is also largely dependent on the availability of Committee members and their individual commitments to demands of home and business lives. Average time is six to eight weeks but we have been known to finalise an item in less than a fortnight

ANYTHING ELSE SPRING TO MIND FOR YOU?

Only to labour the points 'talk to us first' and that our Expert Committee work is voluntary. We appreciate the expectance and impatience these days to get instantaneous answers to everything but we, honestly, don't take any longer to process each item than we feel is required and absolutely necessary. Quality endures!

WHO DO I CONTACT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS?

Me! Michael Wigmore, as Committee chairman. You will find me at my office - telephone 023 614 1424 or by e-mail at dcrocker@lando.co.za.





The Achievements of Cecil John Rhodes (1853 – 1902)

by Bryan McGee and Colin Whittle



Fig.1

In the future regarding the statue of Cecil John Rhodes at Oriel College, Oxford (Fig.2), following the removal of his statue from the campus of the University of Cape Town (Fig.3),

and gave his name to a country larger than England, Germany, France and the Low Countries combined – Rhodesia. By the age of 37 he was both Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, Founder and Chairman of De Beers, Consolidated Goldfields and The British South Africa Company (Fig.6). Inevitably his rise to wealth and power created resentment and opposition from those who did not share his vision.

Rhodes was a man of the late Victorian era

(Fig.7) when western, and particularly British, power and influence were at their zenith with commensurate confidence exuded by the leaders. He is now being judged at a time when western values are being questioned and undermined. Could it be argued that the privileges we enjoy today are largely the result of the striving of our predecessors, like Rhodes?

little has been said about the achievements of the man in his short 48 years of life and few have defended his reputation. Men of such huge ambition, and sometimes ruthless pursuit of objectives, are rarely loved, but this does not diminish their contribution to history.

At his death the following words were written (Fig.4): *'For good or evil he ranked among the dozen foremost men of his day. After the Pope, the Kaiser and the Tsar, there were few contemporary statesmen who commanded as much attention, who roused as much interest as the man who has passed from our midst while still in his prime.'*

The Rhodes Trust which distributes the Rhodes Scholarships, of which over 7,000 have been awarded, is only one of his many legacies which have benefitted numerous people in southern Africa and beyond. Some of the accusations levelled against Rhodes' memory are flawed if one considers that in his last Will and Testament dated 1 July 1899, paragraph 21 states: *'No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions'*.

When Rhodes was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony (Fig.5) the qualifications for suffrage applied to all males, regardless of race. The qualifications were the ability to write one's name and have assets of at least £75 (albeit increased from £45 during his tenure). Discrimination then was primarily confined to females, as it was almost universally at the time! These terms of suffrage only expired with the South Africa Act of the British parliament, passed in Westminster in September 1909, seven years after the death of Rhodes.

In his short thirty year career Rhodes added nearly a million square miles to Britain's African Empire



Fig.2: Rhodes statue, Oriel College, Oxford



Fig.3: Rhodes statue, University of Cape Town



Fig.4: Rhodes Memorial, Cape Town



Fig.5: Cape Parliament Building.

Rhodes in his quest for power never resorted to genocide that other colonial powers adopted in, say, South West Africa (Namibia), Belgian Congo or Algeria.

In fact he was held in awe and some affection by the native tribes with whom he dealt in his colonisation of the Rhodesias (Fig.8). Perhaps the biggest blunder of Rhodes' career was his tacit support of the raid in 1895/6 by Dr Leander Starr Jameson which effectively precipitated the 2nd Anglo-Boer War (Fig.9).



Fig 6. Corporate Emblems and Logos of De Beers, Gold Fields and the BSAC

INITIATIVES

Among the many initiatives Rhodes spearheaded were in the fields of:

- ARCHITECTURE

He sponsored Herbert Baker (later Sir) to study classical architecture and then come to the Cape to create a local style for the planned public buildings. Since there were no indigenous buildings, he took his cue

from the celebrated Cape Dutch style which he applied with great success. De Groote Schuur, which Rhodes bequeathed as the official residence of the Prime Minister and later, State President, is a fine example of this (Fig.10). After the death of Rhodes, Baker went on to design St George's Cathedral in Cape Town and the Union Buildings in Pretoria as well as numerous churches, chapels and homes for the 'great and the good'. The estate for the Grosvenor family at Westminster in the Orange Free State was the most significant of the private commissions. Even after he had left South Africa, Baker remained hugely productive, designing South Africa House in Trafalgar Square and partnering in the design of many government buildings in New Delhi.

Rhodes was a pioneer in the creation of 'garden cities' starting with what became Kimberley. He was convinced that affection would grow for the new land if visitors were to experience beautiful buildings and gardens.

• CONSERVATION

Rhodes amassed a huge tract of land on the eastern slopes of Table Mountain which he bequeathed to the people of South Africa to protect it from uncontrolled development. The unrivalled Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens form part of this estate and the University of Cape Town another (Fig.11). He acquired several semi-derelict Cape Dutch properties such as Vergelegen and Boschendal and began a programme of restoration of these historic buildings (Fig.12).

• EDUCATION

Apart from the Rhodes Scholarships he endowed Rhodes University in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape (Fig.13). Rhodes also bequeathed 'the sum of £100,000 to my old college, Oriol College, free of all duty whatsoever', which was an immense sum of money at the time.

• EMPLOYMENT

In 1892, following the devastation of the Cape's vineyards by the Phylloxera epidemic, Rhodes financed The Pioneer Fruit Growing Company at Nootgedacht, a venture created by Harry Pickstone, an Englishman experienced in Californian fruit-growing. The shipping magnate Percy Molteno undertook the first successful refrigerated export

to Europe and in 1896, after consulting with Molteno, Rhodes bought farms in Groot Drakenstein, Wellington and Stellenbosch with the intention of exporting deciduous fruits. A year later, he bought Rhone and Boschendal and commissioned Sir Herbert Baker to build him a cottage there. The successful operation soon

expanded into Rhodes Fruit Farms, and formed a cornerstone of the modern-day Cape fruit industry which provides employment for many thousands of people.

• LIFESTYLE

Rhodes undoubtedly had an almost insatiable appetite for power but this was not reflected in his personal life. He entertained in style not only the 'great and the good' at his official residence, Groote Schuur, but was equally generous towards the needy. His seaside cottage in Muizenberg, where he died, was and remains, the most humble and unpretentious property in the vicinity. The house that he proposed to build there was put on hold so that the funds could be assigned instead to the Scholarships he planned.

Even President Mandela recognised Rhodes's significance as 'that great entrepreneur' in a former era and was happy to have his name associated with the Mandela-Rhodes Foundation.



Fig 7. Queen Victoria



Fig 8.

Rhodes makes peace with the Matabele; Raising the flag in Matabeleland; Hoisting the flag, Fort Salisbury



Fig 9: Leander Starr Jameson and Boer War combatants



Fig.10: Groote Schuur, Official residence of the State President



Fig 12. Vergelegen and Boschendal



Fig 13. Rhodes University, Grahamstown

After Rhodes' death in 1902, at the age of 48, he was buried in the Matopos Hills, Rhodesia, what is now Zimbabwe (Fig.14).



Fig.11: Kirstenbosch & UCT Campus on the slopes of Table Mountain



Fig 14. Rhodes' funeral train passing through Mafikeng, and his grave in the Matopos Hills

FREE STATE DAY

summarised by G Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

An annual event of the OFS Philatelic Society in February is the commemoration of the Orange Free State Republic which became independent from British rule on 23 February 1854 until the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging at the end of the Anglo Boer war on 31 May 1902. In the early years of the society's existence, material of the Republic only was shown and discussed, but lately any philatelic material of the Free State is welcome.

This year the annual celebration was extended to a 'Free State Day' and several societies that have an interest in history were drawn in. This was held on 20 February at the First Raadzaal Museum. It was an opportunity to view items that are normally hidden in private collections. All the types of rifles that were acquired by the Republic were shown by arms collector Ron Bester, while militaria collector MC Heunis showed uniform items and side arms of the Free State Artillery Regiment. Dr Arnold Van Dyk

showed his philatelic collection on the Anglo Boer War. It covered all the aspects from the 'Uitlander' problems and Jameson Raid, the sentiment of foreign countries, origin and movement of the different fronts, hardship experienced by people, field post, political aspects, concentration camps right up to the Treaty of Vereeniging and was portrayed with stamps, post cards, letters, documents and clippings. More colour was added to the event by people wearing contemporary dress including long skirts, scarfs, wide brimmed straw hats and velskoene by the 'Boere' and their workers while "Sir George Clark, the British Governor" was formally clad in black suit and top hat. The celebrations of the day were concluded at the Queen's Fort museum, which was the home of the Artillery Regiment during the existence of the Republic. A salute shot was fired from an original muzzle loader cannon that was left by the British forces in 1854.

The celebration of Free State day was

extended on 25 February at the Museum of the Boer Republics, where Paul Van Zeyl showed his collection *The Rebellion and Union's entry into WW I in German SWA*. The collection falls in the class of 'Social Philately' as it not only contains philatelic material, but also documents and personal letters. The chronology of the history is shown, but Paul excellently emphasized the views and sentiments of, interpretation of information by and consequences on ordinary people.



Boer (MC Heunis), Agterryer (Twin Mosia) and Goervernor Sir George Clark (David Bellringer) loading the canon.

Article in Volksblad newspaper (below).



Arnold Van Dyk displaying his collection of the Anglo Boer War.



Paul van Zeyl with his collection of the Rebellion.

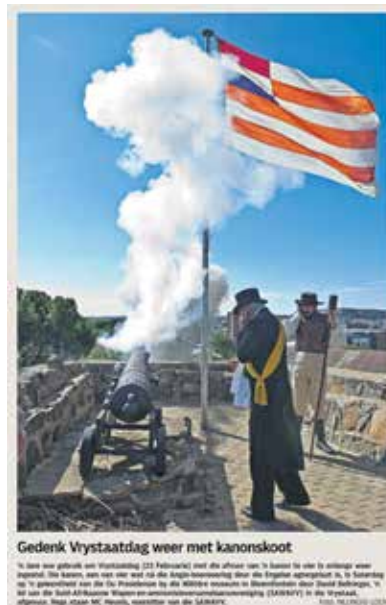
Launch of the Port Elizabeth Hobbies and Collectables Fayre

The last weekend in June 2016 saw the successful launch of the Port Elizabeth Hobbies and Collectables Fayre at the upmarket Walmer Park Shopping Centre in the coastal city. Articles on display and for sale were diverse, from coins and banknotes to stamps, gems, model cars, coca-cola memorabilia, handcrafted knives, meccano models and fine art jewellery. The Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society (PEPS) used this opportunity to promote philately in general and the society in particular to the shoppers on the Saturday and Sunday. The fayre is at present planned for every second month for the remainder of 2016 and aim to be running on a monthly basis from 2017.



Hervog Küssing and Ron Cleland searching for treasures.

Vernon Mitchell, Francois Friend and Rodney Maclachlan of PEPS during the opening of the Hobbies and Collectables Fayre in Port Elizabeth's Walmer Park Shopping Centre.



Gedenk Vrystaatdag weer met kanonskoot

Die foto is geneem aan Wankanting (23 Februarie) met die officier van 'n kanton te sien (y onlangs weer ingesit). Die kanton, wat met die wêreld die kanton-keuring deur die kanton-keuring is, is bekend as 'n geskiedenis van die (die President by die 1854) en was in die kanton-keuring deur die kanton-keuring, 'n 1854 van die kanton-keuring (Wankanting) in die kanton-keuring. (Wankanting) in die kanton-keuring. (Wankanting) in die kanton-keuring.

STAMP FAIRS:

All **SAPDA** run fairs feature 'mini-auctions'. Please note that only the Gauteng and Durban (Bluff) fairs are run by SAPDA - with associated SAPDA control over dealers, and non-SAPDA dealers who also trade within SAPDA rules. The other fairs are run independently by societies. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth. Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.



• PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:

1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria.

Contact: Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:

1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria. Contact: Rev Cassie Carstens: 012 653 2279.

• KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:

Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• SANDTON STAMP FAIR:

2nd Saturday of every month; **433 Maple Road, Kyalami**. Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

• EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:

Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club**, located at 6th Ave / 11th Street, Edenvale.

• KZN STAMP FAIR:

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• BLUFF STAMP FAIR:

1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.

TO ALL SOCIETY SECRETARIES:

Please advise *The SA Philatelist* Editorial Board of your **FUTURE MEETING** programme so that the information can be published **timeously**.



Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings 2016 always on a Wednesday at 20h00

- 10 August One Frame Evening
- 14 September Annual Auction
- 12 October Favourite Cover/s
- 9 November Second Competitive Evening
- 7 December Presidents Evening

EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meet first Saturday of every month Edenvale Community Centre at 2pm till 4pm *Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed events and many other fun activities. Membership is varied and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome - from the novice to more advanced collectors.*

Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7 - search for *Edenvale Philatelic Society* - all welcome to join. Contact: Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357. Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016 - 2017:-

- Aug 17: Southern Africa.
- Aug 31: 5th Wed - Society auction
- Sep 21: Preview of National Exhibits, World at War & Back of the Book.
- Oct 19: My favourite (Maximum of one frame) and thematic exhibits.
- Nov 16: Intersociety quiz, invited exhibits and end of year function.
- Nov 30: 5th Wed - Festive Function
- Jan 18: Africa & its islands.
- Feb 15: Open to all categories
- Mar 15: AGM & invited exhibits.

Postal address for the PS of J - P O Box 131037, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716. Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman) Tel: 011 768 7565 or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month, at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees - lots of expertise amongst them. Contact: Cassie Carstens 012 653 2279.

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

- Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393
 - Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927
- Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrief 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for fun (one-page).

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us **SMILE**

Episode 37 of : *Errors on Stamps...* by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society and Royal PS of Cape Town

OLYMPIC ERROR



The Peoples Republic of Laos in South-East Asia issued an attractive miniature sheet for the Olympic Games in Seoul 1988, showing 400m runners right after the start. The error is not in the picture or the design but simply in the title: *Jeux Olympiques - Coreé '88* on the stamp and also in the top margin. The error is that Olympic Games are always given to a city (Seoul) and never to a country (Korea), - same as the 2012 Games were given to London only and not to England or the United Kingdom.

International Philatelic Events

21 - 25 October 2016

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The South African Philatelist

All about stamps



THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

volume 92:5. 938

www.stamps.org.za



SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition

12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

AT THE ITALIAN CLUB, BEDFORDVIEW

Programme on page 127



Datestamp of this type of the C.S.A.R. continued in use until 1928.



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- o Vermeil APS Stampshow 1999,
- o Large Silver Egoli 2001,
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- o Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- o Large Silver JAKARTA 2008,
- o Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition

12th - 15th OCTOBER 2016

From WEDNESDAY 12th OCTOBER TO SATURDAY 15th OCTOBER.

The Palmares is on Saturday night, (15th).



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A SPECIAL MENTION AND 'THANKS' TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE FOR THE COMPLIMENTARY MAILING OF THIS ISSUE TO LOCAL READERS. WE APPRECIATE THEIR SUPPORT.

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NEITHER AN 'ACCREDITED JUROR' NOR AN EXPERT

The Editor

Page 112 in *The SA Philatelist* of August 2016 states that publishing something does not imply that Philatelic Federation agrees. Yet two (!!) end-notes were inserted in response to Paul van Zeyl's contribution. One conveys that Federation has different views. It added that the author is not an "accredited juror". All of that was unnecessary and exceptional.

It must be attributed to some improper reason that Van Zeyl was thus taken down a peg without also stating that his under-accentuated seeking of a way forward comes from a knowledgeable experienced philatelist with feet-on-the-ground contact with both 'collectors' and 'philatelists'. So intense is the impatience with fresh thinking?

Please stop here and ask yourself:- What is the relevance of the author not being a 'juror'.

Surely the effort of any person who strives for greater preservation of the hobby than Federation is achieving, is relevant. Not with the Federation or Editorial insertion. It is a sure sign of the intolerance of so many to thinking out of the box. The attitude in the insertion is: "These comments are unimportant

because they do not come from someone accredited by us, the inner circle?"

I have more than once observed similar exclusiveness (and superiority?). Thus the naive response to queries about applying nothing other than the FIP exhibiting regime is: "But we must have Rules". That then precludes all rational thinking about what rules are desirable and about what aspects may be discouraging or arbitrary. It is understandable that an "argument now closed" attitude comes easily to anyone who has for long devoted himself to a striving to conform with FIP Rules. However, that submission carries the risk of inability to realise that things have changed and that enslavement to anything is counterproductive for the hobby. And for future 'philatelic' exhibitions. It prevents adapting to an already existing two-part reality: a small number of South Africans aspire for international competitions where FIP rules reign and those collectors must be catered for; the much larger body of collectors create and appreciate according to different considerations and they should be catered for. That realisation is a pre-condition to systematic strategy and proper focus on collectors' needs.

H C J FLEMMING

PS.: I am neither an 'accredited juror' nor an expert.

EDITORIAL COMMENT: *There was no intention to cast aspersions on Paul's article - 'Changing Interest in Collecting and Exhibiting' - nor on his valuable expertise and bona fide credentials.*

However, following the controversy that ensued a couple of years ago regarding the Rules of Thematic Exhibiting, the Editorial Team wished to make it clear that Paul's comments should not be taken as a new way of thinking regarding competitive exhibiting. One can collect/display as one likes, but when showing at an exhibition, FIP rules apply.

IT'S HERE AND HAPPENING!

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition
12 - 15 OCTOBER 2016

Exhibition Jury head - Emil Minnaar has advised that judging commences at the Italian Club on Monday, 10 October 2016 at 08h00. All judging is expected to be completed before the Exhibition's opening on 12 October. Lectures and talks: topics include 'Requirements of an Open Class Exhibit', 'The Opening Page of an Exhibit'.

Societies' will meet at the venue - date and time will be displayed at the show at the Italian Club. An invitation has been extended to the African Museum staff from all over SA to attend SAPDAPEX, as well as newly-elected Local Government politicians. This is a drive to create awareness of the work we do, and for Museum officials to join Societies in their home towns. Open Class exhibits are very close to what Museum staff do on a daily basis, so we should start working together.

The SADAPEX 2016 Exhibition is being held at the ITALIAN SPORTS CLUB, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng. The Palmares, to be held on Saturday night, the 15th takes place at the same venue.



PLEASE NOTE:

Enquiries regarding subscriptions and membership can be referred to Jill Redmond RDPSA at psasac@mweb.co.za Tel: +27 (0)11 917 5304

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to the Editorial Board *The SA Philatelist*, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. South Africa or email: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

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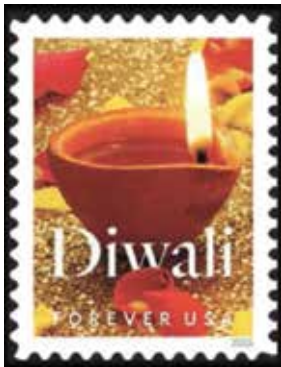
Editorial Board's choice Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pen goes to Volker Janssen for his series - 'Stamps that make us Smile'

EDITORIAL POLICY:

The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.

US POSTAL SERVICE ISSUES DIWALI STAMP



The stamp features a traditional diya oil lamp against a sparkling gold background.

"Diwali celebrates the triumph of good over evil" and "spanning five days each autumn, it is considered by some to be the start of the new year" reported the US Postal Service Press Release. Diwali, roughly translated from the Sanskrit word Deepavali, means 'a necklace of lights' and during the festival "the flickering oil-wick diyas sprinkle the homes of observers around the world".



Comic Corner

Stamps that make us **SMILE**

Episode 38 of : *Errors on Stamps...*

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society & Royal PS of Cape Town

MALTESE GEOGRAPHY



On 18 April 1984 the Postal Administration of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, issued a commemorative stamp series 'Heritage of the World' – UNESCO. On the 0.50 CHF stamp we find the caption under the picture: "Vue de la Valette, Malte" (View of La Valetta, Malta). On the day of first issue a press release by the UN Postal Administration indicated that "... this image is not La Valetta but a picture of Fort St. Angelo in the town of Vittoriosa." Quite embarrassing for the U.N. to admit this error...



BOOK REVIEW

Catalogue of the adapted
German postmarks in
Southwest Africa after 1915

by Uwe Albert / Hans Koppe

submitted by Harald Krieg



In August 2016 the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen e.V. - Study Group of the Collectors of German Colonial Stamps, issued a new publication, the first issue of the Catalogue of the adapted German postmarks in Southwest Africa after 1915.

The foreword with introduction is available in both German and English, which will also allow non-German speaking collectors to use this catalogue. The postmarks are all shown in the original version as well as the adapted version with description of the changes made. For each cancel the known period of use is mentioned as well as an estimation of the occurrence on the market. Market values are listed for the cancels in Euros. Also a coloured image of each cancel used on piece is shown.

This work is a comprehensive summary of the complex area of the adapted postmarks of German Southwest Africa on 104 pages in 17 x 25cm, coated softcover and high quality section sewn binding.

Price € 19+ € 4 (international shipment).

This catalogue is only available direct from the Study Group and can be paid through PayPal.

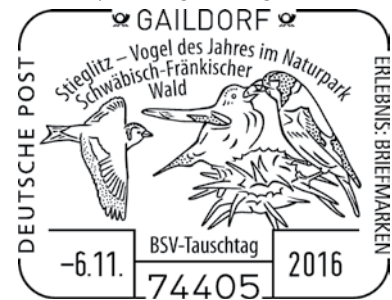
Reference address: Harald Krieg; Keltenstr. 32; 41462 Neuss/Germany; e-mail: 2.Geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de (PayPal payment in Euro currency only). For more information (also in English) about the Study Group:

www.kolonialmarken.de



BIRD OF THE YEAR 2016

information submitted each year
by Herwig Kussing, PEPS



'Stieglitz'

The stamp club in Gaildorf / Ostalb-Germany is celebrating their 50th Anniversary on the weekend of 05/06 November 2016. The 'Stieglitz' or, in English 'The European Goldfinch', is a symbol for endurance, fertility and perseverance.

On this occasion a special postmark of the 'Stieglitz' can be obtained. Collectors who are interested in a postmark can write to Joachim Rupp, Prescherstrasse 38, D-74405 Gaildorf / Germany.

Please enclose an International Reply Coupon.



Scans of Post Office Bulletins available on Federation's website

Federation has over the last few years received several requests for scans of the Post Office Bulletins to be made available. The Heritage Committee of Federation as a trial exercise has now posted on Federation's website scans of bulletins for the years 1970 to 1986. It is available in the members section, presently (8 August 2016) under Post Office Research Information. Depending on how much this information is going to be used, the rest of the Republic period will be made available and then Union. This however, will take time.

Gawie van der Walt
PFSA Philatelic Heritage Committee

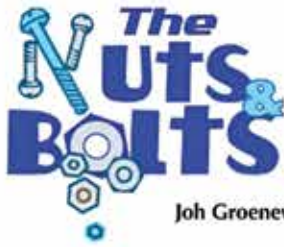
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Joh Groenewald, Chair, Publications Panel

The Federation website has useful information for every collector: about organised philately, stamp events, auctions, new stamp issues, philatelic books available (at the original prices), and the work of the expert panel which checks items for authenticity.

View all the exhibits of the SA National One-Frame Exhibition (BOFEX 2016).

There is also a Member section for members registered with the Philatelic Federation. This section contains lots more useful information, such as details of important reference books on various subjects, research data from Post Office Bulletins, South African postal rates since 1910, the Federation's library list, museum collections, contact details of the Federation's functionaries, a history of the stamps of Southern Africa, etc.

PLUS, a free feature for collectors called "I am looking for ..." Here you can advertise your special "want" – send your name and address and request to johgroen@mweb.co.za.

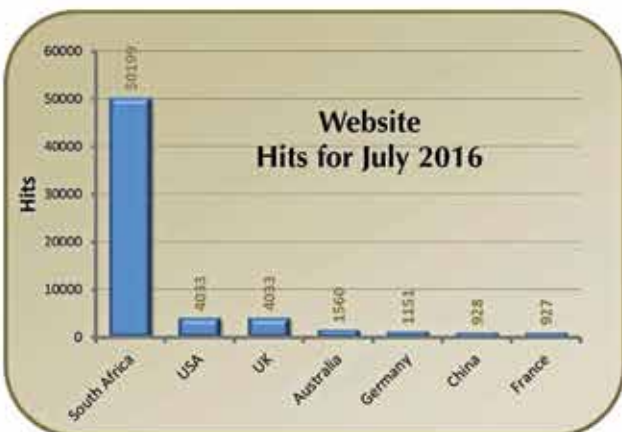
PLUS a feature "Tell me", where questions are answered by experts. Send your questions to the Federation secretary at pfsasec@mweb.co.za.

To enter the Member's section go to "Members" on the top menu – you may be asked for a name or password, but merely enter your Federation number – twice.

Under "News" there is a facility for you to enter information about your society – meetings held and coming events. Please send such news and information directly to the webmaster at admin@ohs.co.za.

Note – this is not *Rendezvous* – full club meetings and contact details are given at the very top of the website under "How things work".

In the seven months, January-July 2016, the website enjoyed 332,435 hits – of these, 74,453 were in July. A breakdown of the sources of hits are shown in the chart below.



The screenshot shows the website's navigation bar with links: Homepage, Stamp Collecting, How things work, News, Members, Contact Us, Links. The main content area includes a welcome message: "Welcome to the wonderful world of stamp collecting The 1 hobby that has something for EVERYONE". It lists various sections: "About stamp collecting", "Where to find stamps", "Tools for stamp collecting", and "I have a question". A "Stamp collecting in South Africa" section is also visible.

Overlaid on the screenshot is a "Philatelic Federation of South Africa Membership Card". The card details are: Member Name: A Stamp Collector, Member Society: East Rand Philatelic Society, and Membership # ERP-01234. A red circle highlights the membership number, and a yellow arrow points to the login form on the website below.

The login form on the website has two input fields for "Federation Number" and "Federation Password". A callout box provides instructions: "Remove the dash and the zero when entering your membership number. 'ERP-01234' becomes 'ERP1234'. Enter this in both blocks where it says 'Federation Number'. Then click on 'Log in'".

At the bottom of the website screenshot, the URL www.stamps.org.za is displayed.

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BOFEX – THE EXPERIMENTAL VIRTUAL ONE FRAME STAMP EXHIBITION – JULY 2016

As part of Hobby Expo held at Kopano Nokeng in Bloemfontein

Report by Jan van Beukering

The BOFEX 2016 experience was well supported with a total of 45 entries, five from New Zealand, three from the USA, one from Britain, two from Australia and the balance from South Africa. The status was a South African National. Exhibitors received certificates, jury reports and a participation medal – mainly sponsored by the PFSA. Very pleasing was the fact that there was more than the usual component of new exhibitors. Entries were well represented in all classes, from Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Modern Experimental to Open Class and Postcards.

who could examine them at leisure in their own homes. Jurors were allocated about ten exhibits each and each group consisted of three members, with the Chairman and Secretary finally scrutinising the points scored. Judging was done along FIP lines. All Jury members' scores were taken into account, eventually arriving at an average percentage. All comments were also taken into account in the final Jury Reports to individual entries.

Interaction by Jurors was by email or skype, replacing the 'jury deliberation' at conventional exhibitions.



Eddie Bridges



Frank Friedman

his thematic entry *The Allure of Diamonds*, both with scores of 88.

Comments from entrants ranged from 'what a good idea' to 'my knowledge of computers is limited' and much in between, but all were very positive. Eight dealers attended the exhibition and also commented on the success of this experiment. Jurors could spend more time studying the exhibits and this may have been the cause of some scoring different points than they had previously obtained. This is something to consider for future juries.

Technical teething troubles were experienced from scanning of the pages and uploading by exhibitors, right down to the last stage of the process, but all these form part of a learning curve to be taken into account for future exhibitions. The process was experimental inasmuch as the structure was concerned but, with streamlining, it opens up a world of possibilities for societies or federations to stage such shows. With future technological advances, it may well be possible to upload multi-frame exhibits in an acceptable format more easily.



At the TV screens - Jon Williams, Garry Osthoff and partner with Jan van Beukering, far right

Presented by the Free State Philatelic Society in Bloemfontein, this experiment was initiated by the Philatelic Federation of South Africa a few years ago, but only materialised after a period of substantial planning and funding. The main driver was Emil Minnaar RDPSA, who was instrumental in establishing the technical requirements which allowed the upload of exhibits by the exhibitors and the exclusive viewing by qualified National Jurors in their respective homes worldwide!

No more frame carting, venue rental, travelling, insurance and disbursement costs, import regulations, jury travelling and accommodation expenses. This novel method opened up the world, so to speak, for international participation without all the commissioning and other rigmarole, while at the same time the exhibitors' material remained safely in their own care.

Each entrant was issued with an individual 'username' and 'password' which gave them access to the PFSA website dropbox. They then had to scan their exhibits, page by page, at 300 dpi in a PDF format and name each page with a short predetermined coded denomination, which identified the exhibitor, entry and page number. This was then uploaded into the dropbox.

For security purposes these uploaded exhibits were only accessible to the Jurors

To enable viewing to the public, Federation and other sponsors made it possible to acquire several big screen TV sets and tablets which will be available for use at later Federation exhibitions. All exhibits were transferred onto the tablets and at the actual venue visitors were able to select any of these for viewing; this was extremely well received.


After the exhibition, all the exhibits were uploaded onto the Federation website stamps.org.za where they are now open for worldwide public viewing. (Entrants were given an option for refusal of public viewing, but none exercised this). Alongside the entry descriptions, results and a scoring guide were uploaded, which offers viewers a chance to do their own 'judging' and can assist in better understanding One Frame exhibiting.

There was a tie for 'Best on Show' being those entries from **Eddie Bridges** FRPSL - South African Collectors' Society - with his traditional exhibit *Darmstadt Trials of 1929* and **Frank Friedman** - Johannesburg PS - with



Three TV screens were continuously in use by visitors young and old

A special word of thanks go to the Bofex organising team, Dr Neil Cronjé, Jan van Beukering, Joof van der Merwe, Garry Osthoff, Jurors and the Jury Secretariat, as well as the Hobby Expo organisers, Daniël and Tarryn Cronjé.

If this is a foretaste of what we can expect at SAPDAPEX 2016, we look forward to an experience of philately at its best. 

BOFEX 2016 VIRTUAL ONE FRAME EXHIBITION

Results : 28 & 29 July

Friedman F – Johannesburg PS - <i>The Allure of Diamonds</i>	88%	Barit C – Wits PS - <i>Swaziland – 1961 Decimal Overprints</i>	73%
Bridges E – S A CS - <i>The Darmstadt Trials of 1929</i>	88%	Thematics SA, W.Cape chapter - <i>The Big Five Ten</i>	72%
Hisey R - PSGSA US - <i>Exit Routes for African Airmails to US, WWII</i>	85%	Janssen FV - Fish Hoek PS - <i>SWA Proofs of the 3rd Definitive Set</i>	72%
Chitty L G - *RPSNZ - <i>The Ruhleben Civil Internee Camp of WWII</i>	85%	Viljoen D – Belville PS - <i>Rhodesia & Nyasaland</i>	71%
Thy P – WPS USA - <i>Southern African Pioneers in World War II</i>	85%	Osthoff G – OFSPS- <i>The Erica Photo-Postcard Series of RSA</i>	71%
Corrigan K – OFSPS - <i>Southern Rhodesia Postal Stationery 1924</i>	84%	Bakker J – East Rand PS - <i>French Pneumatic Mail</i>	70%
Suttill M – Royal PS C T - <i>Great Britain 1d Lilac 1881 – 1901</i>	84%	Barit L Dr – Wits PS - <i>Bechuanaland 1961 – Decimal Overprints</i>	70%
Banfield N – *RPSNZ - <i>St. Petersburg - Residence Related Taxes</i>	83%	Dooley T – East Rand PS - <i>White Rhino Booklets of South Africa</i>	68%
Long J – Southern PS New Zealand - <i>Proof of Delivery Service</i>	83%	Barit S Dr – Wits PS - <i>Great Britain – Missing Queen's Head Errors</i>	68%
Marshall Dr. A R - *RPSNZ - <i>Poland First Official Stamp Issue 1920</i>	83%	Barit A Dr – Wits PS - <i>Basutoland 1961 Decimal Overprints</i>	67%
Corrigan K – OFSPS - <i>Southern Rhodesia 1947 Victory issue</i>	82%	Williams JW – OFSPS - <i>Greeting Stamp Booklets of Great Britain</i>	67%
Coetzee P – West Rand PS - <i>Nyasaland Field Force Overprints</i>	81%	Mitchell H C – East Rand PS - <i>By Air, Aeroplane to Zeppelin</i>	66%
Evans P A - Maritzburg PS - <i>Flaws Galore of Northern Rhodesia</i>	80%	Bakker J – East Rand PS - <i>The Squared Circle Pmk of the DE Indies</i>	62%
Stewart G P – *RPSNZ - <i>Extracts from a Frama Collector's Diary</i>	80%	Botha H H – OFSPS - <i>En die Wenner is... Nie Amerika Nie</i>	62%
Sorour V – Wits PS - <i>Proteas: RSA 3rd Definitives - Cylinder 722</i>	80%	Janssen FV - Fish Hoek PS - <i>The Danish West Indies</i>	61%
Figg DJ - RPSV - <i>Gen. Douglas McArthur - Liberator of the Philippines</i>	80%	Wenger R – Wits PS - <i>Austrian Mixed Franking prior to WWII</i>	60%
Stafford G – Australia - <i>Privilege Envelopes Australian Forces WW II</i>	79%	Kisch B – Highway PS - <i>Early Cape Mail</i>	59%
Howgrave-Graham T - SACS - <i>Aus Prisoner of War Camp SWA</i>	76%	Janssen F V - Fish Hoek PS - <i>SA Postage Dues 1914 – 1972</i>	57%
van der Molen P - East Rand PS - <i>The 'Tugwell' PPCs of Swaziland</i>	75%	Schmidt R – Edenvale PS - <i>The Emergence of the Afrikaans Language</i>	56%
Pienaar G - PS of Johannesburg - <i>1936 JPEX</i>	74%	De Waal J – OFSPS - <i>Nederlands Koninklik Huis 1849 -2012</i>	53%
Van der Merwe J - OFSPS - <i>Screened 1/2d Springbok Issues of the Union</i>	74%	Du Plessis J A – OFSPS - <i>RSA Miniature Sheets</i>	50%
Barit A Dr. - Wits PS - <i>Queen Elizabeth II – Value Errors</i>	74%	Dolley T – East Rand PS - <i>By Sail or Oar</i>	50%
Mitchell V J - PEPS - <i>The SA Occupation of German South West Africa</i>	73%		

* RPSNZ: Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand



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by Alex Visser, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za



Kamiesberg/Lilyfontein/Lelifontein

I am indebted to David Allison for sharing insights into the postal system from his youth. His narrative is as follows:

“Lily Fountain was the first Methodist mission station in SA, dating back to 1816. It is situated high up on the Kamiesberg mountain near Garies, and the postal agency there takes its name from that fact. I had three good holidays there in my young days. During the first of these (in 1950) I had a chance to examine their date stamp (Fig.1a) carefully. It was made by De Lacy, London. This date stamp had no wheel for the time code letter, but it had four wheels all of which could show the digits 0, 1, 2, ...9 as well as a hyphen and a block. The year digit had two blocks. This gave 12 positions which also related to the months. The second and fourth wheels had a full stop with each digit. Although this office was indicated as having opened in 1919, this date stamp has been seen used 1950 to 1962.

At this time the mail went out once a week on Thursday mornings. On this occasion (1950) there were about 25 ordinary letters, 5 registered letters and one insured parcel. I noted that outgoing registered mail had no registration label or rubber stamp; it was simply endorsed suitably in manuscript. My next visit was in 1959, by which time they had a rubber stamp for registered mail, and I helped myself to an impression (Fig.1b). By 1980 this cachet was so badly worn that a manuscript name had to be inserted. In those days, but not now, the Minister was ex officio postmaster! By 1959 the mail went out on Tuesdays.”

Later date stamps not illustrated were seen used 1965 to 1986, and another one in 2004.

Fig. 1. Kamiesberg 1950s postmark / cachet.



Dumb cancellers

Dumb cancellers are not stupid cancellers, but ones that do not indicate the office of origin. Over the last few years several types of dumb cancellers have appeared that originated from the Polokwane region. The return address was used to determine the origin.

Fig.2 shows a self-inking canceller that is inscribed ‘RLS’ (Registered Letter Section), the date in reversed format in the middle and the postal code 0750 at the base. This postal code is Polokwane North boxes. This canceller has been seen from 13.3.2013 to 17.5.2013. A subsequent steel date stamp with place name and inscribed ‘RLS’ has been seen from 7.5.2015 and is also shown in Fig.2.

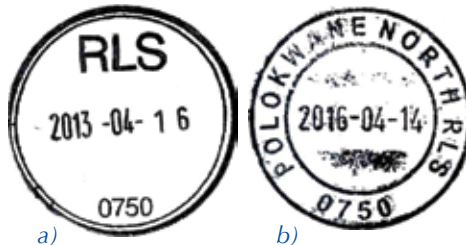


Fig. 2. Registered Letter Section cancellers from Polokwane North.

Two more self-inking cancellers, with a variant of an inverted date, are shown in Fig.3. These have been recorded seen as shown in Table 1. The variant with inverted date has expanded with use. Since the dates of use overlap with the Polokwane North cancellers, these are not from this office. Thanks to the assistance of Mr Vusi Cakucaku, SAPO Business Development Officer of the Northern Region, it was determined that these cancellers were used at the Polokwane Post Office. I could not establish the reasons for using a dumb canceller, and perhaps our Polokwane readers can assist.

I also wish to acknowledge the comments and information that I receive on matters related to present-day postal history. Please continue providing me with information regarding events in your vicinity.

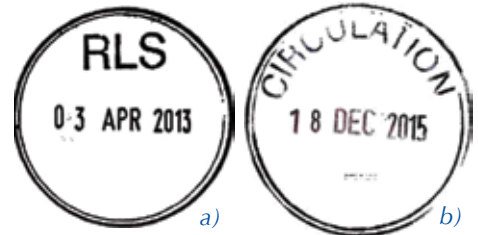


Fig. 3. Dumb cancellers from the Polokwane region.



Table 1. Usage of Polokwane dumb cancellers.

Inscription	Earliest recorded date	Latest recorded date
RLS	26.2.2013	28.6.2015
CIRCULATION	28.10.2015	20.1.2016
RLS (date inverted)	8.3.2016	7.9.2016 (current)

Weereens is dit interessant vanuit die persoonlike perspektief van David Allison om te verneem hoe die posdiens in vergange dae bedryf is. In hierdie geval van die poskantoor te Kamiesberg. Datumstempels sonder poskantoor naam is 'n nuwigheid, en is in Polokwane Noord en Polokwane gebruik. Die rede vir hierdie styl is onbekend, en miskien kan een van die lesers lig daarop werp. Baie dankie vir die lesers wat my met inligting oor posaktiwiteite in hulle omgewing op hoogte van sake hou – doe so voort!

ANOTHER DISCOVERY

The post office at Christopher’s Post in Natal is listed by R.Putzel as being open from 19.5.1947 – 4.2.1952, when it was renamed Itheke.

I found this item in 2014, and it has since been added to Prof Alex Visser’s Addendum on the internet.



This is the only recorded cancellation of that particular post office, dated 13.02.1950.

Johan Bezuidenhout, Bellville PS.



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The Acre Envelope

by Dr Rob McLennan-Smith, Highway Philatelic Society, Westville

Robert W. Hume was a publisher in Leith, Scotland, in the Victorian era. He was a prolific designer of Mulready Caricatures and Pictorial Envelopes which were extremely popular at the time and a number of designs have survived to date but are scarce and many unique.

One of his most artistic and intricate designs is the Acre envelope of which only four were known to exist until about 30 years ago when a fifth was discovered. Only two of these are postally used. The design (Fig.1) depicts the Battle of Saint Jean D’Acre (now Acre or Akko in Israel, north of Haifa) - during the Egyptian - Ottoman War 1839 - 1841.

The combined Mediterranean Fleet, mainly British and commanded by Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, supported by smaller Turkish and Austrian forces, moved into position on 3 November 1840 on the western and southern sides of Acre and started the bombardment at 14h00. In a highly tactical move, the ships anchored 450-800 metres offshore, closer than the Egyptians expected and their guns were aimed too high and did not have time to adjust.

The devastation was severe and finalised by a shell which scored a direct hit on the main magazine which exploded at 16h20, killing multitudes and silencing the guns. A total of 48,000 rounds were fired by the fleet and the fight lasted only four hours.



Fig.1: The front of The Acre Envelope

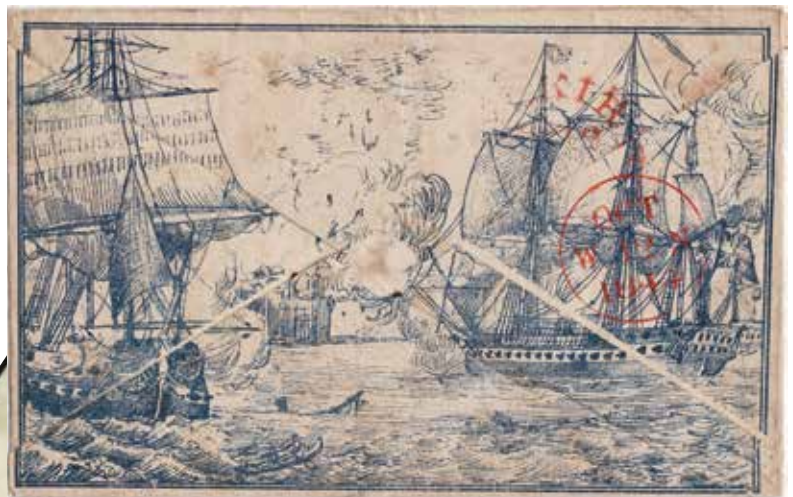


Fig.2: The rear of the Acre Envelope with Falkirk and Edinburgh CDS's of 12 October 1844

cancelled by a Scottish single rectangular numeral cancellation and bearing circular date stamps of Edinburgh and Falkirk on the rear (Figs.1 & 2)



HMS Phoenix at the Bombardment of Acre Artist JK Wilson 1841

The initial design had on the inside List no. 2 of Hume’s Musical envelopes (State 1) (see Fig.3) - a single used example is known and is part of the Royal Philatelic Collection, London (Fig.4).

Three unused envelopes have also survived - one each in the collections of Robin Cassell (author of the soon to be released work on the Mulready Caricatures), Chris Jarvis (co-author of Bodily, Jarvis & Hahn - Pictorial Envelopes of the 19th Century) and the whereabouts of the third is unknown.

The fifth envelope (McLennan-Smith collection) has an inner design of an engineer’s drawing of the Acre Fortress (State 2) and its fortifications, the naval positions at the time of battle and details of casualties. (Fig.5) It was sent from Edinburgh to Bothkennan via Falkirk on 12 October 1844 and bears a 1d Red

LIST NO. 2 OF ENVELOPES.

Printed by W. & A. G. Bell, Edinburgh, 1841.

No.	Description.	Price.
1.	The first containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
2.	The second containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
3.	The third containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
4.	The fourth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
5.	The fifth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
6.	The sixth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
7.	The seventh containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
8.	The eighth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
9.	The ninth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.
10.	The tenth containing a variety of designs for envelopes, and a list of the names of the artists who have been employed in the execution of the same.	1s.

Fig.3: The inner design of State 1 with the list of Musical Envelopes



Fig.4: The used State 1 example in the Royal Collection Sent 11 March 1844 within London

The Upper Flap

Text reads: Bombardment and capture of Acre 8 November 1840.

From a sketch taken on the spot by Joseph C Breddell Esq. Mining Engineer

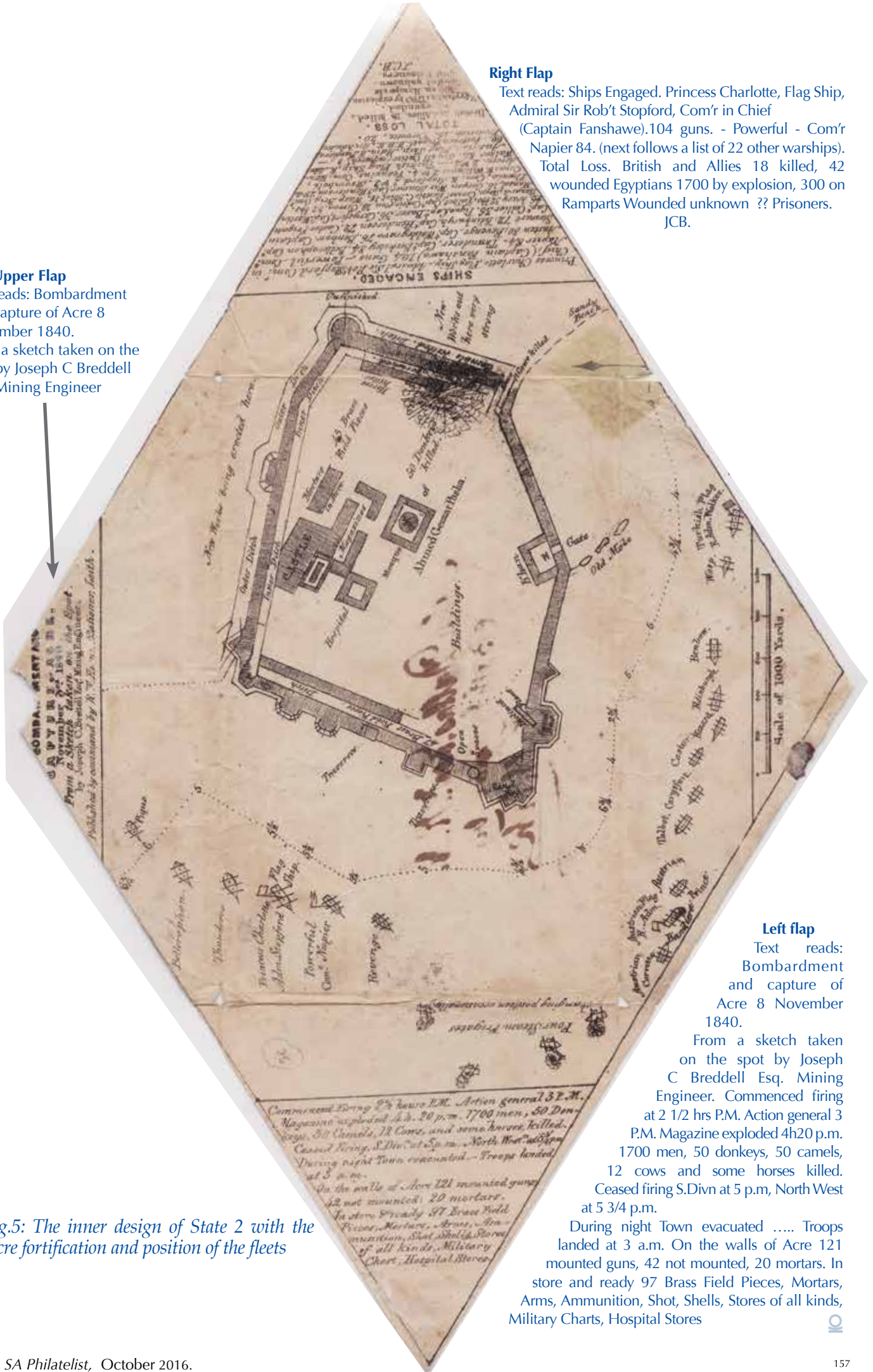
Right Flap

Text reads: Ships Engaged. Princess Charlotte, Flag Ship, Admiral Sir Rob't Stopford, Com'r in Chief

(Captain Fanshawe). 104 guns. - Powerful - Com'r Napier 84. (next follows a list of 22 other warships).

Total Loss. British and Allies 18 killed, 42 wounded Egyptians 1700 by explosion, 300 on Ramparts Wounded unknown ?? Prisoners.

JCB.



Left flap

Text reads: Bombardment and capture of Acre 8 November 1840.

From a sketch taken on the spot by Joseph C Breddell Esq. Mining Engineer. Commenced firing at 2 1/2 hrs P.M. Action general 3 P.M. Magazine exploded 4h20 p.m.

1700 men, 50 donkeys, 50 camels, 12 cows and some horses killed. Ceased firing S.Divn at 5 p.m, North West at 5 3/4 p.m.

During night Town evacuated Troops landed at 3 a.m. On the walls of Acre 121 mounted guns, 42 not mounted, 20 mortars. In store and ready 97 Brass Field Pieces, Mortars, Arms, Ammunition, Shot, Shells, Stores of all kinds, Military Charts, Hospital Stores

Fig.5: The inner design of State 2 with the Acre fortification and position of the fleets

Edwardian datestamps of Transvaal inscribed 'C.S.A.R.'

by Alan Drysdall RDP RDPSA & Fernando Torres, Wits PS



Collectors of the later stamp issues and postal history of Transvaal will be familiar with the double-circle datestamp inscribed 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG', but few will be aware that there were several other datestamps of this type. Strikes of any of them, particularly on cover, are rarities. Drysdall in the third volume of the *Transvaal Handbook* series¹ mentions three offices, Jupiter, Kinross and Minnaar, but does not illustrate any strikes. Putzel does not record any CSAR datestamp other than Johannesburg in his *Encyclopaedia* or his ten-volume listing of the datestamps published from 1992 onwards and completed by Alex Visser in 2003.

There are several types of 'C.S.A.R.' datestamps, all of which, with one exception are double-circle types:

Type 1 comprises only the Johannesburg datestamps in which the year of the date is represented by the last two digits preceded by the letters 'A' or 'P' (probably abbreviations for a.m. and p.m. respectively); flanking fleurons may print as dashes in weak strikes or crude crosses if overinked;

Type 2 is a unique datestamp, in this case inscribed 'CAROLINA / C.S.A.R.' showing flanking fleurons and the year as four digits;

Type 3 also shows the year of the date in full but is without flanking fleurons (Jupiter, Lydenburg and Middelburg);

Type 4 the unique Minnaar datestamp differs in that the year of the date is represented by only the last two digits (and there is no stop after the month in the only strike seen); and

Type 5 the triple-circle Kinross datestamp is also unique.

Recorded strikes of some of these datestamps postdate the incorporation of CSAR into SAR (South African Railways) in 1910 see Table 1, but only the Johannesburg datestamp was modified by excising the 'C.' of 'C.S.A.R.', resulting in strikes lop-sidedly headed 'S.A.R.'.

Johannesburg

Swart², after drawing attention to the fact that Johannesburg Rail is listed as a telegraph office in the 1912 *Post and Telegraph Guide*, reported that he had studied a batch of correspondence which confirmed that a full Post and Telegraph Agency had operated at Johannesburg (Park) station for at least a few years before 1912. The use of the datestamp on incoming mail, registered

mail and to cancel postage due labels, examples of which are illustrated by Swart, leaves no doubt that C.S.A.R. Johannesburg was a post office. However, bearing in mind the high proportion of items sent by or addressed to CSAR employees there must be a possibility that the office was sited within CSAR's headquarters building close to the station rather than at the station. An outstanding example of CSAR's official



Fig.1: (at left) A postcard sent from the office using the 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp - a particularly clear strike - in 1910 addressed to a CSAR employee. It was posted on 10 October 1910, but the 'C' had not then been removed from 'C.S.A.R.'



Fig.2: A postcard addressed to a CSAR employee in Johannesburg sent from Cape Town on 16 September, 1911, franked with a Transvaal ½d stamp used interprovincially. The Johannesburg machine cancel was struck when the card reached Johannesburg - the date is poorly struck but is probably 18 September - from where it was forwarded to and received by the office then using the mutilated '(C.)S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp on '19. Sep. A. 11'. This is the earliest recorded indisputable use of the mutilated datestamp.

Office	cds type	Diameters of inner and outer circles	Ornaments (flanking fleurons ^a)	Dates of use and date format	Figure
Johannesburg	1	17 & 21	yes	'21. JAN. P. 07' ^b - 1928	1, 2, 4, 5 & 6
Carolina	2	17 & 27	yes	'-7. DEC. 1910'	7
Jupiter	3	17 & 27	none	'12. JUL. 1917'	9B
Lydenburg	3	17 & 27	none	'13. APR. 1912'	9F
Middelburg	3	17 & 27	none	'24. DEC. 1908'	8
Minaar	4	17 & 27	none	'13. JUN 10' ^c	9D
Kinross	5	17, 24.5 & 27	none	'6 - JUN. 10' .- '? MAR. 15' ^d	9E

Table 1 Datestamps inscribed 'C.S.A.R.' and with the name of an office (see Figs 1 to 9)

a These often print as dashes or crosses if under- or overinked respectively

b Probably 'A' for a.m. and 'P' for p.m.

c No stop after the month and two digits for the year

d Two digits for the year; the latest date is quoted by Mathews (1986, p. 281), but he does not include the day

mail is the cover sent by the General Manager's Office illustrated in a recently published article by the present authors concerning perforated railway stamps³.

Putzel⁴, who mistakenly interprets the abbreviation C.S.A.R. as standing for Cape S.A. Railways, records that C.S.A.R. Johannesburg, which is not listed in contemporary *P.O. Guides*, opened as a sub-office on 1 June, 1906, but the earliest known strike of the datestamp is '21. JAN. P. 07' (Fig.9B). A datestamp of this type continued in use at least until 1928⁵. Dates are in the form '15. FEB. A. 10', i.e. the year of the date is represented by only two digits preceded by the letter 'A' or 'P', which Swart suggests are abbreviations for a.m. and p.m. respectively.

Drysdall among others has suggested that sometime between 27 February and 19 September, 1911, the 'C' was excised resulting in strikes of the double-circle datestamp lopsidedly headed 'S.A.R.'. The earliest recorded indisputable strike to date of the mutilated datestamp is '19. SEP. A. 11' (Fig.2). However, further research will probably close this gap. In a short article concerning skeleton cancels published in *Springbok*, the journal of the South African Collectors Society, in January 2016, Tony Howgrave-Graham suggests that a 25mm skeleton cancel inscribed 'SAR JOHANNESBURG TVL' was used during an interim period in 1911 when the original datestamp inscribed 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' was sent to be altered. The cover he illustrates, shown here as Fig.3 was posted on '27 MR / 11'. A strike of this datestamp illustrated by Putzel and Visser is dated '3 APR / 11(?)'⁶.

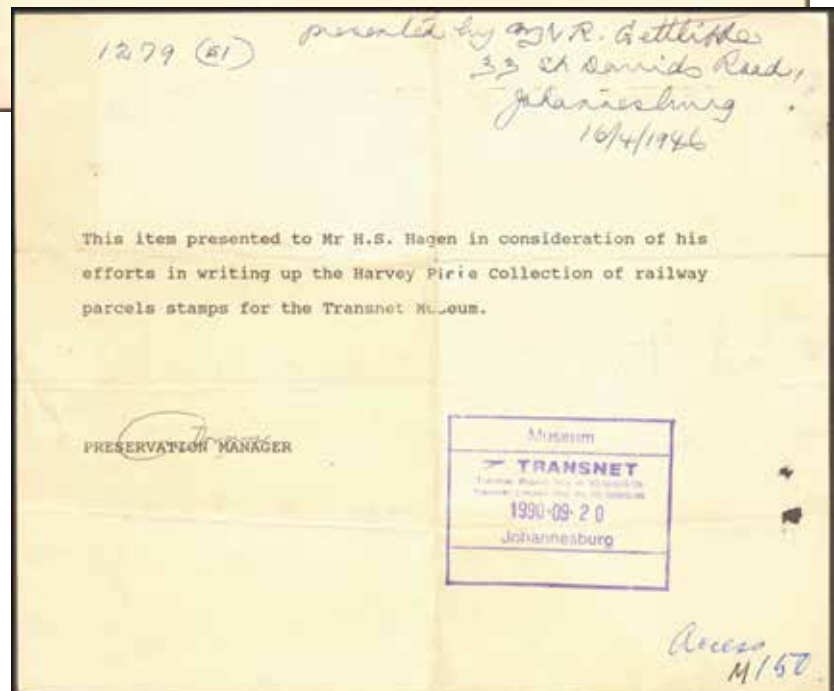
Illustrated as Fig.4 is a set of proofs of the last parcel stamps to be issued by CSAR cancelled with the 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp set at '23. AUG. P. 09'. The shilling values are imperforate, but the pence values and the 20s stamp are perforated 12. A manuscript annotation on the reverse records that this item was donated by N.R. Getliffe on 16 April, 1946. A typed note further records that: 'This item was presented to Mr H.S Hagen in consideration of his efforts in writing up the Harvey Pirie Collection of railway parcel stamps for the Transnet Museum'. This is followed by the signature of the Preservation Manager and a strike in violet of the rectangular datestamp of the Transnet Museum set at '1990-09-20'. Hagen and Naylor⁷ (1985, p.32) record the earliest usage of these parcel stamps as 1 September, 1909. The perforated stamps appear to have preceded the rouletted series, and the latter are far more uncommon.

There seems little doubt that some strikes of the mutilated datestamp were done by favour. For example the near-perfect strike cancelling the Natal 5s stamp illustrated as Fig.5 - but failing to tie it to the piece to which it is affixed - is just too good to be true.

Fig.4: The 'CSAR / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp used on '23. AUG. P. 09' to cancel a set of proofs of the last CSAR parcel stamps. The shilling values are imperforate, but the pence values and the 20s stamp are perforated 12. The reverse of the item includes a record of its 'history'



Fig.3: The franking, totalling 9d and showing interprovincial usage of Cape 1/2d stamps, on this registered cover addressed to the USA is cancelled with a 25mm. single-circle skeleton datestamp inscribed 'SAR JOHANNESBURG TVL' and dated '27 MR / 11' (courtesy of Tony Howgrave-Graham)



Putzel and Visser⁸ illustrate a strike of what they describe as a second type of mutilated '(C.)S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp dated '27. AUG. A. 29' with the name of the office in different lettering. The differences are, however, by no means obvious.



Fig.5



Fig.6: Late usage of the mutilated datestamp

is only listed as a TO from 1912 to 1928¹⁴. The illustrated incomplete strike of the unique triple-circle datestamp inscribed 'KINROSS / C.S.A.R.' (Fig.9F) and dated '6-JUN. 10' is



remained open since then¹⁶. (The line from Belfast to Lydenburg was completed on 29 April 1910.) The strike of the 'C.S.A.R. / LYDENBURG' datestamp shown as Fig.9G is on a SAR 20s parcel stamp. This datestamp has not to date been recorded postally used.

Middelburg having closed during the Boer War re-opened on 1 January, 1902, and has remained open. Middelburg Station/Rail opened as a telegraph office on 18 November, 1894, and was a post office (rail office) from 1901 to 1904. It became a telegraph office again in 1905 and remained open until 8 October, 1973¹⁷. Postal use of the 'C.S.A.R. / MIDDELBURG' datestamp on a postcard sent on Christmas Eve 1908 is illustrated as Fig.8.

Other offices using 'C.S.A.R.' datestamps

There is no mention in back issues of *The Transvaal Philatelist* or in Putzel's multi-volume listing of Transvaal postmarks or Alex Visser's completion of that listing and his updated internet listing (<http://linus.up.ac.za/academic/civil/books/>) of datestamps inscribed 'C.S.A.R.' other than the one inscribed 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG', but several offices which used such datestamps are now known to have existed. They include, among others, Carolina, Jupiter, Middelburg and Minnaar, but all are known from only a single cover or a strike on a loose stamp or stamps and in only two cases can postal use be proved (Figs.7 - 9).

Putzel notes that a post office probably opened in Carolina on 1 January 1896. It closed during the Boer War and re-opened on 15 August 1902⁹. He also lists Carolina Rail / Station as a telegraph office open from 1 March 1908 to 1927¹⁰. An example of postal use in 1910 of a datestamp inscribed 'CAROLINA / C.S.A.R.' is shown as Fig.7.

Putzel records that Jupiter opened as a postal agency on 1 March 1906, closed the following year, re-opened, again as an agency, in 1908 and closed in 1910¹¹. He does not list Jupiter as a telegraph office. The only datestamp he records, which he ranks as very rare, is a 26 mm. double-circle type inscribed 'JUPITER / R. O.'. The strike he illustrates is dated '6-NOV. 1906'¹², a strike dated '5-MAR.1906' is shown as Fig.9C. Both evidently date from the period when Jupiter was initially open. The strike of the 'C.S.A.R.' datestamp illustrated as Fig.9D is on a SAR parcel stamp overprinted with the code letters 'JU'. It is dated '12.JUL.1917', which is after Jupiter closed as a postal agency. There is no evidence of postal use of this datestamp.

Kinross opened as a telegraph office on 1 April 1908, became a post office the following year, a post and telegraph agency in 1910 and has remained open since it became a post office in 1911¹³. Mathews lists Kinross Rail, but Putzel comments that this office



Fig.7: A cover sent from Carolina franked with a pair of Cape 1d stamps used interprovincially. The datestamp, inscribed 'CAROLINA / C.S.A.R.', appears to be dated '7-DEC. 1910'.

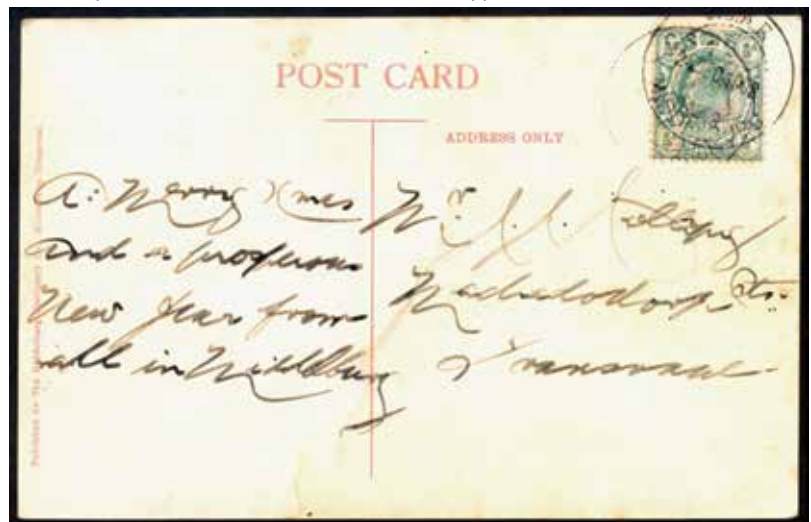


Fig.8: The 'C.S.A.R. / MIDDELBURG' datestamp set at '24-DEC. 1908' used to cancel the franking, a perfined 1/2d Transvaal stamp, on a postcard addressed to Machadodorp

on a pair of 1d stamps. This may well be an example of postal use, but it is not proof.

Lydenburg was founded in 1850. The post office may date from as early as 1852 and apart from short closures in 1885-86 and during the Boer War (1900-02), has remained open¹⁵. Putzel also records that Lydenburg Rail/Station opened as a telegraph office on 1 June 1910, and appears to have

Minnaar had a rather complicated history. It opened as a telegraph office on 1 November, 1911, became a post office from 1 January, 1909, and was transferred to Minnaar Rail in 1916. It was transferred back in 1921(?), but only to be returned to Minnaar Rail on 11 December, 1923. It was again transferred from the station on 21 October 1963, temporarily closed later that year

Fig.9: A-G

A - A clear strike of the mutilated C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp

B - The earliest recorded strike of the 'C.S.A.R. / JOHANNESBURG' datestamp

C - A strike of the 'JUPITER / R.O.' datestamp

D - A strike of the 'C.S.A.R. / JUPITER' datestamp on a parcel stamp overprinted with the code letters 'JU'

E - Strikes of the 'C.S.A.R. / MINNAAR' datestamp set at '13. JUN 10(?)' cancelling a block of four Transvaal 3d stamps

F - An incomplete strike of the triple-circle 'KINROSS / C.S.A.R.' datestamp dated '6-JUN. 10'

G - The 'C.S.A.R. / LYDENBURG' datestamp set at '13.APR.1913' cancelling a 20s SAR parcel stamp



and permanently closed on 23 October 1967¹⁸. A block of four Transvaal stamps cancelled with strikes of the 'C.S.A.R. / MIDDELBURG' datestamp is shown as Fig.9E'. This block was apparently cancelled in 1910 before the office was transferred to Minnaar Rail, but postal use cannot be assumed.

And just a reminder. Both CGR and NGR had datestamps similar to those introduced by 'C.S.A.R.'. Examples of their use on SAR and NGR 20s parcel stamps respectively are shown as Fig.10.

(The rail service to Bulawayo was operated in the first instance by Cape Government Railways via Kimberley and Bechuanaland, then from 1910 to 1939 by South African Railways, and subsequently Rhodesia Railways.)

Acknowledgements

It has proved surprisingly difficult to obtain information and examples of CSAR datestamps other than what can be gleaned from covers and strikes in our collections, but we are nevertheless indebted to those who have tried to help, and in particular Tony Howgrave-Graham and Prof. Alex Visser.

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Fig.10: CGR and NGR datestamps

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Part 22

DECORATED POST OFFICES

by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

Elliotdale



Elliotdale lies 50km south of Mthata in the Amatole district. It is named after Sir Henry George Elliot, who was the Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian territories from 1891-1902. The post office is located on the eastern side of Main Street and was built by the Public Works Department in 1938. It is a square plan building with a corrugated iron roof. The window frames and entrance portals are squared. The main facade is framed by two buttresses which identifies a Baker school design. It is still in use as a post office. The tiled panels are on each side of the west-facing entrances and were painted by Yolande Friend.

The panel to the left of the entrance shows a scene of women milling grain in a village in front of roundavels, the traditional type of house used since the late 18th Century. Next to the nearest house is a mortar and

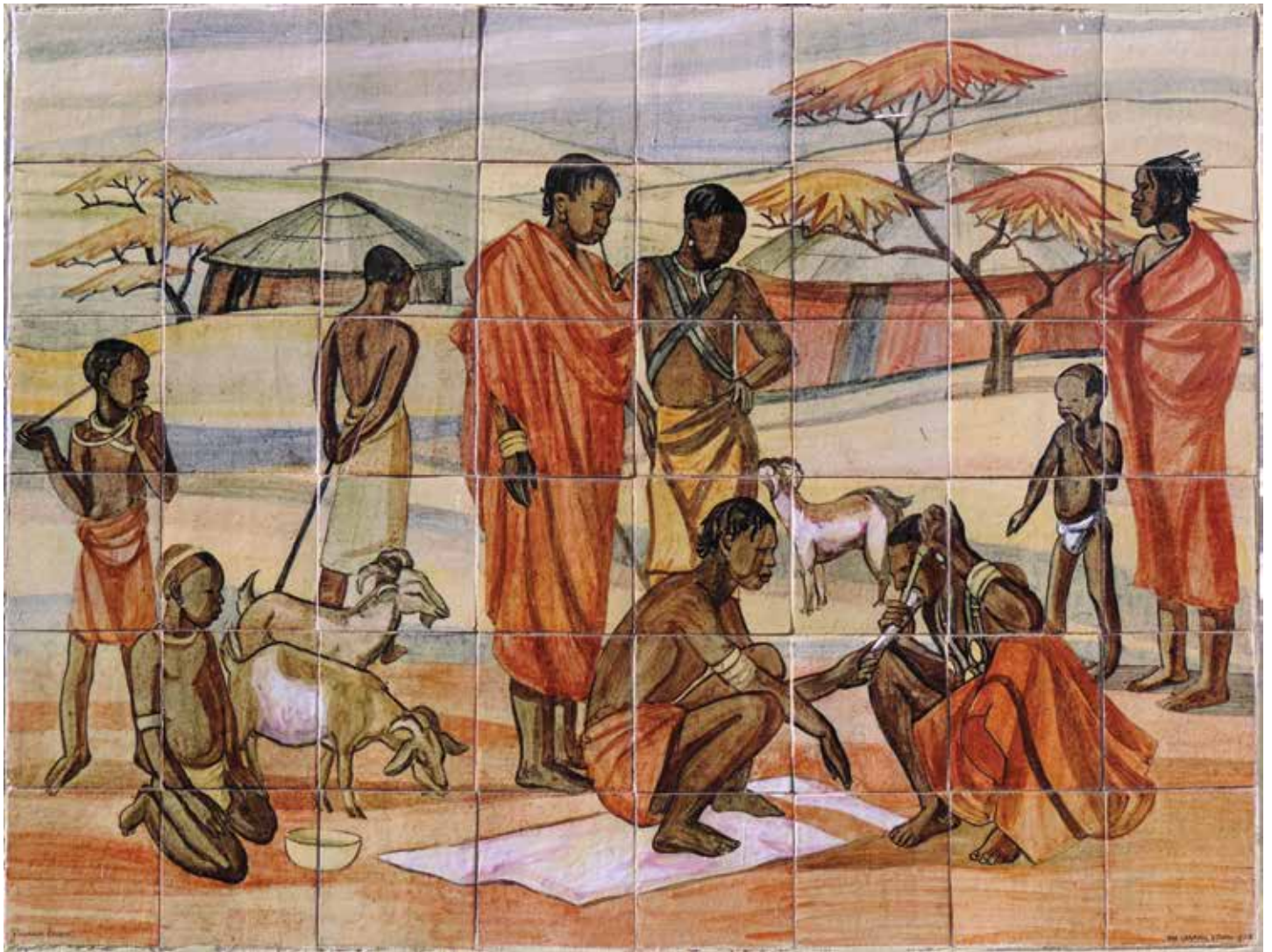
pestle (*isiNgqusho*) used to crush maize kernels to samp. The woman on the left carries a baby on her back and makes use of a breeze to winnow seeds while two chickens take the opportunity to collect husks or even seeds that fall beside the collection basket. The kneeling woman is milling seeds on a stone mill, and a cloth is used to collect meal that may spill from the lower stone. The woman behind her carries seeds or meal in a basket on the head. The baskets are of woven grass.

The people shown are probably from the same family. To the right is an elder (grandmother) seated on a mat and enjoying a pipe of tobacco. The woman carrying the basket on her head might be her eldest daughter or most likely the first wife of her eldest son. It is not clear whether the person standing next to her draped in a blanket is a man or woman,

but it could be her husband. The woman milling could be the youngest daughter and the one with the baby is probably also married into this family. All the women wear bangles, necklaces and earrings as ornaments. The two older women wear head dresses, because, according to tradition, the head should be covered as a sign of respect. The younger ones have the hair done with red soil. The scene is rounded off with two young boys wearing cloth. One carries a milk bucket, which places the scene at early morning or late afternoon, the daily milking times.

The second panel shows a smoking ritual by men, while young boys, two herders with sticks and their goats look on. The bone pipe is used to smoke tobacco or marihuana (*dagga*). According to the necklace, the man with the bone pipe is an elder. The man draped in the blanket





is smoking a clay pipe. The boy next to him wears bands (normally made of beads) around his body, indicating that he has recently returned from initiation school. All the figures wear cloth or blankets and some also wear bangles, necklaces and earrings as ornaments. The spiky hair style of the man on the right might be due to ornaments of feathers or porcupine quills.

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Acknowledgement:

Thanks to Siyasanga Dabula for sharing information about his culture.



The SAPDAPEX 2016 October Programme
All events at the Italian Club in Bedfordview:

- **Monday 10th & Tuesday 11th:** Judging, (not open to viewers).
- **Wednesday 12th:** Official opening at 10:00am.
Exhibition remains open until 6:00pm.
- **Thursday 13th:** Open from 10:00am to 6:00pm.
JURY and DEALERS DINNER by invitation only, at 7:00pm.
- **Friday 14th:** PFSA CONGRESS (delegates only) at 8:00am
Exhibition from 10:00am to 6:00pm.



- **Saturday 15th:** Exhibition from 10:00am to 3:00pm
A joint meeting of the ABW, Transvaal, Cape & Natal and OFS societies at 11am, Thematics SA (time to be confirmed) and SAPDA AUCTION 1:00pm.
THE PALMARES, 7:30 for 8pm.

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PRETORIA POST OFFICE: CIRCA 1918

A SELECTION OF DATE STAMPS, CACHETS AND OTHER MARKS USED FOR THE DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS PERFORMED IN THE POST OFFICE

Part 1: Volume of mail handled and the use of counter date stamps

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society and Johan Joubert, AFV(Pretoria)



Introduction

The Union Department of Posts and Telegraphs was created on 31 May 1910, when the Union was constituted. In terms of Act No. 10 of 1911, all the former Colonies amalgamated to form one Postal Department. The Act provided that the administration and control of the Department under the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be vested in the Postmaster-General, who had supervision and control of all persons in the service of the Department and all post offices and post and telegraph offices. The headquarters of the Department was in Pretoria. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs for the period 1916 to 1919 was The Hon. Sir J.H. Meiring Beck. The General Post Office was erected in 1910 on the historical Church Square in Pretoria, after a competition was held for its design. The competition was won by William Hawke, a pupil of the renowned Sir Herbert Baker. William Nottingham was the building contractor. Both the architect and building contractor went to great trouble to ensure that the building would not conflict with the existing buildings of the National Bank and Mint next door, with regards to their floor levels. This building forms part of one of the most important 'historical façades' in Pretoria and has always been used as a post office (Fig.1).

According to the Postmaster-General's Report for the year 1917, submitted by the Postmaster-General J.E.R. Wilson, the number of offices transacting public business on 31 December 1917, was 2,604. Mail was conveyed by cart, tram, horse, foot, ox cart, pack ox, boat, cycle, motor car, camel, and hand cart. In the year 1917 a total of 19,742 mail bags was conveyed from South Africa to the United Kingdom and a total of 58,501 mail bags to South Africa (Fig. 2).

The Post Office was a large organisation in which the Pretoria Post Office played an important role as the Head Office. The purpose of this article is to illustrate the functioning of this office by means of the different date stamps, cachets and other marks discovered some time back in the records of the Post Office Museum Archives. When the Union of South Africa was constituted on 31 May 1910, according to Dr T.B. Berry the post office hand stamps of the four contributing Colonies were continued in usage until in course of time they were replaced by designated Union cancellers. Examples of such Transvaal Colony date stamps and other cachets and

markings used in the Pretoria Post Office will also be illustrated.

The Various Divisions and Sections in the Pretoria Post Office

The following sections, functions and activities were identified based on the audit that was done over the years 1916 to 1918 of the various types of date stamps, hand stamps and cachets: Counters, Registration, Returned Letter Office, Taxed Mail, Parcels, Telegraph, Postal Orders, Savings Bank and Customs Duty.

Volumes of Mail Handled by the Pretoria Post Office

In the tables below (also see Fig. 3) the returns of mail matter posted at, delivered from, and passing through the Post Office Pretoria during a period of seven days, namely from 7 to 13 December 1919 (both days inclusive), as submitted by the postmaster at that stage, Mr. Ramsbottom, are indicated: The total

number of items handled by the Pretoria Post Office for the period 7 – 13 December (7 days) was as follows:

Number of items posted from the post office:	259,602
Number of items received at the post office:	112,836
Transit of departmental mail matter through the post office:	41,547
Official correspondence posted at the post office:	22,811
Total	436,796

To place the number of counter-date stamps, other date stamps and types of cancellers used in the Pretoria Post Office into perspective the following must be taken into consideration:

Registered mail: A total of 5,138 items was registered during the 7 days at any one of the counters (5,7% items registered).

Mail addressed to:	Number of items posted from the Pretoria Post Office from 7 - 13 December 1919										Total	
	Letters (ordinary)		Post cards		News Papers	Book & Sample packets	Parcels		Registered items	Official Mail		
	Pre-paid	Taxed	Single	Reply paid			Ordinary	Agricultural		Letters		Other articles
Union	84,098	1,041	4,438		44,424	39,249	1,820	64	4,946	62,836	8,613	251,613
Other countries	5,408	129	283		910	548	227		192	39		7,736
Total	89,506	1,170	4,721		45,334	39,797	2,047	64	5,138	62,875	8,613	259,602

Mail addressed from the:	Number of items received at the Pretoria Post Office from 7 - 13 December 1919										Total	
	Letters (ordinary)		Post cards		News Papers	Book & Sample packets	Parcels		Registered items	Official Mail		
	Pre-paid	Taxed	Single	Reply paid			Ordinary	Agricultural		Letters		Other articles
Union	58,697	481	2,470		6,232	9,543	1,116	175	3,990	24,380	2,002	109,086
Other * countries	1,990	364	69	3	591	293	48		120	271	1	3,750
Total	60,687	845	2,539	3	6,823	9,836	1,164	175	4,110	24,651	2,003	112,836

*Take note that no European mail was received during this period



Fig.1: The Pretoria Post Office that was erected in 1910.



Fig.2: Mail conveyor belt with mail bags in the Pretoria Post Office (Source: The Post Office, 1910-1935, p. 110)

Fig.3: (at right) Part of the report covering the period 7 to 13 December 1919 of letters posted at the Pretoria Post Office with the Postmaster's Office date stamp dated 18 January 1920 used for administrative purposes. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)

Fig.4: (below) Counters in the Pretoria Post Office where the public was served. Each counter had its own numbered date stamp. (Source: The Post Office, 1910-1935, p. 64)



Head Office No. _____

RETURN OF MAIL MATTER posted at, delivered from, and passing through the Post Office.....*Pretoria*..... during a period of seven days, namely, from the 7th to the 13th day of December, 1919 (both days inclusive).

POSTED and addressed to:	NUMBER OF:											OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.		TOTALS.
	LETTERS (Ordinary)		POST CARDS		News papers.	PARCELS			Letters.	Other Articles.	No.	No.		
	Prepaid.	Total.	Single.	Reply Paid.		Ordinary.	Registered.	Insured.						
Union of South Africa	54095	1061	4425	-	49424	39229	1520	61	4706	62836	8397	613	613	251263
All other Countries	2605	129	253	-	910	348	227	-	172	39	-	-	-	7726
Total number posted	59600	1170	4721	-	49334	39777	2097	61	5178	62875	8397	613	613	259602

(913)

Indo-Native Counter: It was usual for Post Offices to house a separate section where Non-European postal requirements were attended to. The larger post offices employed cancellers designed for this purpose which indicated the nature of the service. The Indo-Native Counter in the Pretoria Post Office opened on 1 July 1914 (Figs.7 - 9).

Date stamps used for other sections: Certain administrative and other services conducted by the Pretoria Post Office at that stage required to be dated by a relevant canceller, irrespective of the use of the counter numeral for example Savings Bank Counter, Poste Restante, Postal Orders and Money Orders etc. (Fig.10).

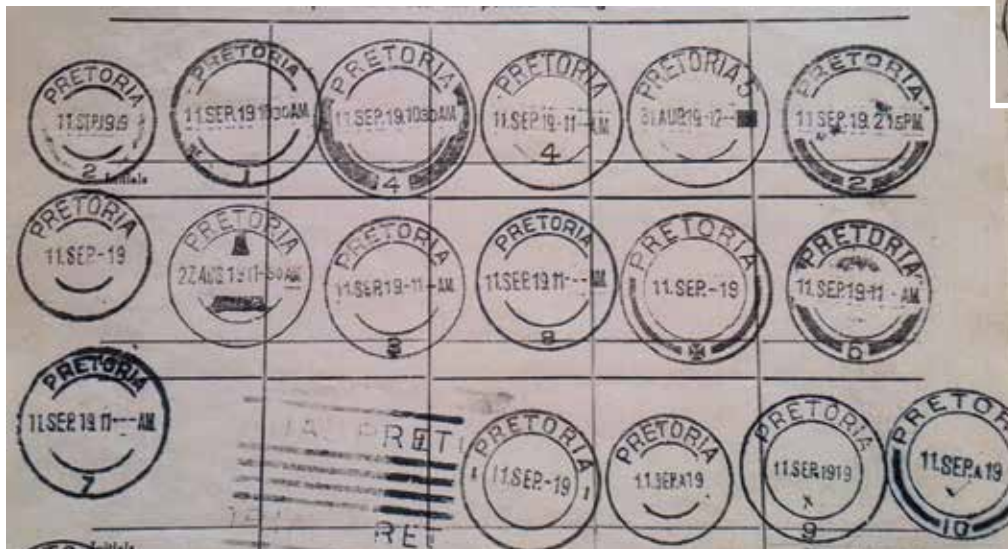


Fig.5: A variety of counter date stamps used in the Pretoria post office during the years 1916-1919. For some of the counters two types of date stamps were utilised. The date stamp with a vertical triangle and a horizontal bar (second row second from the left) was used for marking Cheap Rate Material. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)



Fig.6: Counter date stamp no. 1 used on 2 October 1919 on a Letter Card posted to Pietersburg.

Centimes marks: Used in conjunction with the Tax marks were the set of Centimes marks used in the post office. With the formation of the UPU in 1874 a uniform system of treating unpaid and underpaid mail was introduced. From that year to 1924 postage due charges were based on the basic UPU rates and deficiencies were expressed in terms of francs and centimes of the Latin monetary union (Fig. 13).



Fig.7: The Indo-Native Counter in the Pretoria Post Office that was opened on 1 July 1914. Note the logo 'HPK/GPO' (top left) indicating 'Hoofposkantoor/General Post Office'. This section was later re-named the Non-European Office Pretoria on 8 August 1932. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)

Taxing Stamps: According to Emile Bührmann the prepayment of postage in the ZAR/Transvaal became compulsory on 1 May 1870. 'DEBIT' hand stamps were introduced in the early 1890s. Subsequent to the 'DEBIT' hand stamps, sets of hand stamps were issued to the Johannesburg and Pretoria post offices. The earliest recorded date of use was 10.11.1894. Some of these were also used after Unification in the Pretoria Post Office.

Following the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) the Transvaal Colonial postal authorities introduced a new series of tax stamps, also for the Pretoria Post Office, but the older hand stamps continued in use until they were gradually replaced. Transvaal Postal Circular No. 23 of 1 August 1902 indicated the following: "To afford means of tracing an office at which a charge has been raised, taxing stamps will in future show distinctive numbers. These will be introduced onto old hand stamps on repair". The numbers were published in various circulars and Pretoria was allocated no. 2 (Figs.11-12).



Fig.8: The Indo-Native counter date stamp with its registration hand stamp and a straight-line hand stamp.(Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)

Part 2 of this article will be continued in the next issue of The SA Philatelist.

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- Union of South Africa, The Post Office 1910-1935, being the Postmaster-General's Annual report for 1934-1935, embodied in a *Résumé of Development since the year 1910*, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1935.
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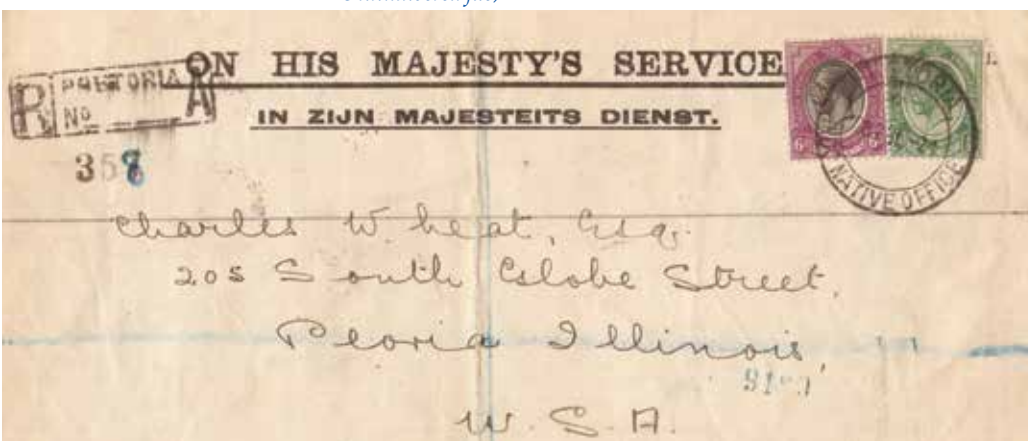


Fig.9: Registered cover franked 6½d in stamps receiving the 4d registration fee plus 2½d postage to foreign destinations with a Pretoria Indo-Native Office date stamp dated 20 July 1921 and a Pretoria registration mark (top left) plus a New York arrival mark on the back dated 21 August 1921.

- South African Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, South Africa.

Acknowledgement:

The authors are indebted to the late Connie Liebenberg (RSA Stamp Study Group) for assistance with the editing of the article.

Unless otherwise indicated all the items illustrated are from either the Kamffer or Joubert collections.

Fig.10: (below)
Date stamps and other marks allocated to specific functions as indicated in manuscript on the left. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)



Fig.11: A selection of tax marks, a barred oval numeral canceller and instructional markings with the numeral No. 2 allocated to the Pretoria Post Office as recorded during the audit that was done in the post office. All of these were already in use during the Transvaal Colonial period 1903-1910. The 'T' stood for the French word 'Taxe'. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)



Fig.12: Registered cover 'Posted out of course' from Canada to Pretoria with arrival backstamp dated 10 February 1925 and taxed at the Pretoria post office indicated by the Taxed 8d and the Tax numeral II mark.

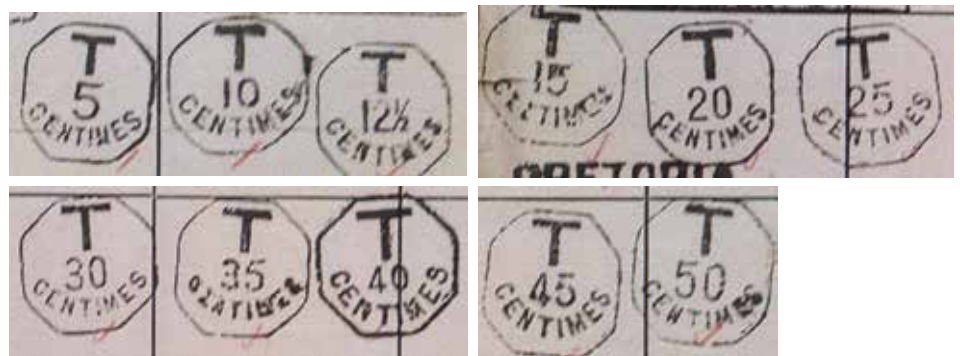


Fig.13: A set of centimes marks ranging from 5 centimes to 50 centimes used in the Pretoria post office. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria, Unnumbered file)

COLLECT LOURENÇO MARQUES STAMPS

by Andrew Fischer, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

**Introduction**

This article is the fourth in a series of articles presenting the stamps of Mozambique. My previous articles are *Collect Mozambique Stamps (The SA Philatelist of June 2015)*, *Collect Mozambique Company Stamps (The SA Philatelist of December 2015)* and *Collect Nyassa Company Stamps (The SA Philatelist of June 2016)*.

The district of Lourenço Marques, part of the province of the same name, came into being during 1893 as a result of sweeping administrative changes recommended for the government of Mozambique by António Ennes. Ennes himself served as the first High Commissioner of Mozambique from 1894 to 1895.

The legislative framework for the establishment of Lourenço Marques was a Royal Decree dated 27 April 1893 published in the *Boletim Oficial de Moçambique* (the 'BOM') No 25 dated 24 June 1893. The authority for the province of Lourenço Marques to issue postage stamps was set out in this Decree.

Why the Stamps of Lourenço Marques?

As with the other issuing authorities of Mozambique, the stamps of Lourenço Marques make for a compelling tale of European colonialism, poor central and local planning, and financial and political instability both in the colony and in Portugal.

For the philatelist, whether a generalist or a specialist, this provides a rich source of interesting material to collect and research. Again, most of the stamps of Lourenço Marques are readily obtainable at reasonable prices - more than 80% of the stamps of Lourenço Marques are catalogued at prices well below R10 each (and can be acquired for far less). The stamps, with a few exceptions, are also fairly easy to come by in both mint and used condition.

While some early postal history is difficult to find, most issues can be bought on cover without paying enormous sums of money.

In addition, there is a plethora of flaws and varieties which are mostly reasonably priced.

For the generalist it is not necessary to delve into all of the various papers on which the stamps were printed. However, all philatelists will have little trouble identifying the various perforations of certain issues.

For the specialist a whole world awaits! There are different types of papers, perforations and reprints. Archival material



Fig.1 (Reduced)

is available for most issues, although most of these are rare and accordingly command high prices.

Set out below is a summary of the definitive stamp issues of Lourenço Marques up to the 1920, when the administration of the whole of Mozambique was again reorganised.



Fig.2



Fig.3

The Currency used in Lourenço Marques

Until 1864 the currency used in Portugal's colonies was the equivalent of the currency of Portugal - the Milréis equivalent to 1,000 réis. In 1853 the first 'Colonial coins' were minted specifically for use in Mozambique.

The Milréis and réis were used until decimalisation of the currency in 1913. The Mozambique Escudo, equivalent to 100

centavos, replaced the Milréis. While it had the same value as the Portuguese Escudo, this currency was issued for exclusive use in Portuguese East Africa, and is distinct and separate from the Portuguese Escudo used in Portugal.

The First Postage Stamps

The first postage stamps issued in Lourenço Marques bore the likeness of King Carlos I, who had acceded to the throne in 1889. This issue was authorised by a Royal decree dated 2 June 1892, but not published in the BOM until October 1894.

At first only a single duty - the 2½r duty (used to pay the local printed matter rate) - was issued on 28 July 1893 (Fig. 1). On 25 November 1894 a further twelve duties were issued, thus providing a comprehensive set of values for postal purposes. The stamps of Mozambique continued to be accepted for postage in Lourenço Marques. The stamps were issued in three different perforations - 11½, 12½ and 13½ (Fig.2).

On 2 January 1897 an emergency surcharge issue was released due



Fig.4

to a shortage of 50r duties. As only 3,000 duties were surcharged, the stamps are scarce, and rare on cover.

The issue was withdrawn on 31 October 1898.

The 1898 King Carlos I Issue

Again this issue reflected the bust of the incumbent monarch, King Carlos I. This issue is known as the 'Mouchon' issue, so-called after the French designer of the stamps, Eugène Mouchon.

Thirteen duties were issued on 1 August 1898, being variously perforated 11½, 12½ and 13½. The top two values in this issue, the 500r and 700r duties, which were issued during April 1901 (Fig.3).

In June 1899 14,000 duties were surcharged locally, again as a result of a shortage of the 50r duty in Lourenço Marques. This emergency issue is rare on cover.

In January 1903 seventeen (!) values of this

issue and the previous issue – four and thirteen respectively, were surcharged in Portugal for use in Lourenço Marques. This was due to certain resolutions passed at the Universal Postal Union (the ‘UPU’) Congress of 1902. Due to severe fiscal constraints the Portuguese authorities adopted a ‘Waste Not Want Not’ policy. This represented the first of many so-called ‘Consumption’ issues to use up stocks of previously withdrawn stamps (Fig.4).



Fig.5

Belatedly, in March 1903 the postal authorities issued eight new values and colours of duties to comply with the UPU regulations (Fig.5).

Again due to a lack of 50r duties in Lourenço Marques, 28,000 duties were surcharged in Lisbon and issued for sale on 1 July 1905.

This issue remained for sale until 1913, which is quite remarkable since King Carlos I was assassinated in 1908 and furthermore Portugal became a Republic in 1910.



Fig.6

The 1899 Emergency Surcharges on Fiscals Issue

This emergency issue is perhaps the striking example of Portuguese maladministration in the postal services. Having released a new definitive issue only six months before, the postal authorities were suddenly face with a shortage of the more commonly used duties.

In early February 1899, it was decided to surcharge stocks of fiscal duties for postal purposes. The fiscal duties were surcharged so that the duties could be bisected to create two postal duties from each fiscal duty (Fig.6). The surcharges were authorised by Provincial Notice no 62 published in the BOM of 11 February 1899, and issued shortly thereafter.

While 28,000 fiscal duties were surcharged (making a total of 56,000 postal duties), their commercial usage on cover is scarce.

The duties were withdrawn from sale during May 1899.



Fig.7

The 1911 King Carlos I ‘Republica’ Issue

After the revolution in Portugal, the second issue of King Carlos I was overprinted ‘Republica’ – fifteen duties were issued during the last quarter of 1911 (Fig.7).

These duties remained on sale in Lourenço Marques until the administrative changes in Mozambique of 1920 terminated the separate administration of Lourenço Marques.

The 1913 Decimal Surcharges Issue

The stamps surcharged in 1913 were originally issued in 1898 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the voyage of Vasco da

Gama to India. Interestingly, the Vasco da Gama issue was the world’s first omnibus issue (5 colonies). However, these proved unpopular and sold very poorly. The Portuguese Mint was left with a vast stock of, on the face of it, worthless duties.

However, the Portuguese authorities came up with an innovative solution. These old duties were surcharged in the new currency, the Escudo. The duties were then issued in all of the colonies of Portugal, including Lourenço Marques.

The Ceres Definitive Issue

This issue was the first ‘Republic’ issue without any reference to the Royal Family of Portugal. It was also the first issue to be originally denominated in the new Escudo currency, subdivided into 100 Centavos. This issue depicts an image of the Roman Goddess ‘Ceres’. This new issue was authorised by Minister of Colonies Decree no. 79 dated 20 August 1913 published in the BOM dated 20 September 1913.

Sixteen different values were printed for this issue, and issued during the first half of 1914 (Fig.9).



Fig.9

Due to the advent of the First World War and the resultant shortage of raw materials especially paper, this issue is renowned for the large number of papers that were used for its various printings.

There is a fair quantity of proof material available at reasonable prices for this issue. However, be aware of clandestine reprints stated to be ‘proofs’. If unsure, consult an expert.

As with all previous issues, the Ceres definitive issue was also overprinted or surcharged a number of times. Most famously, in 1918 twelve Ceres duties were overprinted ‘Red Cross’, ostensibly to raise funds for the war relief effort (but more likely to satisfy the greed of local officials) (Fig.10). Collectors are advised to be aware of forgeries of the ‘Red Cross’ overprints.

The colonial authorities, in order to save scarce resources and money, in 1915 authorised the use of the Ceres stamps of Lourenço Marques in all of Mozambique (save for the territories administered by the Charter companies).

This issue also had a very long circulation, remaining in use until 1933, but again in practice the stocks were sold until exhausted.



Fig.8

A total of twenty-four duties, eight values on each set of duties from the territories of Africa, Macao and Timor, were issued during July and August 1913 (Fig.8).

These duties remained on sale in Lourenço Marques until the administrative changes in Mozambique of 1920 terminated the separate administration of Lourenço Marques. Fig.10



King Carlos I 1914 'Republica' Local Overprint Issue

A stock of King Carlos I duties remaining in stock in Lourenço Marques from the original 1903 surcharged issue was overprinted locally in the second half of 1914 to supply stamps to the post offices. This was in terms of Government Decree No 20 dated 4 July, 1913 requiring the overprinting of remaining stamps in stock (Fig.11).



Fig.11

While the duties remained nominally on sale in Lourenço Marques until the administrative changes in Mozambique of 1920 terminated the separate administration of Lourenço Marques, in practice the duties were sold out long before then.

The Wartime Consumption Issues

The First World War had a profound effect not only on the belligerent powers, but on all nations of the world. Although not a belligerent until the middle of 1916, Portugal was no exception. The shortage of paper that arose almost immediately after the commencement of hostilities in the autumn of 1914 made it essential for the Portuguese authorities to make use of all available stocks of stamps.



Fig.12

Between mid-1915 and the end of 1917 a total of twenty-one duties were issued, all overprints or surcharges of previous issues (Fig.12).



Fig.13

If my enthusiasm for the stamps and postal history of Portuguese East Africa has not yet rubbed off on the reader, then perhaps this article will tip some over the edge. As always, happy hunting!

The most unusual of these wartime issues was the bisected surcharges of early 1915. Two duties were surcharged '1/4c' locally and bisected from corner to corner. A total of 7,000 duties of each were surcharged, making a grand total of 28,000 1/4c duties (Fig.13). Needless to say, usage on cover is extremely rare.

While the duties remained nominally on sale in Lourenço Marques until the administrative changes in Mozambique of 1920 terminated the separate administration of Lourenço Marques, in practice the duties were mostly sold out long before then.

Conclusion: Lourenço Marques is perhaps the easiest of the departments of Mozambique to collect. Postal history is by and large easier to obtain at reasonable prices than for other areas of Mozambique philately. Lourenço Marques was also the most populous district of Mozambique and, from 1902, the capital of Mozambique.

A HEARFELT CALL

Search request from Hungary to our members

I am looking for a childhood friend of my father's. My father's wish, following a stroke, is to find old school friends from the 1960s.

On his list is Steffen Zsolnai or Stefan Zsolnay? Born in Vecses Hungary in about 1944.

We recall him having lived in Johannesburg, RSA and being a collector of expensive stamps.

Stef visited Hungary in 1988/89, but since then we have no information as letters stopped suddenly in the early 90s. He may have moved from Johannesburg or died. We know he was not in good shape, suffering from gout.

Possibly members from your federation may remember him.

I've already searched the net and newspapers...

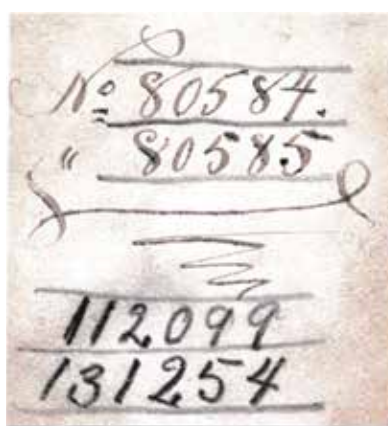
Please help me to find the family Zsolnai to give information to an old man in Hungary.

Attila Toth and A. Zsolt.

mailto: 777skyfall@gmail.com

JOHN & MARK TAYLOR

'1910-11' A rare, previously unrecorded handpainted Essay, a competition design for SA No. 1



The numbers, on reverse, must provide a clue as to the items' origin. It was recently discovered in 'an old book' and any further information would be most welcomed'.

Address: P.O. Box 37324,
London N1 - 2YQ

Tel: 020 7226 1503
Fax: 020 7359 7456

email address: markjtaylor@btinternet.com



South African Stamp Issues - 2016

Part 1 by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle

26 August 2016 - SOUTH AFRICAN GEOLOGY - 35th International Geological Congress.

Denominations: 10 x International Small Letter (R8.40)

Designer: Rachel-Mari Ackermann based on Geological cross sections prepared by the geologist Pieter Bosch, illustrating features of South African Geology. Keys to the sections are printed on the back of the stamps. The features illustrated are as follows:

Row 1 - Stamp 1: Karoo Supergroup; **Stamp 2:** Barberton Greenstone Supergroup.

Row 2 - Stamp 1: Table Mountain World Heritage site; **Stamp 2:** Griqualand West Supergroup; **Stamp 3:** Witwatersrand Supergroup; **Stamp 4:** Vredeford* dome meteor impact site. (correct spelling is Vredefort)

Row 3 - Stamp 1: Bushveld Igneous Complex; **Stamp 2:** Kimberlite diamond volcanic pipe; **Stamp 3:** Phalaborwa Carbonatite; **Stamp 4:** Sterkfontein Hominid world heritage site.

Printer: Phil@poste (logo appearing on sheetlet).

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: 35 x 35mm

Gum: Self adhesive

Sheetlet size: 191 x 149mm comprising the 10 different designs arranged in 3 rows as in illustration.

Quantity: To be announced

Cylinder numbers: 8472 (blue), 8473 (red), 8474 (yellow) and 8475 (black).

Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

Phosphor: Yellow bands in 'L' shape at left margin (2mm) and bottom margin (3mm) of each stamp.

First Day Covers: Nos. 8.100 and 8.101 of standard size (190 x 102mm), each of which 2,000 were produced.

Canceller: No. 8.85 - 'CAPE TOWN / 26-08-2016'.

31 August 2016 - KINGFISHERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Denominations: 5 x Standard Postage (R3.60)

Designer: André Olwage, depicting the following South African Kingfishers: African Pigmy (*Ispidina picta*), Giant



(*Megaceryle maxima*), Pied (*Ceryle rudis*), Mangrove (*Halcyon senegaloides*) and Half-collared (*Alcedo semitorquata*), in that order in a se-tenant strip.

Printer: To be announced

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: 29 x 38mm

Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

Gum: Self adhesive

Sheetlet size: To be announced.

Quantity: TBA

Cylinder numbers: 8476 (blue), 8477 (red), 8478 (yellow) and 8479 (black).

Printing sheet size:

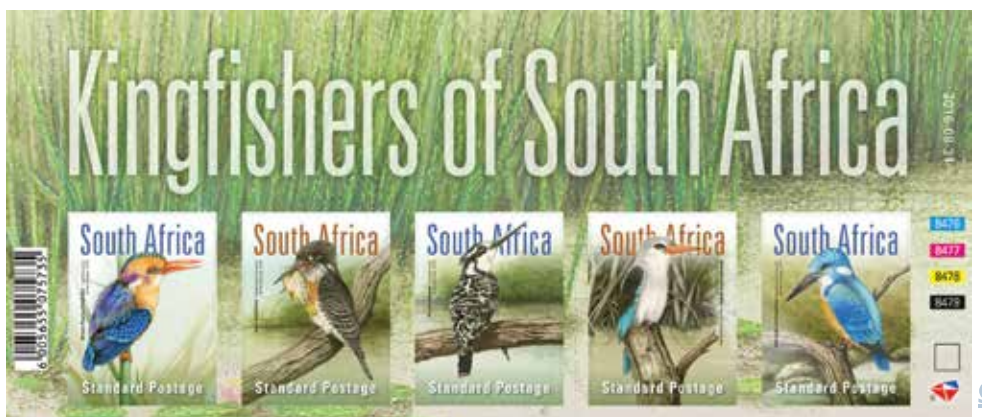
First Day Cover: No. 8.95 of standard size of which 2,000 were produced.

Canceller: No. 8.83 - 'Louis Trichardt · 31.08.2016'.

Acknowledgement: This information has been collated from the electronic edition of *SETEMPE* (Vol 21, No.2 May-August 2016) and Philatelic Services' e-mail newsletter *WHAT'S NEWS*, together with personal observations. The images shown are of original artwork, supplied by courtesy of Thea Clemons of Philatelic Services and may differ slightly from the issued stamps. e.g. the bar-code appears on the backing paper

Author's Note: When compiling this column it is preferable to have the actual stamps to hand. The above was derived from the sources indicated and dimensions, of the 'Kingfishers' issue, were estimated from the available illustrations. At the time of going to press the only item available was the South African Geology sheetlet. Correct dimensions and any other missing data will be published in the next edition of *The SA Philatelist*.

The input from Connie Liebenberg cannot be over-emphasised and it is with deep regret that we record her untimely death.



ds CASSIE CARSTENS



Thematically Yours

It is with great sadness that we bid farewell and RIP to Cassie Carstens and his Thematically Yours column

He contributed 86 columns from December 2001 to August 2016

CASSIE CARSTENS – ‘N MAN VAN FORMAAT

Cassie Carstens is in Pretoria gebore en het ook hier skoolgegaan waar hy in 1964 aan die Afrikaanse Hoër Seunsskool gematrikuleer en het en daarna die grade B.A. en B.D. aan die Universiteit van Pretoria behaal het. Met sy aftrede was hy predikant van die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk se gemeente in Wierdapark-Suid in Centurion.

Gedurende 1977 het hy vir die eerste keer met seëls en seëlversameling kennis gemaak toe hy by ‘n vriend seëls van Suidwes-Afrika (nou Namibië) en Transkei gesien het. Hy het op 6 April 1983 tot georganiseerde filatelie toegetree toe hy by die Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria (AFP) aangesluit het. Hy het van dag een af aan sy gewig by alle werksaamhede van die Vereniging ingegooi. Hy was sommer van die begin af ook op die bestuur.

Dit is juis sy leidende rol as jeugleier en sy uiters bekwame administratiewe ondersteuningsdiens wat hom wat hom gekwalifiseer het vir die toekenning van die titel van Genoot van die AFP (Erelid).

Met sy besondere aanslag as jeugleier tussen die jare 1990 en 2008 het die liefde vir die stokperdjie permanent onder kinders gevestig en dit blyk uit die aantal kinders, wat nou as volwassenes, as volwaardige filateliste gereken kan word. Trouens, een van hierdie juniors dien vandag op die bestuur van die AFP en neem ook deel aan nasionale uitstallings.

In 1999 is hy tot Nasionale President van die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika verkies. Hy het ook op die bestuurskomitee van hierdie liggaam gedien en het ook vir ‘n tydperk die belangrike portefeulje van Argivaris van die Federasie beklee. Hy was ook verskeie kere streekvertegenwoordiger vir Gauteng en Limpopo.

Sy eie versamelings het Inheemse Bome, Erediens (godsdien), Die Drie Wyse Manne, Venda, en Reiers (Ciconiidae) ingesluit. Hy was geweldig entoesiasties oor sy versamelings, maar was ook altyd op die uitkyk vir spesiale items vir sy vriende.

Cassie was ‘n stigterslid van Tematika Suidelike Afrika (TSA), het gedien op die bestuur (verskeie pligte) en het ook ook die

belangegroep Dendron (Bome en plante), Biblia (Godsdien) en Musica (musiek) behartig. Onlangs het hy ook elke maand ‘n nuusbrief uitgegee van al die verskillende belangegroep.

Verskeie tematiese artikels het uit sy pen verskyn en is wêreldwyd deur ander verenigings gepubliseer. Hy word internasionaal erken as die gesagspersoon oor die Baobab (Kremetartboom). Sy populêre Thematically Yours, wat versamelaars op die hoogte gehou het van nuwe uitgifte, het gereeld in die SA Philatelist verskyn. Sy bevordering van tematiese versameling het dan ook gesorg dat hy die titel van Erelid van Thematics SA terdeë verdien het.

Onder sy bekwame leiding en met vrolike entoesiasme het die gereelde maandelikse mini-uitstallings ‘n vaste instelling by verskillende seëlbeurse en seëlvergaderings geword en het oral byval gevind. Daar is ook maandeliks onder sy leiding informele vergaderings gehou wat in toenemende mate onder belangstellendes gegroei het. Sy bekende stem by Adami “Thematics on the stoep” sal gemis word.

Cassie het ook die behoefte ingesien om ‘n TBVC studiegroep op die been te bring. Onder sy bekwame leiding het die groep begin en het daardeur die verskillende lede se spesialiskennis betrek. Hierdie groep het net van krag tot krag gegaan en is steeds besig om waardevolle navorsing te doen.

Hy het ook die behoefte identifiseer van ‘n oggend-byeenkoms vir diene wat nie kans sien om saans vergaderings by te woon nie. Voortvloeiend hieruit het die Centurion Seëlklub ontstaan wat met elke byeenkoms groei. Die doel van hierdie vereniging is om Centuriana en Afrika en omliggende eilande te versamel en hierdie projek is onder sy bekwame leiding deur die hele klub bedryf. Hier het hy hom heerlik uitgelewe en regtig net die stokperdjie geniet. Dit is dan seker ook die rede waarom die klub se bywoningsyfer feitlik 100% was.

In alle opsigte het Cassie Carstens die stokperdjie bevorder en sal hy gemis word. ‘n Pilaar is uit die seëlwêreld geneem en sal moeilik vervang word. Kom ons onthou die nalatenskap van ‘n uiters begaafde man deur te probeer voortgaan met sy harde werk.

Petra Heath - GAFP

CONNIE LIEBENBERG

1937 – 2016



Connie Liebenberg was born in Cape Town and was educated in Wellington and Paarl. In 1962 she joined the department of Foreign Affairs and was posted to the SA Embassy in Belgium as a Foreign Affairs assistant. One Sunday, while exploring the streets of Brussels, she came across a stamp shop and that was where it all began. After working in India and Paris, Connie returned permanently to South Africa in 1972, but stamp collecting was now part of her life.

Connie was a member of many philatelic societies: The PPS, the AFP (Home Society), Thematics Southern Africa, the TBVC Stamp Study Group, the SA Stamp Study Circle and the RSA Stamp Study Group (Honorary Life Member) were all part of her regular activities. She joined the RSA Stamp Study Group in 1982 and became Treasurer in 1995. When the Group required a Newsletter Editor in 1998 she undertook to do the typing and in 2001 she added the role of Research Officer as well. She researched and plated the new issues at Philatelic Services, was a mine of information on past issues and often advised on new ones. She took a keen interest in the development of the museum and assisted with organizing the philatelic collection.

Part of her ongoing work, published as annexures to the RSA Newsletters, were detailed summaries of all Republican issues since 1961 and the Homeland Issues from date of Independence until April 1994. Many of these have not yet been published. She took an interest in ‘Cinderella’ issues and with the help of the SAVroue Federasie she published a study on their Family Stamps. She was still working on Easter and Christmas (SANTA) Cinderellas. SAPO postal stationery did not escape her attention – she worked on postcards, recently discovered postal telegraph forms and envelopes, and about a week before her untimely death on 14 August 2016, completed a specialist study of RSA aerogrammes

In 2015, Connie was awarded Federation’s W.E. Lea Cup for “15 years meticulous checking and recording of the printing and appearance of SA stamps and publication thereof in the monthly Newsletter of the RSA Study Group”. A well deserved Award.

Jan de Jong
RSA Stamp Study Group

AS YOU WERE !

by Jan Bakker, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



There are not many around now, but in the old days some post offices had cancelling machines for use by customers. Operation was simple: you popped your envelope into a slot, pressed a button and the stamp was cancelled with the name of the office and the date. That is, of course, assuming that you had put it in the right way around !

With a car park ticket or an ATM, if the card is put in the wrong way, it is rejected and nothing happens. With the cancelling machine it carried on and cancelled what was there - on the front, the back or sideways, and so you had to start again.

With the automatic sorting machines the Post Office uses now, it was thought the problem was solved, but not so. Sorting machines are designed for handling standard rectangular shaped envelopes. They identify where the stamp is, then position the envelope to get the stamp in the right place for the cancelling head. Currently, apparently without consultation or thought for the possible consequences, the commercial stationery industry has decided that square birthday cards and envelopes are the thing we must have.

Unfortunately, no-one told the sorting machines. The result is that when they operate, they can find the stamp but there is no long edge to the envelope to locate the stamp correctly for the cancelling head. Consequently we get a percentage of miscancels as shown here, or even cards with the cancellation along the bottom edge. In fact, they're just like we had in the old days when one inserted the envelope incorrectly.



Our sincere condolences to Jan and the Bakker family on the passing of Lottie Bakker, after a long illness bravely born.

Faroese Stamps

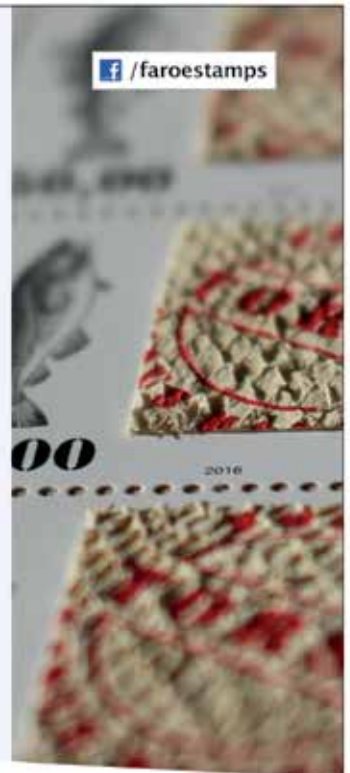
Spectacular fish stamps - for the first time ever!

Available as of 26th September 2016, these rare stamps are designed as ordinary stamps with a small shaded drawing by master engraver Martin Mörck. But the similarity stops right there!

Onto each stamp a square piece of tanned cod skin has been glued. It is incredibly beautiful and patterned with almost metallic colour tones, which change depending on the angle it is viewed from. And they are all different - something we usually makes every effort to avoid.



Date of issue: 26.09.2016
Value: DKK 50,00 ~ EUR 7,00



Posta Stamps
Óðinshædd 2
FO-100 Tórshavn
Faroe Islands

Tel. +298 346200
stamps@posta.fo

Order this stamp in our new webshop
www.stamps.fo



THE ST HELENA GEORGE V ORPHAN VARIETY

by Francois Friend, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society



Anybody familiar with the St Helena George V 'badge' or 'ship' issue of 1922 - 1937 is aware of the definitive issue's three major listed varieties, namely the broken mainmast (Fig.1), the cleft rock (Fig.2) and the torn flag (Fig.3) - denoted by 'a', 'c' and 'b' suffixes respectively in the Stanley Gibbons' range of catalogues. However, there is another variety that is considered by many to be of at least the same magnitude of flaw as the three listed varieties.

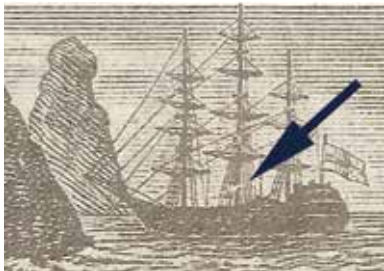


Fig.1: Broken main mast



Fig.2: Cleft rock



Fig.3: Torn flag

Ralph Stanton and Bill Thorpe describe this variety in detail in their excellent publication on the 'badge' issue entitled *The George V Badge Issues of St Helena and Ascension* issued by the West Africa Study Circle in 2012. The 'storm over rock' variety occurs on the stamp at Position 29, which is Row 3 and stamp No.5 (the sheets of this issue were printed with 60 stamps comprising five rows of 12 stamps). The stamp at this position has a larger flaw than any of the three major listed varieties and there are in total five flaws on stamps at this position.

The first flaw is a break in the top vignette frame approximately 1mm to the right of the mainmast (Fig.4). The second flaw is about 1,5 mm long and 1/2mm wide and runs diagonally nearly parallel to the right hand face of the top rock from lines 5 - 7 (from the top) of the vignette lines of shading. According to Stanton and Thorpe (2012) this flaw has been given the name 'storm over rock'. The third flaw is situated just to the right of the second, running from lines 6 - 8. The fourth is another small white mark to the right of the third flaw and running from lines 7 - 9.

Flaws 2 - 4 are shown in Fig.5. The fifth flaw is a small vertical white line about 1mm long that stretches from the top of the stern line to just below the middle line on the right (Fig.6).

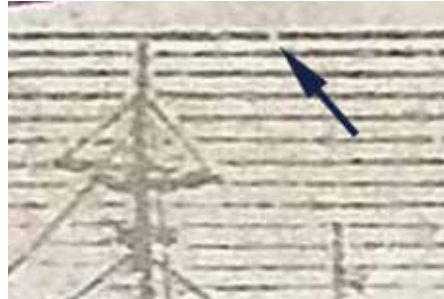


Fig.4: Flaw 1 - break in top vignette frame.



Fig.5: Flaws 2 ('storm over rock'), 3 and 4

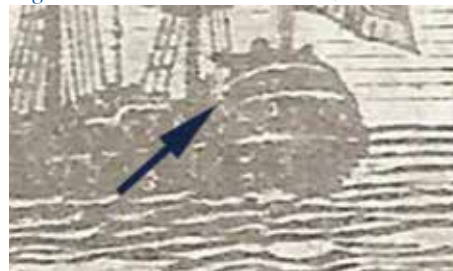


Fig.6: Flaw 5 - small vertical line

Flaws 1 and 5 first appeared in the printings of May 1922 (depending on inking porosity of the paper only one of these flaws may be present). All five flaws appeared in both of the printings of December 1922 resulting in only the 1/2d, 1 1/2d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 8d values having the 'storm over rock' variety. (Stanton and Thorpe, 2012)

Stanton and Thorpe (2012) put the 'storm over rock' variety on par with the listed major varieties and believe that the major catalogues refrain from listing varieties, understandably, if their relevant editorial department has not witnessed such a variety in person. In Fig.6 four of the relevant six values exhibiting the 'storm over rock' flaw are shown with specimen overprints and in Fig.7 a registered cover to London dated 21 September 1932 is illustrated with a 'storm over rock' 3d stamp. Thus the question now is, how long will the 'storm over rock' variety remain an orphan and be unlisted?



Fig.6: Four values with the 'storm over rock' variety and specimen overprints

Fig.7: (below) Registered cover to London with 3d 'storm over rock' stamp



SPECIAL REQUEST FROM THE POST OFFICE

by Sandile Keswa, Philatelic Services



In current times when we are experiencing an increase in crime and the destruction of government property as a means of protest action, there is a need for Post office staff to be vigilant at all times. As a result, the Post Office appeals to all collectors who would like to take photographs of the outside and interior of post offices, in addition to requests for cancellers, to observe the following protocol. Please make prior arrangements with the relevant Business Development Officer in each region to visit the post office. Details of all Business Development Officers can be found below. This protocol has been introduced for the following reasons.

- The Post Office handles high cash volumes and secure mail items. A person taking photographs without any prior knowledge by the Post Office staff can easily be interpreted as a possible breach of security measures.
- Post Office staff have serious concerns when people unknown to them are observed taking photographs of Post Office infrastructure for unidentified reasons. This can cause unnecessary alarm amongst Post Office workers.

• At certain periods of the week and month, the Post Office can experience heavy volumes of business. In such a situation, the Post Office staff's priority is to provide a service to paying customers. Requests for examples of cancellers can easily be provided during a quieter period.

While the Post Office encourages philatelic activities of all sorts, collectors are urged to respect the following points in order to avoid what could be a highly embarrassing and stressful situation.

- If any collector has an interest, or need, to take photographs of Post Office buildings or operations (both inside and outside), please inform the relevant Business Development Officer so that he can liaise with the relevant Post Office staff.
- If any collector would like copies of cancellers or date stamps they should also contact the relevant Business Development Officer so that prior arrangements can be made with the relevant Post Office.

The contact details for the Business Development Officers are as follows.

- Western Cape Mr Charl Poole
Office telephone: 021 590 5452
Cell: 083 308 2641
charl.poole@postoffice.co.za
- WITS & Central (mainly Free State and N Cape) Mr Gert Theron
Office telephone: 011 664 6432
Cell: 082 554 9627
gert.theron@postoffice.co.za
- KZN & Eastern Cape Mr Ashraf Ali
Office telephone: 031 336 3348
Cell: 083 602 7563
e-mail: ashraf.ali@postoffice.co.za
- Northern Region (Pretoria area, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northwest)
Mr Vusi Caku-Caku
Office telephone: 012 845 2905
Cell: 082 703 8539
vusi.caku-caku@postoffice.co.za

The Post Office would like to extend a big thank you to all who have continued to support the service during the past period of uncertainty. The Post Office is slowly recovering and hopefully by 2017 the stamp programme should not be subject to uncertainty as in the past few years.

stamps and
other collectables



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AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION POSTCARD SENT FROM NATAL

by Roger Porter,
Cape and Natal Study Circle



The first postcards of Natal were official cards issued by the Post Office in 1885 in the format of imprinted postal stationery. These enjoyed reduced postal rates of ½d within the colony and 1d if sent to a neighbouring state. Later the 1d postage rate applied to these postcards if sent overseas (Government Notice, 8 March 1893). Any postcard, other than stationery postcards, was to be charged as a letter (Natal Almanac, 1889). Thus any other kind of postcard produced outside of Natal was subject to 'ordinary letter' postage rates and if sent to a UPU country was charged 2½d postage (Porter, 2014).

addressed to Germany and was up-rated with the addition of a Natal ½d and 1d QV stamps. It entered the Natal posts at Florida Road Post Office, Durban, was cancelled on the same day, and received a Durban transit cancellation the following day. It was regarded as an unofficial postcard by the Natal postal authorities and therefore incurred the letter rate charge of 2½d, i.e. the UPU postage rate for letters. Surprisingly the Natal Post Office accepted that 1d postage had been prepaid even though the postcard had been purchased outside the colony and that postage amount of 1d had accrued to the Cape Post Office and



SA Commissioner: Francois Friend

Entries to be received by Francois not later than 31 December 2016
Participation Fee US\$75* per frame.
Application Forms can be downloaded from: <http://bandung2017.org/bandung-2017-exhibit-application-form/> (*a subsidy from Federation can be applied for)

Classes are:

Traditional Philately: A) National Class (Dutch East Indies, Republik Indonesia)
B) Asia, Oceania and Africa. C) Europe. D) America

Class 2: Postal History: A) National Class (Dutch East Indies, Republik Indonesia)
B) Asia, Oceania and Africa. C) Europe. D) America

Class 3: Postal Stationery

Class 4: Thematic Philately: Exhibits will be classified under: A) Nature B) Culture C) Technology

Class 5: Youth Philately

Age for Group A 10-15 years old, Group B 16-18 years old, Group C 19-21 years old (As of 01 Jan.2017)

Class 6: Literature Philately

A) Philatelic books & research papers (published on or after 01 Jan. 2012)

B) Philatelic magazines & periodicals (the whole annual volume issued after 1 Jan. 2015)

C) Catalogues (published after 01 Jan. 2015)

Exhibitors are requested to fill in the particulars stated in the 'Philatelic Literature Exhibit Information Form', in addition to the 'Exhibit Application Form'

Class 7: One-Frame Exhibit. No medals will be awarded. Certificate of Participation will be given to exhibits attaining less than 60 points

Exhibits will be classified under: A) Traditional.

B) Postal History. C) Postal Stationery. D) Thematic

Class 8: Modern Philately (1980 to date)

The Organizing Committee is making this class available for exhibits complying with the FIP special regulations for A) Traditional Philately, B) Postal History C) Postal Stationery.



Fig.1: 1898 CGH 1d red postcard to Germany with Natal stamps cancelled Florida Road Durban MY 18 1900, Durban transit cancellation of 19 (MY) 1900, and Charlottenburg arrival date stamp of 10/6/00

The Cape of Good Hope 1d red on buff postcard issued in 1898 (H&G type 15) is shown in Fig.1, (the postcard has unofficial or privately printed photographic views of Main Street, Port Elizabeth; Zulus in Kraal; and Morning Market, Port Elizabeth that had been printed in Germany on the reverse side). The postcard dated, 18 May 1900, was

not to Natal. The sender only added a further 1½d in postage, which should have resulted in the card being taxed for the 1d shortage. The card received an arrival cancellation at Charlottenburg on 10 June 1900.

Reference: Porter RN., 2014. The Evolution of Private Pictorial Postcards in Natal. *The SA Philatelist* Vol. 90(2):50-53.



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RELY ON OUR ABILITY



STAMP FAIRS:

All **SAPDA** run fairs feature 'mini-auctions'. Please note that only the **Gauteng and Durban (Bluff)** fairs are run by SAPDA - with associated SAPDA control over dealers, and non-SAPDA dealers who also trade within SAPDA rules. The other fairs are run independently by societies. SAPDA views these Fairs as a development and testing source for both new member and collector growth.

Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

• **PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:**

1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria.
Contact: Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• **TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:**

1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria.

• **KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:**

Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• **SANDTON STAMP FAIR:**

2nd Saturday of every month; **433 Maple Road, Kyalami.** Contact Clinton Goslin: 083 272 9367. also known as the Kyalami stamp fair.

• **EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:**

Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club**, located at 6th Ave / 11th Street, Edenvale.

• **KZN STAMP FAIR:**

Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• **BLUFF STAMP FAIR:**

1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• **DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:**

Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.



Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604.

**Dates for Society Meetings 2016
all on a Wednesday at 20h00**

- 12 October Favourite Cover/s
- 9 November Second Competitive Evening
- 7 December Presidents Evening

EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meet first Saturday of every month at the Edenvale Community Centre at 2pm till 4pm. Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed events and many other fun activities. Membership is varied and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome - from the novice to more advanced collectors. Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7 - search for Edenvale Philatelic Society - all welcome to join. Contact: Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357. Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie.

Exhibit programme for meetings 2016 - 2017:-

- Oct 19 : My favourite (Maximum of one frame) and thematic exhibits.
- Nov 16 : Intersociety quiz, invited exhibits and end of year function.
- Nov 30 : 5th Wed - Festive Function
- Jan 18 : Africa & its islands.
- Feb 15 : Open to all categories
- Mar 15 : AGM & invited exhibits.

Postal address for the PS of J - P O Box 131037, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716.
Contact: Alistair Mackenzie (Chairman) Tel: 011 768 7565
or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russell/Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month, at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees - lots of expertise amongst them.

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.

- Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393
 - Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927
- Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Cappendale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrieff 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

POLOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for fun (one-page).

Smalls

'Small' advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: Wishing to buy current / recent cheap mint, used or on paper stamps to donate to school stamp club in Spain. Contact: Enver Baker Effendi. flasybaker@hotmail.com (cell 0722440025).


WANTED: Looking for mint thematic stamps from South Africa / Union Countries, Contact: Aftab Uddin, 30/1 Shakhari Nagar P.O. Gandaria, Dhaka 1204. Bangladesh: md.uddin_aftab@yahoo.com

EXCHANGE: An amateur collector in Brazil stands and would like to exchange stamps. Contact: Fabio Rossi Sigrist Franqueado Campinas/Americana-SP (19) 98363-0020 / (19) 3025-4577 smsdigitalamericana@gmail.com.

EXCHANGE: As captain of the fire brigade station of Fire & Rescuers of Slovak Republic, fire prevention is not only his job but his hobby. Keen to share material with those interested in South African Fire & Rescue Service in philately collecting, stamps, FDC, postcard, as well as natural disasters. Email: hreno.drahos@gmail.com


GUESS THE STAMP Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image - Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationery hamper!

WHAT IS THIS?



The stamp in last issue that had us all guessing is the pixelated stamp of the RSA 27 April 1983, 10c, S2 Steam Locomotive, SACC 545.

GUESS WHAT THIS IS?



*it's an image that is filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is stylised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.

The first correct entry drawn came from Anne Marie Wigmore based in Montagu.

Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 7 November 2016

Exhibition news invited for all future local events

**BELLVILLE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Monthly meeting, 2nd Wednesday. Auditorium of the Bellville Library, Charl van Aswegen Road, Bellville. Meetings start at 19h00 to 21h00. Meetings consists of club cup competitions, workshops and fun evenings where specific themes selected for the evening. Members from other societies are regularly invited. *Chairperson:* Wobbe Vegter; 072 425 6301; wvegter@xsinet.co.za *Secretary:* Reanie de Villiers; 082 567 0353; philately@netpoint.co.za
website: <http://bellvillephilatelic.tripod.com>
Contact the Secretary for Programme details.

**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN**

Meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 8.00pm at the Athenaeum, Camp Ground Road, Newlands. Visitors are always welcome. Contacts: Mary Rogers 0729461767 or 021 5582662. Andrew McLaren 0737542856. 021 6844361 (work).

**STELLENBOSCH
FILATELISTEVERENIGING**

Meeting – 1st Tuesday of the month at 19:00.
Plek: Biblioteek, La Clémence aftree-oord, Webersvalleiweg/Road, Stellenbosch. Ons hou uitstallings, ontvang gassprekers, ervaar praatjies/demonstrasies, monthly newsletters with news on local philatelic activities, Show, Tell and Ask sessions covering all aspects of the hobby of stamp collecting.



Besoekers altyd welkom.
Visitors always welcome.
Join us. Kom saam of kontak robharm@mweb.co.za

PAARLSE FILATELISTE
Sedert 1951



Die Paarlse Filateliste vergader elke maand op die tweede Donderdag van die maand om 19h30. *Filatelite, seëlversamelaars en besoekers is baie welkom. Vergaderings is baie informeel en daar word lekker gekuier en daar is altyd iets te leer (en te ete). Vir meer inligting oor die program en vergaderplek kontak gerus vir:* Gawie Hugo; 083 956 2410 gawiehugo@gmail.com of Riaan Crafford; 022 4824005 n/u craffies@telkomsa.net

**FISH HOEK
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Founded in 1954 and still promoting philately in the 'Deep South' of the Cape Peninsula. Circa 20 – 30 members and often a few guests gather once a month. FHPS reaches a wider audience on the internet since launching their website. Please have a look and maybe get ideas or inspiration for your own society. The society meets every 1st Tuesday at 19h30 at Civic Centre, Minor Hall, Recreation Road, Fish Hoek. *President:* Brian Franklin email: info.fhps@info.
Secretary: Volker Janssen.
Website: www.fhps.info FHPS



**DE POSBOOM
FILATELIE VERENIGING**

Tweede Maandag van elke maand om 7nm Posbus 10647. Danabaai. 6510. Jaarlikse Algemene Vergadering: November *President:* Jack Visser 082 332 5353.



Tel / Faks: 044 6903030
epos: jackvisser@telkomsa.net
Sekretaresse: Gerrie Conradie 082 952 6700
Tel / Faks 044 6981074.
epos: gajcon@gmail.com

**PORT ELIZABETH
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

President: Francois Friend
Cell: 082-554 8900 francois@softchem.co.za
• Dave Brown (*Vice President*). 041 360 4025.
• Rodney Maclachlan (*Secretary Treasurer*) 072 619 5409. *This society meets at Bible Society House, 31 Cotswold Ave, Cotswold.*



MEETINGS always on Monday evenings: starting time for monthly meetings 19h00 as from 1st August 2016.

• 31 Oct: (*Venue not available on 7 November*) Ladies Night, General Trading & Auction. Feedback from National Philatelic Exhibition 2016. • 28 Nov: PRESIDENT'S NIGHT.
• Jan 2017. Quarterly & Contemporary Cup and Polakow Trophy Cup.

**MASHONALAND
PHILATELIC SOCIETY HARARE
ZIMBABWE**

Meetings - 9am, 3rd Saturday monthly at the Orchid Society Hall, Mukuvisi Woodlands, Hillside Road (off Glenara Avenue South), Harare. Stamp displays, talks, advice, auctions, swopping and socialising. *Contact:* Mike Fox, tallyho@mango.zw landline 495408; cellphone 0772 376994

OFS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Society meets every fourth Friday of the month, (except December), at 19h15 at the museum of the Boer Republics in Memorium Road, Bloemfontein.

**THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF
KWA-ZULU NATAL**

Meetings are now held at the Classic Motorcycle Club, 137 Tara Road, Bluff, Durban at 10h00 on the 2nd Saturday of the month.

Contacts: Ted Brown (*President*) 083 284 6554 Zbigniew Kawecki (*Vice-President*) 0829686888 Email zeptepi@3i.co.za Trevor Harris (*Secretary*) 082 377 8465 Kraft von Aulock (*Treasurer*) 031 2629162 'Stamp Exhibitions' with a theme of what to do and what not to do to achieve success...
'All are welcome'



**HIBISCUS COAST
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Louise Oswin Residence, 1 Beach road Southport 4230. PO Box 228. Anerley 4230. **Meetings:** 3rd Saturday of the month at 14h00. **Contact:** Noel Lavery; 039 695 1642, Cell 082 440 5501. email noel@accessweb.co.za *Secretary:* Louise Oswin. Tel 039 681 3265 cell 079 505 6044 email: oswin@telehost.co.za

Study Groups

EUROCIRCLE STAMP STUDY

Meetings in the Captain's Table at Woodmead - last Wednesday of each month at 20h00 (except December).

TBVC STUDY GROUP

Contact: Chairperson: Jan de Jong. 011 839 2031 djhome@iburst.co.za. Secretary Eugene du Plooy; editor of the Newsletters TBA. Meeting 1st Saturday of the month at 09:15am at the Adami Stamp Fair in Pretoria. email: eugene@umalusi.org.za PO Box 8727, Centurion 0046.

RSA SEËLSTUDIEGROEP

Vergader elke 2^{de} Woensdag van elke onewe maand (Januarie, Maart, Mei, Julie ens) by Filateliëdienste in Silverton. Doen uitstekende studie en navorsing en publiseer 'n gereelde maandelikse nuusbrief, 10vm.

**HIGHWAY
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

HPS, Durban, Meets at the German Club, Barnham Road, off Essex Terrace, Westville. 09h00 – 11h30 every second Saturday of the month. Open invitation to other Philatelic Societies and interested visitors. Youth encouraged to attend. 'Theme' Exhibits & Frames by Members, Instructive Talks and general networking. Free entrance and teas/coffees available. Safe parking. German Restaurant open for lunch. The Committee encourages past and new visitors /youth to come and get involved in this wonderful social hobby. *President:* Ian McMurray. ianjarvismcm@gmail.com *Secretary:* Bev Chittenden, bev@natalaircon.co.za *Membership:* Barry Livsey, livsey@netsolutions.co.za Bev McNaught-Davis, telephone: 031 904-1522 or 081 270-2873.



Established in 1924

**MARITZBURG
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

The Club meets on the third Monday of every month at 16h00. The venue is St Mathews Parish Hall, 115 Hesketh Drive, Hayfields, Pietermaritzburg
The Thematics Group meets on the first Saturday of every month at 09h00. Venue: 'Burncree' 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville. **The Executive Committee** meets on the first Saturday of every month at 11h00. Venue: 'Burncree' 26 Maud Avenue, Scottsville
President: Fred Handman. 033 239 5684. email: fredhm@iafrica.com 083 661 4210.
Treasurer: Heather Wyllie.

Secretary: Aubrey Bowles. 082 558 0283. email: burncree45@telkomsa.net
Publicity & Monthly Newsletter, information on Society activities can be obtained from Aubrey Bowles. • Membership Secretary - Ron Buchel
• Circuit Book Manager - Gordon Bennett
• Club Competitions and Speakers - Tony Evans
• Catering Officer - Val De Jager • Library Assistant - Joyce Hulse
• New Members - Julia Evans
• New Stamp Issues - Mike O'connor
• Liaison Officer - Dave Wyllie
• Librarian (Ad Hoc Committee Member) - Graham Bruce

**EAST LONDON
PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

Meetings: 4th Thursday of the month at 19h30. Berea Gardens, The Heritage Hall, 70 Javis Rd. Berea East. **Contact:** Dave McWilliams; 043 748 1378, Cell 082 898 7082. email davehmcwil@lantic.net
Secretary: J.Muller. Tel 043 721 0327.

International Philatelic Events

21 - 25 October 2016
PHILATAIPEI 2016 FIP Patronage
ENTRIES NOW CLOSED
Commissioner: Emil Minnaar RDPSA

30 March - 2 April 2017
MELBOURNE 2017
FIAP International Stamp Exhibition
Commissioner: Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA



WANTED
CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS
A South African collector looking to buy South African Christmas Stamp Booklets (1934-1965) to complete collection. Outstanding list can be provided. Contact Dirk Strooberg at dirkstrooberg@telkomsa.net



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The South African Philatelist

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1932

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NATAL: the only recorded block of four embossed stamps. The 1s block and a 9d stamp were cancelled at Pietermaritzburg



Key to ½d Springbok Postcards



'Homelands' Heraldry in Philately



Postmark: Mooiplaats OFS



NEW ISSUE: Telling Stories with Light

SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition

REPORT BACK and the 78th Congress Reports

Happy Holidays to all our readers 

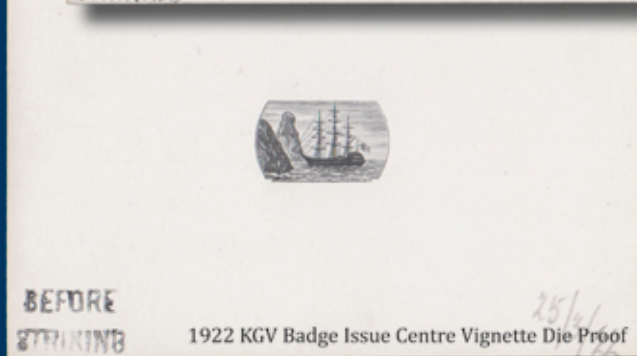
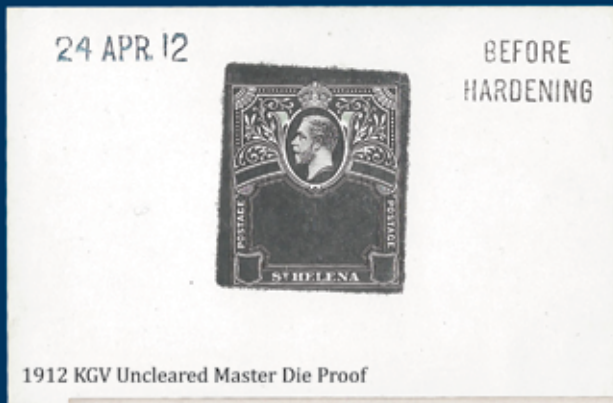


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- o Large Silver Hafnia 1994,
- o Silver Bronze Pacific 1997,
- o Vermeil APS Stampshow 1999,
- o Large Silver Egoli 2001,
- o Federation Plaque 2004,
- o Silver España'06, Literature Award 2006,
- o Large Silver NZ Literature Exhib 2007,
- o Large Silver JAKARTA 2008,
- o Large Vermeil IPHLA 2012.



FESTIVE SEASON MAIL ROOM ACTION

Happy Holidays to all our readers

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A PHILATELIC OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Moody Tidwell, Witwatersrand PS.

The 2016 Annual Auction of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa is now open and the catalogue is available at www.psgsa.org/ The 2016 Catalogue of 480 items offers an opportunity to acquire stamp singles and sets, postal history and related philately to add to any collection. Reserve prices on unsold material from last year's auction are marked down between 15 and 50% and new lots all carry reasonable reserves.

There is significant strength in philatelic material from the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, OFS/ORC and Transvaal with an emphasis on some very fine Anglo-Boer material as well as the Union of South Africa and South West Africa, with a number of scarce to rare listed varieties.

The auction is made up of material consigned by members of the Society but is open to all.

The Auction closes on 15 December 2016. Bids and questions should be submitted to the Auction Manager at PSGSA2016@gmail.com

PLEASE NOTE:

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BOFEX 2016

The Editor, *The SA Philatelist*

A few years ago a member showed colour photocopies of an exhibit at the OFS Phil Soc and it was collectively decided that only 'the real thing' should be shown. The idea of a virtual exhibition was raised by Emil Minnaar some time ago and the Free State Philatelic Society was approached as host. In spite of the previous response, this time the request was taken up and the first ever electronic philatelic exhibition, BOFEX 2016, was held in Bloemfontein on 22-23 September 2016. Some shortcomings were noted during the exhibition that were discussed amongst members that we wish to share with the readers.

An exhibition on screen is nothing more than a photocopy or photograph. If the material is properly copied, then the viewing is a great joy. The viewer can enlarge an item and enjoy the detail. At some point the enlargement reaches a limit as separate pixels appear. The higher the quality of the scan, the greater the enlargement is allowed before pixels disturb the picture. The quality of the scan is determined by the capacity of the software used in handling the files to be uploaded in the mailing process, the storage capacity and the viewing capacity.

While the electronic aspects may be overcome by software, there is some detail that is lost in a copy. In the BOFEX exhibition three stand out.

1. Subtle colour differences. The best example is in the shades of white such as pale white paper and the yellowish tint of phosphor paper and the greyish tint of chalky paper. Other colours may

also be affected, and good examples are the colour shades of the many re-issued continuous series.

2. Texture. Glossy and dull paper are examples and also paper with an embossed texture. In a real situation, oblique lighting brings out these textures.

3. Watermarks. Some watermarks may be seen head-on by the thin areas of the paper. When scanned, the reflection from a flat surface reflects white light to the same degree from the thicker as well as the thinner areas. The watermark is therefore not visible. While not all watermarks will be seen by the naked eye, oblique lighting may bring out some.

It can be argued that in an exhibition the philatelic material is covered by a layer of glass and a layer of plastic, which will obscure this detail; however this is not the case. The lighting in exhibition halls is normally from above and provides oblique light. The human eye is sensitive enough to detect the difference in reflection from the various surfaces even through the transparent cover.

The OFS Phil Soc wishes to thank our chairman, Dr Neil Cronjé, Jan van Beukering and Emil Minnaar who carried out most of the work to make the event happen. To commemorate the exhibition, a limited number of covers with date stamps of both days had been made and cancelled at the nearby Renosterspruit (code 9326) post office. These are available from the society at R20.00 apiece.

Prof G Osthoff
OFS Philatelic Society

SAPDAPEX 2016

I would like to congratulate the organising committee of SAPDAPEX 2016 for their efforts in putting together this year's national. Yes, there were a few problems - for example the lighting was not that great but these can be fixed. But a very big compliment must go for the choice of venue. Besides the exhibits and dealers there was safe parking, a pub for dad (and mom), a very good restaurant and lots of safe space for the kids. It was family friendly, a very important point. If we encourage our kids to attend perhaps the collecting bug will capture some of them. Well done all!

Dr Leon Jacobson.
P.O. Box 2844.Sasolburg 1947

The SA Philatelist Publication closing dates for final submission and advertising material to avoid late delivery

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Editorial Board's choice
Winning Contributor

This issue's award of PILOT pen goes to Roger Porter for his article 'The First Stamp Issue of Natal'

EDITORIAL POLICY:

The Editorial Board reserves the right to accept or decline any articles, letters or any other material submitted for publication, and reserves the right to effect minor changes of spelling, punctuation, grammar and word choice without requesting prior permission from the author(s). For more substantial revisions, such as shortening or restructuring, either the Board will request the author(s) to effect such changes or will propose amendments to the author prior to publication - if no agreement can be reached then publication will be declined.

MAKE US PROUD

Dear Sir

As I sit here paging through a back-issue of our wonderful magazine, reading about *The Evolution of Private Pictorial Postcards in Natal* by Roger Porter, I am concerned about the continual 'bickering' surrounding the future of our wonderful magazine.

If we were to go 'digital', how on earth will the average 'stamp collector' be able to download 70 odd pages every second month in magnificent technicolour? How would these sheets be stored? How will the majority of collectors refer to an old issue or look up an interesting article, as I have just done from the April 2014 edition? The smell, texture and feel of a printed book or magazine cannot be matched by anything 'digital'!

The SA Philatelist is portable and I often read it under an umbrella on my deck and even take a copy with me when I go on holiday.

I also use it for reference purposes and enjoy the contributions made by many of our members. The Club Section is popular and should be expanded as more submissions become available. Much is to be said about a decent publication and it will be a tragedy if we decide to replace our magazine with an electronic version.

Having attended Congress as a delegate, I am pleased to note that Foundation has a healthy bank balance and I cannot help but wonder how this money is going to be used to serve the members of the Philatelic Federation? Surely a portion could cover the cost of publishing *The SA Philatelist* indefinitely? The money will then be seen as benefitting our members, who may feel happier about paying Club Fees knowing they are going to receive a good magazine!

Hopefully the Post Office will continue to bear the cost of postage as their contribution towards philately, but future distribution should not be a concern as I am certain that the magazine could be sent in bulk per courier to a 'commissioner' in our various regions who could distribute the magazine at club meetings.

This is my personal impassioned appeal for the Management Committee and the other 'powers that be' to take every step possible to ensure that they continue to serve their members by ensuring that *The SA Philatelist* is NEVER discontinued in its present format.

We have a magazine that can be used, time and again, and shared with friends and family alike, so please continue to make us proud!

Aubrey Bowles

(Letter edited due to space constraints)



Post Office 
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Retail Operations

by Martin Coetzee, Senior Manager

Please note that recent media reports, where it mentioned the closure of 221 post office branches; it is important to note that the majority of these outlets have been opened again and it was only approximately 30 post office branches that were permanently closed. This was due to the Landlords who did not want to renew the lease agreements. Following is the list of the outlets that were closed:

Branch Name	Province	Closed /2016			
Aston Bay	- Eastern Cape:	1 Aug	Mthatha Plaza	- Eastern Cape	18 May
Atteridgeville East	- Gauteng		Melville	- Gauteng	
Barry Hertzog Parkm	- Kwazulu-Natal:	1Aug	Modderspruit	- North West	
Boegoeberg	- Limpopo:	1 Aug	Morningside	- Gauteng	31 May
Bloubergrandt	- Western Cape:	8 April	Motsoaledi	- Gauteng	
Botshabelo East	- Free State		N1-City	- Western Cape	22 April
Buhrmannsdriif Mahikeng	- N West:	3 May	Nuwe-Smitsdorp	- Limpopo	1 Aug
Colleen Glen	- Port Elizabeth	1Aug	Phomolong	- Gauteng	
Clarens	- Free State		Qualbert	- KwaZulu-Natal	
Denneboom	- Gauteng		Ramsgate	- KwaZulu-Natal	22 June
Diamond	- Northern Cape		Roggebaai	- Cape Town	17 June
Dobsonville	- Gauteng	31 July	Suurbraak (Converted to RPA 1 April 2016)		
Entabeni	- North West		Talana	- KwaZulu-Natal	
Germiston	- Gauteng		Tshikondeni	- Limpopo	
GaNkwana	- Limpopo	1 Aug	Universitas	- Free State	
Hayfields	- Kwazulu-Natal		Vincent	- Eastern Cape	
Heiderand	- Western Cape		Vorna Valley	- Gauteng	
Idas Valley	- Western Cape		Watertower	- KwaZulu-Natal	
Karos	- Northern Cape	1 Aug	West Coast Village	- Gauteng	
Kwazakhele	- Eastern Cape	25 June	Westwood	- KwaZulu-Natal	21 April
Magoebaskloof	- Limpopo	1 Aug	Wibsey	- Gauteng	
			Worcester Waterfront - W Cape		15 Aug

Comic Corner

Stamps that make us SMILE

Episode 39 of : *Errors on Stamps...*

by Volker Janssen, Fish Hoek Philatelic Society & Royal PS of Cape Town

THE WRONG SWAN



This 60 Sene stamp of Samoa was issued in May 1986 for the International Stamp Show 'AMERIPEX'. It was announced by the postal administration that it showed the U.S.S. 'Swan', a mine-sweeper of the U.S. Navy of the type 'Albatros', built in 1919 which served in the

Pacific Ocean near Samoa in 1942 during World War II. The ship on the stamp has the same name but is definitely the wrong one because it depicts a modern ship, built many years later after WW2. (See photograph of the original old 'Swan' next to the stamp.)

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BOOK REVIEW

Beck F. (2016): Handbook – Comprehensive Description of **Native Tribal Taxes and Levies used in South West Africa during 1913-1987**, featuring Documents, Revenue Stamps and Labels with background Information. – A4, soft cover, 128 pages, full colour. – Privately published, Windhoek 2016.

Searching archives with the eyes of a philatelist can lead to the discovery of hitherto hidden treasures with regard to a special theme, in this case "How to tax individuals still living in the sticks". A book arising from and dealing with such findings should be of interest to researchers of this philately related study field and also to social historians. Mr. Beck, the author of this handbook has, in my view, achieved this in an admirable way.

Philately has many aspects. One is: "No philately – without revenue stamps."

Revenue stamps, strictly speaking, 'Non-Postal Stamps', belong to philately like salt to the soup, regardless whether they are shown competitively at exhibitions or collected for pleasure.

This book caters also for collectors of the stamps of the 'traditional' KGV and QEII periods and serves as a reference book for revenue and postage stamps that were then overprinted with tribal names.

In 1990 L. Jacobson published as *Alnis Guide 10 The Revenue and other Non-Postal Stamps of South West Africa 1900-1978* and dealt on pages 44 to 47 with Tribal Tax Stamps that were issued as receipts for tribal levies. These levies were raised for tribal funds and were supposed to be paid by every black male. But, in 1990 little was known about these tribal revenue stamps.

The Germans had discussed the taxation of natives since 1903 and first attempts were made in 1913. The book deals with German examples on pages 3 to 5. The South African administration of the previously German South West Africa started in earnest in 1929 with the taxing of native black males above the age of 18 living in Ovamboland, the Kaokoveld, the Okavango and the Caprivi areas.

I remember a soiled Registration Card with stamps of the 1931 Pictorials issue carried by a member of an Ovambo tribe in his back pocket shown by the late David Crocker at one of our meetings. "Smell still attached." Documents found by Mr. Beck in the Windhoek State Archive revealed a large number of detailed and very interesting information covering the unfolding story of Tribal Tax Stamps and Labels between 1913 and 1987 when the practice of raising tribal taxes was finally laid to rest.

Of special interest to philatelists are the pages 6 to 94 that deal comprehensively with South African and South West African revenue and postage stamps overprinted for the use as 'Native Tax Stamps' in the Ovamboland, Eastern-Caprivi, Okavango and the Kaokoveld Tribal Trust areas.

The various overprints of tribal names recall for friends of Namibia the broad variety of ethnic groups living within the borders of this country.

The usage of revenue and postage stamps started in 1929 and ended on April 1, 1964 when overprinted revenue and postage stamps became obsolete and were replaced by labels, cachets or other types of proof for the payment of tribal taxes.

The reader will find a total of 107 pages showing various documents, reproduced in full colour and related to administrative instructions, printing orders, government notices, correspondence and queries by municipalities and native commissioners and a great variety of tax, control and registration cards with 'Tribal Tax Stamps' affixed. Each document tells its own story and is described in detail by the author.

Of less philatelic but of broader interest are chapters on Pass Fee Stamps, Hut Fee Stamps and other labels for taxes thought up by and printed for the larger municipalities.

In short: Mr. Beck's handbook on tribal tax stamps will remain, like Putzel's Handbook on the South West African / Namibian postmarks, and perhaps even forever (?), the definitive reference work for all those interested in this aspect of philately. The meticulous background information regarding the documents shown is a treasure trove for knowledge and for insights that can enrich the elderly collector and friends of Namibian history and can make younger persons aware about obligations once imposed that no longer exist.



The book can be ordered directly from Mr. F. Beck and costs Nam\$ 450.00, plus postage and packing.

For details contact
beckciv@iafrica.com.na

H. U. BANTZ

REPORT
Taipei 2016 World Stamp

Championship Exhibition.

Report by Emil Minnaar RDPSA. Commissioner

The Exhibition was hosted by Chinese-Taipei Philatelic Federation and Chungwa Post. Held at the Taipei World Trade Centre, 130 dealers were in attendance. Applications for 3,200 frames were entered but unfortunately only 2,450 frames were accommodated. 90 Commissioners and a Jury of 59 members from participating countries were in attendance.

In addition to hosting the exhibition, the FIP bi-yearly 74th Congress was also held. Two new Directors and two Vice Presidents were elected at the congress. They are Bernard Jimenez as Vice President for Europe; Renaldo Macedo as Vice President for America; Yigal Nathaniel as Director for Europe and Aldo Samame as Director for America.

The motion put forward by the New Zealand Philatelic Federation, which was for the 'Open Class' to be recognised as an official Class, was accepted. This will be added to the GREX Article 5.7. There will however not be a separate Commission formed for the Open Class, but will be covered by one of the existing Commissions. Various amendments to the GREX were voted on and approved. Amendments, which really only provided clarity on various Articles to the Statutes were also approved.

I attended as commissioner and Howard Green served on the Jury at the Taipei Exhibition. We also both represented South Africa at the Congress.

Awards received by South African Exhibitors were:

Emil Bührmann RDPSA
• *Cape of Good Hope - the Rectangular design.* Large Gold, Championship Class.

Russel Boezak
• *1910 Union of SA #1. 73.* Silver, Traditional.

Neville Polakow RDPSA
• *South African Airmails.* 90. Gold, Aerophilately.

Wobbe Vegter
• *From Abacus to Internet.* 85. Large Vermeil. Thematics.

Cedric Roché RDPSA
• *Embossed Revenues of SA.* 90. Gold. Revenues.

Chavah Barit
• *Swaziland.* 70. Silver, Youth.

Shimon Barit
• *Great Britain: QE2 Value Errors.* 78. One Frame.

Gila Barit
• *Namibia: Overprints of the 2000's.* 68. One Frame.

Avi Barit
• *Basutoland 1961 Decimal overprints.* 76. One Frame.

Our congratulations are extended to these exhibitors.



REPORT **MANDURAH NATIONAL EXHIBITION 2016**

by Andrew Fischer, Commissioner.

I had the privilege of representing South Africa as Commissioner and Juror at the Australian half national stamp exhibition, held as part of the Mandurah National Philatelic and Numismatic Exhibition from 3 to 5 November 2016. This was in terms of the long running and very successful exchange accord between South Africa and Australia. There were also exchange judges from Hong Kong, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The combination of jurors from four countries definitely increased the breadth of knowledge and expertise in the jury.

Mandurah is a resort town on the west coast of Australia approximately an hour south of Perth, and proved to be a wonderful venue for the exhibition. My hosts were welcoming in every way.



In order to permit the staging of exhibitions in smaller centres, the Australian Philatelic Federation divides the national exhibition into two or more 'half national' exhibitions. In 2016 there will be a total of three exhibitions ultimately covering all of the philatelic classes.

The classes included in this exhibition were Traditional Philately, Aerophilately, Polar Philately, Picture Post Cards, Revenues, Thematics and Literature. All classes were strongly represented with many outstanding exhibits (ultimately reflected in the number of large gold and gold awards presented). A total of 285 frames by 61 exhibitors were judged. South Africa did very well – our three exhibits garnered a Gold medal and two Large Vermeil medals:

- Emil Minnaar, - *Airmails of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1930 - 1946* : 86, Gold
- Patrick Flanagan, - *The George VI Issue of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika* : 80, Large Vermeil
- Patrick Flanagan, - *The George VI Issue of Northern Rhodesia*: 80, Large Vermeil

In addition, the exhibition was paired with Numismatics, and it was interesting to see the range of bank notes that exist. There were also two exhibits entered into a competition for banknote exhibits, both being fascinating! There is certainly scope for numismatists to

exhibit their collections in a manner similar to that of philatelists, and to be judged on appropriate criteria.

South African dealers were also represented; Richard Johnson of Filat AG bringing his inimitable charm (not to mention his wonderful stock) to our Australian friends.

I recommend to all philatelists to make every effort to attend exhibitions in other countries. One is exposed to many areas of interest not seen in South Africa. In addition, Australia has a strong Thematics section and there are always very good exhibits on show. Finally, one is introduced to a wider world of philatelists and stamp collectors; I had the opportunity to renew old friendships and make some new ones.



Richard Johnson manning his stand at the show

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LETTER FROM LONDON

by Dr JR FRANK RDPSA, FRPSL Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.



Winter has set in as I write this 'letter', but we had a wonderful summer and the philatelic fare matched the weather. 'New York 2016' was the focal point of philatelic activity, with 76 exhibits from the UK participating. However, increasing frame fees, transport costs and insurance premiums do not encourage the average philatelic society member to take part in international exhibitions. Charges for Bandung 2017 are similar to New York ones.

Autumn 'Stampex 2016', our national event, was as popular as ever. The theme of the exhibits was King George VI Collectors Societies. A wide range of territories was shown. Production stages, varieties and postal history material abounded. New varieties, such as the 1940 Pitcairn Islands ½d value with 'missing orange' added interest. Pat Flanagan's *Northern Rhodesia 1938-52* and *Southern Rhodesia 1937* exhibits were comprehensive and beautifully presented non-competitive promotional exhibits. Exhibits

Later issues were shown with essays, die proofs, trial printings and plate blocks of the issued stamps. 'Specimens', T.P.O's, village postmarks and meter mail were not forgotten either.

The July meeting was a combined display by members showing 'Latin American' exhibits. These ranged from the 1853 issue of Chile, the first issues of Venezuela and Ecuador, via Argentina's Rivadavias to Seebeck issues of Nicaragua and modern Brazil. Guido Craveri's Venezuelan display included the highlights of the country's philately, such as the unique 1859 ½ real unused and used errors and the equally rare 1859-'61 2 reales red tête-bêche block of six.

The new 'season' opened with the customary Queen's exhibit in September. British Guyana and Barbados were on display this year. While the Royal Collection does not feature much postal history material, the traditional side is highly specialised. British Guyana commenced with a frame of the 'primitive' 1850 *Cotton Reels*,

The auction scene included the memorable Spink July 2016 sale, where a marginal mint pair of the Rhodesia Double Heads 1910-'13 £1 error of colour with 'long gash in Queen's ear' was sold for £18,000. A first day cover of the same issue (11 Nov.1919), bearing a ½d and two 1d values to Edinburgh, with an upper estimate of £1,000, realised £3,200! The stamps of the Swaziland section were not as popular, but covers were in demand. An 1889 three-colour franking to France fetched £5,200, while a local 1890 'Duiven' cover with two manuscript-cancelled ½d values found a buyer at £3,200.

Cavendish Auctions sold the Dennis Frith *British Africa* collection in September, with its strong Bechuanaland section. Rare Die Proofs, 'Specimens' and postal markings were on offer. An 1887 'Experimental Proof' (with P.F.S.A. Certificate) realised £1,600, against an estimate of £300. The well-known Tati Concessions Gubulawayo c.d.s. with 'Bechuanaland'



Fig. 1. Rhodesia 1895. Gubulawayo cds with 'Bechuanaland' excised. by members of the Cinderella Society added another dimension to the event. Here Dr Arthur Groten's *Sealing the letter in 19th Century Great Britain* was outstanding.

It was notable that dealers' prices for postal history material are increasing steadily and this is not always warranted. Some of the more common material was certainly over-priced. The 'unmounted mint' demand in stamps also appears to continue.

Exhibits at the Royal Philatelic Society, London, were impressive. An eight-frame display of *United States Imperforate Issues of 1851-'56*, by Gordon Eubanks brilliantly combined the technical aspects of plate damage reworking and an analysis of the various 'types' with an explanation of the postal history of the expanding United States of the 1850s. Large multiples of the five stamps were shown, as were printed matter rates as well as express covers and rates to Europe. This collection was awarded the Grand Prix National at 'New York 2016'.

The President's display by Frank Walton RDP of *Sierra Leone to 1961* (in 52 frames!), at the May meeting, contained many items of interest. The early postal history included an 1815 cover from Scotland forwarded by the Sierra Leone Company. From 1859 to 1872 the only face value printed was 6d, the single letter rate to the UK, as there was no internal letter service within the colony. Die and plate proofs, issued stamps and postal history material were shown. A lovely 1873 one shilling on cover of the first Queen Victoria Key Plate issue was outstanding.



Fig. 2. Tati Concessions - 10 March 1898 British South Africa Company Registered cover. Postmarked 'Francesstown / South Africa' in error.

which included a pair of the two cents value on cover. The Waterlow 1852 lithographed issues followed, with proofs, imperforate varieties and shades. Later issues were covered till 1935.

Barbados started off with the original water colour by E.H. Corbould for the Britannia design, also used by Mauritius and Trinidad. The 1852 issue, shown in detail, does not indicate denominations and is distinguished by colour only. Later printings were produced with indications of value. The later ½d, 1d and 6d values with the Perkins, Bacon 'Cancelled', as well as the one shilling error in blue were on view. The De La Rue issues followed, including a rare mint pair of the 1892 ½d on 4d brown provisional with double surcharge in red and black. Barbados produced a number of attractive commemorative issues, which were shown with proofs, multiples and varieties.

An unusual topic was explored by Michael Medlicott with *Classic Revenues of the British West Indies* in October. These seldom seen items from British Guyana, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat and the Leeward Islands are often striking in mint condition and rare used, as documents were stored under adverse conditions.



Fig. 3. Rhodesia 1910-'13. £1 value in block of six, possibly largest used one recorded.

excised on a pair of 1892 Rhodesia 2d values brought £550 (Fig.1). A fascinating Tati Concessions Registered cover, franked with a pair Rhodesia 1897 4d stamps, cancelled 'Francesstown/South Africa' was sold for £1,200, double its estimate. This item shows two errors, i.e. the town was named after Daniel Francis and was never part of South Africa (Fig.2).

Finally, Spink disposed of the David Pitts *British Africa* material in October; an unusual collection in that all the lots consisted of used examples, or were on cover. The 1916 Rhodesian Double Heads issues was once again much in demand. A 1913 'Kiderlen' 2/6d cover realised £4,500, about double estimate. A similar *Oswald Marsh* cover made the same price. A 1920 cover, bearing the 7/6d value, to Ewens in London realised £7,000, as did a nicely used block of six of the £1 value-probably the largest extant (Fig.3). A brilliant used block of the 7/6d value realised £2,800.

Auction commissions in U.K. are generally 20% plus VAT, which does not help.

Wishing all readers & their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy Healthy 2017.



JRF



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National Philatelic Exhibition

Wednesday, 11th October to Saturday 14th October 2017

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BEDFORDVIEW



SPINK
FOUNDED 1888

Nasionale Seëldag 2016 *National Stamp Day*

Stamps feature at two major hobby fairs compiled by Joh Groenewald RDPSA, Promotion Portfolio

Once again the smaller stamp clubs took the lead with National Stamp Day promotions after the Federation had supplied free Stamp Day envelopes for all registered collectors, which they could have franked and postmarked at will on Saturday 8 October 2016.

Two societies focused on joining forces in hobby fairs, in Cape Town and in Pietermaritzburg. Here is a summary of events.

Cape Town – The stalwarts of the Pinelands Stamp Circle, Martin and Marilyn Crawford, manned a stamp stand at the HobbyX exhibition held over three days (7-9 October 2016) at the Cape Town International Convention Centre.

Marilyn writes: "We had a banner, posters, balloons and charity stock on behalf of the Children's Hospital Trust, so we were well equipped for the three-day show.

The Friday, being in the school holiday, was very busy and the Saturday even busier. As usual we gave out dozens of the Federation's leaflets. There are still many people around who are interested in stamp collecting – they just don't belong to clubs. Some wanted to dispose of their 'valuable and rare' inherited collections.

Happily we had quite a number of children who seemed enthusiastic. One little girl kept coming back: she was not interested in anything else amongst the 40 stands, she wanted stamps!

We sold all our packets of kiloware. Thematics also sold well. The man from the model railway stand bought stamps of trains; other popular subjects were Mandela, hot-air balloons and aeroplanes, rugby, fencing, scouts, the big five and Disney.

Fortunately we had a wide selection of themes, so nobody went away disappointed. People were drawn to the box of early picture postcards as they walked past. One couple spent two hours going through the box to select what they wanted. They took old postcards of famous landmarks in Europe, as they plan to visit the places next year and take photographs to see how things have changed over 100 years.

Another person was so taken with the postcards that she later brought her mother to our house, and they took all the remaining cards in the box.

Martin and I enjoyed our three days at the show but came home pretty tired and by the end of the third day, really exhausted!"

The stand at HobbyX was funded by the Philatelic Federation.

George – Vir Seëldag was daar 'n klein uitstalling van seëls en toebehore in 'n glaskas in the George-biblioteek, met kontakbesonderhede vir die George-seëlkklub.

'n Erfenisfees is van 1-10 Oktober 2016 in George gehou, en vir die geleentheid het die George-Erfenistrust 'n uitstalling in die museum aangebied van Pauw Steyl RDPSA se versameling van prentposkaarte van die ou George en omgewing. Dr Andy Lamont, voorsitter van die Erfenistrust, het vir die geleentheid 'n 'soewenier-poskaart' laat maak.

Paarl – "Tydmors, ons het vanjaar geen positiewe terugvoer gekry nie," is die slotsom van Gawie Hugo nadat hy en Johan van der Colff die hele Saterdagoggend die promosietafel van die Paarlse Filateliste reg voor die hoof-biblioteek van Paarl beman het.



The Love girls having fun in Pietermaritzburg – twins Isabel and Catherine (9) and between them sister Georgina (6).



Cursty David (10) was looking for the elusive State Theatre 25c stamp with missing gold when she visited the Hobbies Fair in Pietermaritzburg.

Pietermaritzburg – Instead of its own Stamp Day event, the Maritzburg Philatelic Society took one of the stands at the annual two-day Hobbies Fair at Bisley Park (home of the Model Railway Club) on 6-7 August 2016.

Aubrey Bowles says the hobbies fair attracts



Martin and Marilyn Crawford at HobbyX in Cape Town.



L & R: Dr Andy Lamont het by die uitstalling in die George-Museum 'n poskaart-vergroting van die Pacaltsdorp-kerk aan ds Pauw Steyl oorhandig. Foto: George Herald

hundreds of visitors as there are stands displaying coins, cross-stitching, model toys and aeroplanes, gemstones, woodworking and model steam trains which take passengers for a ride.

He writes: "Our stand was between the gemstones and numismatics, so we enjoyed a regular flow of visitors. Girls seemed more interested in the scratchboxes than boys and we had a number of them looking for pretty stamps.

One girl, Cursty Davis (10), spent an hour looking through one of the scratchboxes. She examined all the stamps and it appears that she had heard about and was looking for a State Theatre with missing gold colour...

Interested youngsters have been invited to come to our regular Monday meetings.

"We support the concept of National Stamp Day and believe the occasion needs to be celebrated, we cannot do so successfully without the full support of the Post Office," Aubrey says.

Pinelands – John and Judy Horner of the Pinelands Stamp Circle mounted an attractive showing of one page subjects

for the display window in the foyer of the Pinelands library, illustrating the various themes one can collect. Catalogues, covers, loose stamps etc were also on display for the whole of October 2016.

Stellenbosch – Die Stellenbosse Filatelievereniging het op twee plekke promosies aangebied. By die Soneikewinkelsentrum (Kuilsrivier) het Robert Harm en Neil Mathee, wat die uitstalling en tafel beman het, feitlik geen aanloop gehad nie.

By die biblioteek van die Strand het Leon en Elliott Smith drie rame uitgestal van



Leon Smith by die seëldag-uitstalling in die biblioteek, Strand.

EDKs met politici se handtekeninge, die Taalmonument, en emblematiek vabn die nuwe Suid-Afrika (vlag, volkslied, dekorasies). Die krapkis het taamlik aftrek gekry, veral van ma's wat hul kinders aanmoedig om te versamel.

Westville – For National Stamp Day the Highway Philatelic Society moved its monthly Saturday morning meeting to the Westville Junction Mall. Displays of thematic stamps attracted the attention of passers-by, free packets of stamps as well as leaflets were handed out, and the scratchbox proved popular.

Ashraf Ali from Philatelic Services (Durban) was in attendance and there was good interaction with the public.

John Bracey says quite a number of people who came along, wanted to sell stamps and FDCs.



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Order-No.	Size mm:
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1024	210 x 24
1025	210 x 25
1026	210 x 26
1027	210 x 27,5
1029	210 x 29
1030	210 x 30
1031	210 x 31
1032	210 x 32
1033	210 x 33
1034	210 x 34
1035	210 x 35
1036	210 x 36
1039	210 x 39
1040	210 x 40
1041	210 x 41
1043	210 x 43
1044	210 x 44
1048	210 x 48
1049	210 x 49
1052	210 x 52
1053	210 x 53
1055	210 x 55
1058	210 x 58
1060	210 x 60
1064	210 x 64
1066	210 x 66
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Society Spotlight

Pietermaritzburg Philatelic Society



The Maritzburg Philatelic Society believes that exhibiting is one of the most important aspects of stamp collecting as it encourages society members to develop and improve their collections with beneficial results across the broad spectrum of stamp collecting.

The Society encourages and promotes Stamp Shows and Exhibiting and the participation of Clubs at National Level because it gives all members an opportunity to enjoy the thrill of exhibiting and strengthens club membership considerably.

Compiled by Aubrey Bowles



The Thematics Group decided to prepare a one-frame exhibit covering the crops found in agriculture and the eventual title was *AGRICULTURE – the crops*.

Other clubs in Kwa Zulu Natal were invited to participate by exhibiting 16 pages along a similar theme.

It took almost a full year to put the exhibit together and the 12 participating members had lots of fun meeting regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

The exhibit was displayed at the Annual Christmas Party during December and entries were submitted by the KwaZulu-Natal Philatelic Society and the Highway Philatelic Society.

Two independent judges declared the Maritzburg Philatelic Society the winner of the inter-club competition.



At the beginning of 2014 the Thematics Group decided to compile another exhibit and invited all the members of the Society to participate. This was another one-frame exhibit entitled *ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN SOUTH AFRICA*

Once again 12 members spent most of the year having good fun! Both of our exhibits were displayed at the innovative NO RULES entry at the National Exhibition held in Pretoria.



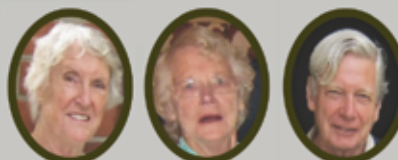
Encouraged by the comments received from judges and other sources, the MPS decided to participate in the CAPEX 2015 National Exhibition and invited some of the other "Thematic Clubs" from around the country to compete against us with "The Sykes Memorial Cup" being offered as the prize for the winner.

This time other members of the Society were also involved and at least 15 members worked on the exhibits.

Two other clubs competed and Bellville won the cup. (Bellville won a silver medal and we achieved a bronze medal.)



In November 2015 the MPS issued a challenge to all philatelic societies in South Africa to enter an Open Class Competition at SAPDAPEX 2016 National Exhibition in Edenvale covering "the changing face of ..." to show the history and development of their city or town. This challenge was published in our monthly newsletter, as well as the *SA Philatelist*. The majority of our members participated in our exhibit.



Julia Evans Ruth Sykes Tony Evans

AN exhibit of this nature provides a wonderful opportunity to learn and admire the history and development of your town.

It provides an opportunity to learn about the culture and inhabitants of the town whilst having a great deal of fun! Any subject would also provide opportunities for research and enhance the knowledge of stamps and other philatelic elements.

The benefits are a strengthening of membership and cooperation. We recommend it as a means of promoting membership.

This exhibit will be displayed at the Tatham Gallery for three days during February 2017. The Mayor of Pietermaritzburg will open the exhibit at a cocktail party before the opening. Several schools will be invited to visit and a lecture on the red-brick buildings of Pietermaritzburg will be given by Society members. We are hoping that we can recruit new junior members from the learners.

Our plans for 2017 include:

- 1 A two-frame club exhibit: "Women of the World".
- 2 Expanding our Pietermaritzburg exhibit to eight frames for SAPDAPEX 2017.

Established more than 90 years ago, the MPS is still a vibrant organisation which continues to enjoy the fun of stamp collecting!



The gang responsible for putting together the Pietermaritzburg exhibit
Back (L-R): Mike O'Connor, Roger Porter, Patrick Izaaks
Middle (L-R): Mike Hemmings, Val de Jager, Joyce Hulse, David Wylie
Front (L-R): Janet Kimmence, Aubrey Bowles, Annetjie Joubert, Heather Wyllie, Fred Handman
 Absent: Carol Breytenbach

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by Alex Visser RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society

Email: alex.visser@up.ac.za

Which office name existed in all four provinces before 1994?

In this column we start with a quiz. The idea is not to scan through this column but to stand still for a moment and think. One of the first options would probably be a name associated with KLIP. Perusal of *Putzel's Encyclopaedia* shows that we cannot get a name starting with KLIP in all four provinces.

The one name I found is MOOIPLAATS or MOOIPLAAS, and the different offices and the operational information is shown in Table 1. The original Dutch meaning of MOOIPLAATS was beautiful place. This was changed to Afrikaans as MOOIPLAAS which means beautiful farm. For this reason the early offices were PLAATS, which later changed to PLAAS. In some cases the PLAATS was spelt PLAATZ, although this spelling was not seen on postmarks. All the offices were small and postmarks of the early offices are relatively scarce.

Table 1. Listing of offices with name Mooiplaats or Mooiplaas.

Name and prov.	Location	Dates of use	Renamed from	Renamed to
Mooiplaats - C	Komga	1895 - 1926		
Mooiplaas - C	Komga	1926 - current		
Mooiplaats - N	Vryheid	1905 - 1912		Ngome
Mooiplaats - O	Harrismith	1896 - 1908		
Mooiplaats - T	Christiana	1894 - 1925		
Mooiplaas - T	Pretoria	1941 - 1948	Hennopsrivier	Erasmia

The early Cape cancellers are rare as a BONC 680 and single circle date stamps have only been recorded used in 1903. Of interest is that the name spelling change of the Cape office appears to have occurred in 1926 as listed in the PO Guides, but the date stamp with T (Fig.1a) was seen used up to 1945, and may have been used later as a Type III relief canceller inscribed with T was seen used in 1950 (Fig.1b). The earliest recorded date of the replacement date stamp without T (Fig.1c) was 1965, and it was seen used up to 1984. Its successor was seen used from 1987, and then a further new steel date stamp from 1990. More recently a rectangular self-inking date stamp was used (Fig.1d). Since it is located in a small rural shopping complex the postal agency has been oscillating between the store and the liquor store as a community service, and in 2016 only offered part-time service. During the more than 120 years of service a total of 8 cancellers were used.

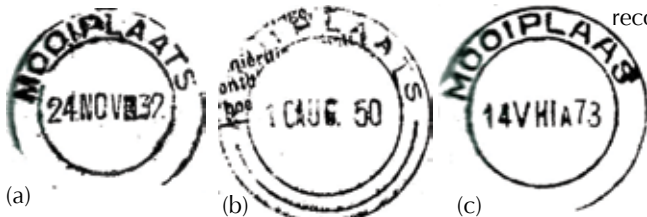


Fig.1. Selection of Mooiplaats/Mooiplaas Cape date stamps.

Mooiplaats, Natal, had two date stamps as shown in Fig.2. Since these date stamps are scarce, one often only finds a partial strike on stamp, such as Fig.2a. By considering the positioning of the letters and the date a tentative deduction is made regarding the place name of partial strikes.

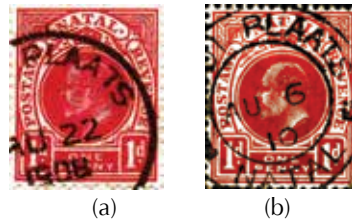


Fig.2. Mooiplaats Natal date stamps.

Figure 3a shows the pre-Boer War date stamp of the OFS office, which



Fig.3. Mooiplaats Orange Free State and ZAR / Transvaal.

The challenge to the readers, besides the quiz, is to assist with hopefully full impressions to confirm the deductions made from the partial strikes. Even one or two more letters on a cancellation would be sufficient to confirm, or otherwise, the place name.

Which office has used its date stamp the longest?

This is the second part of the quiz. A date stamp with SOUTH AFRICA inside the inner circle would probably come up as a potential winner. But my choice is a Transvaal canceller, used at Moedwil, which is located near Koster, and opened on 1.11.1904. I have date stamps of 9 AUG 1906 until 23 IX A93, shown in Fig.4. Someone may say I am cheating, as the date wheels were changed from the month in letters to Roman numerals, but it was the same instrument. This change happened between 1973 and 1975. Evidently the office closed soon after 1993, as no later impressions were seen.



Fig.4. Moedwil date stamp with two types of date style.

was seen used from 1895 to 1897. The earliest date is prior to the reported opening date, which was generally the publication date of the PO Guide, and sometimes took up to 12 months after the actual opening. A post-Boer War date stamp with 'ORC' at the base, was seen in 1901, but is too poor to display.

The ZAR partial impression is shown in Fig.3b, and is dated 1899. Figure 3c shows a typical Transvaal date stamp, with possibly an asterisk at the base, dated SEP1903. I am indebted to Dr Bas Payne for the ZAR impression that triggered this column. No date stamps of the later Pretoria office have been recorded.

Hierdie rubriek bestaan uit 'n vasvra. Watter poskantoor naam word in al vier provinsies voor 1994 gevind, maar nie noodwendig terserfdertyd nie? En watter datumstempel het die langste diens gedoen? Is daar ander voorstelle behalwe Mooiplaats/Mooiplaas vir die eerste vraag, en Moedwil, Transvaal, vir die tweede vraag. Ek hoor graag van ons lesers van alternatiewe of aanvullende inligting.

Stanley Gibbons

New Catalogues

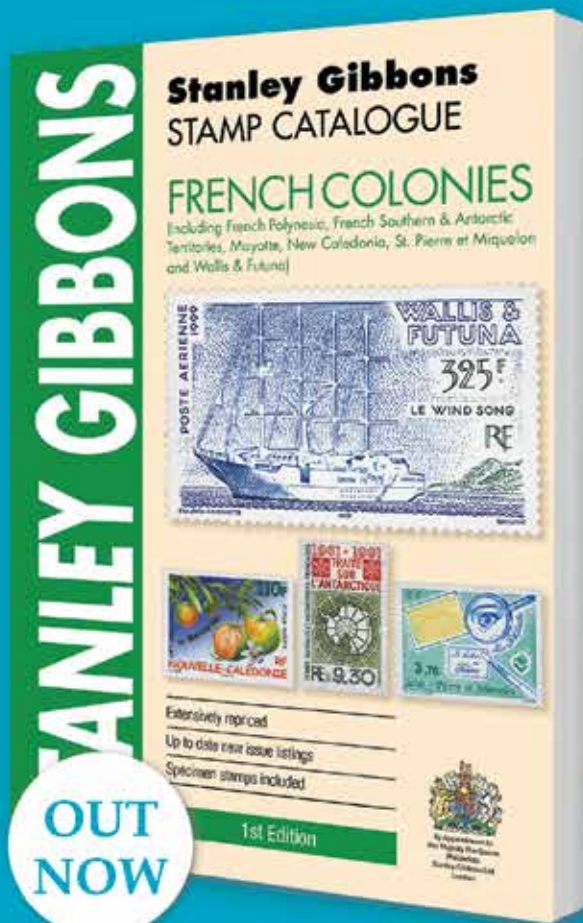
Australia

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The Stanley Gibbons Australia Catalogue provides up-to-date priced listings of the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, its states and dependencies, including the stamps of German New Guinea, issued before Australian occupation in World War I.

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- On-cover 'multipliers' are provided for all stamps to 1945.
- Prices have been carefully reviewed throughout, with increases to varieties, states, New Guinea and Papua in particular.

R2871-16 R825



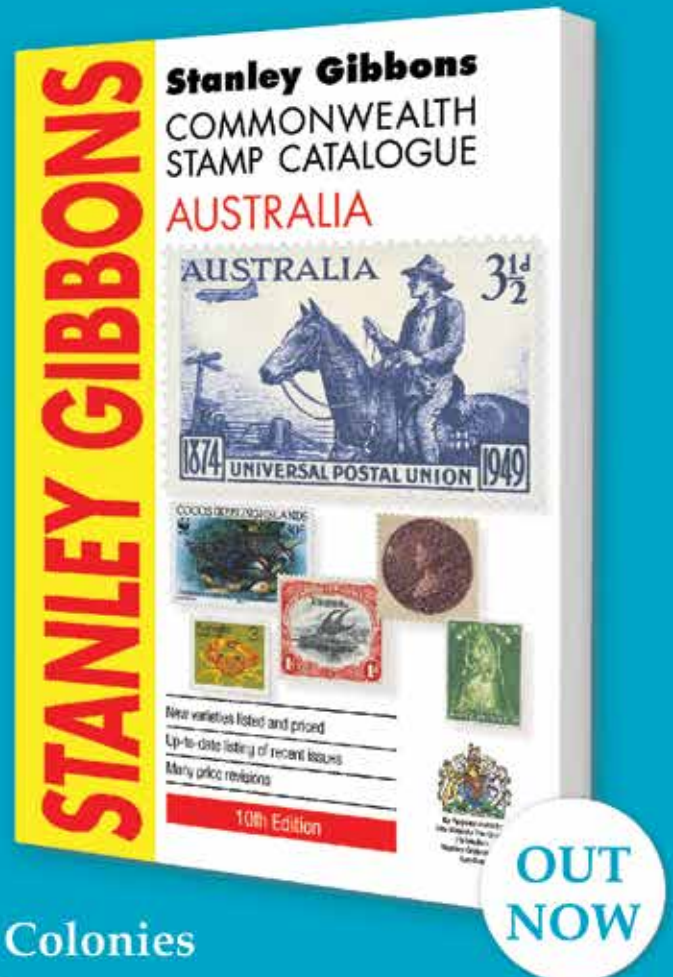
French Colonies

• 1st Edition 2016

This new French Colonies catalogue provides a comprehensive priced listing of the stamps of French Polynesia, French Southern & Antarctic Territories, Mayotte, New Caledonia, St. Pierre et Miquelon and Wallis et Futuna Islands. Prices have been fully revised and new issues have been brought up to date. Vichy Issues are included and have now been listed with their colonies.

This catalogue covers a large number of areas including Alexandretta, Algeria, Cameroun, Chad, Cilicia, Comoro Islands, French Congo, Dahomey, Fezzan, Free French Forces in the Levant, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Indian Settlements, French Morocco, French P.O.'s in China, Crete, Egypt, Ethiopia, Tangier, Turkish Empire, Zanzibar, French Sudan, French Somali Coast, French West Africa, Gabon, Guadelope, Indo-China, Indo-Chinese P.O.'s in China, Ivory Coast, Latakia, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali Federation, Martinique, Mauritania, New Hebrides, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Ubangi-Shari and Upper Volta.

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SAPDAPEX 2016

National Philatelic Exhibition
12th - 15th OCTOBER 2016

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
Italian Club, Bedfordview. Johannesburg

THE EXHIBITION VENUE

The 'SAPDAPEX 2016' National Stamp Exhibition organised by the South African Dealers Association, was held at the conveniently located, Italian Sports Club in Bedfordview; close to the airport with a number of good hotels and B&B establishments near by.

The venue provided ample free and secure parking as well as a good Italian restaurant that provided meals every day, during the weeks events.



This year, the single venue was used for all of the events including the Jury dinner and Palmares. A single location made coordinating activities less challenging. The organising committee managed the frames well considering the fact that the expected support for erecting the frames was unavailable and required some clever multitasking. The bin room was ably managed by Herwig Kussing.



President of Federation, Steve van Den Hurk left. At right, Twiggs Xiphu, SAPO Group Executive of Corporate Affairs, Willy Vukela - Deputy Director General Postal Services and Andila Ngcaba, Executive Chairman of Dimension Data - Africa and the Middle East and the former Director General of Communication at the SAPO with Patrick Flanagan, who originally arranged for the manufacture of the exhibition frames sponsored by WHBO and Sandile Keswa, who has done so much in support of philately.

THE OFFICIAL OPENING

Steve van Den Hurk, President of Federation for this year, and President of SAPDA, welcomed all to SAPDAPEX 2016 National Philatelic Exhibition, held at the Italian Sports Club, in Bedfordview on Wednesday 12 October 2016.

He highlighted the range of interesting 'stories' presented as exhibits, which exhibitors had spent many months and even years preparing. The hard work had now come together on paper and could be shared with fellow members and the public.

The South African Dealers Association stepped forward at the 76th Federation Congress and offered to host this year's National. After two years of planning, the result has been a very successful exhibition attended by many. Dealers were in attendance 'in full force' and Steve thanked his colleagues for their support whilst he was President of the Association. This position had now been handed over to Kenny Napier.

A radical change had been

introduced; the One Frame Exhibition (BOFEX) was held as an experiment on a virtual basis in Bloemfontein earlier this year and thus was not included in SAPDAPEX. BOFEX was exceptionally well supported with 45 entries received.

In his speech, Steve highlighted the fact that the Philatelic Federation still faced many challenges in an increasingly techno savvy environment. Information could be sourced via the internet and in the comfort of one's own home. This coupled with challenges of crime and an aging group of collectors saw a steady decline in membership at philatelic clubs.

However, not all was doom and gloom, as there was an increasing interest at local weekend fairs, where new faces were being seen. Some wanted their 'grandmothers collection' valued and, unfortunately, most were disappointed, as often the material was from the 1960s and 70s, a period of over-supply. Sometimes however, an interest was kindled in a few, who decided to keep the



Jacques Kuun lending a hand and experiencing a steep learning curve in erecting the frames and putting up the exhibits.



The bin room ably managed by Herwig Kussing and Adelle van den Hurk's ready smile taking the stress out of putting up the exhibits.



Emil Minnaar and Jan van Beukering setting up the computer system at the exhibition with a programme specifically designed to co-ordinate the entries and results, used here for the first time and for all future national exhibitions.

collection and began building and expanding it. Steve felt that these new collectors were then ready for a club, albeit on an informal basis. Perhaps they could become members of a 'Fair-Club' and although no formal meetings would be held, the interaction between attendees at the monthly stamp fairs with dealers and each other, would be important. Knowledge would be shared and interest in the hobby would grow.

On that upbeat note, Steve concluded his address and offered special thanks to those who had sponsored the exhibition, namely SAPDA, Spink and the SA Post Office.

Steve then introduced Mr Twiggs Xiphu, Group Executive, Corporate Affairs of the South African Post Office.

GUEST SPEAKER

The main message in Twiggs Xiphu's speech, was 'Serving a New Society: Delivering beyond your doorstep'. He reiterated that just as in all service industries worldwide, the customer has always been the main focus of postal services.

One of the first examples of globalisation, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) was

established 142 years ago as a means of creating a seamless network for communicating across borders, allowing the Post to be delivered to the world. Industry dynamics and consumer demands have today pushed the Post to deliver to customers' homes – right at their doorstep.

"Our customers rely on us and we are also the only trusted partner to provide local and global essential services to the public, thanks to the universal service delivery network and obligations.

However, our customers' needs are changing rapidly. Modern information and communication technologies have created a new type of consumer for whom delivering at the doorstep is not enough; they want service when and where they need it. The demand is for more flexible and personalised services. While these innovations may be disruptive, we are hopeful that, as has happened with other advancements before, the Post will turn these challenges into opportunities and stay relevant. To achieve this, the Post must continuously transform and find new ways to go beyond simply delivering to the customer's doorstep."

The World Postal Strategy sets out three important goals:

- 1: Improve the inter-operability of network infrastructure
- 2: Ensure sustainable and modern products

3: Foster market and sector functioning

Above all, the industry has to identify new opportunities being brought about by customers' daily needs and expectations in all facets of their lives. The UPU is working to make this possible by bringing postal leaders and stakeholders together and has created opportunities for them to discuss new ways to transform our business to meet customers' needs in the changing postal paradigm.

We are determined to remain the trusted, reliable and affordable communication service provider for institutions, businesses and citizens of the world.

Willy Vukela, Deputy Director General Postal Services, was the next speaker and enthralled the exhibition attendees with his speech.



Steve van den Hurk



Willy Vukela also spoke at the opening

EXHIBITION MEDALS

Each of the competitors and Jury members received an exhibition medal with an attractive ribbon in the colours of the South African flag.



SAPDAPEX Medal



ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Kenny Napier at right and above: Steve van den Hurk, Paul van Zeyl, Andrew Fischer, Emil Minnaar, Jacques Kuun & Chris Bennett.



DEALERS IN ATTENDANCE

- Stamp's Friend - Francois Friend,
- Michael J Wigmore,
- Alan Macgregor,
- Doreen Royan & Associates,
- David Morrison and Gary DuBro,
- Spink - David Parsons,
- Chris Rainey,
- John & Mark Taylor,
- Johnson Philatelics / Filat - Richard Johnson
- Stamp & Coin - Morne De La Guerre
- Ritchie Bodily,
- Rodger Zielinski Fresberg,
- Janssen Stamps - Volker Janssen,
- DM Philatelic - Domenico Martino,
- Stanley Gibbons - Peter Bale,
- Mike Wierzbowski,
- Mr Thematic - Chris Bennett,
- Postal Services: SAPO, together with Malawi, Botswana, Namibia,
- Steve van den Hurk & Kenny Napier,
- Jaques Kuun,
- Paul van Zeyl.



The Senior SAPDAPEX Jury consisted of 13 persons, with two eminent Belgian philatelists/jurors: Paul Wijnants and James van der Linden. Back row: Michael Wigmore, Paul Wijnants, Gerald Bodily, David Parsons. In the centre: Cedric Roché and Ian Matheson with in front, Neil Cronjé, Emil Minnaar, James van der Linden, Patrick Flanagan and Jan van Beukering.

THE JURY & DEALERS FUNCTION

The Italian Sports Club remained the venue of choice and catered for a superb finger-supper. It was the perfect setting for a relaxed atmosphere where Dealers and Jury could share camaraderie and relax after a grueling few days in the run up to the official opening of SAPDAPEX 2016.



Emil Bührmann, Mark Taylor, Howard Green & Patrick Flanagan



South African Philatelic Dealers Association members in celebratory mood



Richard Johnson and Andila Ngcaba.



Andrew Fischer, Ian & Rosa Matheson & Emil Minnaar.



Paul Wijnants and Kenny Napier.



Herwig Kussing & Steve van den Hur

AT THE EXHIBITION: some of the dealers and guests



David Parsons of Spink .



Doreen Royan and fellow dealer, David Morrison.



The Postal Services in full support.



Dom Martino .



Carli Grobler Filat AG.



The well managed Botswana Post.



Paul Wijnants chatting to Francois Friend of Stamp's Friend.



Sandile Keswa and Joh Groeneward



International Jury members, James van der Linden and Paul Wijnants speaking to Twigg's Xiphu.



Stanley Gibbons Stand manned by Peter Bale



Richard Bodily



Mark Taylor



Mike Wierzbowski



Michael Wigmore and Ian Matheson



Volker Janssen of Janssen Stamps



Alan Macgregor and Chris Rainey



Dineo Poo, Philatelic Services, SAPO .



Marge Viljoen, at reception

Awards Listing for Senior Exhibits

Large Gold

Green, H RDPSA *Philatelic Society of Johannesburg*
 • South West Africa Revenues
 (Championship Class Entry - no trophy given)

Bührmann, E RDPSA *Stellenbosch Filatelievereniging*
 • Cape of Good Hope - The Last Ten Years
 * The Grand Prix (best of show)

Porter, R *Cape & Natal Study Circle*
 • Sea Mails of Natal 1837 - 1876
 * SA Post Office Shield (best Exhibit SA Philately)

Hardijzer, C *South West Africa Stamp Study Group*
 • Namibia's People 1800s to early 1920
 * SAPRG Archie Atkinson Trophy (best Picture Postcard Exhibit of Southern Africa)

Gold

Tonking, M RDPSA *South African Stamp Study Circle*
 • Third Definitive Protea series
 * C.E.D. Enoch Trophy (best Philatelic Research)

Dove, Dr M *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Bloemfontein - Fountain of Flowers
 * IIsapex Award

du Plessis, A *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Union 1935 Silver Jubilee
 * South African Stamp Study Circle Award (best SA Exhibit after 1910)
 * Dawid De Villiers Display Trophy

Friend, F *Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society*
 • KGV stamps of St Helena 1912 - 1937
 * Royal Medallion (best British Commonwealth Exhibit)

van Zeyl, P RDPSA *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Oom Paul's Pretoria
 * IIsapex Award

Amoore, H RDPSA *Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town*
 • Postal rates and charges in South Africa
 * D.G. Crocker Cup (best Postal History Exhibit)

Fischer, A *Witwatersrand Philatelic Society*
 • Lourenço Marques: The Mouchon issue
 * Total Stampex 95 Trophy (best Exhibit from an area outside SA)
 * The Terence Radue Shield (best Foreign Exhibit)

van Wyk Smith, Prof M *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Imperial Airways and Feeder Services
 * Dawie Uys Memorial Award (best Aerophilately Exhibit)

Large Vermeil

du Plessis, A *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Made in the Union of SA: 1925 - 1952

Fischer, A *Witwatersrand Philatelic Society*
 • BSA Co.: Postal Stationery 1892 - 1924
 * Rhodesia Study Circle Cup (best Rhodesian Exhibit)

Messenger, R *Witwatersrand Philatelic Society*
 • East Africa - KUT 1912 - 1952

Dove, Dr M *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • The Union's Georgians

Fischer, A *Witwatersrand Philatelic Society*
 • Transkei: Commemorative Issues
 * Potch 78 Award (best Exhibit Post-WW II)

Gowland, J *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Four Monarchs: GB low values

Harris, Miss T *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Grahamstown Street Views

Pienaar, G *Philatelic Society of Johannesburg*
 • World Scout Jamboree
 * Robert Goldblatt Thematic Cup (best Thematic)
 * East Rand PS Floating Trophy (best First-timer)

van Zeyl, P RDPSA *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • A socio-political analysis of Homelands
 * PEPS best Open Class Trophy

Vermeil

Hardijzer, C *South West Africa Stamp Study Group*
 • German SWA - Re-directed Mail
 * Rose Marie Crocker Shield (best SWA Exhibit)

Sorour, V Dr *Witwatersrand Philatelic Society*
 • The Protea definitive series
 * Pilot Pen Award (at the Discretion of the Jury)
 * The Jonas Michelson Literature Award

van der Molen, P RDPSA *East Rand Philatelic Society*
 • Picture Postcards of Swaziland

van Zyl, D *Pretoria Philatelic Society*
 • Picture Postcards of the Union of SA

Evans, P *Pietermaritzburg Philatelic Society*
 • Flaws Galore of Northern Rhodesia

Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.
 • PS of J Changing face of the city

Large Silver

Maritzburg Philatelic Society
 • Pietermaritzburg

Bussell, B *The South African Collectors Society (UK)*

• Bantam War effort of South Africa

Kapp, Mrs D *Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society*

• South Africa's political identity

Flemming, H *OFS Philatelic Society*

• Deviating from the law - aspects

Friend, F *Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society*

• Hong Kong QEII Definitives

Dulez, J *Philatelic Society of Johannesburg*

• De La Rue Keyplate Stamp Issues

Silver

van Zyl, D *Pretoria Philatelic Society*

• A solution in search of a problem

du Plessis, A *Pretoria Philatelic Society*

• The Jipex 1936 Souvenir Sheetlets

Mitchell, V J *Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society*

• Come Fly with me

King, C *Pretoria Philatelic Society*

• Into the Blue

Silver Bronze

Bowles, A *Pietermaritzburg Philatelic Society*

• Beautiful Bodies

Janssen, V *Fishhoek Philatelic Society*

• Great Britain, King Edward VIII

Coetzee, P *West Rand Philatelic Society*

• Rhodesia: Federation to Independence

Bronze

le Sueur, P *Thematic Society of South Africa*

• Alfa Romeo 1910 - 2010

Janssen, V *Fishhoek Philatelic Society*

• Sweden - 100 years

le Sueur, P *Thematic Society of South Africa*

• The Union-Castle Mail line 1857 - 1977

Flemming, H *OFS Philatelic Society*

• A selection about 'POSTAGE PAID'

Top Exhibits shown at BOFEX and invited to SAPDAPEX

Bridges, E *The South African Collectors Society (UK)*

• The Darmstad Trials of the Union of South Africa

* The Vrijstaat Trophy (best One Frame Exhibit)

Friedman, F *Philatelic Society of Johannesburg*

• The Allure of Diamonds

* The Arie Bakker Award

JUNASS

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THE 78th CONGRESS OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION

held on Friday, 14 October 2016 at the Italian Club, 7 Marais Road, Bedfordview, Gauteng

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Steve van den Hurk warmly welcomed everyone, saying that without the philatelists no exhibition would be possible. He and his team had had a lot of fun, and much uphill, organising SAPDAPEX 2016 but he felt it had been a successful exhibition and the Palmares promised to be a fantastic event. He had enjoyed being President and had attended various meetings. Everybody was thanked for their support, particularly Emil Minnaar who had saved the day by accepting and recording all the exhibits when the team's secretary had disappeared. He hoped that philately would go from strength to strength. His full address was contained in the SAPDAPEX 2016 catalogue.

Steve also extended a warm welcome to all delegates who had travelled from near and far, and introduced the guest speaker, Richard Johnson, to conduct the official opening.

OFFICIAL OPENING

This was conducted by Richard Johnson RDPSA, President of The International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations for his second term. Richard's address was based on the philosophy of the All Blacks Rugby Team, 'The Honour of Legacy' which could be beneficially applied to philately and PFSA.

South African philatelists seemed to have forgotten how great SA philately has been and continues to be, both locally and internationally.

PFSA was likened to a magnificent gnarled oak tree with philatelists such as the late Harry Birkhead and stalwart Peter van der Molen, who with their knowledge, expertise and dedication represent the solid, old bark, while bright green sprigs emerge in the form of young, intellectual, passionate, excited new philatelists who have appeared over the last year. If senior philatelists mentor these youngsters and bring them into the fold, PFSA would continue to thrive. Enthusiasm was not limited by age either, as he met a senior-citizen collector at the exhibition who had taken up the hobby again after many years and was passionately fulfilling his wants list.

Mentoring was 'honouring the legacy'. Richard recalled a number of his personal mentors such as Commander Collins and Mike Nethersole who had passed on their knowledge and expertise. Other great names that touched his career included Gustav Bulbring, Bob Goldblatt, David Stern and David Crocker, people he admired and who had given him a career he loved. He found it equally rewarding to pass on his passion to youngsters and newcomers. Philatelists' obligation was to nurture and mentor the new sprigs and for senior philatelists to share their knowledge with others.

Regarding the current, excellent exhibition hosted by SAPDA, the overall sentiment he felt was one of generosity and warmth. However, he sensed that there should have been more interaction between senior MC members and the novice organising committee. The young pups should have asked the old dogs for advice, even if it was later adapted to suit the new situation, and the old dogs should have offered their experience more widely.



An aspect of SA philately that Richard found disappointing was the lack of 'fun' in the hobby. The late Rev Cassie Carstens was an icon who epitomised the fun aspect in philately. Cassie was a wonderful man; his regular birthday postcards were memorable and so typical of his caring nature. Maybe the legacy he left behind was the need to have more fun and personal interaction on all levels.

Richard believed the SAPDA team had volunteered to also host the 2017, 2018 and 2019 Nationals and favoured accepting the offer. The team could build on their experience and address some shortfalls such as the lighting and advertising. The venue was excellent and Johannesburg was an important centre, offering commercial viability for traders. There was a huge difference between having nationals in Johannesburg or Cape Town rather than in other areas such as Bloemfontein, Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth where unquestionably there was a role for regional exhibitions. Bofex in Bloemfontein was magnificent and an outstanding success.

In closing, Richard reverted to his original theme. The All Blacks had two guiding philosophies. The first was that "Better people make better players"

meaning the higher the standard set by a player in conducting his life, career, relationships and profession, the better it made him as a player, all of which could transpose to philately. Secondly, on joining the team, a player committed to the undertaking, "We leave the jersey in a better place", the obligation being that in one's time with the team, the player created positives. In the same way, it is the obligation of members to leave the PFSA it in a better place.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS and AWARDS

Roll of Honour: Two citations were read and a vote taken. Prof Alex Visser and Mr Paul van Zeyl were elected to sign the Roll. A hearty round of applause followed.

Skinner Cup: Citation read in favour of the late Rev Cassie Carstens and was unanimously approved. His achievements were lauded as per his obituary, published in the October 2016 *SAP*.

Manfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion awarded to Otto Peetoom for his huge role in the development of the current interest in Southern African philately.

The **J Harvey Pirie Memorial Award** went to Bob Hisey and Tim



Nominated to the Roll in 2016 - Paul van Zeyl and Alex Visser at right.



Dr Gerhard Kamffer with the Jack Hagger Award



Mrs Marge Viljoen with her Federation Plaque



Robbie Schmidt with his Federation Plaque



Dr Uli Bantz, winner of the W E Lea Cup

Bartshe for the three volumes of *Orange Free State Philately* published in the USA by the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa.

W E Lea Cup to Dr Uli Bantz, Editor of the *SWA Study Circle newsletter* since 1986, a publication that contained mostly original research, much by Dr Bantz, and distributed locally and overseas.

The Jack Hagger Award given to Dr Gerhard Kamffer for articles in *The SA Philatelist: Types of Stamps and Labels Printed, Overprinted and Surcharged by the Government Printer in Pretoria over the Period 1949 to 1961. (Parts I, II and III).*

Federation Plaques awarded to Mrs Marge Viljoen, Robert Schmidt and Alan Harley (UK) for outstanding service to philately over many years.

Congress Award Certificate presented to Japie de Vos for creating three videos on stamp collecting and shown continuously at Stamp Day functions in the Southern Cape, and to David Wigston for the creation and design of the promotional leaflet, *Finding your way in Philately.*

Congress Awards for Articles in The SA Philatelist, (Oct 2015 to Aug 2016). Dr Lawrence Barit, Eddie Bridges, Andrew Briscoe, Sean Burke, Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres, Andrew Fischer, Gerhard Kamffer, Otto Peetoom, Jake Shepherd, Vic Sorour, Jan van Beukering, Paul van Zeyl, Errol van Greunen and Collin Whittle.

Awards for Regular Contributors in The SA Philatelist,

- Volker Janssen, for *Comic Corner*
- Robin Messenger, for *SA New Issues*
- Chris Mobsby, for *Cinderellas*
- Garry Osthoff, for *Decorated Post Offices*
- Alex Visser, for *Phun with Postmarks*

PRINCIPAL CONGRESS DEBATES and DECISIONS

There was much debate about the structure of fees to be payable by affiliated societies to Federation. In the present structure, fees were only due for 'home members' – according to the PFSA Constitution that should then include all members of all affiliated societies,

but the existence of any 'grey' undeclared memberships complicated the issue. Whilst there was some support for an additional lower membership category where fees and benefits would be less, particularly advocated by those who thought that it would greatly expand the membership base, there was no consensus how that could be achieved. Concerning actions considered to expand the membership base, the reports by the Task Team and the recent Survey were referred to, but no clear course of action could be agreed.

A motion by the East Rand Philatelic Society, to restrict the fee base to only members who participate in Federation activities, was considered. That was replaced by a motion from Hugh Amoore proposing that a Society affiliation fee should be based on (a) a base fee per Society, plus (b) a fee based on the number of members who wished to participate in PFSA activities and facilities. This would allow societies to bring their 'unaffiliated' members into the fold. It was proposed to mandate the Management Committee to present these changes to the Constitution required for ratification to Congress 2017 or to a virtual Congress to be held before that date. This proposal was accepted by the majority of delegates present.

A motion presented by Peter van der Molen

that direct subscribers to *The South African Philatelist* would be allowed the same benefits as Society Home Members, except for a vote at Congress, was seconded by Pat Flanagan and was unanimously approved.

ELECTIONS AT CONGRESS

Jan van Beukering was elected as President for the coming year. The 2017 National Exhibition has been awarded to SAPDA for the 2nd year running and will take place once again at the Italian Sports Club in Bedfordview from 11 to 14 October 2017. A separate 'One-Frame Exhibition' will be featured at BOFEX 2017, to be held again in Bloemfontein.

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

- Region 1** - Gauteng and North-West
Steve van den Hurk
- Region 2** - Eastern Gauteng
Colin Bousfield
- Region 3** - Pretoria, Mpumalanga and Limpopo - *Vacant*
- Region 4** - Freestate & Northern Cape
Dr Leon Jacobson (Second year)
- Region 5** - KwaZulu Natal
Dave Wyllie
- Region 6** - Western Cape
Robert Harm (Fourth year)
- Region 7** - Eastern Cape
Vernon Mitchell (Second year)
- Region 8** - Outside Areas
Andrew Higson (UK) (Fourth year)



Delegates to the 78th Congress, gathered on the steps of the Italian Club - view left to right starting from the back:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Kenny Napier</i> | <i>Colin Bousfield</i> | <i>Emil Minnaar</i> |
| <i>Andre du Plessis</i> | <i>Robbie Harm</i> | <i>Dave Wyllie</i> |
| <i>Joh Groenewald</i> | <i>Vernon Mitchell</i> | <i>Patrick Flanagan</i> |
| <i>Ian Matheson</i> | <i>Jake Jacobsen</i> | <i>Cornelius Mahloko</i> |
| <i>Albert de Jong</i> | <i>Herbie Schaffler</i> | <i>Jill Redmond</i> |
| <i>Andrew Fischer</i> | <i>Dineo Poo</i> | <i>Catherine Tsebe</i> |
| <i>Terry Lydall</i> | <i>Uli Bantz</i> | <i>Neil Cronje</i> |
| <i>Ian Walker</i> | <i>Peter van der Molen</i> | |
| <i>Hugh Amoore</i> | <i>Trevor Harris</i> | |
| <i>Robin Messenger</i> | <i>Gawie van der Walt</i> | |
| <i>Aubrey Bowles</i> | <i>Herwig Kussing</i> | |
| <i>Clive Carr</i> | <i>Jimmy Mitchell</i> | |
| <i>Chris Carey</i> | <i>Howard Green</i> | |

Not in the photograph:
Steve van den Hurk (President),
Marge Viljoen, Jan van
Beukering, Brian Grudz, Joof
van der Merwe.

INCOMING MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hon Life President: Peter van der Molen RDPSA
Hon Life Vice-President: Joh Groenewald RDPSA
Hon Life Vice-President: Danny Swart RDPSA
President: Jan van Beukering
Acting Deputy President: Dr I Matheson RDPSA
Treasurer: Andrew Fischer
Secretary: Jill Redmond RDPSA
Foundation Rep: P van der Molen

Standing Committees Chairmen:

Exhibitions: Francois Friend
Judging & Ethics: Dr N Cronjé RDPSA
Expert: Michael Wigmore RDPSA
Promotions: Vacant

FIP/FIAP: Emil Minnaar RDPSA

Publications: Joh Groenewald RDPSA

Heritage: Gawie van der Walt RDPSA

The SA Philatelist: P van der Molen RDPSA

Youth: Jill Redmond - Consultant

REPORT ON JUNASS 2016

- which formed part of SAPDAPEX 2016.

by Jan van Beukering, Chairman Junass 2016

Junior entries at SAPDAPEX proved disappointing for various reasons. There were only three junior clubs who entered, but only eight exhibits were on the frames to be judged. The exhibits from the Fish Hoek PS Juniors did not reach the organisers during the exhibition time, while one club entry - that from Lepono Junior Stamp Club which arrived too late to be shown in a frame, but was judged anyway.

Apart from the club entry, all juniors were in the age group 10 to 12 years from the Penny Black Club under guidance of David Sinclair for which he deserves a medal!

Of the exhibits, five were in the Medal Class with two Silver and three Silver-Bronze medals awarded. The remaining three exhibits were in the Star Class and were awarded



Jan van Beukering

three Stars. The Fanie Vermaak medal for the best in age group went to Jaluca Bester of Penny Black. The Lepono entry was deemed the 'best club exhibit' and received a cash prize. Interesting was that all sixteen of the Lepono group completed entry forms for their page! Well done to those participating! My co-jurors were Neil Cronjé RDPSA and Lawrence Erasmus as Learner Juror.

Gone are the days of Junass Nationals being an annual show on its own. When this started there were over a hundred frames filled from all age groups! This drastic fall in numbers is mostly due to the seniors in Societies coming to the end of their tether with the juniors.

Juniors grow up with internet, facebook, twitter etc. which takes up most of their time, while stamp collecting falls by the wayside.

As things stand, it will be back to a class at Senior Nationals with some of the senior juries being given the task of judging juniors. Perhaps it is time that within a society or club one or more members should be 'appointed'

to junior club service as Youth Leaders to draw more interest. Pull out all the stops when staging stamp fairs, mini exhibitions, etc. to stimulate interest in our youngsters to start foraging in scratch boxes, assist in stamp and theme selection, mounting, removing from paper, and so much more. Put up one or two permanent frames in public and /or school libraries and rotate colourful exhibits frequently. Draw in the parents, librarians and teachers and arrange short monthly meetings at suitable sites, set tasks to be evaluated at each meeting and rewarded with - of course - stamps, covers, and other suitable material. To those who entered this show - do even better next time!

JUNASS

Silver

Bester, Master Jaluca

- Stamps of S.W.A. 1947 - 1989

Knight, Miss Sara

- The End is Only the Beginning!

Silver Bronze

Anderson, Master Asher

- Birds from around the world

Prati, Master Giammaria

- Italian stamps

Davies, Master Simeon

- Buildings around the world

Star Class :Three Stars

Hunter, Master Oliver

- Cartoons on Stamps

Bere, Master Achime

- Zimbabwe



(left) The JUNASS exhibit by Sara Knight of the Fish Hoek PS was awarded Silver for 'The End is only the Beginning'. Seen here are her proud grandparents at the frame.

(above) A number of school children visited SAPDAPEX 2016 and enjoyed the 'little' art and concept of collecting themes. There were also children who returned again with their parents.

(right) Every philatelic society is urged to motivate an awareness amongst the youth and get behind a better representation for JUNASS for SAPDAPEX 2017.



THE PALMARES

The Palmares Dinner, held at the Italian Club on Saturday, 15 October, was a black-tie affair attended by 104 guests.

The Master of Ceremonies was Francois Friend and the Guest Speaker was Andila Ngcaba, Executive Chairman of Dimension Data - Africa and the Middle East and the former Director General of Communication at the South African Post Office.

The Organising Chairman and President of Federation, Steve van den Hurk gave a short speech of thanks to all who assisted in making this Exhibition a success and he extended a special word of thanks to sponsors for their generous support.

MC Francois Friend ensured proceedings stayed on track with trophies and awards programme proceedings, not interrupted even when the wind and rain caused doors and windows to bang shut.

An inspiring speech by the invited speaker, Andila Ngcaba who expressed his support of the philatelic hobby and encouraged all stamp collectors to motivate interest among the youth.



He said the next generation would ensure that the hobby continues for years to come and spoke of development and interest of junior stamp enthusiasts from his visits to Singapore, where a sponsored drive of awareness has proven that kids are indeed interested in the hobby.

In addition, Andila spoke of the desirability of a permanent space where all things philatelic could be housed to promote the long term interests of stamp enthusiasts.



Hugh Amoore RDPSA, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town was awarded the D.G.Crocker Cup.

The presentation of Awards, from Exhibition Medals through to the Grand Prix continued, with citations read by Howard Green RDPSA.



Winner Large Gold & the SAPRG Archie Atkinson Trophy - C. Hardijzer, of SWA Stamp Study Group



The MC, Francois Friend



Emil Bührmann RDPSA, awarded The Grand Prix.



André du Plessis, receiving the SA Stamp Study Circle Award



The RDPSAs present at The Palmares. (L to R) - Peter van der Molen, Alex Visser, Richard Johnson, Howard Green, Neil Cronje, Jill Redmond, Paul van Zeyl, Herwig Kussing and seated in front: Coen Slagt, Michael Wigmore, Hugh Amoore, Emil Bührmann, Ian Matheson, Emil Minnaar, Herbie Schaffler and Jim Findlay.

SITAAT VIR ALEX VISSER VIR DIE RUFSA/RDPSA

Alex Visser versamel seëls sedert die ouderdom van 7 jaar. Hy het die tipiese versamelaarstendens gevolg deur eers die wêreld se seëls te versamel waarna hy in Nederland gespesialiseer het en ook 'n tematiese versameling oor brûe saamgestel het. In die 1980s het hy begin belangstel in moderne Suid-Afrikaanse seëls.

Dit was gedurende dié periode wat Ralph Putzel RDPSA se eerste volume van *The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies A-E* in 1986 verskyn het. Hy het die eerste volume geweldig interessant gevind en aangebied om Putzel te help met die redigering van die eerste volume. Hierdie was die begin van Alex Visser se monumentale bydrae op die gebied van die rekordhouding van die posstempels van Suid-Afrikaanse poskantore.

Hierna het Alex Visser met 'n rekenaar-pakket, wat hy ontwikkel het, begin om die stempels van Suid-Afrika te rekenariseer. Na die verskyning van die vier dele van die ensiklopedie het Putzel hom toegespits op die bywerk van Friedenheim se standaardwerk oor Suidwes-Afrika en Alex het hom daarin ook bygestaan.

Nadat Putzel se gesondheid begin verswak het was Alex Visser genoop om Volume 7 van die stempelreeks tydens die produksieproses oor te neem. Daarna het hy self die laaste drie dele gepubliseer. Volume 8 is by die Nasionale Seëluitstalling van 2003 in Port Elizabeth met 'n vergulde silwer toekenning bekroon. Nog voordat die reeks van 10 boeke voltooi is, het hy met 'n bywerking



Alex Visser onderteken die Rol van Uitgelese Filateliste Van Suid-Afrika

op rekenaar begin van nuwe inligting. Dit beslaan tans bykans 2,000 bladsye. Tans huisves Alex Visser ook meer as 50,000 koeverte met duidelik leesbare stempels en 40 insteekalbums propvol stempels op los seëls as n tipe verwysingsversameling.

Tydens die bekendstelling van die boek, *Die Vryburg-seëls van die Anglo-Boereoorlog in 2010*, het Alex 'n volle raam van Vryburg-stempels uitgestal. Hy was ook die outeur van die hoofstuk oor posstempels in Peter van der Molen RDPSA FRPSL se internasionale bekroonde boek *Swaziland Philately to 1968*.

Alex skryf die afgelope 5 jaar, vanaf Februarie 2010, in *The SA Philatelist* 'n rubriek, 'Phun

with postmarks' waarin hy belangrike inligting oor posstempels opteken – historiese sowel as kontemporêre inligting, met verklarende illustrasies.

Hy is 'n lid van die Pretoria Philatelic Society sedert 1973, en is ook 'n lid van die RSA Stamp Study Group, die Postmark and Postal History Society en 'n lewenslange lid van die American Topical Association. Hy is ook die afgelope paar jaar voorsitter van die Pretoria Philatelic Society.

Hy dien op die reëlingskomitee wat Stampex 2006 in Pretoria georganiseer het. Alex Visser was die voorsitter van die komitee wat die suksesvolle nasionale seëluitstalling, Stampshow 2014, in Pretoria gereël het. Hy dien as President van die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika in 2014.

Alex Visser is 'n professionele ingenieur en is 'n afgetrede Professor in Vervoeringenieurswese wat aan die Universiteit van Pretoria verbonde was. Hy het 'n PhD aan die Universiteit van Texas in die VSA verwerf nadat hy grade aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, die Universiteit van Kaapstad en die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika verwerf het.

Alex Visser se bydrae tot die kennis van Suid-Afrikaanse filatelie en posgeskiedenis, deur die private posmerkargief wat hy op datum hou, is van onskatbare waarde vir huidige en toekomstige versamelaars. Dit is 'n absolute unieke bron van inligting en verwysing.

Alex Visser is inderdaad 'n waardige ondertekenaar van die Rol van Uitgelese Filateliste van Suid-Afrika.



CITATION FOR PAUL VAN ZEYL FOR RDPSA

Paul van Zeyl can be called the archetypical collector-dealer. He has formed numerous collections of exhibition standard with remarkable energy and has created and maintained trading venues in a changing market environment. This has been done within the formal structure of Federation where he has served in leadership positions.



Paul joined the SWA Stamp Study Circle, his 'Home Society', in the mid-1970s. However, his close associations are with the Pretoria Philatelic Society and the Postmark & Postal History Society of SA, where he has been a member since the 1990s and served as its President. Paul is also a long-time member of other specialist Societies - the Transvaal Study Circle; Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society; Orange Free State Study Circle; Natal & Zululand Study Circle; and the South African Collectors' Society.

In 2003, Paul prepared for printing and funded the production of PFSA's publication *World War II: Prisoner of War and Internment Camps in South Africa and their Mail* by Dr JBR Findlay and Prof R Ryan.

Paul commenced with his postal auctions in 1978 and continued with these until 1992. For about two decades, Paul has promoted Saturday stamp fairs on the Rand

and in Pretoria. He was also a key supporter of the monthly KZN Fair presently held at the Kloof Country Club. These fairs have done much to promote philately and the hobby of stamp collecting.

Paul has been on SAPDA's ExCo since 1997, with the exception of a single year, and in 2000 and 2001 he served as President. As SAPDA is part of the 'triangle' of Southern African philately (the other parts being Federation and the SA Post Office) and Paul has promoted active dealer participation at national stamp exhibitions for many years. He assisted in the establishment of the SA Post Office's magazine *Setempe*, and was both a member of its Editorial Committee and an active contributor between 1996 and 2004. At IIsapex 98, Paul prepared the SA Post Office's Court of Honour exhibit entitled *Gems from the South African Post Office Archives*.

When SAPDA was requested to organise a National Stamp Exhibition in 2006, he served on the Organising Committee, with special responsibility for the exhibition catalogue.

He was a member of the Organising Committees for the Pretoria Nationals in 2000 and 2008, again with particular responsibility for dealer participation and the catalogues.

Paul's love of philately is nowhere more evident than in his exhibiting career. He first started exhibiting at Vrystaat 81 in Bloemfontein - two frames on *Anglo-Boereoorlog: Oorsese Krygsgevangenekampe*. Subsequently over the last 27 years he has entered a total of 56 exhibits in South African national exhibitions. These cover the whole gambit of the postal stationery of Southern Africa from pre-Union times, Mozambique & Zanzibar, various aspects of the ABW both within South Africa and overseas, Boer history such as the Angola Boers & Boers of East Africa, South African history such as the 1914 Rebellion, analysis of Homelands policy and picture postcards of Pretoria, Mauritius and Zanzibar. Most of the exhibits have approached their subject from a unique angle and have been prepared to inform, rather than win high awards. Many of the exhibits have also been written up in Afrikaans. It is probably true to say that Paul has been South Africa's most prolific exhibitor at PFSA Exhibitions to date.

In 2009, Paul was awarded the Skinner Cup in recognition of his long and dedicated service to Philately in South Africa.

As someone who has fully participated in the 'totality of philately' (to coin a phrase from his regular advert in *The SA Philatelist*), Paul van Zeyl is a worthy candidate for nomination to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa - RDPSA.

Richard Johnson RDPSA, President SAPDA 2010 and Wolfgang Meiss, Vice-President SAPDA 2010.



Howard Green RDPSA read the Citations



Recognised for his years of service to philately, Coen Slagt RDPSA (1990) has been made Honorary Life President of SAPDA



Neil Cronje (centre) helping to hand over the Presidential Chain of Office from outgoing President, Steve van den Hurk (at left), to newly elected President Jan van Beukering.



President Jan van Beukering and his lovely wife.



The evening ended with smiles all round from the SAPDA Dealers. Seated on the floor in front Francois Friend. Middle: Coen Slagt being congratulated by Jacques Kuun. Back row at left: Steve van den Hurk, Richard Johnson, Paul van Zeyl, Michael Wigmore, Chris Bennett, Morné de la Guerre, Kenny Napier, and Alan Douglas.



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A POSTCARD OFFICIALLY REDIRECTED VIA CSAR'S CAPE TOWN – JOHANNESBURG '4-UP' TPO SERVICE

by Alan R Drysdall RDP RDPSA, Witwatersrand Philatelic Society



This very attractive art deco postcard was sent from London in 1902. (The date in the postmark cancelling the franking is unreadable apart from the year.) It was addressed to Miss Irene Gordon Bell at Uitenhage in Cape Colony, and was received there on 'DE 20 / 02'. It must therefore have been carried from Southampton by the Union Castle liner *Scot*, sailing on 6 December, calling at Madeira on the 10th and reaching Cape Town on the 23rd. A voyage time of 17 days, which was typical of this period. When the card reached Uitenhage it was re-addressed in red ink to Poste Restante, Doornfontein, a suburb of Johannesburg. Red ink was the prerogative of and beloved by officialdom, which in a case such as this means that the card was officially re-addressed by the post office, Miss Bell having informed them in advance of an intended change of address. The card was forwarded by Central South African Railways TPO 4-UP service and sorted en route, receiving a



had to be returned via the local Returned Letter Office (RLO), i.e. Johannesburg, to the UK RLO. Once again the astute Miss Bell seems to have been a step ahead of the game as when it reached the UK the card was annotated with a London address, namely 49 Buxton St., in red ink. (Buxton St. is off Brick Lane in the Spitalfields area.) There is nothing on the card to indicate the address of the sender, though we know his name – Aubrey, which somehow seems entirely appropriate for the sender of an art deco card – so Miss Bell must have informed the GPO on her return to the UK of her future address. There is no datestamp evidence to corroborate this final sequence of events, but there is no other obvious explanation.

strike of the 'TRANSVAAL TPO' datestamp coded '4' set at 2-JAN. 03 4 ---UP'. This is the earliest known strike of this datestamp and the earliest recorded date for the '4-UP' service (from Cape Town to Johannesburg). The card was received in Johannesburg the following day.



Now you may think that this sort of note regarding a 'specialist item' would be more appropriate for submission to a specialist journal such as *The Transvaal Philatelist* for publication rather than *The SA Philatelist*, but it serves as a reminder of redirection procedures that were common to many British Colonies in the days of the Empire. And if you see red ink, think bureaucrat!

The problem then was that Doornfontein, which had only opened in 1901 or 1902, had according to Putzel, closed (temporarily) on 15 December, 1902. It would seem that the decision was taken, presumably by the GPO, to forward Doornfontein Poste Restante mail to Rocky Street, which opened on 1 September, 1902, and it was probably here that the redirection to Doornfontein, was scored through, and Johannesburg substituted, again in red ink. This instruction was supported by a faint but complete strike of a double-circle datestamp inscribed 'ROCKEY ST / JOHANNESBURG' set at '3-JAN. F 03'. (Rated by Putzel as very rare.) More difficult to interpret is something that may have been an incompletely struck instructional mark or datestamp which was literally crossed out in blue crayon. The instruction to return the card to Johannesburg does, however, make sense as this was incoming undelivered mail and



THE FIRST STAMP ISSUE OF NATAL

by Roger Porter, Cape and Natal Study Circle



The dies of four duties of the embossed revenue stamps of Natal were used to produce the first postage stamps for the colony. This article is about how that came about in the context of Natal's early constitutional and developmental history.

Letters Patent dated 31 May 1844 annexed the 'district' of Natal to the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant Governor Martin West, Natal's first governor, was not empowered to legislate for the district this responsibility lay in Cape Town. Existing poor communication links between the Cape and Natal contributed significantly to the frustration felt by officials at the lack of independent legislative powers. This sentiment was expressed in *The Patriot* of 18 December 1846; 'the luxury of being legislated for in Cape Town by people who know little of our wants and care less'. Eventually and among others, the 'Ordinance for laying certain duties upon Licenses, and in lieu of Stamps, within the District of Natal' (Cape Ordinance 10 of 13 March 1847) authorised West to issue a proclamation that fixed for the first time a detailed scale of fees and duties but perpetuated the existing system of not using stamps on deeds and licenses (Proclamation of 15 September 1847). Then on 24 July 1848 Letters Patent that allowed for a legislative council in Natal were received which transferred this responsibility to Pietermaritzburg (Dickson 1997). The creation of the Legislative Council had been anticipated and was made known by proclamation the following day. However Natal was to continue being a district of the Cape of Good Hope.

The new Natal government turned its attention to matters of finance and the difficulties of raising revenue. To improve matters Colonial Secretary Donald Moodie wrote to his counterpart in Cape Town that Natal be furnished with a set of dies at its expense so that stamps could be issued 'as the present mode of levying a duty in lieu of stamps was found to be very unproductive'. He also recommended that 'a quantity of paper be stamped at Cape Town', sent to and be used by the Natal government. The request was approved and details of the dies required were requested. The Executive Council decided to revise the tariffs but the process was delayed due to West's death and until the later arrival of Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Pine in April 1850. Natal Ordinance No. 3 of 1850 entitled 'Ordinance for repealing the Ordinance No. 10 of 1847, and for levying Duties upon Licenses and certain Stamp Duties'

came into effect in July 1850. For the first time legislation now required that stamps be affixed to deeds and licenses (Dickson 1997).

With the tariff rates approved Moodie requested the Cape Colonial Secretary to provide stamped paper. Embossed Cape revenue stamps were impressed on white laid paper, the shape of the die was different for each denomination. 28 denominations ranging from 3d to £12-10s were sent to Natal, received on 4 September 1850, but only became available to the public on about 19 March 1851. Moodie requested that the word 'Natal' be written across the stamps on receipt thus preventing these from being used back in the Cape. These stamps may be described as 'Natal Provisional Revenue Stamps' (Fig.1). Because some Natal rates of duty were different from those in the Cape certain values, possibly nine, were supplied as combinations (Fig. 2). The word 'Natal' was written diagonally across the face of the stamps in brownish ink in a distinctive handwriting. This is an endorsement not a cancellation, being done prior to the issuing of the stamp. Few examples of this provisional revenue issue have survived (Dickson 1997).



Dies for producing embossed stamps

Tenders were called for the manufacture of a set of dies for use in Natal and the tender submitted by Mr. B Wyon of Regent Street, London was accepted. Natal's Agent General in London Edward Barnard forwarded an invoice for the dies to the Colonial Secretary in March 1851 and the dies were shipped and received in Natal in late July.

By 10 September 1851 the press and dies in denominations from 3d to £12-10s had been set up in Pietermaritzburg and were ready for use (Dickson 1997 a).

The set comprised 29 numbered steel dies and 29 matching numbered leather on brass counterpart dies enclosed in a wooden box (Fig.3). Each die had the name and address of the manufacturer and bears a number between 1 and 29 (Fig 4). The same series of numbers are on the brass face of the counterpart dies. To enable the counterpart die to be properly aligned in the press each die was marked around the rim with the letters A, B, C, or D, and one of these letters appears on the brass face of the counterpart die. All the dies with the exception of numbers 1, 3, 4 and 5 are held at Natal Museum Services, Pietermaritzburg.

Fig. 1: (at left) Embossed eighteen pence Cape of Good Hope revenue stamp impressed on a sheet of watermarked paper with 'NATAL' written diagonally across the stamp in brownish ink. Supplied to Natal by the Colonial Secretary, Cape Colony in September 1850.

Fig.2: (below) Provisional revenue stamps of 1850 as a combination of Cape of Good Hope embossed six shillings and three shillings cut out and glued on piece. The piece proves that certain values were supplied to Natal in the form of combinations.





Fig.3: Set of 25 steel dies each having a unique shape made in 1851 by B. Wyon, defaced and held by Natal Museum Services, Pietermaritzburg that were used to produce the various duties of revenue stamps for the colony. The four dies (3d, 6d, 9d and 1s) that were also used to produce the embossed postage stamps were removed and are not part of the set held in Pietermaritzburg.



Fig.4: Side view of Wyon die numbered '1A' used to produce the embossed 3d revenue and postage stamps.

Revenue stamps were struck in various formats either singly on legal documents or in sheets from which single stamps could be cut out and glued to documents as required. Colour of paper used for these stamps ranged from various shades of blue, having earlier dates of cancelation or manuscript endorsement from 1859, and ivory dated from 1880. Requests for revenue stamps to the Commissioner of Stamps and or the Registrar of Deeds both part of the Office of the Colonial Treasurer, were made by legal practitioners, magistrates and others.

Natal's first postage stamps

In July 1856 Natal became a British colony independent of the Cape of Good Hope. The need for adhesive postage stamps had been recommended in 1853 but nothing was done. Edmund Tatham had been appointed as 'Officer in charge of the Post Office' while postmaster General Collins was absent on leave in England. He took the initiative and wrote to the

Colonial Secretary proposing the use of embossed stamps for postal purposes. This recommendation dated 9 October 1856 (Fig.5) can be found in the Provincial Achieves, Pietermaritzburg. It reads:

Post Office, Pietermaritzburg.
9th October 1856.
Sir-

I have the honour to submit for the inspection of the acting Lieutenant Governor three impressed stamps which I have obtained from the office of the Registrar of Deeds, and which it has occurred to me may be used for postage in this Colony until the necessary apparatus for printing stamps can be obtained from England.

In bringing this suggestion to His Honour's notice it is unnecessary for me to offer any

remarks on the utility of the system of stamps for Postage, now so generally adopted in England and the Colonies. It is especially desirable that they should be introduced here as the system which at present obtains amongst persons living in the country of sending letters by natives to various Branch Offices unpaid, possibly arising from the fear of the money being lost by the way, would no longer exist, and this Department would thereby be saved very considerable difficulty and some loss.

In introducing this system I would suggest that it should be proclaimed that all letters posted in the Colony must be stamped or they will not be forwarded after a certain date to be fixed by His Honour. This would simplify the accounting of Revenue, and greatly conduce to the comfort of the Postmaster, although perhaps it might necessitate the sanction of a new Postal Ordinance, which indeed is almost rendered necessary from other causes.

Nos. 1 & 2 are impressions alluded to. No.3 has been submitted to Chemical Test by Mr Dawney, and it has been proved by him that the Printers Ink is indelible and therefore may safely be used for defacing stamps.

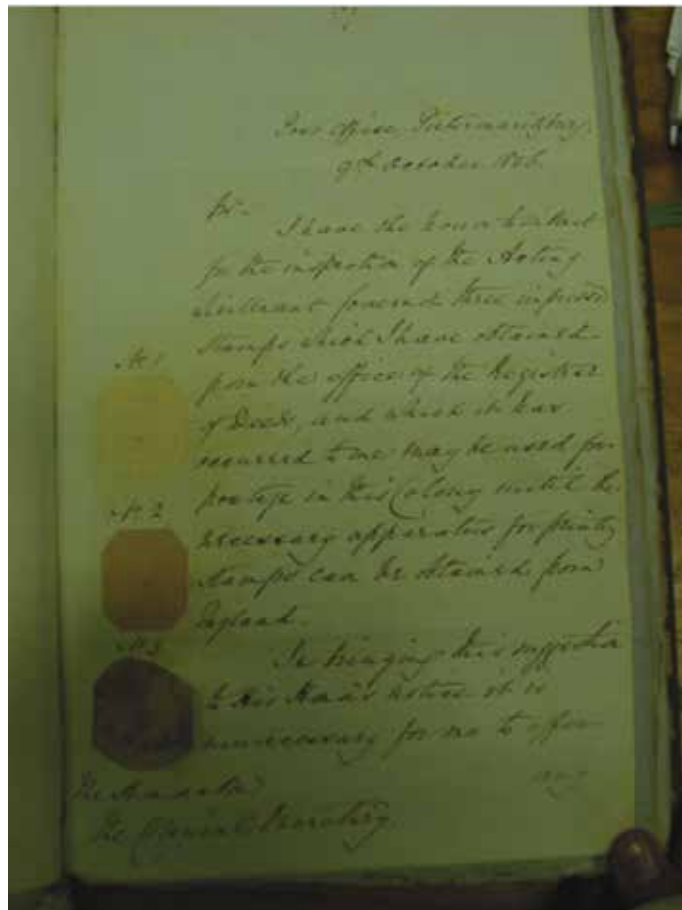
Should His Honour approve of the temporary use of these stamps, I shall be prepared to submit a new system of account and way bills for this Department, and would respectfully suggest that if possible the arrangement should take effect from the 1st proximo.

In the margin of the letter are three samples

of the 3d embossed stamps made using the Wyon die. No. 1 is on a cream coloured paper, No. 2 and No. 3 are on a pink paper, the latter was cancelled with the oval hand-stamp then in use at the Pietermaritzburg Post Office.

Tatham was informed by the Colonial Secretary in November that Lieutenant Governor Scot considered that his recommendation was 'worthy of serious consideration'. In terms of Government Notice No. 41 of 21 May 1857 the new stamps were introduced, 'Stamps, on coloured paper, respectively of the value of Three-pence, Six-pence, Nine-pence and One Shilling, to be used in the prepayment of letters, may be procured at the Post Offices of Pietermaritzburg and Durban. These stamps will be issued, as soon as practicable, at the various branch post offices through the Colony'.

The 1851 Wyon revenue dies for these four duties were used, that is, dies numbered 1, 3, 4, and 5 (Fig.6) and were struck on coloured paper one at a time using a hand operate press. The use of coloured paper for the postage stamps was intended to make apparent



1d embossed stamp were last seen by Mr. A Basden in the 1930s. Mr. EC Wright RDPSA tried to trace the whereabouts of the dies in the 1970s but was unsuccessful, but reported that they had been sent to Pretoria but could not be found there (Wright 1988). The mystery of the missing dies was later solved by Mr. Cedric Roché RDPSA who located the set of the five dies used to produce Natal's first postage stamps after a two year search at the Post Office Museum, Pretoria (Dickson & Roché 2001).

The one penny embossed stamp

A Post Office Notice published by William Collins, Postmaster General, dated in July 1859 amongst other matters, stated that 'the rate of 1d [be paid] on newspapers forwarded

beyond the colony, the colonial book-post rate [would be] 1d for two ounces' necessitated that a one penny stamp was required to be produced and issued. Collins requested the Lt-Governor through the Colonial Secretary D. Erskine for authorisation for the 1d die to be



the distinction from the existing plain-coloured embossed revenue stamps. There are no known surviving sheets and therefore it is not known how many stamps made up a sheet. Based on some information from three sources, John Dickson (1997a) has reasoned and



Fig.6: The defaced THREE PENCE Wyon die and its leather counterpart die, and counterpart dies for the SIX PENCE, NINE PENCE and ONE SHILLING duties, kept by the Post Office Museum, Pretoria.

suggested that a sheet of the 3d stamp was comprised of 108 stamps, that is, a format of 12 rows of nine stamps and assumes that five rows were impressed from one side of the sheet and four rows from the other, or six rows from one side and six from the other, in this way tête-bêche rows of stamps would

be produced down the centre of the sheet (Fig.8). The Wyon dies and the die used for the

made that would fit the stamp press used by the Commissioner of Stamps. The request was approved, the 1d die was manufactured in Natal (Dickson 1997a) and is of a simple, rectangular shape and smaller than the Wyon dies. There is no indication of the maker's name and the workmanship of both the die and counterpart die are of a poorer quality than that of the Wyon dies (Dickson 1997a, Dickson & Roché 2001). The 1d steel die was sent to the Commissioner of Stamps on 10 August 1859 (Fig.7). The first issue of the 1d embossed stamps on blue paper followed soon there-after (possibly the 3/4 September), the earliest recorded usage was dated 6 September 1859 on a copy of *The Natal Mercury* of 18 August 1859 (Dickson 1997a).



The most important embossed stamps of Natal recorded

H. Pool (1957) in his book titled 'The Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire' described the embossed Natal stamps as follows 'In the vast kaleidoscopic array of philatelic treasures few stamps are so unfamiliar to the general run of collectors as those primitive looking labels which comprise the first issue for the colony of Natal. A great many collectors have, or at one time or another, seen specimens of such great rarities as the 'Missionaries' of Hawaii, the 'Post Office' of Mauritius, or the 'Cotton Reels' of British Guiana, but how many can claim the briefest acquaintance with these pioneers of Natal'. Given their scarcity and general unfamiliarity of these relatively little known embossed stamps of Natal, the premier items of the various duties are described and illustrated for the interest of readers.

3d rose embossed tête-bêche pair and largest multiple

Seven 3d tête-bêche pairs have been recorded of which only three are in private hands.

Others are held in the Hurst collection at the History Museum, Durban, the Royal Collection, the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, and the Mann collection held by the Royal Philatelic Society. Only one is known on a cover front addressed to Pietermaritzburg having a manuscript cross cancellation (Fig. 8). It is privately owned. The tête-bêche pairs are found in a 'head to head' or 'toe to toe' format, those privately owned are cancelled POST OFFICE / PM BURG, Day Month / NATAL, or with the barred numeral '1'.

The largest multiple of the 3d embossed in private hands is a strip of three stamps cancelled by the early retta obliterator (Fig. 9). A strip of 4 X 3d embossed stamps is in the Mann collection (K Klugman pers com).



Fig.7: The locally made subsequently defaced 1d steel die. Note that there is no indication of the name of the maker on the side of the die.

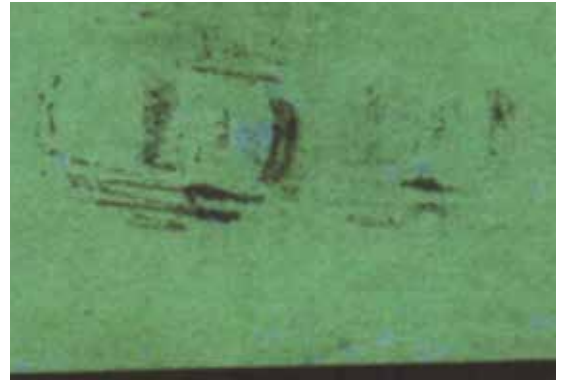


Fig.11: The only recorded pair of the 6d embossed stamp (ex Klugman).



Fig.8: An embossed 3d tête-bêche pair of stamps on piece probably sent from Pinetown to Pietermaritzburg at double postage rate of 3d (ex Klugman).



Fig.9: The largest multiple strip of three of the 3d embossed stamp in private hands with retta cancellations.

6d green embossed bisect and pair

There are six 6d bisected stamps recorded in private hands, five are triangular in shape and only one is a rectangular bisected stamp on piece cancelled by barred numeral '1' in combination with a Crown Pieter-Maritzburg JUL 15 / 1861 date stamp (Fig. 10). The largest multiple recorded is a unique pair of stamps cancelled by the barred numeral '1' used at Pietermaritzburg (Fig.11). Two

Fig.10: (at right) Unique rectangular bisect of the 6d embossed stamp with dated cancellation of July 15, 1861. (ex Klugman).

covers and two pieces with mixed 6d and 3d frankings have been recorded. One of these covers is registered and the second, a military letter with the stamps cancelled 'Patrol After Bushman'.

9d blue embossed stamp

The embossed 9d is considered to be among the world's rarest stamps especially if of a good size and condition (Mann 1939). A unique pair of 9d stamps is on large registered piece tied by POST OFFICE / P M BURG cancellation addressed to Manchester with arrival cancellation of Cape Packet / Devonport dated JY 2 1858 (Fig. 12). A piece with mixed 9d and 3d franking has also been recorded.



1s buff embossed stamp

A piece known as the 'Goodriche cover' has a block of four 1s and a 9d embossed stamps cancelled POST OFFICE / P M BURG (Fig. 13). Postage of 4s 9d was 19 times the 3d local rate from Pietermaritzburg to Durban for a parcel weighing 9 ounces. This exceptional item is unique; it is the only recorded block of four embossed stamps and the largest multiple known of Natal's embossed stamps. Another registered cover addressed to England has two 1s and a 6d embossed stamps cancelled POST OFFICE / P M BURG (Fig. 14).



Fig.13: (below) Often considered to be the premier item of Natal philately; the only recorded block of four embossed stamps. The 1s block and a 9d stamp were cancelled at Pietermaritzburg paying 19 times the local rate of 3d for a parcel weighing over 9 ounces to Durban (ex Klugman).

Fig.12: Unique 9d pair of embossed stamps on registered piece from Pietermaritzburg to Manchester, England with Cape Packet Devonport arrival cancellation of JY 2 1858 (ex Klugman).

1d blue embossed stamp

Several mastheads of Natal newspapers have been recorded with the 1d blue embossed stamp including the earliest known use dated 6 SE [1859]. The largest multiple in private hands is a strip of three stamps with manuscript 'L' cancellation ascribed to Ladysmith (Fig.15). Two soldier's letters at 1d concessionary postage rate to England are in private hands.

1d. buff /rose embossed stamp

The only strip of three and the largest recorded multiple of the 1d buff / rose embossed stamp is on an April 1862 cover cancelled by barred numeral '3' at Verulam and addressed to Durban (Fig. 16). The earliest date of use of this stamp is on the unique 'Salmon cover'

that originally had nine 1d and three 3d embossed stamps being the highest number of embossed stamps recorded on cover (Fig.17).



Fig.15: Strip of three 1d embossed stamps with manuscript 'L' ascribed to Ladysmith (ex Klugman).



Fig.14: Unique franking of two 1s and a 6d embossed stamps on registered cover from Pietermaritzburg to England with Registered London transit cancellation dated on 26 May 1858 (ex Klugman).

Fig.16: A unique cover with the only strip of three and largest recorded multiple of the 1d rose embossed stamp sent from Verulam cancelled '3' to Durban where back stamped on arrival in April 1862 (ex Klugman).



Acknowledgements.

Mr. John Dickson undertook the research at the Pietermaritzburg Archives into Natal's first stamps which I have drawn-on in order to write this article. Without such an in-depth investigation and the publication of the findings this article could not have been written. In addition, he provided the photographs of the dies that have been used in the illustrations. Most of the illustrations of embossed stamps and covers have been taken from the Natal collection of Professor Keith Klugman. These two students of Natal philately are sincerely thanked in making it possible for this article to be written.

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Fig.17: The unique 'Salmon cover' that originally had nine 1d and three 3d embossed stamps being the highest number of embossed stamps recorded on cover (ex Klugman).

THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PRETORIA POST OFFICE: CIRCA 1918

A SELECTION OF DATE STAMPS, CACHETS AND OTHER MARKS USED FOR THE DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS PERFORMED IN THE POST OFFICE

Part 2: Instructional markings, cheap rate postmarks and other cachets

by Dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, Pretoria Philatelic Society and Johan Joubert, AFV(Pretoria)



Instructional Markings

These special purpose postal markings were added by clerks in the post office engaged in checking the movement of postal items. Due to errors made by mail sorters and for other reasons, letters were occasionally forwarded to incorrect destinations and special hand stamps were applied to indicate to the sender or the addressee the reason for the deviation, non-delivery or delay (figs.1-2).

A variety of these type of cancellers was used in the Pretoria Post Office (figs. 3 -5).

- *The Triangular Franking Stamp:* About 1900 a triangular franking stamp was introduced to cancel cheap-rate material. The marker remained in use until after Union when it was superseded in about 1914 by a 'Lettered' triangular franking stamp with, for example, the letters 'P.R' referring to Pretoria (fig.6).

- *The Counter Franking Stamp:* About 1911 a circular hand canceller bearing a vertical triangle and a horizontal bar with the date expressed fully in letters and numerals was brought into use to postmark items which qualified for the reduced rate of postage. It remained in use at the larger post offices like Pretoria during the 1920s (See Part 1 of article).

The Barred Oval Numeral Canceller (BONC)

According to Matthews these BONC cancellers date back to the Cape period. He also reports that a similar sub-type with seven bars bearing the numeral 2 has been reported and was still in use in the Pretoria Post Office in February 1939 as an obliterator for misapplied cachets. (Fig.7)

Small Triangular Numeral

According to the Transvaal Postmaster's Circular No. 9 dated 1 July 1904: "Triangular numeral stamps, have now been issued to all Head Offices. They should be used by Examining Officers for the purpose of signifying the examination of book-packets, newspapers etc. and the weighing of letters. They should also be used on book-

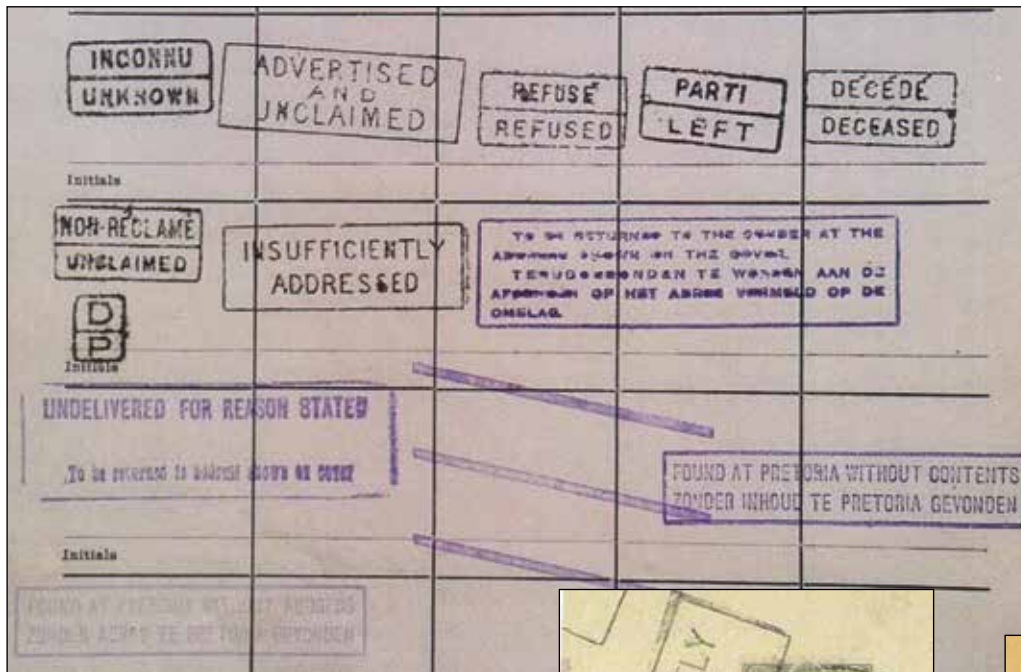


Fig.1: A selection of instructional markings, applied on undeliverable mail, used in the Pretoria Post Office as recorded during the audit process in 1918 for example: 'Unknown, Advertised and Unclaimed, Refused, Left, Deceased, Unclaimed, Insufficiently Addresse etc. Note the interesting cachet to the right at the bottom in English and Dutch: 'Found at Pretoria without contents / Zonder inhoud te Pretoria gevonden'. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria).



Fig.2: Front with 'CSAR' 1/2d perfin stamp cancelled in Pretoria '23 Jan 1908' and 'INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED' cachet applied in the Pretoria Post Office to indicate that the letter could not be delivered. This cachet was still in use during the Union period in 1918 in the Pretoria Post Office.



Fig.4: Usage of the very scarce 'OFFICIAL PRETORIA PAID' mark that was applied to indicate that the postage was officially free on 13 September 1902. This same mark was still in use in the Pretoria Post Office in 1918.

Cheap Rate Postmarks

The manner of dealing with low-rate mail dates back to 1887 when the first PAID mark was brought into use at the GPO at Cape Town. A selection of PAID marks used in the Pretoria Post Office will be illustrated. Berry distinguished between three types of postmarks which were all used in the Pretoria Post Office:

- *The Circular PAID Franking Stamp:* The original pre-Union dater consisted of a single line mark and was used in the Cape Town office for a short period after Union. About 1910 a double circle appeared as a modification and, in various forms, remained in use until 1943. These became known as the 'red daters' as their marks usually appeared in red ink.



Fig.3: A selection of 'PAID' cancellers in use at the post office in Pretoria circa 1918. The example on the right was already in use during the Transvaal Colonial period before 1910. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria).



Fig. 5: Pretoria 'PAID' mark in red dated 15 December 1905. This date stamp was still in use in 1918.



Fig.6: (above) The marker 'P.R.' referring to Pretoria.



Fig.7: Barred oval numeral canceller as recorded in the Pretoria Post Office during the audit in 1918.



Fig.8: Part of a cover posted from Nylstroom '17 June 1904' with numeral coded triangular canceller no. 2, used in the Pretoria Post Office. This mark was also recorded during the audit in the Pretoria post office in 1919.

date stamps and cachets to deal with this type of mail. As reported a total of 2,047 ordinary and 64 agricultural parcels were posted over the period 7 – 13 December 1919 at the Pretoria Post Office. As many parcels were franked with a number of postage stamps a hand roller was introduced (fig.9).

Customs Section

The Union Post Office Circular No. 10 dated 1 May 1911 stated the following: "In future the Customs Duty leviable on catalogues, price lists etc addressed to the Union of South Africa may only be prepaid by the senders in stamps of the Union, overprinted 'Customs Duty'. All such packets which may be received from abroad endorsed by the senders to the effect that duty has been paid to the Postmaster-General without the correct amount of the

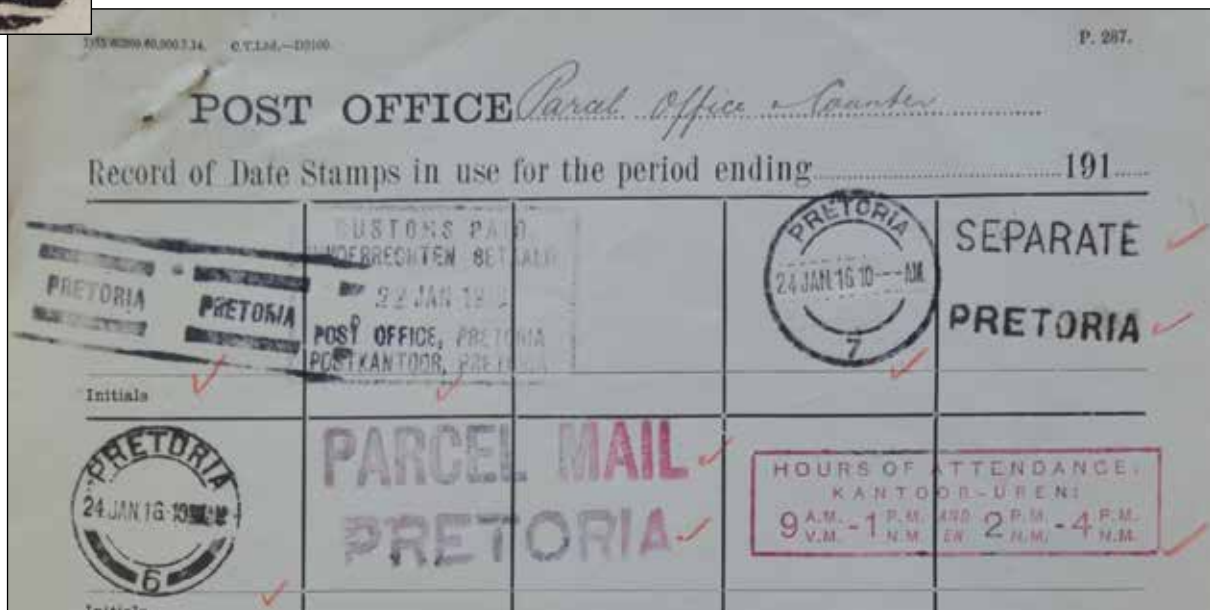


Fig.9: Date stamps, cachets, hand rollers and other markings used in the Parcel section of the post office. As many parcels were franked with a number of postage stamps a roller defacer (illustrated top left) was used to cancel stamps. Note the manuscript at the top: 'Parcel Office Counter'. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria).

packets containing imitation typewritten communications handed over the counter in batches of 20 or more. Articles bearing an impression of these stamps need to be subjected to further examination "(fig.8).

Number 1 for Johannesburg and 2 for Pretoria were recorded. A second smaller triangular mark was also identified to be used for weighted letters, book packets etc.

Parcel Post

The Post Office performs many allied services each of which uses cachets peculiar to its particular purpose, for example, parcel post cancellations. In larger post offices such as Pretoria the parcel section was equipped with a wide range of special obliterators,



Fig.10&11: Customs Duty cachet and hand stamp applied on packets from abroad to indicate that 'Customs Duty' or 'Invoerrechten' were suppose to be paid. Also illustrated is a date stamp that was applied after payment of Customs Duty. (Source: Post Office Museum Archives, Pretoria)



Customs Duty stamps having been affixed, must only be delivered on payment of the Customs Duty by addressees." Specially designed date stamps and cachets were used by postal officials for this purpose (fig.10 - 11).

The Telegraph Office

The Telegraph Section was an important part of the service rendered by the Post Office. In 1879 telegraph offices were opened at Pretoria and Standerton. The Union Post Office has taken advantage of the improvement in telegraphic practice and modernised its equipment. After Union

conditions remained more or less unchanged until the latter part of 1913 when the Creed-Wheatstone* method of working was installed at Johannesburg and Cape Town. In this regard the telegraph section at the Pretoria Post Office also played its role in providing this service to the public (figs.12-14).

Conclusion

An analysis of the variety of date stamps, hand- stamps and cachets used in the Pretoria Post Office over the period 1916-1919 provides insight into the different functions of the post office as well as many allied services each of which possessed obliterators peculiar to its particular purpose. Some of the hand-stamps of the former Transvaal Colony continued to be used in the Pretoria Post Office until in time they were replaced by specially designated Union cancellers. In conclusion one can say that these apparently insignificant impressions made by the various instruments were essential to the services provided by the post office. These marks are also of interest to philatelists and postal historians and are collectable items by those who are so disposed.

Sources:

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- *Union of South Africa, Annexures to the Notes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly*, Vol V, 1918, Report of the Union of South Africa for the year 1917.
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The images captured in figs 2,4,5 and 8 were previously recorded as part of Gerhard Kamffer's Transvaal Collection that was later sold.

Acknowledgement: The authors are indebted to the late Connie Liebenberg (R.S.A. Stamp Study Group) for assistance with the editing of the article.



Fig. 12: The Telegraph Office in the Pretoria Post Office.

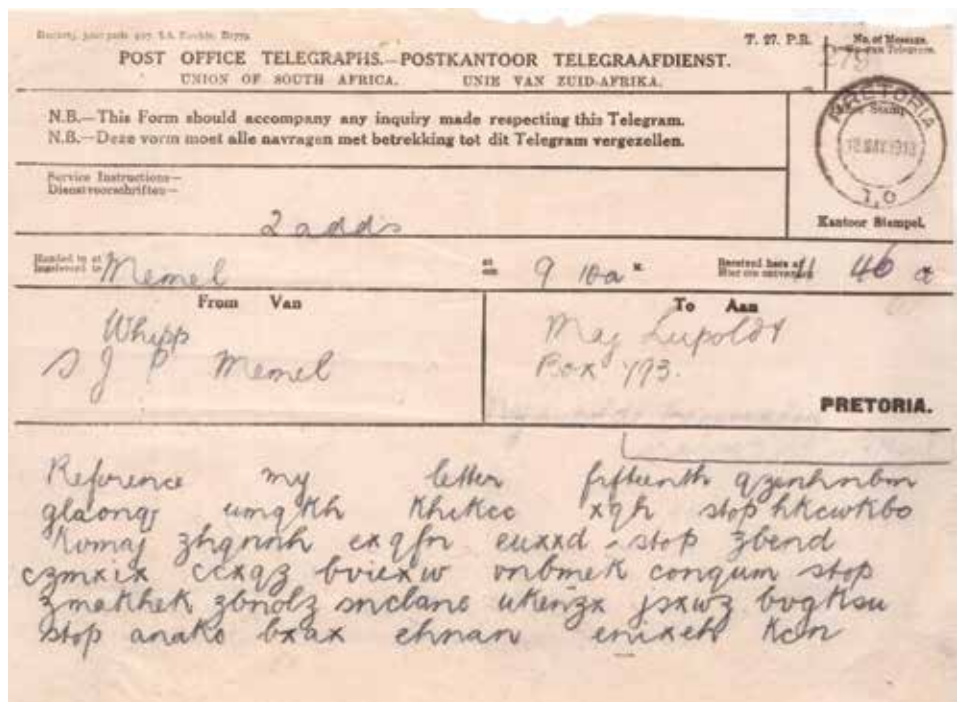


Fig.13:Telegram handed in at the Memel post office with the Pretoria Telegraph office datestamp dated 18 May 1918.



Fig 14 : Pretoria Telegraph Office (T.O.) dated 12 September 1919 recorded during the audit. This date stamp differs from the one used on the telegram as illustrated in fig. 13.

* Creed-Wheatstone system: Telegraphy was originally performed manually, but in the 1870s the Wheatstone system was introduced, which used fast, machine-driven equipment with punched tapes on which the holes represented Morse characters. The next step was a refinement introduced by the Scotsman Creed, that allowed the received text to be produced as type characters, meaning a printed text on a paper strip. Around 1930, a major change occurred in telegraph technology. The old system with the Morse alphabet and the Wheatstone-Creed printing system was replaced by what were called printing telegraphs. [Q](#)

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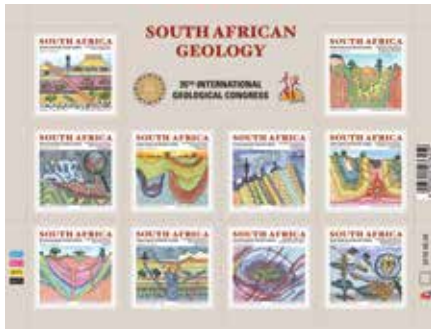
South African Stamp Issues - 2016

Part 2 by Robin Messenger,
South African Stamp Study Circle

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP ISSUES - 2016 - Part I

Updated, additional information.

* 26 August 2016 - SOUTH AFRICAN GEOLOGY - 35th International Geological Congress.



Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets.

Phosphor: Yellow bands in 'L' shape on left margin (2mm) and bottom margin (3mm) of each stamp. In addition, on each stamp significant features are highlighted by phosphorescence. For example: fossils, gold-bearing reefs etc., unique to each.

Printing sheet size: 481 x 641mm, comprising eight sheetlets arranged in four rows of two.

First Day Covers: Nos. 8.93 and 8.94 of standard size (189 x 102mm). Quantity printed: 1,000 each of which 300 were serviced. Available at SAPDAPEX 2016. **Canceller:** No. 8.82 - 'CAPE TOWN / 26-08-2016'.

*31 August 2016 – KINGFISHERS OF SOUTH AFRICA



Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Sheetlet size: 195 x 141mm.

Quantity: 100,000 sheetlets.

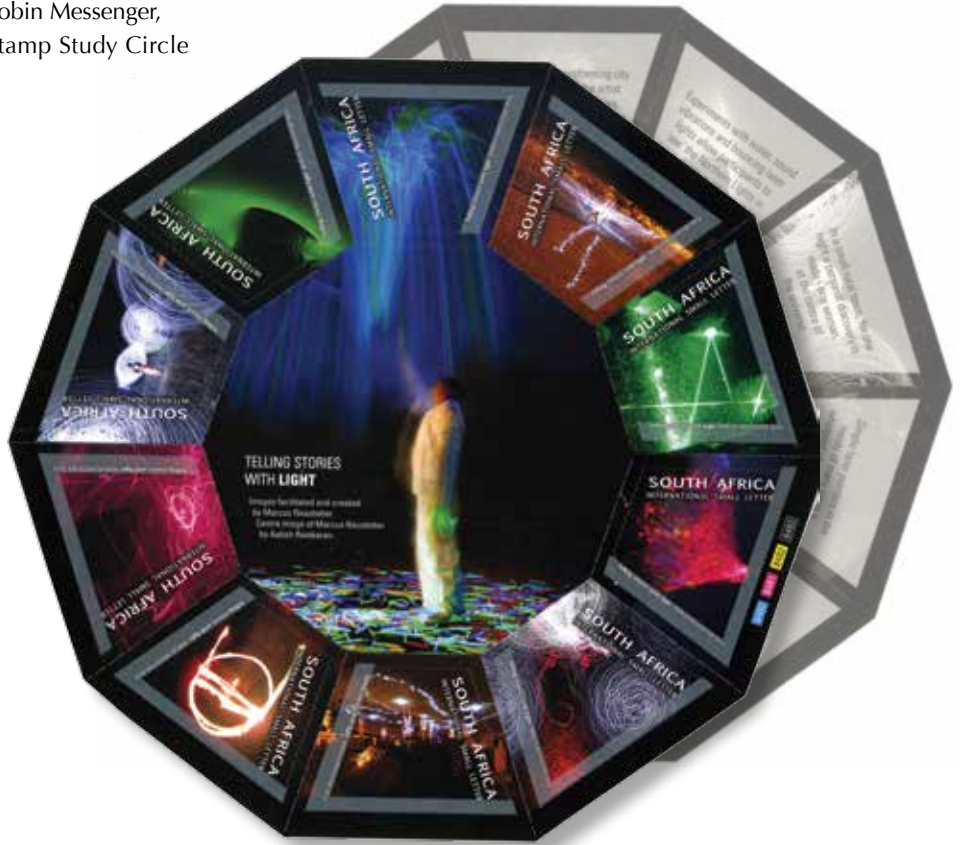
Cylinder numbers: 8476 (blue), 8477 (red), 8478 (yellow) and 8479 (black).

Printing sheet size: 500 x 710mm comprising eight sheetlets arranged in four rows of two.

First Day Cover: Nos. 8.93 and 8.94 of standard size (189 x 102mm).

Quantity printed 1,000 each of which 300 were serviced. Available at SAPDAPEX 2016.

Canceller: No. 8.83 - 'Louis Trichardt · 31.08.2016'.



*14 September 2016 – TELLING STORIES WITH LIGHT

Denominations: 10 x International Small Letter (R8.40).

Designs: Facilitated by Marcus Neustetter, participants throughout South Africa have taken part in the making of performative light artworks captured through long-time exposure photography. These artworks have come to reflect on our environment, heritage and personal stories. The centre image of Marcus Neustetter was created by Aatish Ramkaran. Descriptions of each design are printed on the reverse of the backing paper.

Printer: Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: Trapezium shape 40.6mm (top) & 22mm (bottom) x 28mm high.

Phosphor: Shiny yellow bands in '7' shape along right (4mm) and top (3mm) margins of each stamp.

Gum: Self adhesive

Sheetlet size: 160 x 152mm decagonal shape comprising the 10 different designs arranged circularly as in illustration.

Quantity: 25,000 sheetlets.

Cylinder numbers: 8480 (blue), 8481 (red), 8482 (yellow) and 8483 (black).

Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 5mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend to the angles of the decagon also through the backing paper.

Phosphor: Yellow bands in 'L' shape along left (4mm) and bottom (3mm) margins of each stamp.

Printing sheet size: 710 x 501mm comprising 12 sheetlets arranged in three rows of four.

First Day Covers: Nos. 8.90 and 8.91 of standard size. Quantity 1,000 printed of each of which 300 were serviced.

Canceller: No. 8.84, in silver 'JEPPESTOWN 14 SEPTEMBER 2016'

*26 September 2016 – CITES CoP17

Conference held at Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg from 24 September to 5 October 2016. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CoP is the Conference of Parties, this year's conference was the 17th.

Denominations: 4 x International Small Letter (R8.40).

Designer: Thea Clemons from photographs by Rod Cassidy (Row 1/1), Darren Pietersen (Row 1/2 and Row 2/1) and Ken and Fraser Smith (Row 2/2) depicting the four African species of Pangolin which is one of the focus species for this convention.

Printer: La Poste. Phil@poste', a French security company.

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: 48 x 30mm.

Gum: Self adhesive.

Sheetlet size: 142 x 131mm comprising the 4 different designs arranged in two rows of two.

Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets.

Cylinder numbers: 8484 (blue), 8485 (red), 8486 (yellow) and 8487 (black).

Perforation: Die-cut simulated. Stamps are separated by 8mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the left, right and bottom sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

Phosphor: 3mm yellow bands on left margins and bottom margins (top row) or top margins (bottom row) of each stamp.

Printing sheet: Not yet received.

First Day Covers: No. 8.96 of standard size. Quantity 1,000 printed of which 300 were serviced, without insert.

Canceller: No. 8.85 – 'CITES COP17 · SANDTON / 2016.09.26'.

*7 October 2016 – PUPPETRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Denominations: 5 x Standard Postage (R3.60).

Designer: Thea Clemons from photographs. Top row, stamp 1 - *War Horse 2007* by Adrian Kohler of Handspring Puppet Company; stamp 2 - *Haas Daas 1976* by Alida von Maltitz & Louise Smit of SABC.

Bottom row, stamp 1 - *Gawie de Wet Puppets 1950s-1980s*; stamp 2 - *In Medea Res 2010* by Aja Marneweck; stamp 3 - *Ouroboros 2010* by Janni Younge.

Printer: La Poste 'Phil@poste'

Process: Offset lithography.

Stamp sizes: 30mm wide, top free-form.

Perforation: Die-cut simulated, sides and bottom. Stamps are separated by 7mm gutters in the centre of which are roulettes to aid separation of the individual stamps. These roulettes extend through the left, right and bottom sheet margins and also through the backing paper.

Gum: Self adhesive.

Sheetlet size: 144 x 134mm comprising the five designs arranged in two rows as in illustration.

Phosphor: Yellow bands on left (6mm) and bottom (3 to 5mm) margins of each stamp.

Quantity: 50,000 sheetlets.

Cylinder numbers: 8488 (blue), 8489 (red), 8490 (yellow) and 8491 (black).

Printing sheets: Not yet received.

First Day Cover: No. 8.97 of standard size. Quantity 1,000 printed of which 300 were serviced, without insert.

Canceller: No. 8.83 – '07.10.2016 CAPE TOWN'.

* **Note:** the above two issues were first available from Philatelic Services on 14 October 2016, at their stand at the SAPDAPEX 2016 National Stamp Exhibition.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The above information was collated from the Philatelic Services e-mail newsletter *WHAT'S NEWS*, dated 28 October 2016, Newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group, communication with Philatelic Services staff and personal observations.

Post Office

We deliver, whatever it takes.

In an emailed invitation addressed to Philatelic Friends, Mmama Phalatse, the Control Administrative Officer of Database and Systems at Philatelic Services, SA Post Office SOC Limited, extended a cordial invitation to participate in a Stamp auction - which, to our knowledge, is the second such auction directed at philatelic collectors. Unfortunately the notice came too late to be featured ahead of time in *The SA Philatelist*, but is worth noting.

For further information, with regard to this and possible future auctions, correspondence can be sent to Mmama Phalatse on email mmama.phalatse@postoffice.co.za or Tel : 012 649 6818 | Fax : 086 661 3303

Purchasing of stamp material can be viewed on www.virtualpostoffice.co.za or Visit their website on www.postoffice.co.za

Auction! Auction! Auction! Auction!

The South African Post Office will be disposing of all
Cancelled to Order Stamps and First Day Covers issued from 1998 to 2012.

We intend to hold an auction in order to be as inclusive as possible.

Kindly indicate your willingness to participate in the auction in the near
future by sending an e-mail to us
before **11 November 2016**.

RSVP: mmama.phalatse@postoffice.co.za

South African
Post Office
We deliver, whatever it takes.

A Key to the 1/2d Springbok Postcards by Dr Vic Sorour, Wits PS



The 1/2d Springbok head stamp was issued on 1 January 1926 and only replaced on 14 October 1954 when the Animal Series was issued. During its long life, numerous postcards were issued bearing the impression of the 1/2d stamp. These have many different features and can be confusing to identify and place in the correct category. In an attempt to simplify the problem, I have reclassified and renamed the postcards as shown in Table 1. A very simple level one key follows which will help to easily identify any of these cards.

HB= Handbook number:
E = English first:
A = Afrikaans first.

PC	HB	Date	Type	Stamp	Type		
PC1	10	1927	Pictorial	Green and Black	Typo	Unhyphenated	
PC2	11	1928	Ordinary	Green and Black	Typo	Unhyphenated	
PC3	15	1933	Ordinary	Green and Black	Roto	Hyphenated	
PC4	17	1934	Pictorial	Green and Black	Typo	Unhyphenated	
PC5	18	1935	Ordinary	Monocoloured		Solid background	E
PC5a	18a	1935	Ordinary	Monocoloured		Solid background	A
PC6	19	1936	Ordinary	Monocoloured		Horizontal lines	E
PC6a	20	1936	Ordinary	Monocoloured		Horizontal lines	A
PC7	21	1941	Pictorial	Monocoloured		Unilingual	E
PC7a	21a	1941	Pictorial	Monocoloured		Unilingual	A

Table 1. Summary of the 1/2d Springbok Postcards

Key to Springbok 1/2d Postcards

Step 1: Is the stamp bilingual?

Yes: Go to step 2
No: Go to step 8



Two languages:
English and Afrikaans.

One language: English only

Step 2: The stamp is bilingual

Does the stamp have two colours? Yes: Go to step 3
No: Go to step 6



Two colours: Green & black One colour: Green only

Step 3: The stamp has two colours
Is 'Suid Afrika' hyphenated?

Yes: PC3
No: Go to step 4



Hyphenated. PC3.

Un-hyphenated.

PC3



Step 4: The stamp is unhyphenated
Is there a picture on the postcard?

No: PC2
Yes: Go to step 5



No picture on reverse. PC2



Picture on reverse side



Step 5: There is a picture on the reverse side of the postcard.
What is the colour of the number on the front of the card?

Green: PC1
Black: PC4

Green. PC1



Black. PC4



WILLIAM HOOPER HALLATT

A tribute by Adrian de Bourbon, RSC Cape Town.



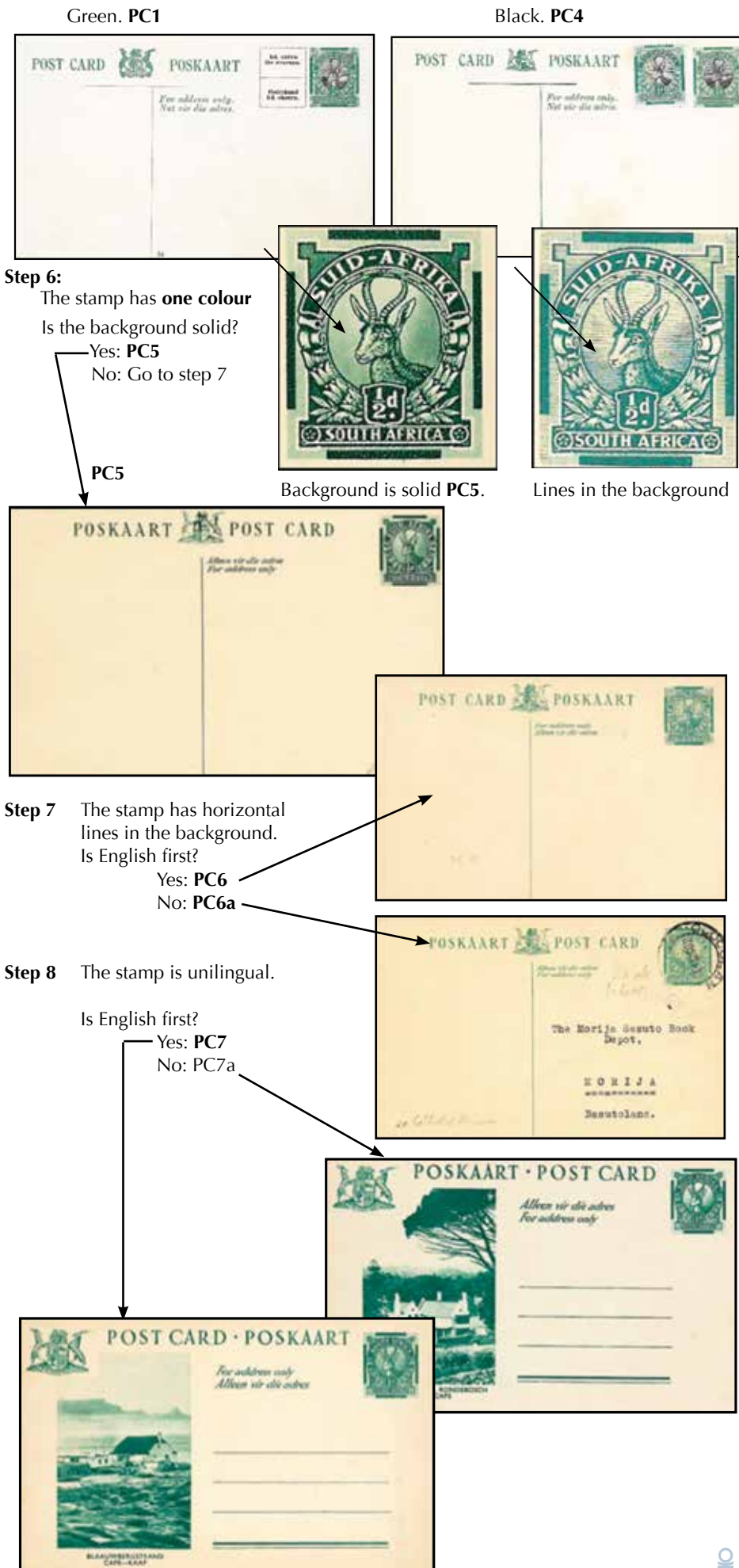
Bill Hallatt passed away in Cape Town on 28 November 2015 after a short illness. Born in Chiswick, London, in 1922, he started his stamp collection while still at school exchanging a conker for a Rhodesia stamp with a Nelly Mine postmark - a stamp still in his collection. Briefly employed by National Westminster Bank, Bill then joined the RAF and trained as a Fighter pilot in the United States. He flew Fighters in Normandy and north-east Europe up to 1945. After the war he remained in the RAF, later marrying Rachel in 1953. He served as an ADC to the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and at stations in Cyprus and India. He retired from the RAF in 1962 with the rank of Squadron Leader.

With wife, daughter Victoria and son James, he set about civilian life running a vegetable nursery in Hertfordshire in the UK. Inevitably his contacts through service and stamps drew him to Rhodesia and the family emigrated there in 1972. Bill bought a tobacco farm near Bindura and became a successful and popular member of that close community. He retired from farming in 2000 and moved to Cape Town in 2004.

Bill was a keen and knowledgeable collector of the postmarks of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as well as Nyasaland. Over the years he acquired one of the best collections of those postmarks, and enjoyed nothing more than being able to write up each stamp or cover, often identifying the story behind a cover. Bill was a brilliant raconteur with that rare ability to tell a complicated set of facts in an interesting coherent manner. Whether the postmark was Maclousti, Crocodile Pools or just plain Gatooma, Bill would look for the story behind the correspondence, research it fully and tell the story at the next meeting to the delight of all who heard it.

Bill was a member of the Mashonaland Philatelic Society in Zimbabwe, the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town and was a long time member of the Rhodesian Study Circle. His write-up of a 1901 cover from Kawimba in Northern Rhodesia to Natal published in 2010 is an outstanding example of philatelic research published in the RSC Journal. He was elected a Fellow of the Study Circle in April 2014.

Bills generosity of time and spirit was one of his most endearing characteristics. All who knew this wonderful gentleman will miss him dearly. Our thoughts and wishes go to his family.



Part 23

DECORATED POST OFFICES

by Prof Garry Osthoff, OFS PS Bloemfontein

Kokstad

Kokstad is a town in the Harry Gwala District Municipality of KwaZulu-Natal Province. It was named after the Griqua chief Adam Kok III. Under his leadership the Griquas moved to Philippolis in 1827 claiming the lands between the Orange and Modder rivers. By 1834 thousands of Voortrekkers crossed the Orange River and grazed their cattle and sheep on the Griquas' lands. The annexation of Natal by the British further exacerbated the conflict over land as Boers fled over the Drakensberg into the area now claimed by the Griquas. By the late 1840s the boers had established their own Oranje Vrij Staat with borders that crossed the lands previously claimed by the Griquas. The Governor of the Cape, Sir Harry Smith, was called in to arbitrate and sided with the boers in an effort to buy peace. Kok and his followers were forced to leave. The impoverished Griquas moved to Natal and named the mountain where they settled in 1862 Mount Currie after Sir Walter Currie who supported their effort to settle here. The living and farming conditions were extremely unpleasant. The site for the town of Kokstad was selected in 1869. Despite the best efforts of missionary Dower, Griqua secretary Brisley, the Griqua Raad and Adam Kok III, the Griquas refused to move from the unfriendly slopes of Mount Currie. In 1872 Adam Kok III, tired of the unpleasant conditions on the mountain slopes, persuaded his people that they should join him in the new town. Kokstad became a municipality in April 1892.

The post office is located on the corner of Main and Barker Streets, its entrance facing East. It was built by the Public Works Department in 1936. The walls are constructed with fake pillars of dark face brick while the windows and entrances are recessed and of red face brick. Three arches form the main entrance and the windows are squared. It is also a Baker school design, but buttresses on the sides, which are common to most of the post offices described in previous issues, were omitted. Three tiled panels by Alfred R Martin are found inside the main office. They were removed from the outer walls during renovations. Unfortunately the latest placement of the main counter covers one of the panels.

The panels display farming activities contemporary with the time the post office was built. The Southern Drakensberg of the Kokstad area adorns all three panels, while large trees, mostly foreign conifers and gum trees, indicate that the theme is a well settled farm. Tree cover is not part of the Kokstad environment, as is also shown by the artist. On the panel that is covered by the counter, grain production is shown. While one man is ploughing a field with a team of oxen, others are involved in threshing and hay making. The next panel shows grain silos in the background that

were used as fodder storage, as well as hay stacks. A woman and child look on while farm workers coax a cow to the milking stable. The farmer on horseback is the focus of the picture. It is not clear what he is doing, perhaps the necessity of a horse in the very uneven terrain is emphasized. The panel closest to the main entrance shows a farmworker loading milk cans on an oxcart. A steam train is shown in the background, suggesting that milk would be delivered to a nearby station, which was the custom until the 1970s, indicating commercial milk production on this farm. In the background Holstein cows graze in

a field, and it seems as if hay is off-loaded from a truck as supplementary fodder. The mixed use of modern mechanization and animal power at that time is effectively portrayed on this panel. The farm house in the background has a wide porch on two sides, which was the norm of such farm houses to provide shade against the African sun during the hot months and also shelter against rain, or even snow in the Kokstad area.

The flowers on the last two panels are interesting.

Photographs: G Osthoff & J Joubert
Reference: S Balson. Children of the mist: the lost tribe of South Africa. Interactive Presentations, Australia.





What's Trending



MAY YOU HAVE A HEART-WARMING CHRISTMAS

From the country closest to Santa's North Pole comes a message from Greenland Post. Their stamp designer writes: "Christmas means being together with those you love and being thankful for all the good things we have. The cold of Christmas in the northern hemisphere is cancelled out by the heart-felt warmth and care one for another". We may not feel the December cold down here in the south, but we can still relate to the images depicted on these two delightful Christmas stamps.



Reference: Greenland Christmas stamps of 2015, designed by Christian Fleischer Rex

DON'T PRESS 'DELETE'

Ten years ago, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco was so concerned about the alarming threats hanging over our planet that he decided to set up a Foundation to work for the protection of the environment. The Foundation seeks to promote sustainable development and supports projects in three main geographical regions – the Mediterranean Basin, the Polar Regions and in the least developed countries. The projects focus on climate change, renewable energy, biodiversity, integrated and sustainable water management and the fight against desertification.

The stamps depict the destruction of the habitats of the polar bear and the tiger. The ice caps are melting at an ever-increasing rate, while human habitation and agriculture are encroaching on the world's jungles. By offering a 'delete button' the stamps cleverly capture the imagination, whilst highlighting the potential disaster. This is how quick and easy it would be to cause the extinction of two of the planet's most beautiful and exotic creatures – please don't be the one to press 'delete'.

Reference: La Poste Monaco.



AMAZING BEES

Bees are our unacknowledged partners and ancient allies, vital for the pollination of food crops, keeping farms in business and in helping parks, gardens and the countryside to thrive. Yet bees are declining in their numbers and their range.

The miniature sheet depicts the Western Honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, portraying different aspects of apian behaviour: the waggle dance, pollination, making honey and tending the young. A decorative border showing different flowers completes the story.

Bees need pollen for protein and nectar for carbohydrate and they turn the nectar into honey. In its life a honeybee may produce one teaspoonful

of honey and fly 800km, while a single honey bee may visit 1500 flowers to collect a single load of pollen.

A returning forager can tell its sisters as to the location of a good pollen and nectar source. She shakes her abdomen in the 'waggle dance' walking up and down the face of the comb. The amount of shake indicates the flying time the food source is away: the longer the shake the further the distance. The dancer can also indicate the direction of the food, as it moves forwards and backwards which tells the others the angle to fly in relation to the sun. Amazing indeed!

Reference: ROYAL MAIL - Bees Illustrated by Andy English



A PARLIAMENT OF OWLS

Australia Post has issued four beautiful stamps of this captivating nocturnal bird of prey. Two fall into the genera of *Tyto* or Masked and Barn Owls, distinguished by their classic heart-shaped facial discs. The two depicted are the Sooty Owl and the Eastern Grass Owl. The former is very secretive and occurs along the

east coast of Australia while the comparatively long-legged Eastern Grass Owl is the only Australian species to live on the ground, occupying open grassland and swampy areas across northern and eastern parts of the country. It spends much of its day in 'squats' – cave-like hides that it builds in the grass.

Reference: Australia Post

Heraldry in Philately

by Errol van Greunen, Postmark and Postal History Society

(continued from Vol92:2 issue April 2016 page 56 - where a glossary of terms can be found)



- Independent Republics - all were re-incorporated into the Republic of SA from 1 January 1994

Bophutatswana



Bophuthatswana was granted independence on 6 December 1977. A coat of arms was adopted on 8 September 1972:

Arms: A Tswana shield per fess at nombril point Gules and Vert, in chief a mine headgear, in base three ears of wheat dexter, sinister an oxhead caboshed in bend sinister, the shield interlaced palewise of a traditional plumed staff; behind the shield an assegai and a battle-axe in saltire, Or.

Supporters: Two leopards guardant Or standing on a compartment Vert.

Motto: TSHWARAGANANG LO DIRE PULA E NE (*If we stand together and work hard we shall be blessed*).

Ciskei

A coat of arms for the Homeland of Ciskei was adopted on 8 September 1972.

Arms: A Bantu shield per saltire Or and Gules, in chief a bull's head caboshed proper, in base a tree on an island Vert; behind the shield an assegai and knobkerrie in saltire Sabel.

Crest: Four ivory rings conjoined, standing thereon a blue crane holding in his beak a sprig with nine leaves proper.

Supporters: Two leopards guardant proper standing on a compartment Vert.

Motto: SIYAKUNQANDWA ZIINKWENKWEZI (*We will be stopped by the Stars*).



Transkei

Transkei, the land of the Xhosa, was the first independent Homeland. The Declaration of Independence was signed 26 October 1976. A coat of arms was adopted 15 January 1971.

Arms: Parted per chevron dovetailed Argent, in chief Chocolate dexter a mealiehead and sinister a cogwheel both Argent; in base Vert a bull's head caboshed Argent.

Crest: On a wreath of the colours a wicker basket between two aloes all proper.

Supporters: Two natural leopards rampant standing on a grassy ground proper.

Motto: IMBUMBA YAMANYAMA (*Unity is Strength*).



Venda

Venda is the Homeland of the Vhavenda. Independence was granted on 13 September 1979.

Arms: Vert, an elephant's head caboshed or, tusked Argent, the whole within a bordure or.

Crest: A Venda tribal drum proper.

Supporters: Two elephants proper.

Motto: SHUMELA VENDA. (*Always Aspire for Venda*)

References

<http://hubert-herald.nl/>

See also: heraldsnet.org



The Union 1935 KG V Silver Jubilee Issue: 'Catching flies'

by André du Plessis, Pretoria Philatelic Society

This is the eighth article regarding errors and flaws of the 1935 Union Silver Jubilee issue. The articles mainly dealt with unknown errors and flaws, which can be seen as flyspeck philately by some collectors.

Definition: Flyspeck Philately refers to the microscopic study of stamps such as extra dots in the design, or a slight break in the frame line, etc. (Source: *Glossary of Stamp Collecting Terms*).

Stamp collecting may be enjoyed in many ways from collecting the whole world, specific countries, a certain issue, stamps with a thematic theme, postally used items or even postal cancellations. The fact is that we collect stamps for the enjoyment thereof and nothing is right or wrong in what or how one does it. Fortunately, stamp collecting has room for all sorts of variations.

Whilst some collectors are happy with a single copy of a stamp, others are not. Some are looking for more concentrating on errors, flaws and varieties on stamps. I, for one, belong to the latter and enjoy searching for the stamp which has something different from another.

A fascinating aspect of stamp collecting, opposite to the ordinary, is that a defect is treated as a gem! For instance, if you buy a new shirt without a button or a jacket and discover a stain on it, you do not frame or mount it, but return it as quick as possible. Neither does one keep a newly bought car if a painting error is discovered. It is unacceptable and should be repaired as soon as possible (if not earlier!).

Exactly the opposite is true when finding a stamp with an ink blotch, misprint or any other type of error. This becomes a jewel and boasting piece that can easily be mounted on the living room wall so to speak. The bigger the mistake the better and in this milieu it actually adds some value. The same is applicable when a new post mark, earliest date of use, scarce cover or any 'specialist' item is found... The list is never-ending.

In my mind these smaller flaws/errors, together with the different known varieties, do bring something to any collection. It gives an extra dimension and add value, which is not necessarily financial.

Yes, I do flyspecking and, as the saying goes, I don't like it...I love it.

So, true to my nature, let me start this article with a newly identified flyspeck. The other two is quite interesting and comprise observations regarding the progressive stages of three recurring and listed varieties.

BROKEN LIMB OF 'R' OF GvR (HEADPLATE) (Various positions)

The down stroke of the 'R' of GvR is broken on various stamps of the 1/2d, 1d and 6d values. This is more an inking/printing error than something else and does not appear with recurring frequency. A scan of the 1/2d stamp on the left is used to illustrate the correct printing.



EXTENDING VERTICAL LINE THROUGH HEAD / 'CURL' IN FRONT OF EAR (HEAD PLATE – 2nd PRINTING)

A distinct characteristic to distinguish the 2nd printing from the other printings is a vertical line through the head in row 20/5. This line however starts to appear in row 19/5 extending to row 20/5.

The second printing consisted of two values, the 1d and 1/2d. It is accepted that they were made in that order and that one headplate was used to do the black printing. This explains why the line is more distinct

in the 1d and fades as the printing went on. The only reference of different stages of this line flaw is by Tim Hall in *The Springbok* of Nov/Dec 1966. He mentions two stages but neither described the stages nor lists the values affected. There are two noticeable stages in the 1/2d and three for the 1d. In both instances stage 2 for both values were not previously described. The vertical line does not appear on the 3d and 6d stamps.

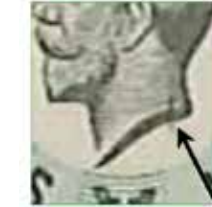
1/2d – First Printing

STAGE 1



No vertical line at base of neck (ex Row 19/5)

1/2d – Second Printing



Vertical line at base of neck (ex Row 19/5)



Vertical line at base of neck (ex Row 19/5)

STAGE 2



Curl in front of ear No line through head (ex Row 20/5)



Curl in front of ear. Line through head No extension of line



Curl in front of ear. Line through head extending to end level with 'GR'

1d – First Printing

STAGE 1



No vertical line at base of neck (ex Row 19/5)

1d – Second Printing



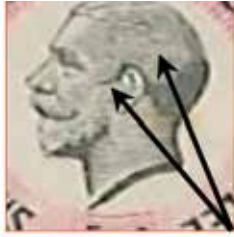
Vertical line at base of neck No extension of line through perforation gutter can be seen (ex Row 19/5)



Vertical line at base of neck. Faint line extending to perforation gutter and into 20/5

1d – First Printing

STAGE 2



Curl in front of ear. **No line through head** (ex Row 20/5)



Curl in front of ear. **Line through head extending to end level with 'GR' gutter can be seen** (ex Row 20/5)



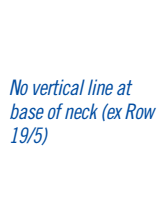
Curl in front of ear. **Line through head extending to end between 'A' and 'F' of AFRICA - very feint** (ex Row 20/5)

1d – Second Printing

STAGE 3



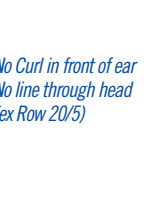
Vertical line at base of neck. More distinct line extending to perforation gutter and into 20/5



No vertical line at base of neck (ex Row 19/5)



Curl in front of ear. Line through head extending to end between 'A' and 'F' of AFRICA – more distinct (ex Row 20/5)



No Curl in front of ear. No line through head (ex Row 20/5)

1d – Third Printing

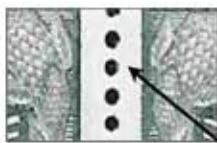


LINE THROUGH LEFT PROTEA AND LINES THROUGH HEAD OF RIGHT SPRINGBOK (FRAME PLATE)

Green scratches developed through the proteas in rows 9/2 and 9/3 and through the right springbok's head in row 9/4. The scratches manifest themselves in five progressive stages on the 1/2 stamp of which only stage two in row 9/3 and stage four in row 9/4 are previously described.

Looking at the angle of the scratches, there is no doubt in my mind that these scratches developed concurrently and is the result of a defect on the frameplate.

Stage 1 – 1st Printing



Row 9/2 and 3



Row 9/4

No lines through proteas in row 9/2 and 3 or through right springbok's head in row 9/4.

Stage 2 – 1st Printing



Row 9/2 and 3



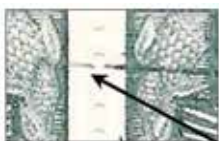
Row 9/3



Row 9/3

Line through left protea into perforation gutter ending under 'S' of SUID – AFRIKA in row 9/3. Very faint line through right springbok's head in row 9/4.

Stage 3 – 2nd Printing



Row 9/2 and 3



Row 9/3



Row 9/4

More distinct line extends the whole width of the perforation gutter touching protea of neighboring stamp in row 9/2, ending under hyphen of SUID – AFRIKA in row 9/3. Line through right springbok's head in row 9/4, more conspicuous starting left of 'L' of SILVER

Editorial comment.

FLY-SPECK PHILATELY

It has come to our notice that some readers consider that too many articles on so-called 'Fly-speck Philately' have been appearing in *The South African Philatelist* (SAP).

In order to justify the Editorial Board's policy, it must be remembered that the SAP is the organ of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa (PFSA), which organization has been instrumental in publishing the various editions of *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-1961* (UHB), which was last published in 1986. This book is still highly regarded by collectors of South African stamps and any additional information, pertinent to this subject, quite rightfully belongs in *The South African Philatelist*.

In the last 30 years much research has been carried out in the field of Union philately, most notably by Ian Matheson on the Official stamps. The UHB has recently been made available in digital form but this contains no new information, as it is merely a scan of the 1986 edition. An updated edition of this book would be most welcome.

The PFSA also published *Stamps of the Republic of South Africa*, on behalf of the South African Stamp Study Circle, in loose-leaf form, starting in 1961. Supplements were distributed as and when new printings appeared. Similar comments apply to this area of stamp collecting and a more permanent edition of this book is crying out to be published.

Let us hear from you, our Readers, who would appreciate seeing the varieties that have been described in the UHB, and now can be illustrated, in colour and with updated descriptions. This is the start of a process to collaborate with collectors who have already identified and possibly exhibited their collections on this aspect.

and extending to end short of the right frameline. Indistinct second line appear above through horns and right protea.

Stage 4 – 2nd Printing



Row 9/2 and 3

Row 9/3

Row 9/4

More distinct line extends the whole width of the perforation gutter touching protea of neighboring stamp in row 9/2 ending under hyphen of SUID – AFRIKA in row 9/3. (Same as stage 3).

More prominent lines through right springbok's head in row 9/4 extending to 'SI' of SILVER ending on the right frameline.

Stage 5 – 2nd Printing



Row 9/2 and 3

Row 9/3

Row 9/4

Further extension of line through protea of neighboring stamp in row 9/2. A second line has developed above the first line through protea in row 9/3. The bottom line extends to end under 'F' of SUID – AFRIKA.

Lines through right springbok's head in row 9/4 extending into the right perforation gutter.

Acknowledgements:

To conclude, I would like to thank Neil Donen for his continuous support and Vic Sorour for sharing his knowledge regarding the Line through left protea with me.

References:

1. Gilbert, GN. 'The Jubilee stamps of the Union' *The South African Philatelist*. 1935 September pp. 133: 1935 November pp. 167: 1935 December pp. 184
2. Hagger, SJ. *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa. 1910-1961*. Handbook Catalogue. (Cape Town: The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, 1986 pp. 43)
3. Smithers. Further varieties in Union Jubilee Stamps *The South African Philatelist*. 1935 July pp. 103
4. Hall WAE. 'A beginners' guide to the 1935 South African Silver Jubilee Issue.' *The Springbok* 1985;33(3): 54-7. May/June.
5. Donen N. 'South Africa – An updated list of the 1935 Silver Jubilee varieties: Part 2 of 2.' *The Springbok*. 2002:50(3);62-7. July/Sept

ERRATA

In our October issue a small gremlin slipped in with our article on the St Helena George V orphan variety. The start of the final paragraph should read as follows:



Stanton and Thorpe (2012) put the 'storm over rock' variety on par with the listed major varieties and believe that the 'storm over rock' variety should have a separate listing. A comparison of the actual size of the relevant flaws (broken mainmast, cleft rock, torn flag and storm over rock) shows that the 'storm over rock' flaw is in fact larger in area than any of the three major varieties. All major catalogues refrain from listing varieties, understandably, if their relevant editorial department has not witnessed such a variety in person.

Francois Friend

THE EDITORIAL BOARD REGRETS THIS OMISSION IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE

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Western Cape and the KZN Stamp Fairs are run independently.

• PRETORIA STAMP FAIR:
1st Saturday of every month; Denis Adami Hall, Wren St, Queenswood, Pretoria.
Contact: Paul van Zeyl on 076 124 9055.

• TSHWANE EXHIBITIONS:
1st Saturday of every month; Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria. At the Denis Adami Hall, Wren Street, Queenswood, Pretoria.

• SANDTON QSA (Auction) FAIR:
3rd Saturday of every month; 433 Maple Road, Kyalami. Contact Kenny Napier: 083 4440249 email: kenny.napier@mweb.co.za (also known as the Kyalami stamp fair).

• KYALAMI STAMP FAIR:
Directions: From the N1: Take the R51 Allandale Rd turn off, drive 4.5km along Allandale Rd towards the Kyalami Race Track (west). At the Race Track turn right on the R55 Kyalami Main Rd - drive 1.6km north to the M71 road to Bryanston. Turn left on to the M71 and drive 2km to Maple Rd. Turn right into Maple Road and drive 1km to the Kyalami Country Club entrance on the right.

• EAST RAND STAMP FAIR:
Last Saturday of all months, except December; at **Edenvale Bowling Club**, located at 6th Ave / 11th Street, Edenvale.

• KZN STAMP FAIR:
Last Sunday of all months, except December. Kloof Country Club, Victory Rd (off Abrey Rd), Kloof. Contact: Beverley McNaught-Davis 031 904 1522, 081 270 2873, email: mcnd@telkomsa.net

• BLUFF STAMP FAIR:
1st Saturday of the month at the N.G. Church Hall, Lighthouse Road, Bluff, Durban, from 08h00 to 13h00. Contact: John Bracey Tel: 031 266 1020 Cell: 079 465 7468 email: bracon@eastcoast.co.za

• DURBANVILLE STAMP FAIR:
Venue: D.R. Church Hall Durbanville - Bergsig, corner of Boland Way & Protea Way. Directions & map available on request. Contact: Ken Joseph or Robert Harm. cell: 028 840 2160 or 072 597 1287.



Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier St, Auckland Park. For info-contact the President: Herbie Schaffler RDPSA 082 722 7604.

Dates for Society Meetings 2017 always on a Wednesday at 20h00

11 January	Annual General Meeting
8 February	Invited Exhibitor
8 March	One to Five Page Exhibits
12 April	First Competitive Evening
10 May	Modern Philatelic Exhibits
14 June	Grand Challenge Match

EDENVALE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets first Saturday of every month at the Edenvale Community Centre at 2pm till 4pm. Meetings consist of club competitions, workshops, themed events and many other fun activities. Membership is varied and mainly consists of general stamp collectors. Light refreshments are served. All are welcome - from the novice to more advanced collectors. Our Facebook page allows club activities to continue 24/7 - search for Edenvale Philatelic Society - all welcome to join.
Contact: Colin Bousfield 082 309 8656

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

President: Clive Carr, Tel. 011 789 6357. Meetings: 19h30, Third Wednesday of the month, at Blairgowrie Recreation Centre, Park Lane, Blairgowrie. Exhibit programme for meetings 2017:-

- Jan 18 : Africa and its islands.
 - Feb 15 : Open to all categories
 - Mar 15 : AGM & invited exhibits.
 - April 19: Anything relating in any way to the letters I & J
- Postal address for the PS of J - P O Box 131037, Bryanston 2021, South Africa.

WEST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P.O.Box 198 Florida Hills 1716. Contact: Andries Nel, 083 269 9374 (Chairman) or Ian Walker (Secretary) Tel: 011 4721161 email: iwalker@vodamail.co.za Meet on the 3rd Wednesday of every month at 19H30 at Panorama Sports Grounds, Cornelius Street, Weltervreden Park.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

VENUE: The Victorian Secret, corner Russel/ Woburn St, Benoni; last Saturday of each month, at 2:00pm. Contact: Jimmy Mitchell on jimmy.hcmitchell@gmail.com

Society News

PRETORIA, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO
PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7:30pm on the first Monday evening of the month at Statech Centre, St. Alban's College, Clearwater Street, Lynnwood Glen.
• Mike Dove (President) 012 348 9393
• Alex Visser (Deputy President & Secretary) 082 922 2927
Monthly newsletter. Specialists on traditional philately, postmarks and postal history.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELIEVERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Vergader elke 3de Saterdag van die maand by Glen Carpandale se Seëlwinkel in Kilnerpark @ 10:00. Klein maar baie aktiewe en produktiewe groepie lede wat gereeld bywoon; konsentreer veral ook op tematiese en oop versamelings. Nuusbrieff 'Die Posduif' verskyn elke maand.

PELOKWANE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every last Tuesday of the month, Contact: Peter Gutsche, PO Box 11933, Bendor Park 0713. Tel 083 276 1124. email: pmgutsche@mweb.co.za.

CENTURION STAMP CLUB

This society is for the 'morning glories' who do not wish to travel at night. Meetings on 2nd Friday of every even month (June, August, October etc) at the Dutch Reformed Church, Wierdapark South, Centurion. Concentrate on African countries, and a letter of the alphabet just for fun (one-page).

THEMATICS SA PRETORIA CHAPTER

Meeting 1st Saturday of each month at the Adami Stamp Fair @ 10:15. Vibrant & active group of attendees - lots of expertise amongst them.

Smalls

'Small' advertisements are accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads can be inserted for two consecutive issues. Maximum 30 words. Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication). Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously - see page 39 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

WANTED: Wishing to buy current / recent cheap mint, used or on paper stamps to donate to school stamp club in Spain. Contact: Enver Baker Effendi. flasybaker@hotmail.com (cell 0722440025).

EXCHANGE: Italian/Canadian collector. including exchanges FD covers SA used stamps. Contact: Vittorio Zanoncelli. 20 St Marks Road, Southerwood, East London, 5201 Zanoncelli@telkomsa.net

EXCHANGE: An amateur collector in Brazil stamps and would like to exchange stamps. Contact: Fabio Rossi Sigris Franqueado Campinas/Americana-SP (19) 98363-0020 / (19) 3025-4577 smsdigitalamericana@gmail.com.

EXCHANGE: As captain of the fire brigade station of Fire & Rescuers of Slovak Republic, fire prevention is not only his job but his hobby. Keen to share material with those interested in South African Fire & Rescue Service in philately collecting, stamps, FDC, postcard, as well as natural disasters. Email: hreno.drahos@gmail.com

GUESS THE STAMP

Try your hand at identifying this pixelated* image - Guess correctly - send your answer to the Editorial Board and you stand to WIN a stationary hamper!

WHAT IS THIS?



Was this October issue stamp just too easy? The pixelated stamp is of course of the Springbok halfpenny initially issued in 1926 (CC29L) and as Peter Miller says "usually collected in pairs, but that would have really given it away... or possibly SACC 42,55?" (He struggles to differentiate them.)

The first correct entry drawn came from Dr Leon Jacobson, of Sasolburg.

GUESS WHAT THIS IS?



*it's an image that is filtered so that the viewer sees the individual pixels that form the image, which is slised, having reached the point at which no further detail can be resolved.

Send your answer to janice@gdb.co.za by 9 January 2017



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