

SWAZILAND

DESCRIPTION OF DESIGNS FOR NEW DEFINITIVE ISSUE OF POSTAGE/REVENUE STAMPS FOR SWAZILAND

- | | |
|---|---|
| ½c. Golden brown; black, white and dark brown. | Swazi Shields. Two types of Swazi regimental shields. |
| 1c. Grey; orange and white. | Battle Axe. Head of battle axe now carried on formal occasions. |
| 2c. Olive green; bottle green, black and white. | Forestry. Symbolic design of trees and fire tower, depicting one of Swaziland's major industries. |
| 2½c. Vermilion; black and white. | Ceremonial Headdress. Man in headdress worn at the annual First Fruits Ceremony. Made from Widow Bird, Secretary Bird and Ground Hornbill feathers, Ostrich feathers and a band of otter skin. |
| 3½c. Grey; emerald green and white. | Musical Instrument. A kalabash fastened to a bow made from a stick and a piece of wire. It is played by tapping the wire with a piece of thick thatching grass. |
| 4c. Jade green; black and white. | Irrigation. Symbolic design showing irrigation furrow, rice and citrus blossom. |
| 5c. Scarlet lake; black and white. | Widow Bird. The feathers on this bird are used in a ceremonial headdress. |
| 7½c. Yellow ochre; dark brown. | Rock Painting. Figures from rock painting found in the Komati River Valley, Northern Swaziland. |
| 10c. Turquoise blue; black and white. | Secretary Bird. Found in the low lying areas of Swaziland. Its feathers are used in a ceremonial headdress. |
| 12½c. Olive green; rose madder. | Pink Arum Lily. This lily is found only in the southern parts of Swaziland. |
| 15c. Magenta; black and white. | Married Woman. Head of married woman showing a married woman's hairstyle, and a goatskin apron tied over one shoulder. |
| 20c. Mineral green; black and white. | Malaria Control. Symbolic design featuring an anopheles mosquito. |
| 25c. Ultramarine; black and white. | Swazi Warrior. Head of warrior, showing hairstyle affected by young men. |
| 50c. Carmine red; black red and white. | Ground Hornbill. A large bird found in the lowveld. |
| R1. Purple; green and white. | Aloes. This has flame coloured blooms and is found widely distributed in Swaziland. |
| R2. Ultramarine; vermilion and grey. | Erythrina Caffra. A flowering tree found at lower altitudes throughout Swaziland. |

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UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

The W.T.M. Cancellation.

Referring to the enquiry concerning the triangular W.T.M. Cancellation, reported in our September and November Notes, Mr. W. J. Elbard, of Edenvale, informs us that the "WTM" symbol is the post offices' code for "Westminster," and that the triangular form of cancellation is used by the Post Office when doubt is expressed by the sender of an article regarding its qualification for transmission at a lower rate of postage in which case the decision of the Postmaster General is sought in the matter. If given in favour of the lower rate, the cancellation is then applied in a triangular form. This is done so that the transmitting or delivery offices may pass the article without further query.

Continuing, Mr. Elbard states that the Department supplied rubber cancellers in various shapes so that the fragile contents of parcels are not damaged when the stamps are postmarked, and violet ink is used as block-stamping ink is injurious to rubber.

Union Coat of Arms Watermark Detector.

Referring to the difficulty of detecting the Union Coat of Arms Watermark, as mentioned in our November Notes, Mr. D. M. Rawbone, of Franschoek, advocates the use of one of the commercially prepared Watermark Detectors consisting of an electrically illuminated box into which the stamp is placed and viewed through different coloured discs.

He claims that this type of detector has never failed him when checking other watermarks, but does not mention the degree of success he has had with the Union Coat of Arms variety.

Maybe readers in possession of one of these commercial watermark detectors will tell us of their experience concerning the visibility of the Union's current watermark.

The 1½d. Large Gold Mine Stamp.

Referring to the second paragraph of Mr. R. J. Lawrence's article on the 1½d. Large Gold Mine Stamp, appearing on page 156 of our September number, Mr. R. J. Clayton (?) of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, writes that he does not understand how a master negative flaw can be gradually acquired by more stamps and become stronger and more frequent. Assuming that the facts are correctly stated by Mr. Lawrence, he would have thought that these indicated that the dots in sketch B illustrating the article, are not master negative flaws at all.

Mr. Clayton (?) will be glad to hear the views of other readers on this subject.

Unrecorded Items.

Mr. Geo Feros, of East London, has drawn our attention to two unrecorded but constant varieties of the King's Head Const:

Firstly, the ½d. Roll Stamp which exhibits a break in the left hand vertical frame line, opposite H of SOUTH, and also a ½d. Definitive Stamp exhibiting a missing line of shading on its left hand vertical margin, opposite UNION, sheet position Row 1 No. 5.

He considers these items are worthy of catalogue status.

1933 Voortrekker Cancellation.

Mr. Ken Lydall, of Johannesburg, informs us that he has recently acquired the 1933

Voortrekker set (4 values) off cover, each pair having been cancelled "BURGER-KAMP." The postmark is of the type normally used for relief cancellers, that is to say, in a single circle, 25 mm. diameter with rough lettering around the upper part of the circle, with date "16.DE" in the middle, and "38" below it.

Mr. Lydall considers that this cancellation may be related to the festivities at the time of the Voortrekker Monument celebration—perhaps a special post office at the camp site there, and would be glad of any information readers may be able to give him.

Information Required, Please.

Mr. E. G. Kinsey, of London, has submitted for our inspection two interesting photostatic prints but unfortunately they are not sufficiently good for reproduction. He would be glad to hear from readers as regards their status and constancy.

(1) Referring to the cataloguing of Provincial Postage Due Stamps on page 258 of Vol. I of the Union Handbook, No. 1 shows an under-franked cover taxed with two one penny definitive stamps, Plate XXI, and cancelled "Grahamstown 4.Mar.49." The cover is postmarked "Venterstad 3.11.49" and bears in blue pencil M/S "over 1 oz. U/S T2d." An annotation in pencil appears in its bottom left corner referring to the shortage of Postage Due Stamps. The letter was sent from a firm of Attorneys and Auctioneers apparently during the course of their business, or is it a philatelic wangle?

(2) The second item is a 1931 Postcard, Die a, in black and red (U.H.B. PC 13) postmarked "Bethulie 5 AUG 1933". The 1d. stamp has a large white flaw to the right of the ship, and Mr. Kinsey would like to know if this flaw is constant. Maybe you are able to help him?

Prices of the Animal Stamps.

Although it is not our purpose to record the market value of stamps, we feel we will not be transgressing this principle if we were to record a discussion which took place at a recent meeting of the Union Study Circle, on the steadily increasing prices of items of the Animal Series—an issue of comparatively recent date, and still obtainable in many respects at any Post Office.

It was felt that due to the "philatelic wrench" in changing from the old favourite ½d. Springbok and 1d. ship pictorial series,

many collectors took unkindly at first to the new Animal series, and collected these stamps in "token" manner only. It was also considered, although this aspect is uncertain, that Dealers, similarly influenced, did not lay in large stocks, with the result that when the repentant collectors looked for material, the earlier issues were soon in short supply. This had the natural effect of increasing the market price, as enumerated hereunder, of items which normally would have been sold at only two or three times their face value.

If this tendency in assembling material is continued, a time will arrive, and it may not be far distant if persistent expectations of a new issue materialise, when all stamps of the animal series will fall into a highly priced group.

Scarce or rare items such as missing perfs., joined paper, interrupted printing etc., are of course excluded from the foregoing considerations, and due to their status demand high figures.

The following are the prices at which low denomination items which were in free supply at post offices comparatively recently, changed hands during the past four or five weeks:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1d. Double Die Cylinder No. 105,
Issued August, 1956: | |
| Bottom right corner block ... | 20/-. |
| Top arrow block | 25/-. |
| 2d. Double Die Cylinder No. 20, Is-
sued June, 1955: | |
| Bottom right corner block ... | 8/-. |
| Ditto, with wide margin | 15/-. |
| 2d. Double Die Cylinder No. 92, Is-
sued September, 1957: | |
| Bottom right corner block ... | 10/-. |

Another Mixed Fount Variety of the Official Stamps.

On page 2 of our January, 1956, Notes, we illustrated a pair of 1½d. Union Official stamps which had the word "official" on one stamp in large type, i.e. 15 mm. long instead of the usual 14 mm., and which had been discovered by Mr. Andrew D. Grantzow, of America. It was pointed out that the stamp was listed as "O 80" in the Union Handbook/Catalogue, and that the variety occurred in only two positions in the sheet, namely Row 12/2 and 12.

In our March, May and June, 1953, Notes attention had already been drawn to the fact that the Diaeresis Variety occurred four times per sheet on the 2d. stamp, listed

as O 72, and almost certainly only once per 60 stamp pane of the 1/- and 2/6 values, listed as O 67 and O 68. It was also pointed out that the variety occurred somewhere in the second vertical row and that the adjoining stamp in the first vertical row had the word "Official" in smaller type, i.e. 14 mm. long instead of the usual 15 mm.

Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, has just discovered that in addition to the Diaeresis Variety on the 2d. stamp, listed as O 72, three of the stamps on each sheet, the first, fifth and the sixth of the first horizontal row, had the smaller "Official" as well. He writes: "I have been studying the official stamps for some time, and trying to bring together into sets those stamps which were overprinted at approximately the same time. Even before I noticed that there was a mixed fount in the 2d. printing, I had placed the four stamps, O 67, O 68, O 72 and O 80 in the same set. It does seem strange that the two forms, one in smaller type for overprinting 120 of the 1½d. stamps at a time, and the other in larger type for overprinting 60 of the 1/- and 2/6 stamps at a time, should each have had only one wrong overprint. I now offer as a possible explanation that the formes were actually set up at the same time, and that an assembled word of the type set up for the 1½d. forme was, by mistake, inserted in the 1/- and 2/6 formes, and vice versa."

Recent Issues.

Mr. Eric Walker, of Pretoria, has kindly drawn our attention to the following recent issues of the Animal Series which have made their appearance at the Philatelic Agency, Pretoria, during the past fortnight:

The 1/- value: There appear to be two distinct printings of the 1/- value, both on Union Coat of Arms Watermarked paper and from the same cylinders, Nos. 105 and 104, as were previously used.

In one printing, the frame and centre of the stamps are of a lighter shade than those of the other, and the cyclometer numbers appear below stamps 3 and 4, and 6 and 7, of the bottom row respectively.

The 3d. Value: The 3d. value has appeared with five-figure black sheet numbers on Union Coat of Arms watermarked paper, the same cylinders were used again, the numbers, 82 and 84, being imprinted on the sheets' bottom margin as before.

The 1½d. value: A printing of the 1½d. denomination, on Springbok's Head Water-

marked paper, with five-figure black sheet numbers on the left margin is now on sale. Same Cylinder No. 36 was used.

The 2d. Pictorial Postcards: The previous set of postcards has been reprinted with the same pictorial views and design as before, but a 2d. Zebra stamp now replaces the previous 1½d. one, to conform to the increased postage rate.

The 6d. Air Letter Sheet: It is said that a new cylinder is being prepared, the printing from which will replace the previous 6d. Air Letter sheet bearing the inaccurate "additional postage" rate on its reverse side—attention to which was called in our previous number.

Incidentally, we are informed that this 6d. Air Letter card will not be withdrawn, but will continue to be on sale until the supply is exhausted, and that postmasters have been instructed to disregard the "additional postage" rate appendage.

New S.A. Picture Post Cards.

A new series of South African post cards has recently been issued. The number comprises thirty-six, in English and Afrikaans. Eighteen have English first and eighteen Afrikaans first. Over the counter the price is 2½d. each or 7/6 for the full set. The cards bear an impression of the current 2d. animal stamp and the portion comprising the picture measures 68 mm. x 58 mm. The cards are printed in dark green.

Descriptions of scenes:

English:

Bains Kloof, near Wellington.
Campanile, Port Elizabeth.
Coffee Bay, near Mqanduli, Transkei.
Du Toits Kloof Pass, near Paarl.
Hermanus, Cape.
Homestead—Opstal—Cape.
Huguenot Monument, Franschoek.
Kruger National Park (Giraffe).
La Gratitude, Stellenbosch.
Lion's Head, Cape Town.
Marine Drive and Lion's Head, Cape Town.
Near Eshowe, Natal.
Table Mountain Cableway, Cape Town.
The Castle, Cape Town.
The Falls, Waterval Boven (Tvl.).
The "Raadsaal," Bloemfontein.
Tzitzikama Forest, Knysna.
Wilge River, Harrismith.

Afrikaans:

Chunies Poort, Noord Transvaal.
Die Groot Gat, Kimberley.

Die Ou Meul, Kaap.
 Die Stadsaal, Pietermaritzburg.
 Goewernewswoning, Pretoria.
 Goudmyn, Johannesburg.
 Gouepoort, O.F.S.
 Howickwaterval, Natal.
 Kampsbaai, Cape.
 Krugerstandbeeld, Pretoria.
 Libertas, Pretoria.
 Nasionale Park, Drakensburg.
 Nasionale Krugerwildtuin (Lions).
 Nasionale Krugerwildtuin (Elephant).
 Op Modderrivier, Bloemfontein.
 Stadsaal, Pretoria.
 Uniegebou, Pretoria.
 Voortrekkermonument, Pretoria.

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

Aerogrammes: Union of South Africa — Threepenny Inland Sheet—10 Dec. 1959.

Although this new sheet was reported as having been printed as long ago as 31st July, by the Publicity Officer, Pretoria, it first became available to the public on 10th December, 1959.

The basic sheet, which follows the format of earlier Aerogrammes, has the following language arrangements: Afrikaans, English, French on the address panel, and in Afrikaans and English on the back fold. Below the enclosure warning the limitation of use is defined, which is to countries of the African Postal Union without additional franking.

The 3d. stamp is a replica of the current adhesive of that denomination depicting—of all things for air mail!—a heavy, lumbering, short-sighted rhinoceros.

All printing is in brown on blue paper.

Swaziland—6d. Aerogramme of June, 1955.

In "Air Mail Notes" of the September, 1955, issue, the writer first reported the existence of a Union overprinted sheet in which the word "POSGELD" appears in lieu of "POSSEEL" on the stamp with Afrikaans texts first, and concluded by remarking: "This promises to be a scarce item."

SANABRIA in the 1960 Catalogue now prices the item described at \$75.00 either mint or used—say, £53.10.0 for the two— which, after all, seems a reasonable return on an initial investment of one shilling over a period of four years.

ROLL STAMPS—U.H/B. R 10_B AND R 10_{BS}—DISCOVERIES

By G. N. Gilbert.

[The flaws and multipositives of the unhyphenated 1d. Roll Stamps—U.H/B. R 10_B and R 10_{BS}—(Basic stamp for the exterior, Plate VIII) and a new unrecorded printing of R 10_{BS}].

Going through some old papers recently, the writer came across some notes made just after the series of articles on the Union Rotogravure stamps were published in 1934/5, on the then current Roll stamps which had Plate VIII as the basic stamp, for the exteriors.

So far as is known, nothing has been published on these stamps with the exception of Mr. Sydow's notes which appeared in November, 1950, in the South African Philatelist.

As Mr. Sydow then pointed out, the two extra rows taken to make up the twenty-two row cylinder for the frames were rows 3 and 4 of the Plate VIII multipositive, but nothing was mentioned regarding the extra rows taken to make up the vignette 22 rows.

Nothing was noted by the writer when his notes were compiled in 1935 and this led to an endeavour to trace which rows were in fact taken for the vignette multipositive.

This subsequent enquiry has led to some most interesting discoveries. Firstly, it was found that the vignettes of R. 10_{BS} were five stamps out of step with the frames, which is proved by the various multipositive flaws.

There are many of these, both frame and vignette, lists of which are given later, but three well-known vignette multipositive flaws can be mentioned here as proof of the above statement, viz.:—

R 10_{BS}. Row 10, No. 1. Spot just under last curl in the pennant. Found on Row 15 No. 1 in sheets from Plates IX, X and XI.

R 10_{BS}. Row 11, No. 12. Spot in sunrays. Found on 16-12 of the above sheets.

R 10_{BS}. Row 15, No. 4. Spot in sea under Table Mountain. Found on 20-4 in sheets from Plates IX to XI.

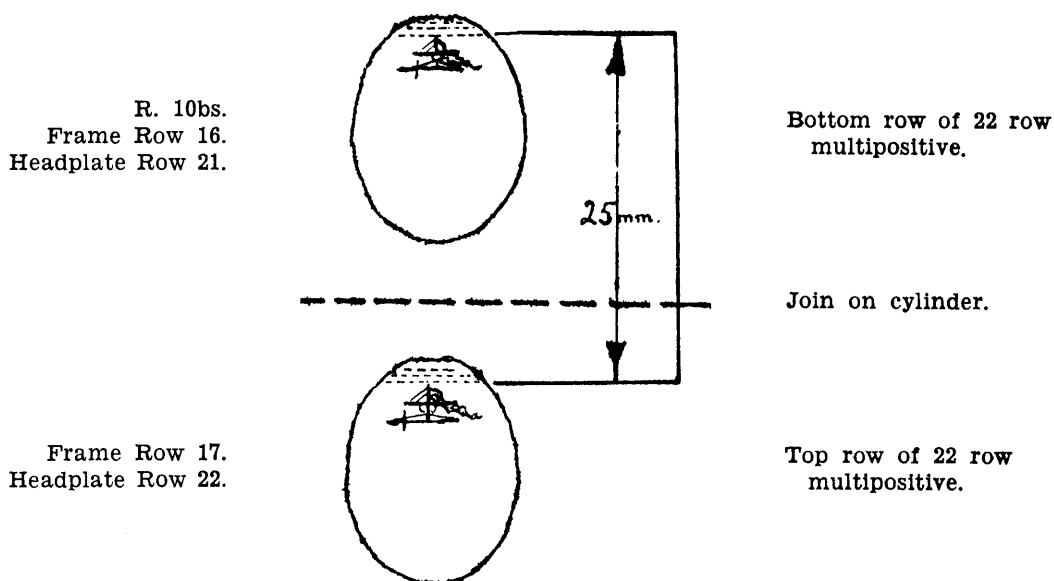
Secondly, when studying a large block of what the writer had always taken to be from Pl. VIII sheets, it was found that the known multipositive flaws gave the position of this block as rows 14 to 20, Nos. 10 to 12. But, owing to the perforation having dropped, portions of the next row of stamps were apparent, where the bottom margin should have been. Further study of this block then showed that about a dozen flaws were present, all of which were identical with those found in the same positions on a

block of R. 10bs, and on top of this, the vignettes in this block were four stamps out of step with the frames, instead of five in the R. 10bs.

It was then quite obvious that this block could only be from a roll sheet, and from a completely different printing.

The shade of the frames is almost identical with that of the normal Pl. VII or IX sheets, but the vignette sky shading is much heavier, and rather muzzy.

One of the pointers to the fact that a 22 row multipositive was used for the vignettes of R. 10b, and R. 10bs.



Normally the measurement between the top of the masts on two vertical stamps is 24 mm., but between vignette row 21 and 22 which is the bottom and the top of a 22 row multipositive, the measurement is 25 mm.

Both this newly discovered printing, and the block of the known R 10bs had an elongated spot in the top left corner of the flag on 16-12 in the R. 10bs block, and on 17-12 in the new printing.

The writer could find no trace of this flaw anywhere else in Plate VIII, IX, X or XI, and, the vignettes being five and four stamps out of step respectively, the vignettes opposite frame rows 16 and 17 would therefore be extra row 21 of the vignette.

So it was thought that this flaw must be a cylinder flaw on row 21 until looking through the booklets R 10, and the Jipex panes, the writer came across a very similar

flaw on the last stamp in Pane 21 of the booklets.

Now, these booklets also have the vignette out of step with the frame but only one stamp up, so that the bottom row of the booklet panes is actually extra row 21 of the multipositive.

This can be proved by the vignette multipositives, and the spot in sea under Table Mountain, which is on 20-4 of the sheets, will be found on the top row of Pane 19 in these booklets.

It would therefore appear from this discovery, that the multipositive used for the vignettes of R. 10bs, Plates VIII to XI of the

sheets and these booklets, consisted of a twenty-two row multipositive, as is the practice today, and that two extra rows were **not** taken and etched on the roll cylinder.

This being so, it explains why the two extra rows for the R. 10 and R. 10bs vignette cylinder have never been found or recorded.

A further pointer to a twenty-two row multipositive having been used for the vignettes is the fact that in the normal R. 10bs and in the newly discovered printing, the distance between the top of the masts measuring from vignette 21 to vignette 22 is one full millimetre wider. Normally the distance between these two points on consecutive vertical rows is 24 mm., while between 21 and 22 it is 25 mm.

If anyone has the frame position rows 16 and 17 of R. 10bs, which have the vignette rows 21 and 22 opposite them, this will be clearly seen with the naked eye.

As vignette row 21 is the bottom row of the 22 row multipositive, and row 22 is the top row, it appears that this difference is caused by the fixing of the carbon print on the cylinder, leaving one mm. wider spacing between the top and the bottom.

The mis-timing of the two cylinders used for printing both issues of R. 10bs is **not** new, as there have been quite a few other cases, viz., as mentioned previously, the booklets B 10, and also the 1940 Roll sheets, R. 16s, but in these cases the vignette has only been one stamp out of step with the frames.

It is however, the first time that such a wide mis-timing has been recorded.

A study of the multipositives prove that many of these found in R 10b and R 10bs do not show in Plate VIII sheets, but show up in Pl. IX in the case of the frames, and in Plates IX, X and XI in the case of the vignettes, showing that these must be acquired multipositives after the printing of Plate VIII sheets.

The writer would like to record his deep appreciation of the help given him by Mr. A. E. Wilkinson, who went through the writers lists and in addition supplied his own lists of multipositive flaws which he had compiled for Plates VII and IX—a fine gesture—for which all students of these stamps can be grateful.

Grateful thanks are also extended to Messrs. M. J. Rall and Sam Legator for the loan of material.

(To be continued).

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XVI

There is again a temporary trickle in the flow of new portrait-stamps, for this time there are but six to report, and next month there will be only three. None of the six moreover has any world-repute. The first is Alexei Koljtzov (sneeze it if you can't pronounce it), yet another short-lived poet who died in 1842 at the age of 33. He seems to have sung of rural life, for on the stamp an illustration from one of his works shows a farm-labourer wielding a scythe in a manner all his own. The second is Musa Djailil. He is named a Russian patriot, but he is fat and flourishing and obviously very well pleased with himself.

Then there is yet another of those prelates of whom South and Central America seems to have an unending supply, Dom Joaquin Silverio de Souza, born a hundred years ago, first Archbishop of Diamantina, formerly Tejuco, a city in the Minas Geraes Province of Brazil deriving its new name from the diamond fields of which it is the centre. It is one of those smudgy stamps eloquent of the depths to which Brazilian stamp-production has fallen since the palmy days of the "Bull's eyes" and those handsome portraits of Dom Pedro II. The faces of many of these clerics are no advertisement for their religion, and we will hope that this portrait fails to do Archbishop de Souza justice!

The fourth portrait is that of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, a Colombian lawyer and political leader. One of my authorities states that he was born on January 26, 1803, at Bogotá, and died on April 20, 1872. Another insists that he was assassinated on April 9, 1948. There is an "awful discrepancy" here, and till it is resolved I preserve a discreet silence.

The other two occur in a set of five celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the National Institute of Panama. They are Ernesto de la Guardia, Junior, and Abel Bravo, a really cheerful sort of name.

I do not find any of these six gentlemen worth illustration, and take refuge in a most attractive miniature sheet issued by West Germany and not listed, of course, by Gibbons. It celebrates the dedication of the new Beethoven Memorial Hall at Bonn on September 8, 1959. It shows a characteristic portrait of the great man on a 20 pf. stamp,

with seven bars of his MS music, which gave me a pang of pity for his luckless compositor! Below are fine portraits of Handel (10pf.), Spohr (15 pf.), Haydn (25 pf.), and Mendelssohn (40 pf.). From two good friends I have received a mint sheet and another postmarked on the day of issue at Muhlacker, a quiet little place in Württemberg. Mendelssohn and Spohr are newcomers to our gallery, and the attractive stamps are illustrated herewith. Their lives are so well known that only the briefest details are needed.



Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's finished artistry in composition is familiar to all. His life was prosperous and radiant, though overwork and grief at his beloved sister's death undoubtedly hastened his own in 1847 at the age of 38. He excelled in delicate, fligree-like music such as his Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Louis Spohr was far more robust, both in physique, as his portrait indicates, and in music, and he lived to the advanced age (for his day) of 75, from April 5, 1784, to October 22, 1859. He was one of the greatest violinists and conductors of his time, and some of his best music was written for violin and orchestra. On the other hand he was a wretched music critic, for he roundly condemned some of Beethoven's greatest works. However, the two men seem to be quite happy to be close together on this sheet! So in death they are not divided, save by such a vandal as I.

W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

This quarterly, which has been on the exchange list of the South African Philatelist for a number of years, has not recently been arriving. We have just heard from the publisher, Mr. E. F. Agnilar, that the costs of printing in Jamaica doubled over night, and that he could not carry on the magazine as a quarterly. It will, however, continue as a larger publication, appearing once a year.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Stanley Gibbons' "Simplified" Catalogue, 1960. Price 22/6.

We hardly recognise this in its new enlarged format, which makes it more easily manageable. Also, it has a three-column arrangement.

It lists nearly 100,000 stamps, with over 15,000 illustrations but, as before, it is meant for the straightforward collector who does not indulge in perforation, water mark, or other varieties. For this type of collecting it is facile princeps.

The price has had to be slightly increased but it is still extremely reasonable for the wealth of material in it.

Commonwealth Catalogue of Q.E. II stamps. Price, 6/6.

This popular catalogue retains its old specific features with several new ones added. In other words there is extensive listing of notable varieties (although not of trivialities), shades, numbers issued, and of booklets. New features are the priced first day covers of all special issues, and the separation of Irish Republican issues to a section of its own. It can truly be said to be a Handbook for Q.E. issues, not just a mere dealer's price list.

Philatelic Societies Year Book. Price 2/-.

This is the useful guide, published by the B.P.A. (3 Berners Street, Oxford St., London W1) to its own activities and to those of all the Philatelic Societies and study circles, both in Britain and elsewhere, which are affiliated to it.

UNITED NATIONS

The first commemoratives of 1960 will be two stamps, 4¢ and 8¢, depicting the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, which has been the meeting place of some sessions of the General Assembly.

The U.N. Philatelic Society announces the publication of its 2nd Study, a 108-page report dealing with all stamps issued throughout the world in honour of the U.N. or of one and other of its subsidiary organisations. As with its No. 1 study (now out of print) it can be obtained by sending a donation of not less than \$2.00 to the U.N. Children's Fund.

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 on 1st Flight Cover Manila to Hong
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References from new customers please.

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FRANCE

The Postal Administration informs us of the following recent issues:—

24th October: A 50 fr. with design of clasped hands, commemorating the tercentenary of the Treaty of the Pyrenees — peace between France and Spain.

31st October: A 20 fr. stamp symbolising the struggle against Poliomyelitis.

7th November: A 50 fr. honouring the philosopher and writer, Henri Bergson, on the centenary of his birth.

14th November: (a) A 30 fr. showing the castle of Perpignan; (b) a 20 fr. pictorial featuring a view of Avesnes-sur-Helpe.

EXHIBITIONS

We have received various Prospectuses, etc.

Barcelona 26/3/60 to 5/4/60. Exhibition held in connection with the International Philatelic Congress. Entries must be in before 15/1/60.

Warsaw 3/9/60 to 11/9/60. Celebrating the centenary of Polish stamps. Entries appear to be coming in very well. South Africa has already sent 18.

London. Lack of space has prevented the authorities from accepting any official Government displays. The U.S.A. postal authorities have announced that they will have a display at the new U.S. Embassy in London.

We learn from "Gibbons Stamp Monthly" that the Exhibition is going to save a lot of money by adopting a suggestion made to them by Dr. Alec Kaplan, through Mr. A. Cyril Andrews, to use the angle-slotted iron "Dexion" frames, such as were used at the Germiston Exhibition in 1958.

(**Sicilia 59**), **Palermo.** Congratulations to C. R. Reynolds and Sam Legator, both of whom were awarded Silver Medals for their South African collections.

BECHUANALAND

The 75th anniversary of the Protectorate will be commemorated by three stamps, 1d., 3d., and 6d., featuring Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II and a landscape.

POSTMARK CORNER

Mr. F. G. Froehlich submits a curious postmark from **Ndabakazi**, a post office in the area of Butterworth, Cape. It is actually an Interprovincial marking, the date, in two lines being JY 9/13 and is on a 1d. K.E. Transvaal stamp. The curious feature, however, is that, above the date are three index letters "A B C".

Such index letters in the Cape were indicative of time periods of cancellation, each letter covering so many hours of the day—the periods varying in different offices.

We have not previously seen or heard of more than one letter being so used and can only regard it as a freak usage. Can any reader record any similar occurrence or suggest any other explanation?

PHILATELY IN SPAIN

In Spain both the Government and the people are rapidly becoming much more stamp-conscious.

In the former it is testified to by the increasingly frequent issue of new stamps with propaganda motives. Further, with the idea of co-operating with the rest of the world they are convening an International Congress of Philately, to meet in Barcelona towards the end of March, 1960.

This Congress will have three facets: (1) Philatelists from throughout the world may meet to read papers and debate any of the many aspects of philately. (2) There will be a meeting of stamp manufacturers from all over the world. (3) An International Exhibition will be held, open to the public throughout the period of Congress.

We expect further information, but anyone specially interested may write to the Executive Committee, Plaza de Colon 4, Madrid.

We have received entry forms for the Exhibition and could send one to anybody contemplating sending a display.

BASUTOLAND

The stamps commemorating the institution of the National Council, which were due for issue on December 15th, will break new ground in being inscribed "Lesotho" as well as "Basutoland." The Native greeting "Khotso, Pula, Nala" (Peace, Rain, Plenty) also appears in the design.

SOCIETY NEWS

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

20th October. For some unaccountable reason the attendance was below the average.

The display for the evening was in the hands of Mr. E. Hutter who entertained the members with his collections of Postwar Holland and U.S.A. Commemoratives. The stamps were mostly mint and were beautifully arranged and mounted.

3rd November, 1959. Members were very interested when some of the latest South African Stamps in the 1d. and 3d. values with the new watermark and printed on a new American type of paper were passed around for inspection. The 1d. stamp additionally showed flaws not so far recorded.

Mr. G. K. Forbes put on an excellent display of Swiss Stamps. The early issues were represented by some fine examples, such as the Geneva Small Eagle. Amongst the Cantonals we admired a fine copy of S.G. No. 12a with the cross framed on three sides. The "Sitting" and "Standing Helvetia" were there in abundance, in many shades and some fine postmarks.

All other issues of a regular nature as also Air Mails, Commemoratives, Miniature Sheets, Pro Juventute, League of Nations, Postage Dues and even Hotel and Soldiers' stamps were on show. Notable also were some essays including the "Girondet" and "Rütli."

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November 18. The usual number of members were again present at this meeting which dealt only with society business and the usual monthly auction.

The meetings for juniors held on the first Saturday of each month still continue to hold interest but the convenor states that another six or seven members would greatly assist in the furtherance of the objects of the society in this innovation.

December 9. Dr. Alec Kaplan's display of Christmas seals of the Scandinavian countries was most interesting and evoked considerable praise from those present.

As from January, 1960, meetings will be held at the Alexander Hotel, Jack Street, Germiston.

Owing to pressure of work the Hon. Secretary, Mr. I. S. Burniston, has resigned. Mr. S. L. Crozet has taken on the post.

As from January 1, 1960, the address of the Society will be P.O. Box 30, Germiston, and all members are requested to make a note of this change of address. —S.L.C.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

In **November** the meeting was held for the first time in the small lounge of the Grand Hotel. Apart from a shortage of tables, this room was more satisfactory than the one we have been using at the Polytechnic.

There was thirty members present and the new venture of a Bourse was tried out, at which certain members sold their catalogued and priced stamps. Commission voluntarily paid amounted to 15/- towards the Society's funds.

Mrs. Ellison displayed a fine collection of Belgian stamps, and Mr. Hobbs to fill a gap, tabled a nearly complete collection of S. Rhodesia which included some interesting items such as the Rhodes collar variety.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN RAND

September Meeting. We had the pleasure of being hosts to the Pretoria Society. As always, this proved to be one of the highlights of our recent meetings. The first collection exhibited was Mr. R. N. Castignani's "Nudes on Stamps." The wealth of information supplied was remarkable, and one could well believe that Mr. Castignani had spent more time studying up mythology etc. than he had on the actual collection.

Mr. Castignani was also responsible for the second exhibit—this time the rather conservative "South African Photo Proofs" since 1929. Particularly interesting were the various unaccepted and altered proofs. Looking at some of the stamps issued by the postal authorities one wonders why some of those remarkable designs were rejected.

Miss J. Taylor showed her Queen Elizabeth II issues. The colouring and designs of some of the smaller Colonies' issues were truly outstanding.

Another meritorious effort was Mr. Reyners' collection of Southern Rhodesia. Of special interest were the "Gubulawayo" post mark, and Boer War "T" for tax obliterated "AO1."

Last, but far from least, Mr. Slater-Kinghorn's classic collection of Queens.

October meeting. An "at home" evening, and two entries in the P.S.W.R. Cup competition were exhibited. Competition is growing fiercer and the standard of the entries higher from year to year.

Mr. H. Henderson showed his beautifully set out collection of Swiss "Pro Juventute" issues, complete from 1913. A feature of this collection was the lay-out and write-up of the various sets. Of course, as one wit pointed out, such a collection only needs attention once a year.

The other entry, Mr. E. Sharpe's "Bugs," soon converted those present to enthusiastic "insect-ologists." The life-like appear-

ance, colouring and design of some of the items must be seen to be believed; countries such as Switzerland, Mocambique, Portuguese Guinea and others featured prominently in this sphere. Fortunately no-one had thought of bringing any D.D.T. to the meeting!

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November, 1959. The East Rand Society entertained members with several fine and colourful collections. The first collection tabled consisted of New Zealand Healths which showed several blocks of four; miniature sheets and a few other very interesting items. This was followed by Union Covers—Air Mail Cover issued and First Day Covers. Stamp booklets and South Africa from 1910 brought this outstanding evening's entertainment to a close and members passed many a deserving compliment to the visiting Society on their superb collections shown.

It is regretted that two of our very loyal and ardent collectors are leaving the Society owing to their moving from Pretoria. To Messrs. Slater-Kinghorn and Willy Newlands we extend our best wishes and feel sure that our loss will be the gain of the Philatelic Society they will join. —A.L.G.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

November. A crowded month. On the 6th many members were the guests of Die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging at a special feast held in celebration of its being their 100th meeting. Miss Anna Smith presided and amongst others present was the P.M.G. and the P.O. Publicity Officer. We were shown the trial sheets of the S.A.N.A.E. stamp, but not any of the 1960 Festival issue.

At our meeting of the 10th Cdr. Enoch showed Centenarians. On the 17th Mr. Economides gave us a token selection of U.S.A. Classics and Mr. A. M. Nathanson "Some Steps Towards a French Collection." We want to see more of both of these collections.

December. Ladies' night on the 8th, when Miss Anna Smith treated us to a most scholarly paper and exhibit on "All the colours of the Rainbow." She does not claim, however, to have solved the problem of classification and nomenclature of stamp colours and, indeed, seems to be in doubt as to whether anyone ever will.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

October meeting. President's Cup Competition. The entries were limited to six, one being a junior; what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality.

It was interesting to note that the majority of the entrants used stencils for their notations, thus giving a neat appearance to the "write-up," without it being overdone.

A. L. Meyburgh: Anglo-Boer War Propaganda Postcards all postally used, which adds to their philatelic value.

C. Kachelhoffer: New Zealand Health stamps complete from 1929-59, all mint, including miniature sheets and all known varieties.

F. S. L. Burns: Basutoland from first 1933 issue to date. Included postal stationery, postage dues; covers and postmarks used prior to 1933.

D. McDonald: An assortment of Australian Flora and Fauna stamps, in mint blocks of four. Also shown were photos of the proposed 1952 Royal Visit stamps (cancelled because of the death of King George VI).

J. W. Hodgson: I.G.Y. A collection of stamps illustrating the various aspects of the I.G.Y. (1957-58).

Master N. Mountfort: Boy Scouts. This exhibit showed the stamps issued to commemorate the Centenary of B.-P. and the Jubilee of Scouting. Also included were stamps issued for the various world Jamborees.

Our heartiest congratulations go to Mr. John Hodgson who was adjudged the winner. Well done, John—the second time in four years. —A.H.S.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November 2. This meeting was well attended being a "Members' Night," the display consisting of sheets belonging to various members. Some of the outstanding displays were: Mrs. H. Rozwadoski showed portion of her collection of Poland, the interest being focussed on the German Occupation stamps; her son, Mark Rozwadowski, the youngest junior member of the Society, gave an informative talk. Mr. R. C. Steinbauer displayed sheets from his collection "Centenary Postage Stamps of the World." Mr. K. L. M. Alexander showed "Icelandic Stamps." —M.F.S.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

November 12: This was an evening when one family did the showing. Mr. F. L. Archer showed his "Roman States and Vatican City." This had extensive additions since it was last shown and was well mounted. There was a good general coverage including the early issues and Mr. Archer gave a fine talk to cover his subject. He was followed by his daughter, Miss A. E. Archer, who showed "Religion on Stamps;" this also was a rewritten collection with many additions, covering Madonnas in

chief. Like her father she has a penchant for displaying stamps attractively.

November 26: Mr. R. W. Wilson was to have shown "Swiss Cantons" but at the last moment Mr. Ian Hall had to deputise with a collection of Modern Commonwealth stamps. This was well set out and in blocks of four. Mr. Hall seems to have an endless amount of material on which the Society can draw. This was followed by Mr. H. Wood's "Modern Russia." This was a country which the Society had not seen, except years ago when early issues were exhibited. These colourful stamps showed world history and had a great thematic interest. Mr. Wood was able to give a most interesting discourse on his stamps. —M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

November 9: As a special request from the Seven Arts Club, the evening was devoted to Art. There were two exhibitions displayed, the first being Capt. M. F. Stern's "History of Architecture" and secondly Mr. F. L. Archer's "Artists on Stamps." Both exhibits were enjoyed by members and visitors, as they were both educative and colourful. Mr. Archer has developed a new and interesting manner of mounting his art stamps and there is shown in this a getting away from the over-elaborate methods earlier adopted in this field. Both of the exhibitors were able to give interesting information on the stamps and what they denoted.

November 23. Mr. E. Blum brought along the Historic Airmail collection of the late Mr. George Petroulis. This was of great interest as it included all pioneer flights of the Union and rare items, such as the Pigeon Post of 1918, the first letter carried by Major Miller, record flights by Caspareuthus, Amy Mollison, and others, as well as many historic items such as programmes, and items dealing with such events as the Schlesinger Race. Mr. Blum in an all too brief talk mentioned the main items of this fine collection. As usual Capt. Stern showed the latest covers received and new issues. This is now a regular feature of the meetings. —M.F.S.

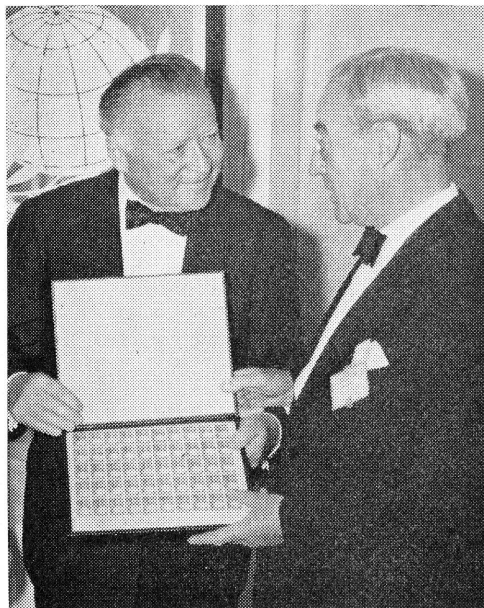
PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November 2nd. We had as our visitor and exhibitor one of our members living in Johannesburg — Commander Enoch, well-known for his high philatelic standards and who did not disappoint us this evening. Commander Enoch gave us first a most informative talk on his exhibits. He displayed a number of stamps of the world, all 100 years or more old. Amongst the items shown were Great Britain Line engraved from 1840 to 1841, and Plates I to II; Brazil 1843, the famous Bulls eye; New South Wales 1850, Sidney Views; The first United States issue, Spain, Wurtenburg, and the New Caledonian issue for which the die used was made by using a pin for engraving.

He went on by tabling another collection of Great Britain Penny Browns. This was a highly specialised study of Plating Penny Browns. Commander Enoch was highly congratulated by the members for this outstanding piece of work which took many hours of labour and knowledge. —D.R.

AN INTERESTING PRESENTATION

The illustration shows Mr. A. E. Summerfield, the U.S.A. Postmaster-General presenting a mounted copy of a sheet of the U.S. 8 cent 1959 commemorative stamp "World Peace through World Trade" to Mr. J. Berry.



The presentation was made at Washington D.C. on the occasion of a congress of International Chambers of Commerce held there last April. Mr. Berry was the Chairman of the South African National Committee of the congress.

The sheet is being given to the Africana Museum, Johannesburg, for permanent keeping.

N.Z. HEALTHS—MAJOR ERROR

Mr. E. G. Cowell reports in "Stamp Collecting" a major error in the 3d. + 1d. in red, green and black. Some of the sheets of this value did not receive the red process so that the Poaka bird appears without its red legs and eyes. Miniature sheets are also to be found with this error.

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY,
W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

Business Manager: Mr. J. MICHELSON, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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FEBRUARY, 1960

Whole No. 418

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

Printings Comprising the Animal Series.

A spate of printings of the Animal Series, on Springbok and Arms watermarked paper, with black or red sheet serial numbers on either the right or left margin, from double-die or single-die cylinders, have appeared recently, and these have apparently

confused some collectors, according to the number of enquiries received.

It has been our purpose to record the printings as soon as they have appeared on issue, and as a further form of assistance, we submit hereunder a brief summary, in outline, of the Issues which have been made up to the 31st December, 1959. No attempt has been made to specify the type of paper used, i.e. white or toned etc., nor the individual printings comprising an Issue. The complete series is however broken into two groups, depending upon the type of watermarked paper used.

GROUP I—SPRINGBOK'S HEAD WATERMARKED PAPER.

Imprinted Cyl. Nos.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10/-, First Issue, recorded in Vol. II; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Cyl. 67; 1d. Cyl. 42A/42B; 1d., Cyl. 3A/3B; 2d., Cyl. 116A/116B; 2d., Cyl. 86, 1/-, Cyls. 105/104.
Cyl. Nos. not imprinted	1d. Double-die Cyl. 3; 1d. Double-die Cyl. 105; 1d. Cyl. 97; 2d. Double-die Cyl. 20; 2d. Double-die Cyl. 92.
Black Serial Nos. on right margin	3d. to 10/-, First Issue, recorded in Vol. II, and later printings from the same cylinders.
Black Serial Nos. on left margin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., Cyl. 67.
Red Serial Nos. on right margin	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d., First Issue, recorded in Vol II, and later printings of the 10/- denomination, except the $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.
Red Serial Nos. on left margin	1d. Cyl. 97; 6d. Cyls. 1/121; $\frac{1}{3}$ Cyls. 106/38.

GROUP II—ARMS WATERMARKED PAPER.

Imprinted Cyl. Nos.	1d., Cyls. 3A/3B; 3d., Cyls. 16/107; 3d. Cyls. 84/82; 4d., Cyls. 53/93; 1/- Cyls. 105/104.
Black Serial Nos. on right margin	3d., Cyls. 16/107; 3d., Cyls. 84/82; 1/-, Cyls. 105/104.
Red Serial Nos. on right margin	1d., Cyls. 3A/3B; 3d., Cyls. 16/107; 4d. Cyls. 53/93.
Red Serial Nos. on left margin	3d., Cyls. 16/107.

Incidentally, the 1/6d. value, Cyl. Nos. 21/78, recently appeared on toned paper, with black serial numbers printed on the right margin of the sheet.

The Mounting of Stamps.

An oversea contributor writes to the effect that he is "horrified at the way you South African collectors seem to slap hinges on valuable stamps in an utterly haphazard manner." Also, he finds the habit of putting hinges on the middle of a block somewhat unsatisfactory, to say the least. Long experience has shown him that a "dainty" hinge at the top of the block will anchor it quite safely, and if peelable hinges are used—which only cost a few coppers more per 1,000—then the blocks will remain as good as mint.

It has been our experience that South African collectors make a point of using peelable hinges, irrespective of their alleged little extra cost, and that local dealers specify the hinges they have for sale, as "peelable."

The object of placing a hinge in the centre of a block of stamps, as practised by some South African collectors, is an attempt to prevent, in some small way, the block from "curling" in South Africa's hot and dry climate. Our contributor has evidently not experienced this aspect, a very real consideration locally, nor does he realise that certain types of "peelable" hinges sold by some British dealers have such little retentive value, under these conditions as to render them unreliable, and, in fact, useless for the purpose a hinge is supposed to possess.

Left Marginal Sheet Numbers of the Animal Series.

At a recent meeting of the Union Study Circle reference was made to the condition pertaining to the printing of the serial numbers on the left margin of the sheet, as suggested in our August Notes. A new theory was advanced, and debated at great length, that the printings bearing the sheet serial numbers on the left margin were made on paper from a reel which had inadvertently been wound in the reverse manner at the time of manufacture, that is, with the Springbok's Head watermark inverted, and that rather than make a printing of the stamps which would have an inverted watermark, the Government Printer reversed the cylinder in the machine with the result that the serial number was imprinted on the left margin—the lesser of the two evils.

It is not possible to obtain a confirmation, or otherwise, of this theory from official quarters, but a test of the deduction, with a roller to represent the printing cylinder and a sheet of paper in place of that from the web, affords an interesting exercise for anyone possessed of the desire to do so.

Another non-existent "Official" Stamp.

Referring to the exclusion of the 10/- Official Stamp, previously listed as O76, from Volume II of the Handbook, Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, writes that he is of the opinion that the companion 5/- stamp, catalogued as O75, also does not exist. Upon checking previous records, he finds that there was no overprinting on the 5/- and 10/- values between March, 1940, when the OFFICIAL appeared on the left of the overprint, and April, 1948, when it was on the right, and thus it is just as wrong to have listed two 5/-, as well as two 10/- stamps with the earlier type of overprint. He suggests that the 5/- value, O75, should also be deleted.

Machine Cancellations.

Our attention has been called to the type of machine cancellation at present in use at the Johannesburg Post Office. The slogan inscription has been deleted, and wavy lines accompanied by the date stamp make up the cancellation of which two types have been observed thus far—one of five wavy lines used with the B cancelling machine, and another of seven broken wavy lines with the A.

Probably there are other types in use at Johannesburg and elsewhere, and these may be of interest to readers.

S.A.N.A.E. Colour Effects.

Several readers have reported various colour effects appearing in the S.A.N.A.E. stamps, varying from green-orange, and tangerine lines at the margins of the stamp to streaks and splashes in these colours, and sometimes white on the stamp.

These "mirage" effects are due to misalignment of the two cylinders during the printing process, and, as certain portions of the stamp are overprinted in two colours, that colour which has escaped its companion overprint, will predominate in a manner foreign to the design.

Contributors Please Note.

The editorial board requests that contributors, when submitting line drawings for the illustrating of articles, comply with the

following request in order that clear reproductions can be made.

Drawings to be twice normal size.

Drawings must be in black drawing ink on Bristol board or other good quality drawing paper.

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COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

At last some definite information has been received about special stamps in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Union, and the Centenary of Railways in South Africa.

Mr. Botes, the Postmaster-General, has sent us the following official statement:—

"There will be four special stamps, of 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- denominations to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Union of South Africa.

"At the same time, there will be issued a special 1/3d. in commemoration of the centenary of railways in South Africa.

"The five postage stamps will be put on sale on 2nd May, 1960; they will be double the width of the present penny stamp, i.e. about 40.5 mm. x 24.2 mm. Of these, two will be of vertical format, and the other three horizontal.

"Particulars of design, colour and date of issue will be made known soon to the press and in a philatelic bulletin."

NEW AIR MAIL LABEL

A new air mail label has recently been issued by the Post Office, reports Mr. S. L. Crozet. The size is the same as the previous issue as is also the "Flying Springbok" emblem. The type face, is however different, and the labels are printed alternately with Afrikaans and English first and French in the third line in each case.

S.A.N.A.E.

News of the Expedition has been rather scanty. There has been no mention by radio or in the press, whether or not a call was made at Bouvet Island on the way down. The Polarbjorn was caught in the ice-pack and for some days drifted helplessly some 150 miles from Norway Station, Queen Maudland. On 31st December relief quite unexpectedly appeared in the form of an Argentinian Ice-breaker. They were freed from their trap, but were later held up for a short period again in the ice-pack.

At long last a suitable landing place on the ice-shelf was reached and landing of men and stores for the permanent camp—some 25 miles in from the ice-barried edge, but still not on terra firma—started. Word came over that the first stamping of the large philatelic mail commenced at the base on 11th January.

The Polarbjorn left the landing place on her return voyage on 16th January, almost immediately running into trouble with the ice pack.

POLAR BOAT

The "Rand Daily Mail"—Johannesburg, 23/1/60, reports as follows:—

ABOARD THE POLARBJORN, Friday.—A north-west gale, which started last night ruled out any hopes of the ship's South African passengers landing at Bouvet Island. The ship is now heading for Cape Town.—SAPA.

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DOCUMENTS — LITERATURE

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EXHIBITIONS

Further to the list given in our January issue, we have received a first (very brief) notice of one to be held in Budapest in 1961.

**ROLL STAMPS—U.H/B. R 10_B
AND R 10_{BS}—DISCOVERIES**

By G. N. Gilbert.

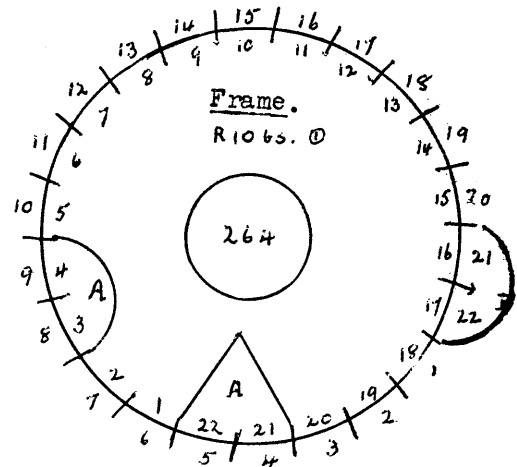
(Continued from page 6 of the January issue)

List of Exterior multipositive flaws found in R 10_{BS} and in Plates VIII and IX. Where these only occur in Pl. IX this is shown.

There are many more to be found in Plates VIII and IX, which are bound to be also in R 10_{BS}, but the writer has only shown those which he has been able to verify from material on hand.

- 3-2. Stroke through bottom of V in Revenue (pl. IX).
Also on extra row 21-2.
- 3-3. Pimple on inside of outer frame on right opposite final A (pl. IX).
- 3-5. Dot in lowest leaf on left, and dot above S in Posseël.
Also on extra row 21-5.
- 4-5. Red dot in left margin near bottom.
Also on extra row 22-5.
- 4-7. Red dot in leaf on left level with deck (pl. IX).
Also on extra row 22-7.
- 4-12. Large red spot over top of mast.
- 7-4. Two dots in margin over last A of Africa.
- 10-7. Dots in "d" of 1d.
- 11-5. Red dot in lower right leaf.
- 11-7. Dot in top of I in Afrika (pl. IX).
- 11-11. Dot in I of Suid.
- 12-8. Red stroke through KA.
- 12-10. Dot in margin over left leg of U.
- 13-8. Red dot in right bottom shading opposite 1d.
Dot in right margin level with pennant (pl. IX).
- 13-12. Tiny dot in leaf adjoining left ornamental question mark.
- 15-12. Tiny dot in top of left ornamental question mark.
- 16-4. Dot in K of Afrika (pl. IX).
- 16-11. Tiny dot in outer leaf on right opposite pennant (pl. IX).
- 18-8. Spot in centre leaf opposite small boat.
- 19-8. Spot in shading left just above lower leaf.
- 20-5. Red dot in left margin opposite top of left question mark.

List of Vignette multipositive flaws found in R 10_{BS} and in Plates VIII, IX, X and XI,



and also in Booklet B 10 and in Jipex panes. As with the frames, there are probably many more which will be found in R 10_{BS}, but these given below have been verified.

- 3-7. Torn shrouds and hole in sail.
Found on 8-7 in Plates VIII, IX, X and XI, and also on the second stamp in the top row of Pane 8 of B 10 and Jipex.
- 4-1. Dot left of 2nd yardarm from top.
Found on 9-1 in Plates IX, X and XI.
- 7-7. Dot on top of sunray next to 2nd white pennant.
Found on 12-7 in Plates IX, X and XI, and also on second stamp in bottom row of Pane 11 in B 10 and Jipex.
- 9-1. Two dots left of crow's nest.
Found on 14-1 in Plates IX, X and XI.
- 10-1. Dot under and close to last curl in pennant.
Found on 15-1 in Plates VIII, IX, X and XI.
- 10-11. Tiny dot right of masthead.
Found on 15-11 in Plates VIII and IX.
- 11-12. Spot between the 2nd and 3rd sunrays from right.
Found on 16-12 in Plates IX, X and XI.
- 15-4. Spot in sea under Table Mountain.
Found on 20-4 in Plates IX, X and XI, on the third stamp in the top row of Pane 19 of Booklet B 10, and Jipex.
- 19-8. Dot over and right of rear flag in small boat.
Found on 2-8, in Plates VIII, IX, X and XI, and also on the third stamp in the top row of Pane 2 in B 10 and Jipex.

20-11. Dot between the 2nd and 3rd yardarms from top.

Found on 3-11 in Plates VIII, IX, X and XI, and also on the second stamp in the bottom row of Pane 3 in B 10 and Jipex.

The above row positions on the left are those of the normal R 10b and R 10bs. In the newly discovered printing, the respective flaws are found one stamp lower.

Frame cylinder flaws of the 1d. Roll stamps, R 10, and R 10bs.

- 1-3. Spot in S of Suid.
- 1-4. Red spots in shading under right-hand ornamental question mark and in right gutter margin.
- 1-8. Spot in left gutter margin level with 1d.
- 1-11. Flaw in right shading under question mark.
- 2-2. Dot above first S in Posseël, and in oval on left level with bottom of lantern.
- 2-6. Dot above d in Suid in margin, and dot just outside right margin level with bottom of last "a" in Afrika.
- 2-11. Red dot in white line under "ou" in South, and in middle of sail between two pennants.
- 3-8. White blob in "n" of Revenue.
- 3-11. Dots above "f" in Afrika.
- 3-12. Tiny red dot left of second yardarm from top.
- 4-5. Blob in "d" of 1d.
- 4-11. Red spot above small boat.
- 5-6. Red dot in middle left margin, and in right shading level with 1d.
- 5-11. Red spots left of hull.
- 6-2. Red spot in pennant, and in bottom of first leg of first A.
- 6-9. Red spot between 3rd and 4th sunrays.
- 6-11. Red spot in hull.
- 7-6. Red dot in edge of oval, top left.
- 7-12. Red dot in sky, left of lantern.
- 8-1. Line down from bottom of U in South.
- 8-12. Dot in middle right leaves.
- 9-10. Dot in edge of "d" of 1d.
- 9-12. Dot in outside right margin level with end of pennant.
- 10-7. Red spot in oval, right middle.
- 12-2. Red dot in right shading level with 1d.
- 12-6. Break in line over S in Suid.
- 12-8. Red dot between 3rd and 4th sunrays.
- 12-9. Dot in leaf on left, opposite bottom yardarm.

12-12. Dot in top margin over "ka" in Afrika, and over small boat.

14-6. Dot in 1 of 1d.

14-9. Red dot in sea under small boat.

14-11. Dot in "f" in Africa, and in shading under "c" of Africa.

14-12. Dot in "u" of Suid.

15-12. Dot in right shading level with 1d.

16-2. Line in bottom of "d" in Suid.

16-3. Red dot close to yardarm, left.

16-4. Red dot near rear lantern.

16-7. Dot in top left question mark.

17-12. Spot in right shading level with 1d.

18-1. Red dot between middle and bottom yardarms.

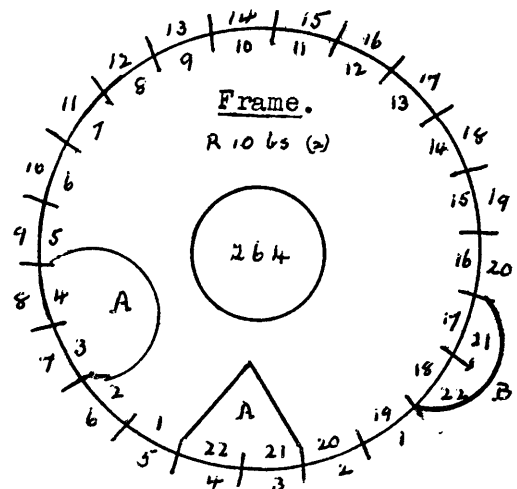
18-10. Dot in white line above "f" in Afrika.

18-12. Dot in base of 1 of 1d.

19-11. Break in top right frameline of oval next to top leaf.

19-12. Dot in margin above last "a" in Africa.

20-7. Dot under "s" of Postage.



Vignette cylinder flaws of R 10b and R 10bs.

- 1-1. Spot under last curl of pennant.
- 1-5. Dots left of rear lantern and above pennant.
- 2-8. Dot between 3rd and 4th sunrays.
- 3-10. Spot in sun just over Lion's Head.
- 5-10. Stroke down through sunrays from end of pennant.
- 5-12. Stroke from bottom yardarm past rear lantern and hull.
- 6-8. Dot between bottom and middle yardarms.
- 6-12. Two tiny dots top of 6th sunray close to sail.

- 7-3. Flaw through sail and white pennant.
- 7-6. Smudge left of masthead.
- 8-1. Dot over pennant, and hairline joining two stern lanterns.
- 8-3. Dot in top right shading of oval.
- 11-2. Dot left of masthead.
- 13-1. Dot in shading near top left edge of oval.
- 14-5. Two tiny dots under middle yardarm.
- 16-3. Dots between top and second yardarms, and dot near top of mast.
- 16-12. Oblong spot in top left corner of flag. (Vignette multipositive of row 21).
- 17-4. Spot in top right edge of oval.
- 17-5. Stroke in outer right margin opposite pennant.
- 17-8. Spot in sea left of hull, on the horizon.
- 18-1. Dot in 4th sunray.
- 18-7. Dot off end of pennant.
- 20-1. Stroke through "o" in South.

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The three new stamps honouring the 75th anniversary of the Protectorate, referred to in our January issue, went on sale on January 21st.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Stamp Portraits of the Queen by C. R. H. Parsons. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 6/6d.

A beautifully got up booklet of 31 pages with 51 photographs of Her Majesty being everyone that has been used for the 1,000 odd stamps that have been issued with her portrait.

The designs are described in detail and the stamps bearing them are listed. Many of the photographs are reproduced here for the first time.

The illustrations are all on one-side of the pages only so that they could be cut out and mounted in your album or, alternatively, actual stamps could be put in the booklet in the numbered spaces provided on the open side of the pages, thus turning the booklet into an introductory album to a Q.E. II collection.

A fascinating study which should be in the hands of all collectors of these stamps.

Stamp Catalogue of Switzerland 1960 Ed.

Published by "The Amateur Collector Ltd., 27 Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London N12. Price overseas 9/- post free.

A specialised catalogue in English. The most notable feature is the steep rise in prices since the previous edition of two years ago. The numbering of the stamps follows that of Zumstein's catalogue. In addition to all the ordinary definitive and commemorative issues there are listed first flights, Pro Juventate issues, Soldier stamps, Pro Patria issues, Miniature sheets, Official stamps, League of Nations and UNO issues, Hotel Posts, Railway stamps, Telegraph stamps and Used blocks of four.

Polish Definitive issues 1920-25 by Ron Negus. Price 3/6d. post free, J. C. Crimlisk, 9 Victoria Avenue, Filey, Yorks., England.

This is described as a summary of the recorded papers, perforations, and major varieties of the issues of 1920-25.

The listings in the various general catalogues vary very considerably, but this is an attempt to bring order out of chaos. There are illustrations of a number of the design varieties, with much other information in tabular form.

Post Office Dictionary—Poskantoorwoordeboek. Printed and published by the Government Printer, Pretoria. Price 32/6d. post free.

Published in December 1959, this work was compiled by the Post Office Terminology Committee in collaboration with the Language Services Bureau of the Department of Education, Arts and Science. It runs to 429 pages.

It contains technical phrases relating to postal matters, telephone and telegraph services, also philatelic terms — though it must be admitted that there is not a great deal really of direct interest to philatelists. Useful adjuncts are sections referring to foreign place names.

It should meet the daily needs of 40,000 postal officials very well.

Harmer's 34th Resumé for 1958-59.

This booklet deals in detail with the firm's activities in London, New York and Sydney. London's record auction turn-over was £454,530, a big increase on last season.

The last Caspary sale in New York in October brought the gigantic 3-year task of selling this collection to over £1,000,000.

Three pages deal with the 2nd twenty years of the firm's history and in the final paragraphs attention is drawn to the danger of stamps being used as speculative market counters.

The Resumé, as usual, has many illustrations of the more valuable items sold, including the block of 43 1d. Blacks which fetched £4,400.

Robson Lowe's Annual Review.

This has not actually yet come to hand, but the firm has released the financial figures for the year's trading in their various departments.

The total turnover was £433,829, a big increase over their previous season, which they attribute largely to the relaxation of import and monetary restrictions.

There was a general rise in prices of just over 10% in the year. Foreign stamps showed the greatest increase; the British Empire section was actually slightly down. The Postal History auctions were up considerably. For the first time auction exports were fully half the total auction realisation; exports to Europe rising at the expense of every other continent except Asia.

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UNIPEX NEWS

At last we know that there will be four large stamps for the Union Festival, and that the first day of issue will be May 2nd. Very soon, our first-day cover will now be ready, and orders may be booked NOW for large-sized two-colour covers, bearing the inscription OFFICIAL UNIPEX FIRST DAY COVER, franked with a set of four, and cancelled on the day of issue, very likely with a special postmark, at 3 shillings per cover. Orders must be accompanied by the full address of the recipient, and correct remittance. Plain covers, without the set of stamps, may also be had, at 6d. per cover, reductions for quantities on enquiry, from The Secretary, UNIPEX, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

For the Railway Centenary stamp, to be issued on the same day, special smaller covers, in two colours, and inscribed RAILWAY CENTENARY FIRST DAY COVER, will also be prepared, and will be available from the same address at 1/9 each, stampless covers for 4d. each. We shall see to their cancellation at the Point Post Office, Durban, where the first railway had its terminus on 26th June, 1860.

As for the special UNIPEX covers, to be issued only for the exhibition itself, on 30th

May, arrangements will be published next month.

In the meantime, closing date came for the final entries, and nearly all the provisional applications have been taken up, so that we shall have more than 400 exhibits, including the invited and hors-concours displays, to which lately has been added an exhibit by the Australian Post Office, showing the "Genesis of the recent Commonwealth stamp design." Hotel bookings for visitors from abroad have risen to more than 30, and some of the visitors have intimated that they will tour the country before or after the Exhibition.

There will be plenty of attractions for all, apart from the show itself. Winners of gold medals, and members of the jury as well as delegates to Congress will be the guests of the City Council at a civic dinner, when the Grand Prix, a beautiful globe of the world on a base carrying the UNIPEX emblem, donated by Mr. L. Abrams, will also be handed to the winners. A symposium consisting of four overseas experts will deal with questions from the audience, there will be a fashion show for the ladies, and bourses and auctions for those who are not satisfied with looking at other people's stamps.



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THE PRIZE BULL

By L. J. Dodd

It may interest readers to hear the story behind the animal on the 20 Centavos Argentine stamp used to illustrate the meat course, on the very clever menu card of the Golden Jubilee Banquet given to the Delegates, exhibitors and others at the recent Philatelic Congress and Exhibition held at East London.

The animal depicted and illustrated here, was the Grand Champion bull of the Short-horn breed, at the Palermo Agricultural Show held in Buenos Aires every year.

The opening of the Show, usually attended by the President of the Argentine Republic and some of his Ministers, is one of the highlights of the Spring Social season. It is marked by a speech given by the Minister of Agriculture outlining the attitude of the Government to the progress of agriculture and stock raising.

The sales held immediately following the show set the tone of prices for pedigree animals throughout the country for that year.

To return to the stamp with the bull's head, as it is now some years since the sale, the date and also the price paid can no longer be exactly recalled. I think it was in the late 1920's or early 30's and it fetched a price which was then a world record for a bull of this breed.

The interesting point connected with the bull is the fact that at the auction the buyer was a certain Senor Seeger, a man quite unknown in the cattle world and who did not then own either a farm or indeed any animals. On the morning of the sale this gentleman had closed off his dealings in the Grain Market of Buenos Aires by selling all his interests in linseed and thus making, it was reputed, a profit of two million pesos.

After his purchase of the bull, he later proceeded to acquire a farm and more animals, and wisely placed his new purchases under the care of a very clever young stud-farm manager. To round off the picture, in three years' time he sent some sons of the famous bull to the show, and one of them was adjudged champion.



Those were the peak years of Argentine production, when that country led the world as an exporter of grain and also meat.

In 1936 the Argentine Republic issued a series of stamps publicising their production of the primary products, of which the head of the bull was one of the series; it also included the 2 pesos stamp illustrating fruit-growing, which is also used on the East London menu, and reproduced here.

(Editor's Note.—While meditating upon the foregoing, Mr. Dodd, who was interested in cattle ranching in the Argentine during the period under review, mentioned that he could still hear the ovation which the crowd gave the purchaser of the bull at the fall of the hammer.—T.B.B.).

GREAT BRITAIN

The rumours that the "Naphthadag" paper for stamps for electronic sorting of mail, was to be discontinued, appear to have been incorrect, for it is now reported that stamps of two more denominations, 4d. and 4½d., are to be so treated.

Stamp booklets with graphite stamps are also being issued in the Southampton area.

BRITISH REGIONALS

"Stamp Collecting" reviews the position regarding usage of the regional stamps which have now been in use for about a year. It appears that the 3d. regionals are almost always seen on Scottish and Welsh letters, less commonly from Northern Ireland and only rarely from the islands. It is suggested that this may be because the inhabitants buy their stamps in booklets, which only contain the general issue. It is suggested that the Scots and Welsh should be provided with regionals in booklets and coils, also that for the channel Islanders a 6d. regional should be issued to cover the extensive correspondence with France.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

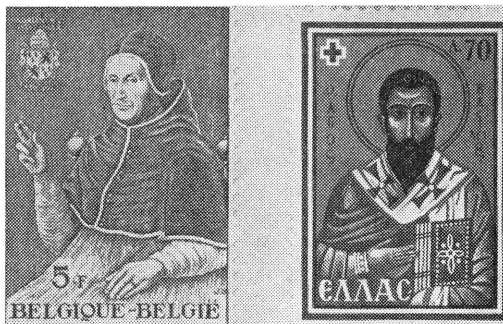
XVII

I wrote last month that there would be but three new portraits to record this time, and this is correct according to Gibbons' Supplements, but in their Catalogue Part III recently issued there are five newcomers that have never been recorded in any Supplement, so this seems for the sake of completion to be the time to report them. They all figure on stamps of North Vietnam, and I suspect that their names are descriptive rather than patronymic. They are Cu-Chinh-Lan, "Tank Destroyer," on an official set of 7 issued in 1956-7, Tran-Danh-Ninh, named as a Patriot, on a set of 4 (July 1956), Mac-Thi-Buoi, "Guerilla Heroine," on a similar set of 4 (November 3, 1956), Vo Thi Sau on a pair (September 23, 1958) and Tran Hung Dao, on a single (October 2, 1958). Not, as you may guess, the easiest of stamps to obtain!

The first of the three chronicled in the usual way is Jean Baptiste Paul Dessables, who is named as the founder of Chicago, though some would dispute this. He appears at full length, gun, dagger and all, superimposed on an 18th century map of the upper Mississippi basin, showing a good deal of Lake Superior and the whole of Lake Michigan, on whose shores Chicago has grown from a tiny village in 1831 to its present enormous size.

The other two are St. Basil the Great and Pope Adrian VI, and these are illustrated herewith.

St. Basil was born about 330 at Caesarea in Cappadocia of a famous family which gave many of its children to the Church. His eldest sister, Macrina, was noted for her saintly life. His eldest brother was the Christian jurist Naucratius, the second is known as St. Gregory of Nyssa, and the youngest, Peter, became Bishop of Sebaste. In Athens Gregory of Nazianzus was Basil's fellow-student, and both were influenced by Origen, of whose writings they made an anthology. In 370 Basil succeeded Eusebius as Bishop of Caesarea, thereby becoming also exarch of Pontus. His writings reveal him as hot-blooded yet generous and sympathetic, his zeal for the orthodox faith tempered with humour. He greatly improved the Liturgy, and his form is still used in the Eastern Church.



Pope Adrian VI, born at Utrecht on March 2, 1459, became tutor to the 7-year-old Charles V, who after his accession promoted him to the See of Tortosa. He shared the government of Spain with Cardinal Ximenes whilst Charles was still a minor. In 1522 he was elected Pope and entered on the lonely life of a reformer. It is an irony that while denouncing Luther as a heretic he was one with him in his opposition to the system of Indulgencies. As these had been farmed out for years to come by his predecessor Leo X he found his task almost impossible, and his reign was all too short to carry out the reforms on which he had set his heart, for he died in 1523.

Last March I drew attention to a set of 4 stamps issued by Israel to celebrate the Jewish New Year, and now three more New Year stamps complete the series, all based on the 8th verse of the 8th chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, which is quoted on the tab: "A land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees . . ." Thus far last year's stamps took us, and now the verse is completed: "and pomegranates; a land of oil olives and honey." For honey, however, a cluster of dates, traditional symbol of sweetness, is shown. Once again each natural product is shown in its correct colour, and the corresponding word in the quotation. The most fascinating set of recent years.

W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

EXCHANGE WANTED

"For South African stamps I am willing to exchange German, Canadian and U.S.A. commemoratives. Have a number of duplicates including some "Day of Issue"—Russil C. Swansbury, 1st Lieut., Box 189, U.S.A.F. Hospital Wiesbaden A.P.O. 633, New York N.Y.

NEW REPUBLIC A VERY RARE ITEM

Mr. E. Hunt has recently received a very rare item, viz. a New Republic cover, used internally. It was thought at first to be unique—in the strict sense of that often misused word—but this is not quite the case.

Purely internal covers are very much rarer than “combination covers” which went outside the Republic and were franked with Natal or Z.A.R. stamps additional to those of the N.R. Three internal covers have previously been recorded. One is in the Royal Collection which is franked by one 1d. stamp and Stonehill in his article in the

“London Philatelist” Vol LX, 1951, p. 97, illustrates two specimens, each franked 2d. One of these was an envelope with the stamp impressed directly on to it.

The specimen here recorded is addressed to “Wel Ed. Heer, Joh. Rees, Nieuwe Republiek.” It is franked by a 1d. stamp, which is cancelled by a Type III postmark “Vryheid, Nieuwe Republiek Zuid Afrika/Postkantoor.” On the back is also a Type V (the commonest type of postmark) an oval with Vryheid at the top, 3 stars or asterisks at the bottom and the date in the centre. In this case the date is I JUN 88.

There is also an endorsement on the back in red ink “Geadverteerd en Onafgehaald—Vryheid NR,” which may be translated as “Advertised but (and) Unclaimed.”



MISSING PERSONS BUREAU

In response to the note published in our December issue under the above heading, Mr. J. Robertson has kindly supplied the address of the individual wanted by a reader in Australia. So far no one has tracked down the supposed owner of two Tasmanian bisects.

Mr. L. J. Dodd wishes to find out where is the collection of Revenue Stamps and of Railway Parcels stamps once owned by the late Mr. Leslie Farrow of Johannesburg. Mr. Dodd was last in touch with Mr. Farrow in 1935 and is very keen to know if the collection is still in existence.

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BOY SCOUT/GIRL GUIDE—INTERNATIONAL

By F. C. Ferguson

[A communication accompanying a display before the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg]

The town of Mafeking at the turn of the century was a spread-eagled village situate on extremely flat country, a distance of some 175 miles due West of Johannesburg. It is now history that this town lay besieged in the Boer War of 1899/1901. The very nature of the terrain of the country suggests that it should not have been impossible for the numerically strong invading forces to overwhelm the meagre strength of the besieged, but with the attacking army content to confine the military force in Mafeking to the area, and to the guile and strategy of the town commander, Col. B. P. Baden-Powell, assisting to this end, the siege continued for a period of seven months until raised by the arrival of British troops under the respective commands of Col. Mahon and Col. Plumer who had joined forces en route.

Undoubtedly, many anecdotes affecting both besiegers and besieged could be told but as this recital relates in the main to Baden-Powell, the following happenings are of interest and speak of the inventive mind of this leader of men.

Soldiers in the pre-King Edward VII regime, were looked upon as uniformed machines who took orders and rarely thought for themselves. Baden-Powell changed all that with the men he commanded. Each and every one was expected to stand on his own feet and show initiative. All through his service in India and the campaigns in South Africa he impressed on those under him the importance of initiative and imagination. On one occasion an astute sergeant under his command, to bewilder the enemy and lead them to believe B-P's force was larger than it was, cut down some branches from trees by the roadside. These were towed along the road and kicked up such a cloud of dust that it was thought at least an army corps was approaching. Baden-Powell was congratulated by a general for this successful manoeuvre, but he was quick to point out to his superior that it was the sergeant's common-sense and quick thinking that had won the day. He did not, however, mention that his own teaching had stimulated the sergeant in the first place.

Letting it be known that he was mining the whole area around Mafeking, B-P. instructed that small boxes be carried with great care to the outer perimeter of the defences and there buried in full sight of the Boers. Wires were laid into the town and it was obvious to the enemy that if anyone approached this area, they would be blown sky-high. To add to this belief B.P., accompanied by an officer, took out a stick of dynamite under cover of darkness. Lighting a fuse they took cover and the explosion went off with a terrific roar. All who heard it were convinced that a mine had exploded. Actually the "mines," buried so carefully by the natives, were filled with sand.

When Baden-Powell learned that the Boers had surrounded their positions with barbed wire to defeat any surprise attacks, he instructed his own men to put up a forest of posts around their slit trenches and go through the movement of fixing wire to them, even though there was not a foot of barbed wire in Mafeking. He also instructed the defenders that when moving about, they were to lift their legs over the "wire" with the greatest care. This performance was not lost on the distant Boers who took great care never to approach such well-wired positions frontally.

The siege lasted exactly 217 days, that is from October 13th, 1899, until May 17th, 1900. The garrison consisted of about 800 trained troops and a few hundred townsmen, while the Boers under Cronje numbered at first nearly 10,000 men, supplied with modern breech-loading guns. The British losses during the siege were 35 killed, 101 wounded and 27 taken prisoner. The losses by the Boers was believed to be about 300.

Although it was not until the year 1907 that scouting as known today was established, nevertheless, the idea saw birth in Mafeking during the siege and was put into practice in an organised unit of boys. Boy messengers were used to take over miscellaneous jobs and so relieve men for more responsible duties. These boys, whose ages ranged from nine upwards, were dressed in khaki with hats like those now worn by the

Boy Scouts. The cadets did a great job of work and earned high praise for their steadiness under fire.

It was the good practical purposes to which these boys were put, that prompted Baden-Powell to realise the immense value of organised scouting to youth and caused him to apply all his energies to its propagation. He appreciated that the youth of the land could be so trained to exude loyalty, unselfishness, enthusiasm, courage and inventiveness, attributes which would combine to develop reliability and character.

The Dixon Hotel of the Siege period is no longer, but a later building bearing the same name is now on the site. Picture the old building during a lull and in the quietness of the day, Col. Baden-Powell and his aide-camp, Lord Edward Cecil, seated on the verandah of the hotel discussing matters of moment and especially the disquieting news of the restlessness and mischievousness of the juveniles in their vacation break from school. "B-P" was as much concerned with the welfare of the boys in their exuberance as with the general well-being and safety of the camp. Several boys had had narrow escapes from exploding shells and the desire was to marshal their energies and actions in a controlled manner, but the problem was how best to do it. As they talked, Mrs. Winter, wife of the landlord of the hotel, emerged on to the verandah leading her son who was wearing a miniature home-made replica of the uniform of the defenders. Lord Cecil nudged "B-P", saying, "There's your answer. Dress them up in smart uniforms and give them a job of work."

Baden-Powell thought favourably of the idea and before long, had the boys banded together under the leadership of one of their number, Warner Goodyear, who was appointed Cadet Sergeant-Major. They were given uniforms of which each was inordinately proud and they were trained as observers, orderlies and messengers. "B-P", noted that the harnessing of the inherent spice of devilment led to the strengthening of character and he perceived, too, that the natural chivalry provided each boy with the opportunity to render service to others. He developed their self-reliance and resourcefulness and showed them that he trusted each one to carry out the orders imparted to them without question. They responded by showing themselves worthy of his great trust.

In the beginning the Cadet Corps was supplied with donkeys captured from the Boers. On these the long distances between outposts were traversed, but the donkeys were not always easy mounts, some wanting to travel towards the enemy. Eventually, with food shortages, each ass became involved in some sort of stew, and other means of transport became necessary. Bicycles were commandeered and by using these a most efficient local mail service was established.

(To be continued).

A MUSEUM POST OFFICE

Miss Anna Smith sends us an extract from the "Museums Journal" which states that the Castle Museum in York is to have its own sub-post office. This in itself is to be a museum piece, a replica of a Victorian branch post office of the 1870's, and it will be complete with a grocer's shop in the other half of the little building made for it.

AIR MAIL NOTES

I. H. C. Godfrey

Aerogrammes—Union of South Africa.

The six-penny "Lion" Aerogramme described and illustrated in the December issue has now been superseded by one identical in all respects, but with the mistake in the wording rectified. The text below the enclosure warning now reads:

"Additional postage stamps must be affixed to this form if it is addressed to certain destinations abroad. Ask at the post office counter."

It is reported that the first delivery of the amended Aerogrammes was made to the principal Johannesburg Post Office on the 14th December, but the earliest known day of use was the 29th December, 1959. The "error" sheet consequently had a very short existence.

The Postmaster General, addressing a recent Chamber of Commerce congress, announced that when the then current stocks of Air Letter sheets (The Flying Springbok design) were exhausted, new forms would be issued in an **improved shape**. The new forms, however, are still of the old, awkward three-fold design.

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KENYA

The latest reported "inverted centre" is a K.U.T. 5¢ with the Owen Dam inverted, found by a New Jersey Schoolboy. Doubt is being expressed in the philatelic press as to whether it is genuine, but a final opinion is awaited.

SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

At our December meeting the members present passed the alteration to the Constitution which states that from now on all ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS will be held in March.

We had one of the most interesting meetings we have had for a long time. Mr. Atkinson displayed a collection of modern Canada which was judged for the Porter Cup and he can be congratulated on the wealth of material displayed.

After an auction of stamps Dr. Young entertained the meeting with his surprise item. We were shown a letter written by King Charles' secretary and signed by him in June 1633. Dr. Young provided his own transcription bar one word and the contents made sense. A letter of this kind, he said, usually fetches about £8. We saw a few pages of the letter, and in an amusing commentary Dr. Young referred to the "Pin-Up Girls" (some of us called them "Battleaxes," for instance a picture of Isabella of Spain drew forth the comment "No wonder Columbus left for America!")

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

Their latest News Letter does not tell us much of the Society's doings, except that subscriptions for 1960 are now due. They give prices of some Union items recently sold by Mr. J. H. Wicks, which are of interest to quote:—

- ½d. Pl. 1 Frame Pl. 1 JOINED PAPER in bottom corner strip £10 10 0
- ½d. centre Pl. 2 Frame Plate 3 Joined Paper in strip ... £10 10 0
- ½d. Pl. XIII. Min Sheet Four Arrows ... £10 10 0
- 1d. "B" Control Broken mast and Joined Paper ... £32 10 0
- 1d. Pl. 7. Partial Ptg. of frame plate in top right corner ... £13 10 0
- 1d. Pl. 10 Joined Paper ... £12 0 0
- 1d. Pl. 10 Partial printing of head plate ... £27 10 0
- 1½d. Pl. 1. 1st Ptg. Inv. Wmk. Joined Paper ... £35 0 0
- 1½d. Pl. 2 with metallic Gold Centre ... £37 10 0
- 1½d. Gold Centre Completely Missing ... £13 0 0

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

It is reported that the Donation Drive raised approximately £450 for Unipex. Prize winners have all been notified.

The December meeting was Ladies' Night with a record attendance of close on 80.

Miss Anna Smith, soon to be our City Librarian, brought along that part of her magnificent glossary collection of philatelic terms which she called "All the Colours of the Rainbow," and showed by means of well-chosen stamps and many a book and colour guide and chart both the age-old pre-occupation of man with colour and the particular difficulties besetting attempts to classify colours on stamps. Her scholarly and most informative paper stressed these ever-repeated attempts and difficulties, and we liked particularly that little quip about humanity having always been obsessed by colour and yet the first ever stamp having been—black!

It was our President's, Bob Kleiner's, last meeting, and many members rose to thank him for his fine year of office and the great amount of work he had done for UNIPEX which he will not now be able to see—on the 2nd of January we saw him and his lovely wife, and four children, off at the station, and despite his thoughtfulness in providing champagne for his friends on the platform, we are very sad not to have him with us any longer: he will settle in England, and all of us wish him (who remains a "country" member) all the best for his new life.

O.F.S. AND BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November Meeting. Adv. J. Eksteen displayed a collection of British Solomon Islands with only a few gaps up to 1935, but thereafter complete. There were First Day Covers of the Q.E. II issue complete, each with an imprint block of one value. The highlight of the exhibit was an air-letter bearing an authorised hand-cancellation on the first day of this duty—22/9/1953. This hand-cancellation "Barakoma Airfield" and date, which Sister Poole and five other persons were authorised to use, was subsequently replaced by rubber stamps, examples of which were also shown.

The second exhibit of the evening consisted of "Union Animal Series" tabled by Dr. van Zyl-Smit. This showed all the printings to date complete with watermarks, cylinder numbers, arrow blocks etc.

The final exhibit of the evening was an assortment of Netherlands covers, showing every special issue of stamps of the Netherlands from 1952. All these were immaculately postmarked and the imagination exercised by the Netherlands postal authorities in the designs is to be commended. The

covers were mounted on jet-black sheets, which added to attractiveness of the exhibit.

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December Meeting. This took the form of the usual year-end social and our old friend, Captain Peter McGregor, entertained a good attendance with some very interesting films, two colour films of our own country proving to be most interesting. Another film covering the printing of Australian stamps showed that their stamps are printed under an entirely different method to that used by the Government Printer here in Pretoria when printing South African stamps. Many thanks, Peter, your effort was appreciated. The tea and cake party was also a great success and the ladies were heartily thanked for their cake supplies.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

November Meeting. An enthusiastic meeting with four fine displays by competitors for the Annual President's Cup Competition. The cup was won by Mr. George Feros for a wonderful display of Union stamps. Mr. Leo Hellman came a close second with his display of a portion of his prize-winning collection of "Philatelic Terms." Messrs. James Paviour and Dr. F. Drusinsky were also close together with their displays of New Zealand and Boer War Philately. The Judges were Messrs. Durkin, Hasted and Shingler.

In announcing the results, the Vice-President, Major C. Hasted, said all the collections were fine, but very different in character and the judges had found it most difficult to award the points.

December Meeting. The Second Annual Competition for the beautiful C. H. Thornton Cup was held on the 11th instant and the winner was Mr. John Clarkson, followed by Major Hasted as a close second.

Mr. Leo Hellman continued his display of "Philatelic Terms" which was a mine of information to collectors both young and old.

The meeting was quite well attended and after refreshments kindly provided by our lady members, a spirited auction was held and the record total of £68 odd was realised. —J.P.S.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December Meeting. We had as our exhibitors for this evening Mr. Eric Walker and Mr. W. Wainstein.

Mr. Walker tabled a collection of Union Officials from 1926 to 1955 which was also the last issue. This was a highly specialised collection, and although not everybody's choice, Mr. Walker must have been very surprised by the interest shown by the members present. The collection tabled was only a cross section of his collection which contains about 200 pages.

Next Mr. W. Wainstein showed a collection of Union Air Mail Stationery, which was of the same standard. Amongst the items shown were Union Active Service letter cards and Christmas forces letter cards. The members were very curious about the Kenya air mail letter card used by the Union forces in World War II and the Korea Free Forces letter cards. Mr. Wainstein then tabled a collection of Palestine from 1918 which was most interesting.
—D.R.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

On **12th November** we thoroughly enjoyed the father/daughter combination of Fred Archer and Alicia, who respectively showed "Roman States" and "Religion."

Miss Archer's exhibit was beautifully presented and representative of issues on her theme which lends itself to a collection to bring pleasure.

Mr. Archer's "Roman States" was indeed appreciated by all present. Starting off with the first issue, he progressed up to the 1944 issues of the Vatican, telling us much of interest. In passing, he pointed out the snags concerning collecting these stamps, and stressed the necessity to know which are the genuine stamps. As a culminating point to his exhibit, Mr. Archer showed colour slides of Rome and its environs. Needless to say, this was greatly appreciated.

On **26th November** there was a departure from the printed syllabus — in that Mr. Wilson had withdrawn on account of unforeseen circumstances. Mr. Ian Hall agreed to fill the gap by showing a collection of booklets, featuring British Commonwealth Commemoratives — a fine exhibit which was well presented.

The second exhibitor was Mr. Harry Wood who presented his collection of "Modern Russia"—a country we have not yet seen in its modern form. In talking on his exhibit, Mr. Wood said that he prefers the older Russian issues, but decided that the endless issues of the present regime—some 100/120 new stamps every year — offer so much scope for a colourful collection. The issues are all commemorative of national events, achievements or personages—very often in honour of other countries, for instance G. B. Shaw and Robert Burns, to mention only two.

It was interesting to hear that since the Revolutionary era in 1922/23, Russia has not issued any definitive stamps.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **December meeting** was "Chairman's Night." Attendance was not up to standard, but we feel this was due to annual vacations and Christmas counter-attractions. Nevertheless, Mr. Creewel kept things lively all evening with displays of his favourite—Denmark—and also of British Somaliland. Selections from Denmark included Pre-Stamp Covers, the earliest dating back to 1743, and by contrast, Modern Commemoratives; a highly specialised section of "Locals," and because it was the Festive Season, the complete issues of Danish Christmas Stamps (Denmark was the first country in the world to issue these "seals"—1904). A free raffle and a Quiz on "Mistakes of Fact on Stamps" with prizes of sets of stamps, were won by Messrs. Carter and Carr respectively. We are ashamed to admit our lack of knowledge and powers of observation—the top score was six out of thirteen.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

November Meeting. Dr. Wulfsohn read two articles from philatelic magazines, (1) "Eliezer Ben-tehuda and (2) Israel honours her Pioneers."

Next we had a paper on and display of Commemorative Postmarks of the first ten years of the State of Israel. This is the first time we had a display of this nature. It was presented by Dr. W. Kark who has every postmark issued right from the beginning—some of them being rarities. He picked only a certain number of covers for study, running into a couple of hundred—illustrating mainly people, events and historical episodes. He emphasized the vastness of the subject and told us of the story behind these cancellations. This display led to much discussion and it was felt by some that this philatelic subject was getting somewhat out of hand; it was further felt that reproductions and not envelopes could possibly be sufficient for collectors.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The 40th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on the 14th January, 1960, and the following office-bearers elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. N. Sheffield; Vice-President, Mr. H. Suklje; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer, Mrs. G. Wood; Committee, Messrs. J. Bognor (Snr.), S. Legator, J. D. A. F. van Niekerk and C. Waner.

The Sam Legator Trophy for 1959 was won by Mr. H. Suklje for his mint collection of George V, with Mr. C. Waner as a close runner-up. During the evening, discussion took place on the most convenient meeting night for the majority of the members and it was agreed that commencing in February, arrangements would be made to hold future meetings on the **4th Thursday** of the month. The venue will remain the same at the Regent Hotel, Benoni.
—G.W.

The South African Philatelist

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The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

Freak Impression on a 3d. Animal Stamp.

Mr. L. E. Orkin, of Johannesburg, recently submitted for our inspection a 3d. stamp of the Animal Series bearing an imprint, in reverse, of the details of another similar stamp, as illustrated.



An impression of a portion of the animal's head and ear may be observed in the top left corner of the stamp, in the neighbourhood of the animal's hindquarters, while portions of the letters forming "South Afri-

ca" and "Suid-Afrika" may be determined superimposed in reverse over SOUTH AFRICA, and SUID-AFRIKA, of the stamp.

The condition does not appear to be a philatelic "mock up," and the stamp has been used for genuine postal requirements, but it is difficult to offer a satisfactory explanation of the condition.

It may be suggested that a transfer had been made from another stamp which had, by some manner, been placed face to face with the original one, probably due to a "fold over" or adjoining stamps through their common perforation, and the pair was then subjected to pressure. What do you think?

The Union's First National Issue.

Mr. Geo. Feros, of East London, has forwarded for our inspection a series of some eighteen designs which were submitted in the 1911 "Competitive Design for New Union Postage Stamps" competition, inaugurated by the Government in connection with the proposed Union issue of postage stamps of that period.

The designs, prepared in attractive colours by Miss E. A. Cock, of Peddie, feature scenes typical of South Africa. None was, however, a successful prize-winner in the competition.

Recent Printings.

The 2/6 value of the Animal Series, U.H.B. No. 134, has been printed on the Arms watermarked paper, and both Panes A and B, are now on sale at Post Offices. The same cylinders have been used again, and their numbers, 66 and 23, appear below stamps 1 and 2 of Row 6. Five-figure black serial numbers are inscribed once per pane on the sheets' bottom margin. The shade of the stamps is slightly darker than the

previous issue, and they have a glossy surface. The sheet and stamp format remain unchanged.

We take the liberty of refreshing the memory of Union Collectors that the designation of the Panes, as given in Volume II of the Handbook, has recently been reversed, and that the respective panes may be determined by printing flaws on stamps in the neighbourhood of the Cylinder Numbers, items possessed by most collectors.

Pane A, the right hand pane, may be designated by flaws listed as 134Vba, and Vca, while Pane B, the left hand pane, by characteristics 134Vb and Vc.

Mr. Sam Legator, of Brakpan, reports that the 1d. Roll stamps of the Animal series, U.H.B. R 25, have appeared on Union Coat of Arms watermarked paper, and are now on issue.

This information inaugurates an interesting "hunt" to obtain the 12 individual vertical rows of 22 stamps each in order to plate the sheet, and in this respect we would remind readers, as previously determined, that the vertical rows were numbered in their reverse order by the Government Printer, that is, the vertical row numbered "one" by the Printer is, in fact, vertical row 12 of the sheet as it is viewed, Row 2 is Row 11, et sequentes.

We hope to be in a position to supply further data concerning this printing at a later date.

Printings Comprising the Animal Series—An Omission.

A typographical omission of two small words, but important, was made in our February Notes pertaining to the Printings comprising the Animal Series.

The concluding sentence of the statement relevant to the Heading "Red Serial Nos. on right margin," listed under Group 1, should have read, "and later printings of the 3d. to 10/- denomination, except the 4½d. value."

Will readers please amend their copy.

The King's Head 3d. Blue and Blue Co-extensive Jubilee Line Printing.

Our attention has been drawn to a King's Head 3d. Blue and Blue item advertised for sale as a Co-extensive Jubilee Line variety, and also we have had an enquiry concerning the printing.

Items of this description can only exist in the bicoloured stamps of the series as they carry the determining head-plate Jubilee line, and further for an item to qualify for

inclusion in this category, it must be either a corner pair or block, possessed of the marginal Plate Number.

As the 3d. Blue and Blue issue was prepared and printed a number of years after the master head-plate had been altered, this value never possessed, and does not possess the Co-extensive Jubilee Line characteristic. It is also for this reason that it is not catalogued as such in either Vol. I or II of the Handbook.

The £1 denomination, both shades, is likewise effected, and along with the 3d., Blue and Blue, form the only two values of the series devoid of this variety.

Information received, thank you.

Regarding a request by Mr. A. Leslie Leon, made in our November Notes, for information concerning six Colour Trials of the First Postage Due Issue of the Union, Dr. J. N. Pattinson, of London, informs us that on October 30th, 1957, Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd. sold the very fine collection of South African stamps formed by William C. Hind Esq., of Cheale Hulm, Cheshire, England.

Lot 280 consisted of 6 Colour Trials of the First Postage Dues in the following colours: Blue with (a) Black, (b) Purple, (c) Brown, and Green with (a) Red, (b) Orange-brown and (c) Green.

He suspects that these are the items now in Mr. Leon's possession, but does not know who purchased them on the sale.

(Ed.—We have reason to believe that Mr. G. N. Gilbert, of Westminster, was the purchaser).

Continuing, Dr. Pattinson writes that he bought the preceding Lot 279, of imperforate Colour Trials of the First Postage Dues on gummed paper watermarked "Single Springbok's Head." The Colours are Mauve and Black, Red with (a) Brown, (b) Bright Blue, (c) Green, and (d) Red, the colour of the numeral "3" being given first.

Mr. E. F. A. Huth, of Germiston, has replied to Mr. Ken Lydall's request for information concerning the 1933 Voortrekker Cancellation, contained in our January 1960 number, viz.:

"Mr. Ken Lydall has drawn attention to an interesting postmark. Several covers in my collection of "Voortrekkers" bear the postmark described by Mr. Lydall—except that the dates are '15DE' and '17DE'.

"In this connection the Postmaster-General's Annual Report for 1938-39 contains the following on page 80:—

"By special arrangement a force of 4,000 burghers was encamped at Roberts Heights, adjacent to the ground on which the centenary celebrations were being conducted, and at the request of the Defence Department a third office was opened specially to provide for the postal needs of these men. The office was named 'Burgerkamp' and the business was conducted in a marquee provided by the Defence Department. Poste Restante work and the acceptance and delivery of telegrams comprised the principal activities of this office, and its establishment was fully justified on account of the relief which it afforded to the other two offices.'

"This office and the others at Voortrekkermonument were opened for business from the 12th to 19th December, 1938 (inclusive)."

Second Printing of the 3d. Animal Stamp—A Correction.

Certain data were given pertaining to the Second Printing of the 3d. Animal Stamp in our December 1959 Notes. These were tabulated with the sheet positioned with its top margin uppermost.

As it is customary for Union collectors to plate sheet or printing varieties with the sheet placed so that the image on the stamps is in the upright position, the positions of the flyspot flaws given in our previous text, should be retabulated to read: Row 2-3 as Row 3-19; Row 6-6 as Row 6-15; Row 11-6 as Row 6-10; Row 13-3 as Row 3-8; Row 13-6 as Row 6-8; Row 20-2 as Row 2-1; and Row 20-4 as Row 4-1.

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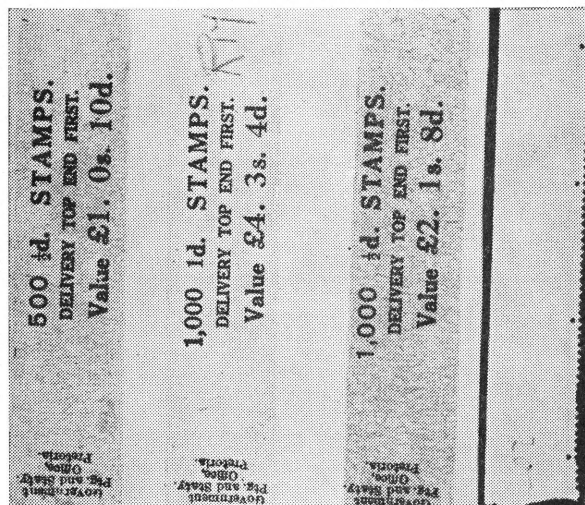
That the U.S.A. is first day cover conscious is evident from the fact that 12,500,000 such covers were serviced last year.—"Philatelic Magazine."

THE TYPOGRAPHED COIL STAMP

Concerning the comment on the Typographed Coil Stamp, appearing in our July 1959 Notes, Mr. R. D. Allen, of London, writes:

"The South African Philatelist of July 1959 page 114, 2nd col., quotes: 'The rolls of both printings are enclosed in a cover which consists of a strip of paper, white in colour in case of the London printings and pink for that of Pretoria. A description of the contents of the roll and the printer's name are printed on the cover.'

"This caused me to look at my coil ends and I have three and illustrated here:



"(1) 500 ½d. stamps delivery at end first value £1-0-10 size 21.15 cm. x 2 cm.; (2) 1,000 ½d. stamps delivery at end first value £2-1-8 size 22 x 2 cm.; (3) 1,000 1d. stamps delivery at end first value £4-3-4 size 21.15 x 2 cm.

"In addition (1) has R. 20 in blue pencil and it also had a piece of stamp edging—right margin—affixed which I have removed and still have, it is upright watermark, with a single last figure cyclometer number '8', and has a single extra perforation hole in the margins, the piece being four stamps depth; (2) has R. 10 and (3) R. 17 all in blue pencil.

"Comparison of the printing of Government Ptg. and Staty. Office, Pretoria, shows that the style-layout and abbreviations are

the same, but the 'v' in Government in all three pieces is slightly higher and that the 'e' in Pretoria is dropped. It appears that the photo illustrated is slightly oversize when comparing it with the size of stamps.

(1) and (2) are on green paper and (3) on blue paper.

"I can only find in S.A.P. references to Coils under: Vol. 20 July and August: Vol. 26 November and Vol. 30 July; SAC/H page 159 quotes 'coils of 500 and 1,200' sold at face plus 2d. extra per roll. SAC/H page 163 quotes coils of 500 and 1,200 (is this correct?).

"I have examined my Pretoria stamps and I cannot find any that have a single perforation extension into the margin but I find that all my marginal pieces of SAC/H No. 37 have this and I have quite a number of cyclometer numbers, all have this extension hole and the numbering is somewhat similar to the '8' mentioned in my third paragraph.

"I cannot find anything appertaining to my three specimens. Can you please help? as I find several discrepancies in the article and those in my possession, i.e. colour of papers involved, and the number of stamps in each roll."

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UN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION TO ISSUE MULTICOLOUR STAMP

On April 11, 1960, the United Nations Postal Administration will issue a second commemorative stamp for 1960. This stamp, of 4¢ and 8¢ values will be printed in multi-colour by the photogravure process by the Government Printing Bureau, Tokyo, Japan. It honours the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, ECAFE. Four different colours will be used in the printing of each denomination.

PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Philatelic Estates Sub-Committee Appointed.

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa is prepared to assist legal practitioners, executors of deceased estates and trustees of insolvent estates in connection with the best method of disposal of any stamp collections that might be amongst the assets of estates.

The Philatelic Federation is a body to which most of the philatelic societies of Southern Africa are affiliated. The objects of the Federation are all directed to the furtherance of the hobby of philately and no individual person obtains any financial benefit or profit from its activities.

It has come to the notice of the Executive Committee of the Federation that executors of estates have often had great difficulty in obtaining the proper value for stamp collections and that dependants of the deceased collector have often suffered great disappointment at the realisations. Many stamp collectors have expressed fear that their collections will not be realised to the best advantage.

The Federation has therefore appointed a panel of experts who will function in all parts of the Union and who will be prepared to advise as to the best method of disposal of collections.

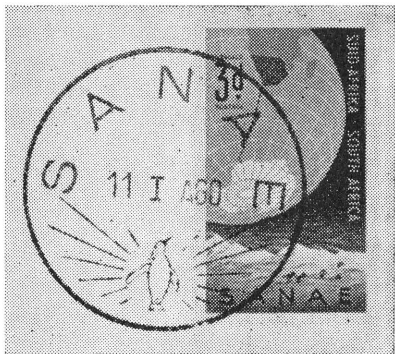
The Federation suggests that a clause might be inserted in a will when there is a stamp collection among the assets that the executor should consult the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa as to the disposal of the collection.

Enquiries as to this service should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Estates Sub-Committee (P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg) who will then advise the enquirer as to the nearest member of the panel available to give the service on behalf of the Federation.

BULLFIGHTING ON SPANISH STAMPS

Spain's Bullfight set of 16 values will be issued on March 1. "It will be the sensation of the year," writes Carlos Lenze from Madrid.—"The Philatelic Trader."

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(BLOCKLETTERS PLEASE)

**THE DIES OF THE LONDON 4d.
PICTORIALS OF 1926**

By **S. J. Hagger.**

In the Union Notes of the January, 1957, issue attention was drawn to the discovery by Mr. J. Mendelssohn of a block of twelve 4d. London printed pictorial stamps; those in the upper half showed the normal horizontal line below the "d" in the right-hand value tablet of the Afrikaans stamps—indicative of Plate I printing; those in the lower half had this line much thinner, indicative of Plate 2 printing.

This was followed up in the "Notes" for April, 1957, with some comment by myself. I pointed out that the block of twelve had still portions of the sheet margin attached. Unfortunately I went on to say that I thought we could now accept that only one plate had been used for the printing, and went on to ascribe the thinning of the lines under the "d" to wearing of this plate.

Recently I had the opportunity of seeing a fine collection of London Pictorials belonging to Mr. M. J. Rall and to give the problem a lot more thought. Mr. Rall has

two blocks of the 4d. with bottom margins attached and both of them intersected by the vertical gutter margin. In one of them, with Group I perforation, the stamps are 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. apart; in the other, from Group 3, they are 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. apart. In addition the first block has the vertical guide line entirely below the level of the bottom frame lines of the stamps; in the other it is much higher, half of it above that level. These differences show that there were two plates.

In the light of this I must withdraw the explanation I offered before and substitute the following which is at least feasible.

It is well-known that Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. prepared these plates by rolling a replica of the original die into the printing plate the required number of times under great pressure. Accurate positioning of each transfer was achieved by working to guide dots, one for each image, punched into the surface of the plate beforehand.

It is logical to assume that starting in the top left corner they were rolled in alternately along each horizontal row. When one whole pane had been completed, the second one would have been done in exactly the same manner. There were, of course, two of these transfer dies for the 4d.

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stamps, one inscribed in English, the other in Afrikaans. The guide dots had to be placed 4 mm. below the point where the centre of the bottom frame line would lie, and consequently they nearly always merge into the design of the image below; the fact that the dots show in the bottom margins of the sheets indicates that the work of transferring the replicas started at the top of the plate.

It is obvious that this work would be hard on the transfer dies. As I said previously there is no means of knowing which vertical rows of the plate printed the block found by Mr. Mendelssohn, but I suggest that, depending on whether it came from rows 2-4 or 4-6, after some half-a-dozen impressions had been transferred, that part of the Afrikaans-inscribed die "packed Up."

I submit that this theory accounts for all the cases we know of where the line is or is not defective. Specimens with the line printed normally are scarcer than those with thin lines as they are only in the proportion of roughly one in ten. This also explains why such a block containing both types has not been found before, it had to come from a relatively small part of the sheet. There would of course be none of them with group 2 or 3 perforation in conjunction with the printer's inscription. Finally, when the defective line is found in stamps with a top margin attached, they must come from a right-hand pane.

F.D.C.'s OF SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST STAMPS

Further to the records given on p. 203 of our November, 1959 issue, two more examples have been sent us:—

(a) Mr. C. O. Sayers, of George, has a choice cover with a block of four of the 2½d. commemorative, cancelled at Cape Town four times with the mark "Cape Town/2", with 6.30 p.m. Nov 4, 10th in centre.

(b) Mr. E. Fusslein, of Port Shepstone, has one each of the K.G. V ½d. and 1d. on piece cancelled "Durban/2" with "Sep 1/2.45 p.m./1913" in centre.

CHARITY STAMPS AND SEALS

By M. Bailey.

Many people have asked me how I became interested in the collection of Charity Stamps and Seals. Well! for many years I have been collecting Street Collection Badges. I have them from all over the world, affixed in albums, and my collection is reputed to be the largest and finest in South Africa. I am a member of Hobby Clubs, and years ago a correspondent in Denmark sent me a large number of Charity Seals and requested South African postage stamps in exchange. I thought they were very attractive, and, being sold to raise funds for good causes, I decided to keep them and started exchanging from then on. I now have Charity Stamps from all over the world, and hope to exhibit them one day. My South African collection includes



complete sets of Christmas and Easter stamps and, in addition to individual ones, I have complete booklets of the latter.

Many attractive Charity Stamps and seals have been issued all over the world, which have raised large amounts for many good and deserving causes.

I understand that Denmark, Sweden and Iceland issued their first Charity Seals in 1904; Norway in 1906; U.S.A. 1907 (a private effort) but in 1908 they were issued on a national scale; Switzerland issued Charity stickers as far back as 1894. The Pro Juventute Society issued a Christmas Seal in 1911, but in 1912 semi-postal issues appeared; Finland issued its first Christmas Seal in 1912.

Britain, U.S.A., Canada, Scandinavia and other countries usually issue their seals on decorative sheets.

The Charity Stamp organisations in South Africa do wonderful work in their efforts to raise funds so badly needed for the handicapped.

The Easter Stamp Fund for Cripples holds its annual fund-raising campaign during March and April every year. This is a pair of the 1960 Easter Stamps, the proceeds from the sale of which helps to restore cripples to an independent and useful life.

FIRST DRIVE-IN POST OFFICE

The first Drive-In Post Office in Britain was opened at Leicester on December 11. Drivers are served, without getting out of their cars, from a special window—the drive-in counter—overlooking a covered roadway which runs under the centre arch of a new five-storey automatic telephone exchange building.

As a car is driven up to the window the counter clerk hears a bell ring. The driver and the counter clerk talk to one another through microphones and loudspeakers. When the driver makes his request, a tray is extended on which the money is placed. The tray is withdrawn and returned with the customer's requirements and any change.

Letters, telegrams etc. can be returned on the tray while packets and parcels go direct to the counter clerk through a hatch.

The drive-in post office is experimental and the authorities aim to ascertain whether this is a form of service which the public want.—"Philatelic Magazine."

SWEDEN HONOURS ANDERS ZORN

To celebrate the centenary of the birth of the artist, Anders Zorn, the Swedish Post Office issued on February 18, 1960, two postage stamps of 30 and 80 öre respectively, bearing the artist's portrait.

GHANA ISSUES COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

On March 6, 1960, Ghana will commemorate its Third Anniversary of Independence. On this occasion the government of Ghana will issue a set of stamps of four values: ½d., 3d., 1/3d. and 2/- which will be on sale for a period of five weeks only.

NEW ISSUE FOR NORFOLK ISLAND

New postage stamps of 1d., 2d. and 3d. denominations and illustrating local flora will be issued by the Norfolk Island Post Office on May 23, 1960.

AIR MAIL NOTES

I. H. C. Godfrey

Union of South Africa—Postal "Courtesy" Service.

It has been generally known that, since 1955, the postal authorities have been very lenient and courteous as regards underfranked correspondence for transmission abroad. Such articles on which at least 70% postage has been prepaid or Aerogrammes 50% are forwarded by Air, as an act of grace, and thereafter the sender is informed that the necessary additional franking has been applied by the Post Office and he is requested to reimburse the deficiency. It is understood that hardly an instance has occurred in which the request has been ignored.

Full particulars of this interesting postal development have not hitherto appeared in the philatelic press; they are as follows:—

(a) THE FIRST NOTICE (Bilingual) reads:

"Dear Sir/Madam,

An air mail article, on which your name and address appears as the sender, addressed to was today observed to be insufficiently prepaid. The value of postage stamps affixed was, but it should have been

Air mail articles on which at least 70 per cent of the approximate postage is prepaid, are taxed double the deficiency and forwarded by air mail. Any articles on which the postage is less than 70 per cent of the approximate tariff are diverted to surface mail. Since we are sure that you would not wish this to happen to the article posted by you, the Post Office made up the deficiency and sent on the article by air stamped with the correct postage.

I should be grateful if you would now refund the deficiency by affixing in postage stamps in the space below and posting this form back to me. An envelope for the purpose is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

for POSTMASTER."

(b) REMINDER (Bilingual) — sent a fortnight after the First Notice:

“Dear Sir/Madam,

On the I notified you that an air mail article, on which your name and address appeared as the sender, addressed to was underpaid, and that the Post Office had affixed the necessary additional postage stamps and sent the article forward without delay. I also mentioned that insufficiently prepaid air mail articles are either taxed double the deficiency and forwarded by air or diverted to surface mail—an embarrassment which I felt you would wish to avoid in the case of the article posted by you.

You were asked to refund the value of the deficiency, but as the amount has not yet reached me I am unable to close my account. In the circumstances I must now ask you to affix postage stamps to the value of in the space below and return this form to me as soon as possible. An envelope for the purpose is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,
for POSTMASTER.”

Form (a) bears a printed serial number and Form (b) the same number in manuscript. As these forms are kept when returned by the Post Office for purposes of Audit, and later destroyed, it follows that a complete “set of originals”—i.e. the actual offending Aerogramme (or envelope) with both Notices—is, normally, unobtainable by Air Post collectors. A few such “sets” are, however, known and were obtained without defrauding the Post Office.

—————
◆
—————
THE BURGER KAMP P.O.
—————

Messrs. Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.) Ltd. writes:—

Re Mr. Lydall’s enquiry in January “Philatelist”—The Burger Kamp P.O. was at the site of the Voortrekker Monument celebrations in 1938. Whereas the main P.O. there was well-known, the Burger Kamp P.O. had to be looked for, as it was situated where the country visitors were staying. Consequently, not a great many letters were posted at it.

A. FERNANDES

wishes to advise his numerous friends that he is now at:

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PORTRAIT GALLERY

XVIII
—————

Of the eight who enter the gallery this time five are women, all victims of Nazi brutality in the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp. We are revolted once again at the sickening cruelties of these camps as we name these valiant women, whose sad eyes regard us reproachfully—Tilde Klose, 1892-1945; Maria Grollmuss, 1896-1944; Charlotte Eisenblätter, 1903-1944; Olga Benario-Prestes, 1908-1942; and Käthe Niederkirchen, 1909-1944. As in a similar set issued in July, 1958, the decapitated form of the portraits adds its own touch of horror. A timely reminder, in days when desperate attempts are being made to whitewash Nazism, lest we forget.

In June last Poland issued a set of paintings by Polish artists, and now it adds one to the number, a reproduction in black of what must be a brilliant portrait of Madame de Romanet by Henryk Rodakowski. Despite the derogatory effect of such a reproduction on the tiny area of a stamp we can sense the charm and gay humour of this lady. A very fascinating collection can be, and has

been, made of portraits copied on stamps as distinguished from portraits made for stamps. Should they figure in a collection of stamp portraits? The answer is, surely, yes, if the subjects are of general interest; no, if they are merely artists' models. Yet the distinction is not always easy to make.

The other two stamps show Sekou Touré, President of the new Republic of Guinea, backed by a flaming torch, with "Travail, Justice, Solidarité" inscribed across his chest, and Dr. Charles Vax Ferreira of Uruguay. None of these stamps calls for special illustration, so this time I shall borrow two from the dozen due for mention next month, Prince Philip and Chief Moshesh.

Prince Philip has appeared with the Queen on stamps of Australia and Canada, but for the first time alone on this stamp of Ghana. Now 38 years of age, he has won an assured place in the respect and affection of the peoples of the Commonwealth and beyond. Son of Prince Andrew of Greece, he was educated at Cheam and Gordonstoun and the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. He entered the Royal Navy at 18 and served through the last war in the Mediterranean and the Far East, becoming a British subject in 1947 and marrying Princess (now Queen) Elizabeth later that year. In a supremely difficult position he has borne himself with a dignity that knows when to relax, showing outstanding qualities as ambassador, speaker and lecturer, even (that supreme test) to children!

Our other illustration, Chief Moshesh, on one of the stamps of Basutoland issued in December to mark the inauguration of its National Council, was a remarkable man by any standard. The son of a petty chief of the Baramokhele, he won his way to a commanding position by outstanding qualities of wisdom and leadership. He attracted to his stronghold of Thaba Bosigo (g silent)

remnants and fugitives of many of the tribes broken in the wars of the early 19th century, and white civil and military leaders found it wise, if not essential, to come to terms with him. His relations with them were, on the whole, friendly, but sadly marred by his own irresponsibility, for again and again he broke his plighted word. Inscribed on the stamp are the words "Laws of Moshesh 1854," but these, wise as they mostly were, were not always honoured. Yet this man has left an abiding imprint on his land, as witness the honourable title "Sons of Moshesh." He died on the 11th of March, 1870, aged about 80.

W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

World's First Air Stamp, Italy 1917, by L. H. Harris, 16 pp. 9½" x 5". Published by J. C. Crimlisk, 9 Victoria Avenue, Filey, Yorkshire, England. Price 3/6d.

The world's first official air stamp, issued by Italy for the Turin-Rome and Rome-Turin flights of 1917 has long awaited an adequate chronicler.

The author explains the origin of the experiments and quotes the descriptions of the flights made by the pilot, Lieut. (later Major) Mario di Bernadi, a future Schneider Trophy winner.

Mr. Harris has listed and illustrated the special postmarks and cards, some of which are rare, and dealt paintakingly with the forged Turin-Rome postmarks and the fake Rome-Turin card on which they appeared. —"Philately from Australia."

U.A.R. and Iraq Republic Catalogue. Modern Stamp Co. (N.Y.) Ltd., 521 Fifth Avenue New York N.Y. Price 90 cents.

A new publication listing all the issues of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) since July, 1958; also the stamps of the Iraq Republic from the same time, and those of Yemen since the beginning of 1959. Prices are given for mint and used stamps, also in many cases for control blocks of four and for First-day covers. Very well illustrated.



NORTHERN RHODESIA BAROTSELAND'S FIRST AIRMAILS 1939

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

So little seems to be known or remembered of certain epoch-making postal history events which occurred twenty years ago in "Darkest Africa," that no apology is made for re-hashing an article which the writer contributed to the "Philatelic Chronicle" (Johannesburg) in March 1939 and which was subsequently reproduced in the "World Stamp Digest" (June 1939). That article, with a few additional facts which have since been discovered is therefore given almost verbatim.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND AIRWAYS, LTD.

Lusaka—Mumbwa—Mankoya—Mongu. (360 air miles).

Lusaka—(Nyimba)—Fort Jameson. (322 air miles).

The opening days of 1939 saw the inauguration of two new regular weekly air-

mail services in Northern Rhodesia; services to which no advance publicity was given and which were kept so secretive, in fact, that the "Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette" did not issue its customary Postal Notice. Neither the Operating Company—RANA—nor the Post Offices gave any official notice of the inception to the general public and, consequently, First Flight covers on both services—especially to and from intermediate points—are exceptionally scarce.

January 2nd and 3rd, 1939; Lusaka—Mongu and return.

Mongu-Lealui, the Capital of Barotseland and the headquarters of the Paramount Chief of the Barotse tribe, is situated some 550 miles up the Zambesi River from Livingstone and the Victoria Falls. It was one of the most remote and desolate out-

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posts of the British Empire, with a population of less than 50 Europeans, and the centre for even more outlying administrative, trading and missionary posts such as Balovale, Nalolo, Limalunga and Chilokoloki, the combined population of which possibly amounted to another 30 or 40 Europeans. A mail paddle-canoë serves Nalolo and other small stations, and African runners carry Government mails to the inland centres.

From the time of the British occupation of Barotseland in 1899 until 1939, mails for Mongu were carried by African barges upstream from Livingstone and the time taken in transit, depending on the state of the Zambesi, varied from two to six weeks, but mails were delayed on occasions when hippopotami capsized the craft.

With the advent of the airmail in 1939, letters could be delivered in Mongu in six and a half hours from Livingstone, via Lusaka, or in four from the latter town! It is doubtful whether there is any other inhabited part of the world where such a great saving of time in mail transportation has taken place in the twentieth century.

Mankoya (120 air miles east of Mongu, 240 west of Lusaka):

Only a District Commissioner, and possibly a couple of European traders resided in this outpost. In the district however was a Seventh Day Adventist mission, on the Luampa River, which with other stray settlements possibly brought the whole European population of the Mankoya district up to a dozen. Mails to Mankoya were delivered in about two and a half hours by air from Lusaka: formerly they had to

travel up the Zambesi to Mongu and be despatched by African runners from there, a matter of many weeks as there were no roads linking this outpost with civilisation.

(To be continued).

INTERPEX 1960

INTERPEX 1960, New York's annual international stamp exhibition will be held from March 25 to 27. These dates have been especially selected so as to honour International Stamp Day, also known as St. Gabriel's Day, the patron of Communication and Philately, which falls on March 24. This day is of special significance inasmuch that it was 100 years ago, in 1860, that stamp collecting came into its own with the opening of the first open air stamp bourse in the Tuileries in Paris.

MAURITIUS STAMPS USED IN SEYCHELLES

Mauritius stamps were used in the Seychelles Islands from 1859 to 1890 and were given the "B64" British Naval Station cancellation, normally in black but at times in blue. Certain values enjoyed much wider use than others with the result that some of them are in the rarity class. Keep your eyes open for anything Mauritian with a "B64" cancellation—one runs across them now and then in approval books. Priced as ordinary Mauritians they are bargains indeed.—"Linn's Weekly Stamp News."

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UNIPEX NEWS

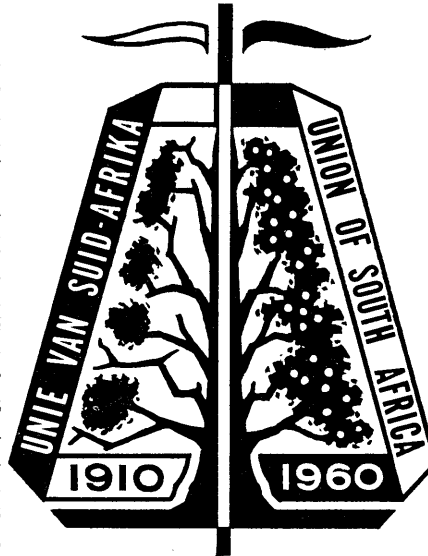
This is the design of the official UNIPEX first-day cover, to be franked with the four Jubilee stamps on 2nd May. Its colours are orange and green, and its inscription is bilingual. The railway centenary first-day cover for the 1/3 stamp, also on 2nd May, with red and green as colours, is illustrated on special order forms which have been sent to every subscriber of this journal. On 30th May, the opening day of UNIPEX, a UNIPEX cover will be available, with the now well-known UNIPEX design in three colours, and this will be franked with the four stamps, and cancelled at the exhibition post office in the Johannesburg City Hall with a special postmark. Orders, with the address and correct remittance, should go to the Secretary, UNIPEX, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, at 3/- for the jubilee or the UNIPEX cover, and 1/9 for the railway cover.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Adv. the Honourable C. R. Swart, has accepted patronage of UNIPEX. There will be represented 358 entries in 492 frames and show cases, 207 entries in the City Hall, and 151 in the Selborne Hall upstairs. The competitive section in the City Hall comprises 172 entries, of which 21 are Union exhibits, 41 other African states, 60 Europe, 26 Asia, 15 North America, 5 Central America, and 4 South America. On the stage of the City Hall, and immediately in front of it, there

are grouped 35 exhibits "hors concours", beginning with the Court of Honour and the Queen's collections of Britain, the Union, Transvaal and O.F.S., in four frames, followed by the two frames allotted to the Keeper of the Royal collection, Sir John Wilson (Roumania and Wenden), and the frames for Mr. H. R. Holmes, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and Chairman of the UNIPEX Jury (Bechuanaland, Honduras, Hungary). Then follow the exhibits of the other jurors and the official displays of the Governments of Australia, Israel, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, the United Nations, and the U.S.A., and exhibits of the Royal Society of London and S.A. Societies. The stage of the Selborne Hall is

taken up mainly by Cardinal F. Spellman's exhibit of Vatican City, and on the floor are arranged the competitive entires for Australia (14), World and special collections (26), Air Mails (15), Thematics (58), Literature exhibits (26), and the rather disappointingly few Junior displays, numbering 10.

If one could single out from the wealth of material to be shown, pride of place would probably go to Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale's entry from New York, for it contains not only a deep-blue copy of the famous 2d. of Mauritius, "Post Office", on dated piece, but even two 1d. orange-reds of the same issue, used on one cover!



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SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

Unfortunately, both functions in **January** were slightly marred by ill-health of the exhibitors. Mr. Rooks, booked for January 12, could not show, and Mr. A. van Creveld had to have his collection shown in absentia. However, Mr. W. N. Sheffield readily substituted with his "Union War Issues" on the first occasion, at shortest possible notice, and this unique display nearly entirely in full sheets of all printings enthused all present. Everyone felt very sad to have seen this collection for the last time, as Mr. Sheffield has decided to dispose of it, "to save posterity the trouble of looking after such unwieldy sheets," as he mistakenly put it.

Mr. van Creveld's collection was of "Belgium," practically complete both mint and used, and with very fine specimens among the first perforated issues which are so seldom found in that state. There were also fine proofs, and the high values of the Red Cross Issue of 1918, as well as the famous "tin hats." Dr. Pirie who had proposed the vote of thanks at the first January meeting, had suddenly taken ill, and everyone present voiced sincere wishes for his speedy recovery.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

The **October meeting** was marked by our Union Cup competition. There were four entries, everything from Postal History to Postmarks, and to round things off we had a Union Quizz set by Mr. Ray Walsh which proved too much for the Union Specialists present.

November meeting got off to a good start with our usual animated auction. This was followed by three displays: Norway by Mr. Eskill, Rhodesia by Mr. Farquharson and a sparkling Thematic display by Mrs. Zarnack of the stamps of the Brussels Exhibition. This latter was Mrs. Zarnack's first attempt at a display but we look forward to many more.

December meeting saw a lot of head-scratching on account of Capt. Bicknelle's philatelic crossword. However the display of Australasia by Mr. Gilzean provided the balsam to soothe the roughened skins.

Mr. Fred King's readings from the magazines is fast becoming a favourite feature on account of his well varied choice of articles.

January meeting found everybody in good humour and spirits and we were favoured with two very welcome visitors in Mr. Clarkson of East London and Mr. Michelson of Johannesburg who brought us right up to date on Unipex affairs.

After our usual auction a collection of S.W.A. was put up for criticism and discussion. Members taken at random were invited to express their opinions on the exhibit. All the remarks were congratulatory.

Meeting of February. Our auction which is the usual opening feature of our meetings, provided so much amusement we allowed it to over run its time by a few minutes.

Nominations were taken for the office-bearers for the incoming year. We will elect the new office-bearers at our next meeting which will be our A.G.M.

Our exhibit for the evening was East Germany by Mrs. Zarnac who really has a wonderful sense of beautiful arrangement. In thanking Mrs. Zarnac, Mr. Kriste made the point of how a collection of quite inexpensive material could be made so very attractive by good layout.

We will hold our auction for Unipex funds at our next meeting having threatened all members who fail to make donations in stamps with a dire penalty. Let's hope we will not be disappointed. —J.G.W.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

January meeting. The 51st Annual General Meeting took place in the Museum Lecture Hall on the 15th January and was fairly well attended. Two Foundation Members, Messrs. T. A. Harper and L. F. Barnes, were present, and also Mr. G. Wehle, the son of a Foundation Member of the Society who presented a silver cup in memory of his late father, the popular winner being Mr. George Feros. The other three annual competitions were won by the following, and Mr. Leo Barnes presented these cups: President's Cup, Mr. Geo. Feros; C. H. Thornton cup, Mr. John Clarkson; Thematics Cup, Mr. Leo Hellman.

Tributes were paid to the retiring President, Mr. Leo Hellman, and to all the members of the Executive who had co-operated so well to make the success of the Golden Jubilee Exhibition which it undoubtedly was. Mr. T. A. Harper, our most active Foundation Member, took the Chair and called for nominations for President. Dr. F. Drusinsky was unanimously elected and the other office-bearers were as follows: Vice-President, Major C. Hasted; Hon. Secretary, J. F. Paviour; Hon. Treasurer, H. E. Williams; Hon. Auditor, J. F. Paviour; Hon. Librarian, L. Hellman; Exchange Superintendents, C. P. Durkin, J. Clarkson, H. E. Williams; Hon. Auctioneer, J. Clarkson; Additional Executive Committee Members, J. P. Shingler, M. E. Godfrey, and J. Sparkman; Hon. Magazine Superintendent, D. Maquire; Hon. Press Superintendent, J. P. Shingler.

Displays: 20 pages of each of the four winning collections were shown and members thoroughly enjoyed these outstanding displays. This happy meeting concluded with the usual auction. —J.P.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB (CAPE TOWN)

December 14. The Historic and Pioneer airmail covers of the late Geo. Petroulis were exhibited. These contain items of which there are only one of and beautifully documented with items of interest, letters and photographs. The Club was indeed honoured in being permitted to see this fine collection which dealt with the Union of South Africa. These covered the period 1911 onwards and included such items as the Miller letter of 1917, the complete 1918 rare aerogramme, Miller's first commercial letter Johannesburg to Durban, all the record flights from Caspareuthus to Henshaw, Cobhams 1920 survey, the only letter carried by Lady Cobham on the Wakefield survey in the "Singapore" flying boat, covers carried by the pilots in the Schlesinger Air Race and many other fine items, including the Campbell Verneuk airmail, special items of the 1911 flights and of the other early airmails of 1920 and 1925. Being the last meeting of the year, the President, Mr. W. G. Combrink, supplied a fine spread and champagne. —M.F.S.

January 11. This was the ever popular All Members Night. The meeting was well attended and the following were exhibited: "Jap and Australian Covers" by Mrs. L. Coe; "Mushrooms" and "Famous British Authors on Russian Stamps" by Prof. W. S. Mackie (he gave a most amusing talk); "Centenaries of Stamps" by Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; "Egyptian Miniature Sheets" by Mr. C. G. Mummery; "League of Nations—European Office" by Mrs. Hilda Jeidel; "Cape of Good Hope" by Mr. J. P. Enslin; "Modern Belgium" by Mr. R. F. Putzell (a particularly fine exhibit); "Islands in the Sun (Pacific Ocean)" by Miss G. Hoffman. (This was her first showing and the stamps were attractively well set out); the usual new issues and covers by Capt. M. F. Stern. This latter exhibit is now a regular item at the meetings.

January 26: Mr. R. C. Steinbauer showed "South West Africa." Mr. Steinbauer seems to have many collections up his sleeve and his collection was really a good one and included many very fine items. In addition he always gives a most interesting talk as he is a widely travelled man and knows the territories intimately, which he collects. —M.F.S.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The monthly meeting was held at the new venue on Wednesday, **January 20**, and was well attended.

Mr. Jack Hagger's display of Christmas seals of the Union was most interesting as this collection contained specimens of the first issue which was made in 1929.

A display of Great Britain was tabled by Mr. B. Eilers and members found many items of interest in these two collections.

At this meeting it was decided that the Executive Committee consider the possibility of instituting an Exchange Packet Circuit.

As an innovation, an Exchange Evening was held at the same venue on February 3, at 7.30 p.m.

Junior members continue to show interest in the meetings held in the Old Rates Hall on the first Saturday of each month at 10 a.m. Mr. van der Ham has donated a large quantity of stamps for distribution at these meetings at which all juveniles are welcome. —S.L.C.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December 7. Mr. R. C. Steinbauer showed his interesting collection of "Centenary Stamps of the World." This collection is one which is wide in its scope.

January 4. The Society was indeed honoured in that Mr. C. G. Mummery exhibited his very fine collection of the Falkland Islands. Mr. Eugene Donnelly filled in the background with a talk, illustrated with photographs, on "Three Years in the Antarctic." This proved a first rate evening. —M.F.S.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

January Meeting. This was very poorly attended and the redeeming feature was the excellent display. Unfortunately Mr. S. Samuels could not be present or display his promised Commemoratives so our chairman stepped into the breach to show his comprehensive and extremely well written up Sinai and Gaza Campaign collection. He waived his prerogative of showing it at the annual general meeting and instead Mr. Samuels will show his collection at that meeting. Mr. Miller's collection had two articles in the S.A. Philatelist, and was shown at the last Exhibition in East London at the S.A. Philatelic Congress. It contains some rare items and has a fairly complete selection of items issued during and before that period. We all enjoyed looking at it. Mr. Miller has put in a great deal of work with this collection, particularly in the replicas of the earlier Gaza postmarks.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the **January Meeting**, with a turnout of 35 members and visitors, a record has been established.

A high standard has been set—Mr. Ellenberger's display of Bechuanaland included a number of very fine copies of very fine stamps, and the notes read in conjunction with his exhibit provided members with a lot of interesting information about the early days of the Protectorate.

An interesting cover from Australia—the new Antarctic stamps—was circulated by Mr. Payne. These stamps were on sale in Australia for only a very short period before being withdrawn and sent to Antarctica.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

December 10. This was the usual Committee evening and a really fine variety of material was exhibited, being as follows: F. L. Archer "Various sheets from his Thematic Collections"; C. R. V. Solomon "Sheets of recent Commonwealth, Indian, French Antarctic and Tristan Covers"; R. F. Putzell "Covers of 100 years ago"; A. G. Versino "Great Britain 1840 to 1958, including Mulready's"; I. Hall "U.P.U."; H. R. Savage "Brunel and Burma—Jap. Occupation" and "Bermudas, including high values and shades"; W. G. Combrink "First Postmarks of B.C.A. on cover"; Dr. P. L. Vautier "Early French Covers, including the 1866 80¢ pair *tete-beche* addressed to Cape Town"; "French 1870 siege letters, Dulac French stamps, War forgeries, Colours and Essays" and French Health stickers, and Xmas seals of the world including Denmark 1904" and "Antarctica" as well as "Covers showing Centenaries". This was an evening which no member should have missed. —M.F.S.

January 14. The evening was the annual visit of the Fish Hoek Society to the Royal. The following were exhibited by the Fish Hoek Society: "Poland" by Mrs. H. Rozwadowski; "Basutoland and Swaziland" by Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; "New Zealand" by Mr. Colin Rowe; "Iraq" by Mr. T. Drower. This was an outstanding exhibit and a fine talk was given by the exhibitor; "Netherlands" by Mr. A. Singels; "Greenland, Iceland and Netherlands Colonies" by Mr. W. Alexander. The meeting was well attended and enjoyed.

January 28. The Jacob Cup was competed for. The Committee selected four collections which had been shown during the year, these being in order of showing "Booklets" by Mr. Ian Hall, "Cape Postal History" by J. C. Silvie, "Roman States and Vatican City" by F. L. Archer, and "Germany" by R. F. Putzell. All exhibits have been previously reported in this column and were of a high standard. It was no easy matter to place them in order of preference. The Cup went to Mr. J. C. Silvie. —M.F.S.

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

The Crown Agents have made a preliminary announcement of a complete new definitive issue to appear during 1960. Full details will be released later.

CHEAP MINT BRITISH COLONIAL SETS

ADEN 1939 ½a-8as (8) 4/-, SEYUM 1942 ½a-1R. (8) 5/-, HADRAMAUT 1942 ½a-1R. (8) 5/-, ANTIGUA 1938 ½d.-1/- (8) 4/6, BAHAMAS 1938/42 ½d.-1/- (11) 6/6, BARBADOS 1938/47 (8) 4/6, ditto 1950 (5) 2/6, BERMUDA 1949 Perot (3) 2/6 BR. GUYANA 1934/44 1c-24c. (7) 4/6, BR. HONDURAS 1938 to 25c (8) 5/6, BRUNEI 1947 1-30c (9) 4/6, BURMA 1943 Jap. Occupation to 2Rs (9) 3/-, 1945 Mil. Admn. to 8 as. (12) 3/6, 1946 Victory (4) 1/6, 1946 Civil Ad. (9) 2/6, CAYMANS 1938/47 (9) 3/6, 1950 ½d.-3d. (7) 3/-, DOMINICA 1951 ½d.-6c (7) 3/-, FALKLANDS 1952 ½d.-3d. (5) 2/-, DEPENDENCIES 1946 ½d.-1/- (8) 6/6, SOUTH ORKNEYS 1944 (8) 7/6, SOUTH SHETLANDS (8) 7/6, FIJI 1938/45 ½d.-1/- (10) 6/-, GIBRALTAR 1938/44 ½d.-6d. (7) 3/6, GILBERT & ELLIS 1938/55 (5) 2/-, IRAQ 1942 Post & Official cpl. (16) 4/6, 1949 Post, Air & Official (16) 4/6, JAMAICA 1938 ½d.-1/- (10) 7/3, 1945 Constn. cpl. (7) 21/-, LEEWARDS 1938/44 (9) 4/6, MALAYA 1943 Jap. Occ. 1-15c (7) 2/-, MALTA 1938/43 to 1/- (13) 7/6, 1948 Self Govt. (14) 6/6, MOSUL 1919 2½ & 3as (2) 1/6, NEW-FOUNDLAND 1937/47 Airm & Coms. (5) 2/6, NOVA SCOTIA 1860 1c-8½c. (4) 10/6, PALESTINE 1927/44 2-20m (11) 4/-, PERSIAN GULF: QATAR 1957 Jamboree (3) 3/6, BAHRAIN Olympics (4) 4/6, Coronation (4) 12/6, Jamboree (3) 3/-, KUWAIT Olympics (4) (4) 6/6, Coronation (4) 12/6, MUSCAT 1944 3p-8as (11) 5/-, Olympics (4) 5/6, Coronation (4) 12/6, Jamboree (3) 3/-, PR. EDWARD ISLAND 4c-12c (3) 5/6, ST. LUCIA 1938/43 ½d.-1/- (8) 7/6, SARAWAK 1947 & 50 1c-10c (13) 4/6, TRANSJORDAN 1942 Post & Dues cpl. (cat. 27/9) 6/6, TRINIDAD 1938/41 (9) 8/6, TURKS & CAICOS 1938/45 ½d.-1/- (9) 5/-.

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NEW AIRMAILS FOR ISRAEL

Israel will issue a series of airmail stamps during 1960-1961, which will depict landscapes of the country.

The first three stamps of the series will show sites of Zefat, Ashuelon and Tiberias of the following denominations: IL. 0.15, 0.20, 0.65.

Ornamental First Day Covers bearing the new stamps and cancelled with the Jerusalem post-office date-stamp in addition to the "Day of Issue" special cancellation will be available at IL. 1.05 each—South African equivalent 4/2d. These covers are obtainable from the Philatelic Services, Jerusalem, Israel.

The minimum of any single order is \$1.00 or 7/3d.

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY,
W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

Business Manager: Mr. J. MICHELSON, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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Whole No. 420

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

Cylinder Transposition of the 5/- Animal Series.

It is recorded that the 5/- Giraffe stamp is printed in sheets of 120, divided into two panes of 60 stamps in rows of 10 stamps per row by a horizontal gutter, and issued in panes. The panes may be identified as Pane A (the right hand pane) and Pane B (the left hand pane) by flaws on their respective stamps and/or arrows.

The Handbook/Catalogue also lists a determining flaw of Pane B as No. 135 Vba—Dot over hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA, Row 6/1, Pane A being devoid of this flaw.

During the period these stamps have been current, another factor, the difference in the shade-intensity of the chrome-orange cylinder numeral '4' has also been employed by collectors in determining the respective panes, namely, the dark "4" indicating Pane B, and the pale '4'. Pane A.

Thus combining these characteristics, Pane B may be readily distinguished as possessing the above mentioned flaw, 135Vba, and the **dark numeral '4'**, while Pane A is devoid of the flaw and carries the **pale numeral '4'**.

There are other pane-distinguishing characteristics as well, but those quoted are conveniently situated at cylinder-number pairs—items assembled by most collectors, and have been selected for the purpose of illustrating a printing factor which Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, has drawn our attention to, namely, a transposition of cylinders of a printing of the 5/- Animal Series

wherein Pane B exhibits "the dot above hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA" variety, 135 Vba, and the pale '4', while Pane A is devoid of the flaw 135 Vba and possesses the dark '4'.

This interesting characteristic may occur by an inter-change of the relevant cylinders when a sheet of stamps is printed in two panes, previous occurrences of which, the Cape Triangular Centenary and the Coronation Issues, have been reported in earlier numbers of the South African Philatelist.

STOP PRESS

Mr. Sam Legator, President of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, has been advised by the Postmaster-General that the stamp to be issued on Union Day, 31st May, 1960, will be a 3d. value. The design is not yet known.

In order to obtain the transposed 5/- item, innumerable post offices have been visited recently, but without success. This fact appears to indicate that the issue was made some time ago and passed unnoticed. Maybe collectors in the neighbourhood of small post offices where the demand for the high denominations is not great, and consequently "old" stocks may be available, will be more successful, and in order to assist these more fortunately situated individuals in their search, we would mention that the desirable sheet of stamps is easily "spotted" by its marginal four-figure red serial numbers being printed below stamps 7 and 8 of Row 6. Good luck!

Commemorative Stamps.

We have been informed that the current 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- denominations of the Animal Series will be withdrawn from sale on the 30th April, 1960, and will be replaced

by corresponding values of the Commemorative Issue on the 2nd May, 1960. These latter items and the remaining values of the Animal Series will remain on sale until replaced by stamps of the decimal coinage in February, 1961.

Collectors are advised to lose no time in obtaining their requirements of the present series for it is anticipated that stocks of the 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- values will probably be exhausted before the 30th April, the 3d. and 4d. items being already in short supply, while the 4½d. Hippopotamus denomination is now unobtainable at a great number of Post Offices, having been replaced by an issue from Stores on the 4½d. Ram printing.

Recent Printings, Varieties and Amendments.

Our attention has been drawn to the following unrecorded varieties of the 2/6 Animal Series—Broken leg of E of POSGELD, Row 3/4, Pane A, and of the 3d. S.A.N.A.E. stamp—Light patch on map, Row 1/3.

Mr. M. M. Wood, of Johannesburg, has exhibited an overseas cover containing advertising material, upon which customs duty was imposed by the Union Customs Department. The cover bears a ½d. Postage Due Label cancelled with a Johannesburg post mark, and a bilingual imprint in purple ink of an official rubber stamp indicating the amount of custom's Duty payable and the office of designation.

This is evidently one usage of the ½d. Postage Due Label, for at the present rate of postage, its purpose as a postage tax instrument is inapplicable.

A new printing of the 6d. Animal Stamp, from old Cylinders No. 1 Interior and No. 121 Exterior, with four-figure red serial numbers on the right margin was made during February on Arms watermarked paper.

As this value is designed to be withdrawn on the 30th April, the issue promises to be a small and a short lived one.

Mr. J. H. Brûwer, of Krugersdorp, reports a printing of the current 5/- value on toned paper. We have not been able to determine the approximate date of issue.

Apropos stamp paper, certain printings have appeared recently on a type of paper which contains a very faint and indistinct impression of the Springbok's Head water-

mark, and also possesses a mottled appearance of no particular pattern when viewed by transmitted light. It is almost impossible to make out the watermark on the printed portion of the paper, and, in consequence, resource has to be made, with the greatest diligence, to the margin of the sheet.

These factors, and the knowledge that the Arms watermark appears as an assembly of incoherent marks, have resulted in instances of mis-interpretation of the watermark soon after these printings made their appearance and before the condition was observed.

Unfortunately one of these errors escaped into print, and we would request readers to transfer the item "Red Serial Nos. on left margin—3d. Cyls. 16/107" appearing under Group II on page 13 of our February Number, to Group I, the watermark having now been determined as the Springbok's Head.

Study Circles at Unipex.

The Provisional Programme for Unipex/Congress week sets aside two evenings Monday, 30th May, and Tuesday, 31st May (Union Day and a Public Holiday), during which periods arrangements may be made for Study Circles to meet, provided a request to do so is furnished in time.

The Union Study Circle, an informal body of local origin, proposes to inaugurate a series of studies pertaining to the stamps of the Union during this period, and extends a hearty invitation to interested collectors, both locally and from afield, to attend. It is visualised that a number of discussions, each under the direction of a leader and extending over a period of about fifteen minutes will be held, either concurrently or in serial form.

The circle will be glad to receive the names of visitors who propose attending, and also to know of any particular aspects of "Unions" any visitor would like to be included in the discussions. Further, and of greater satisfaction, the Circle will appreciate volunteers to lead a discussion of his or her own selection.

This is an opportunity for Union Collectors, all of whom are not members of an affiliated society, to meet others similarly interested and to discuss aspects common to their hobby.

In order to complete the relevant arrangement, it would be appreciated if names or requests, were submitted by the

30th April, to Dr. T. B. Berry, P.O. Box 31, Bryanston, from whom further particulars may be had.

4d. Interrupted Printing Variety.



We have had the privilege of viewing a partially printed item of the 4d. Animal Series, illustrated here, wherein the greater portion of the frame has not been printed—a condition caused by the temporary stoppage of the printing machine.

We understand this interesting item was bought as part of a sheet at a Cape Post Office.

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O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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No Orders received after 2nd MAY will be executed.

UNRECORDED 1942-43 AIR SERVICE

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey has come across recently several examples of a hitherto unrecorded World War II air service between Pretoria and "Up North."

U.D.F. staff at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria were allowed during 1942 and 1943 the privilege of sending letters by air to members of the forces "up north" at the low rate of 1½d. as against 3d. for active service letter cards.

Such correspondence (the letter inside, **not** the envelope) in lieu of a censor mark received a rectangular cachet 1 13/16 x 1 3/16 reading "Defence Headqrs./Staff Letter Office/(Date)/Registry/Pretoria." The two examples he has seen had the postmark "APO-V-MPK/20" (which was the A.P.O. at Defence Headquarters) and a backstamp E.A./A.P.O.2" with a date a day or so later, showing that the letter did really travel by air.

A "TWO REIGNS" CATALOGUE AFTER ALL!

On April 15th Gibbons will publish the 1960 edition of their "Two Reigns" Catalogue. This covers the issues of the British Commonwealth of the K.G.VI and Q.E. periods. Order now from us at the published price of 8/6, plus 3d. postage.

The following 1960 Gibbons catalogues are also in stock:—

PART I (British Commonwealth Complete) 23/6, registered postage 1/1.

PART III (Independent Foreign Countries in Africa, Asia and America), 25/6; registered postage 1/3.

WHOLE WORLD SIMPLIFIED, 25/-, registered postage 1/7.

We also have the Commonwealth Stamp Co.'s 1960 K.G.VI catalogue at 8/6, plus 3d. postage, and 1960 Q.E. Catalogue at 7/6, plus 3d. postage. Country cheques 6d. extra.

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**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS**

The Postmaster-General announces that six specially designed postage stamps are to be issued in the course of the next few months and will be on sale at all post offices in the Union for an indefinite period.

On 2nd May five of the stamps will be issued, four of which (4d., 6d., 1/- and 1/6d.) commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Union and the fifth (1/3d.) the centenary of the Railways in South Africa.

The designs and colours are as follows:—

Value:	Design:	Colours:
4d.	The Union flag and the first few notes of "Die Stem."	Flag colours on blue background.
6d.	The coats-of-arms of the Union and those of the four provinces.	Emerald-green.
1/-	Wagon-wheel symbolising perseverance and progress.	Blue on yellow background.
1/6d.	The official Union Festival emblem.	Blue.
1/3d.	Old and new types of locomotives.	Blue.



There will be 120 stamps to the sheet and the wording on each stamp will be in English and Afrikaans. The sizes will be as follows:—

4d. and 6d.: 24.2 mm. x 40.5 mm. (Vertical).

1/-, 1/3, and 1/6.: 40.5 mm. x 24.2 mm. (Horizontal).

Details of the sixth special stamp which is of an exceptional design will not be disclosed until Union Day, i.e. the day of issue. All main post offices will be open for an hour for the sale of stamps on that day.

* * * *

FIRST-DAY OR SOUVENIR COVERS

Envelopes for use as first-day or souvenir covers will NOT be provided by the Post Office.

It is NOT the intention to provide a specially designed datestamp for use on the first day of issue, i.e. 2nd May, 1960. Covers for registration or for datestamping on the first day of issue should be handed in at post offices in the Union. They will be forwarded by the usual mail services.

Persons desiring to obtain specially designed covers are advised to get in touch with the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa whose special Committee offers such covers. Their address is: The Secretary, Unipex, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

South African Cacti on Stamps.

In "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" for February, 1959, an interesting article by Mr. J. A. Robinson, entitled "Cacti and Succulents on Stamps," is published.

The South Africa 1/6d. Aloe is depicted and the information regarding the cactus shown on this as well as a description of some of the succulents indigenous make interesting reading.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1960 Edition, Part 1—British Commonwealth of Nations, 769 pages. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand London W.C.2. Price 21/- plus postage (1/3 to South Africa).

The publishers regret the late appearance of this new edition which was entirely due to the printing dispute. It is, however, none-the-less welcome.

This edition has, as usual, been carefully revised, special attention being given to the early issues of Trinidad. The Great Britain Waterlow and Harison 1934-5 Controls have been regrouped and a number of new varieties are listed in Great Britain used abroad.

Prices are in the whole on the upward trend, particularly in Great Britain, Canada, Ceylon and the new popular Cape of Good Hope. There have been numerous advances in Union issues, particularly in the used pairs of the pictorial issues.

A new stamp issuing country represented in this edition is Christmas Island. As there are only ten stamps in the meantime, here is an opportunity for the collector to obtain complete issues of a country.

"Maltese Cross Cancellations" by R. C. Alcock and F. C. Holland. 102 pages. R. C. Alcock, Limited, 11-12 Regent Street, Cheltenham, England. Price 27/6 plus postage (1/6).

The authors explain in detail the various types of Maltese Cross Cancellations used to cancel the early stamps of Great Britain. There are 32 pages of text and 70 pages of illustrations. All the pages are loose-leaf, secured by chrome-plated rectangular tabs in an attractive binder. It is beautifully printed and illustrated on art paper. The text is divided into seven parts: London Maltese Crosses; Provincial Maltese Crosses of England, Wales and the Channel Islands; Scottish Maltese Crosses; Irish Maltese Crosses; Additional Notes on Maltese Cross Varieties; Coloured Maltese Crosses and Other Cancellations during the normal period of use of the Maltese Cross. The illustrations are all full page. It is proposed to follow this book with others on similar subjects. It is intended that these and future Maltese Cross supplements and any catalogues and price lists will conform to this new loose-leaf system.

The book will be found to be most useful to the Great Britain specialists and to students of postal history.

The "Thirkell" Philatelic Position Finder.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., informs us that the "Thirkell" Philatelic Position Finder is again available for sale. This is a useful little gadget which is designed to indicate in publications or in correspondence between philatelists the position of specified points in a stamp design. Instead of writing something like "the flaw is 2 mm. south-east of the third palm tree from the left," the writer need only say, "The flaw is in position Th. K7," the thirkel position finder will then indicate the correct spot. From January, 1960, onwards "Th" classifications will be used in Gibbons' publications.

The price of the position finder is 2/6 (plus 6d. postage abroad).

U.S.A.

A start is being made in announcements of stamps for 1960, with a 4¢ Water Conservation, which will be the seventh in the series of conservation stamps.

ERRORS, VARIETIES, TOPICALS, AIRMAILS,

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M.V. "POLARBJORN" AS MAIL CARRIER

By J. H. Harvey Pirie

Everybody knows about the Polarbjorn taking the South African party to the Antarctic to take over the Norwegian Station in Queen Maud Land from Norway; also about their having a large philatelic mail for special cancellation at the station.

According to a note from Mr. A. B. Crawford, this amounted to about 50,000 pieces.

What is probably not so generally realised is that the Polarbjorn acted also as a mail carrier for small quantities of several other varieties of mail. About the end of November 1959, the addressee on the envelope here illustrated, received self-addressed envelopes and loose Norwegian stamps from a collector in Oslo asking him to arrange for covers from the SANAE, also last day covers from the Norwegian station and also covers from Bouvet Island!

It was too late to send anything through the Union Post Office as it was past their final acceptance date, but knowing that Mr. A. B. Crawford was accompanying the expedition, I sent mail direct to him, feeling certain from his past handling of Bouvet Island mail in 1955, that it would be properly dealt with. I think he must have some other similar matter sent him and he went on board well prepared with rubber type for making up date-stamps, place names etc., to make anything posted more interesting. He was meticulously careful, however, not to make any markings infringing postal regulations and all mail handled by him was kept completely separate from the SANAE mail under the charge of an official of the Union Post Office.

I think most, if not all, of the "extra mail" handled on the Polarbjorn must have passed through Mr. Crawford's hands, by general or tacit agreement, as no one else seems to have had any plans for dealing with it. Mr. Crawford finally handed it all over to the postal authorities in Cape Town, where it all (whether franked with Norwegian or Union stamps) received a paquebot cancellation of 27-1-60.

From the cover illustrated, sent me by Mr. Crawford, which may be regarded as giving a postal and philatelic summary of the voyage of the Polarbjorn 1959-60, and from several other covers, featuring only single events in the history, I think the philatelic mail of the Polarbjorn (other than the SANAE mail) can be grouped as follows into three or, perhaps four lots:—

(1) "Historical Record Covers", as Mr. Crawford calls them, i.e. covers with a chronologically arranged list of cachets (front and back of cover) and outstanding dates of the voyage of the Polarbjorn, 1959-60.

(2) Mail intended for use on Bouvet Island. This has been given a boxed cachet "Bouvet Island/South Atlantic Ocean" and a date, either 10 Dec. 1959 or 22 Jan. 1960.

On neither occasion, however, was a landing effected on the island so that the covers might be regarded as being reminiscent of "stamps prepared for use but not issued."

But there is a little more than that, which can be said for them. They were prepared within the territorial waters of Bouvet Island, so can justly be regarded as really coming from that territory.

In this respect they are at least as good as the covers from Admiral Evans' expedi-

tion in 1934 which are accepted by Antarctic collections, even if the stamps were repudiated by the Norwegian Government.

(3) Mail probably mainly, but not necessarily entirely, from members of the Norwegian party brought back by the Polarbjorn from Queen Maud Land. This is rather rich in markings; practically all have a boxed "M.V. Polarbjorn"; then there is either a boxed "Den Norske/Antarktiske Stasjon" or a "Siste Post/10 Jan 1960/Norway Station" or there may be even both of the latter types.

Notes on the cachets seen on the "historic record cover" (illustrated) were supplied to me by Mr. A. B. Crawford.

(i) The M.V. Polarbjorn mark was made at the request of Captain Henrik Mar, the ship's master, as he had no cachet of his own. The 3rd December 1959 was the date of departure from Cape Town.

(ii) 10th Dec. Bouvet Is. passed near enough to take photographs, but the weather was too bad to attempt a landing.

(iii) This cachet "GEN. SAN MARTIN/70°S 13°W" is of historic interest as commemorating the Argentinian ice-breaker's unexpected meeting with the "Polarbjorn," and its freeing of the latter from the ice-pack in which it had been caught.

It is also of philatelic interest because, when the crews and staffs of the two vessels foregathered it transpired that some of the Argentinians had a few of the South African 3d. Antarctic stamps. As a special favour these were cancelled on cover with the official SANAE postmark and as this was dated 31-XII-59 these few covers somewhat ante-date the mass of covers cancelled on arrival at the Antarctic base.

A few were also given the general San Martin cachet here described.

(iv) The "Siste Post" cachet (not shown on the historic record cover, but figured separately) was made after consultation with the Royal Norwegian Consulate in Cape Town and was designed to mark the "last mail" from the Norway Station.

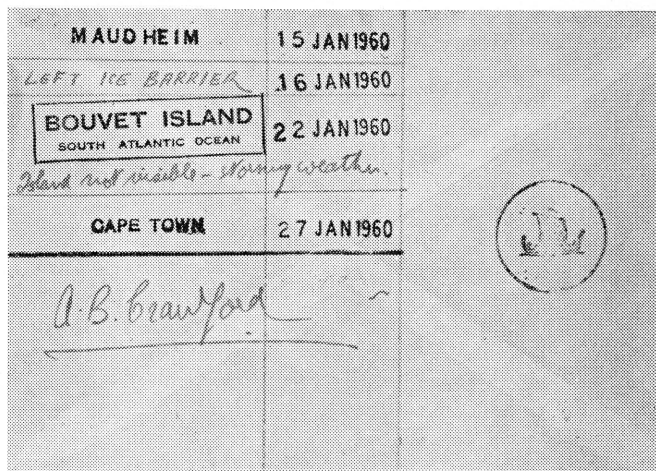
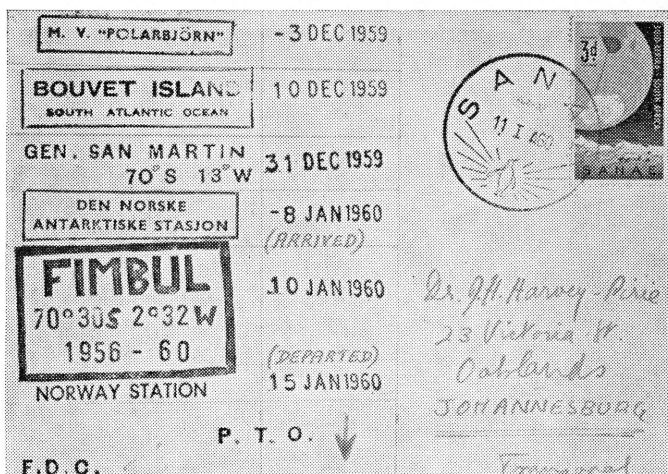
8th Jan. was the day of arrival at the ice-barrier where the Norwegians were met.

(v) "Fimbul" 10 Jan. 1960. This was the Norwegian's private nickname for Norway Station, the official title of their base, 25 miles inland from the ice-barrier edge; it comes from Viking mythology, meaning the three bad winters which preceded the end of the world. Mr. Crawford sledged into the station from the barrier edge, taking with him all the "historic record covers" he had

made and, having spotted both the official Norway Station cachet and the home-made Fimbul one, applied both marks to his special covers. Mr. Helle, leader of the Norwegians brought away the Norway Station cachet with him, but destroyed the Fimbul one before leaving the station.

The Polarbjorn embarked the nine Norwegians on 15th Jan., leaving the 10 South Africans in their place at Norway Station.

(vi) Maudheim 15 Jan. 1960. The Polarbjorn did not head directly for Cape Town but followed the open water along the barrier edge to Norselbukta and the old Maudheim base of the 1949-52 Norwegian-British-Swedish Expedition. Mr. Helle had a little surveying work to do here, but on the 16th the Barrier was left behind and the ship headed for Cape Town.



(vii) Bouvet Island 22nd Jan. 1960. Twelve miles off Bouvet (by ship's radar) but the weather was extremely bad. No attempt to land was made.

(viii) The last cachet to be mentioned was one of a Viking ship in a circle. It was made from the cork of a Larsen's Cognac bottle and was used to give an even more Norwegian flavour (if possible) to all the "historical covers" and to all the Bouvet Island and "Siste Post" covers. These all received this cachet, either on the front or back.

27 Jan. 1960. Arrived back in Cape Town, where all the mail carried by the Polarbjorn received the paquebot mark of that date.

(4) "Casual" letters, from anyone on the ship. No markings other than "M.V. Polarbjorn" with perhaps, but perhaps not, a date. Possibly also including covers from Maudheim.



UNIPEX NEWS

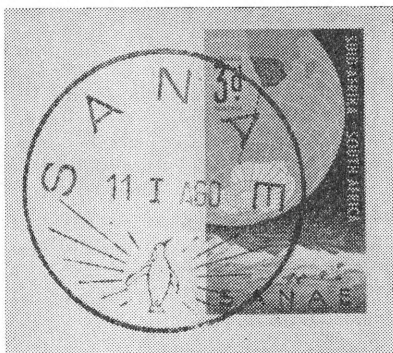
The first day covers which we mentioned in the March issue are now available—the Jubilee cover with the design in orange and green, to take the four stamps to be issued on 2nd May, the red-and-green railway centenary cover for the 1/3 stamp, also to be issued on 2nd May; and the actual UNIPEX cover, in three colours, green, red and black, also for the four Jubilee stamps, and cancelled with the special exhibition post office date-stamp. However, there have been some changes concerning the stamps themselves. The 3d. stamp which had been announced as part of the Jubilee set, is now to be replaced by a 1/6 stamp, so that the set now comes to 3/4, and that means, of course, that the Jubilee and the UNIPEX covers, on 2nd and 30th May, will cost 4/3 each. Further, there will be one stamp issued on 31st May, Union Day, of which the denomination has not as yet been disclosed. Assuming that it will be the 3d. value now missing from the Jubilee set, we shall service covers—the UNIPEX issue, in three colours, at 1/- each with the special first-day cancellation, or at 1/3 for pairs and at 1/9 for blocks of four. All orders



should be addressed to the Secretary, UNIPEX, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, and must be accompanied by correct remittance, cheques to include exchange, and postal orders not to be crossed. A whole team of voluntary workers is at present busy with their typewriters addressing these covers, and trying very hard to keep up with the flood of orders already received. Their work will be a bit easier, and delivery in time guaranteed, if orders are sent in on time, and not at the last minute!

The patron of UNIPEX, the Governor-General, has sent us, for the exhibition catalogue, a foreword which contains the following: "All who are interested in philately will enjoy the wonderful opportunity of viewing and studying this grand exhibition of collections from all over the world, which has been organised by UNIPEX to celebrate the Jubilee of our Union of South Africa. We are happy to know that our country has during those fifty years also provided a number of very interesting and valuable stamps to enhance collections. This exhibition, which has my good wishes for a grand success, will undoubtedly add particular lustre to our Union Festival."

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

An issue of postage stamps to commemorate the opening of the Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme will be placed on sale at all Post Offices in the Federation on the 17th May, 1960, and be available for a limited period of approximately three months.

Value:	Design:	Size:	Printers:
3d.	The Gorge, 1955	27 mm. x 40½ mm. oblong	Harrison and Sons Ltd.
6d.	330 kV Power Lines	27 mm. x 40½ mm. oblong	Harrison and Sons Ltd.
1s.	View of Wall	26½ mm. x 41 mm. oblong	Thomas de la Rue and Co. Ltd.
1s. 3d.	View of Wall and Lake	26½ mm. x 41 mm. oblong	Thomas de la Rue and Co. Ltd.
2s. 6d.	Power Station	26½ mm. x 41 mm. oblong	Thomas de la Rue and Co. Ltd.
5s.	View of Wall	26½ mm. x 41 mm. oblong	Thomas de la Rue and Co. Ltd.

The 5s. stamp is intended specially to commemorate the Royal Opening of the Scheme by Her Majesty the Queen Mother, and will have a cameo of the Queen Mother in the top left-hand corner as well as the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen in the top right-hand corner.

First Day Covers.

First day covers will not be supplied by the Post Office. Residents of the Federation are requested to purchase their stamp re-

quirements from Post Offices and post their own first day covers. Covers requiring registration should be blue-lined and handed in over the Post Office counter. Special posting boxes will be provided at the larger centres for the posting of unregistered covers requiring special cancellation by hand date-stamp.

Covers posted in the ordinary posting boxes at these centres will be machine cancelled in the ordinary way.

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Exceptionally residents of the Federation who desire first day covers posted at Kariba may arrange for this in advance, by sending remittances with addressed covers and full instructions to:—

The Regional Controller, Ministry of Posts, P.O. Box 8538, Causeway, S. Rhodesia.

Fully addressed envelopes accompanied by full instructions and remittances sufficient to cover the orders plus return postage in the case of orders for mint stamps, may be sent in advance by Philatelic Societies and Dealers and persons resident outside the Federation. Remittances in the currency of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be in the form of International Money Orders, Postal Orders or Bank Drafts.

Orders should be addressed to the Postmasters of Bulawayo or Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia, Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola or Kitwe in Northern Rhodesia, Limbe, Blantyre or Zomba in Nyasaland or if posting is desired at Kariba to the Regional Controller at the above address.

Applicants for first day covers should ensure that the covers are of sufficient size to take all the stamps required as well as a registration label.

All articles posted for special cancellation at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Kariba, Mongu, Kitwe, Lusaka, Lilongwe and Zomba will be date stamped with the special date stamps issued to commemorate the visit of Her Majesty the Queen Mother.

The Copperbelt Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 211, Kitwe, N.R., in conjunction with the Ndola Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 395, Ndola, will be servicing most attractive First Day Covers, showing the Kariba Dam and Wall embossed in three colours, at the following prices:—

Complete set of 6 stamps on cover	12/6.
Short set of 3 stamps on cover ...	3/6.
Mint set (if ordered in conjunction with First Day Cover)	11/0.

(Add 1/7 extra if required under separate cover).

All orders received before 1st May will bear special Kariba postmark. Remittance by uncrossed P/Orders, Money Order or Bank Draft—cash with order.

Postal Arrangements to Commemorate the Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the 11th to the 30th May, 1960.

To commemorate the visit of the Queen Mother, the following Post Offices will be provided with special date stamps, which they will use during the full period of Her Majesty's tour, i.e. from 11th to the 30th May, 1960, both dates inclusive:—

Salisbury, Bulawayo, Kariba, Mongu, Kitwe, Lusaka, Lilongwe and Zomba.

Furthermore, special stamp cancelling cachets will be used at the offices specified below, on the days that Her Majesty actually visits the towns in question. These dates are shown against the names of the offices.

Gwelo (16th), Chingola (20th), Mufulira (20th), Fort Jameson (23rd), Mzuzu (24th), Salima (25th), Blantyre (27th), Limbe (27th), Cholo (28th), and Mlanje (28th May).

The cancelling cachets will be used to cancel the postage stamps, and each envelope will in addition bear an impression of the date stamp of the Post Office in question.

Members of the public requiring envelopes to be cancelled with the special date-stamps and cancelling cachets should either place them in the special posting boxes provided, or post them under separate cover to the Postmaster of the office concerned.

FIRST DAY COVERS

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P.O. Box 211, KITWE, N. Rhodesia.

NDOLA PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

P.O. Box 395, NDOLA, N. Rhodesia.

THE LANGUAGE OF STAMPS

We have been shown an amusing set of postcards, dating back we fancy to the 1890's, published by R. O. Fusslein, Johannesburg. There are four of them. On the back in the centre, inside a heart, is a couple kissing; round the periphery are stamps in 12 different positions so that the stamp on the front of the card may indicate (by its position) "I am thinking of you," "I love you," "Forget me not," etc., etc. The stamps featured on the four cards are those of the Z.A.R., Cape, O.F.S., and Rhodesia respectively.

SMALLER STAMPS FOR KENYA

The new Kenya stamps, which will be issued on July 1, will be of the same format as the current British stamps. Some of them will be pictorials and two new denominations will be included.—"Stamp Collecting."

SWAZILAND—1899

So far there has been no record of Z.A.R. Postal Stationery having been used in Swaziland during the period 1894-1899 when the territory was a Z.A.R. Protectorate and used ordinary un-overprinted Z.A.R. stamps.

It has been assumed as probable that such usage took place; now this assumption has been proven correct with the finding of a registered envelope, with a pale olive-green 4d. embossed stamp on the flap. On the front is a 2½d. stamp which is cancelled "Bremersdorp" of date 28 SEP. 99. (Incidentally, this postmark, with only Bremersdorp does not appear to have been recorded before, although there is well-known a similar one, but with Z.A.R. at the bottom). There is also a "Darkton/Z.A.R." transit postmark on the back. The cover is addressed to Germany.

—J.H.H.P.

DR. AND MRS J. H. HARVEY PIRIE

Congratulations from the Acting Editor to Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Harvey Pirie on their Golden Wedding on 2nd April, 1960, and on the recovery of Dr. Pirie from his recent illness.

AUSTRIA

We are indebted to Mr. Stefan Grons of the Austrian Federal Information Service for descriptions and illustrations of a series of seven stamps issued earlier this year featuring noteworthy buildings in various towns, Klagenfurt, Graz, Innsbruck, etc. The denominations run from 1.40 to 6.40s.

Stamp Collectors Who's Who, compiled by Robert Bateman; 112 pages, Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Price 10/6 (plus 6d. postage).

This is the first book of its kind for many years. Its aim is to give information about the special fields of philately and the British amateur collectors engaged in them. It provides an easy reference for specialists who wish to find sources of information about their particular subjects. In many cases publications have been listed and also lectures.

The compiler, Mr. Robert Bateman, is a radio and television commentator and he has written several popular books on stamp collecting.

SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA

All stamps are MINT, unless otherwise stated.

- 4 Algiers 1943 Prisoners of War Relief, cpl. 3/6
 - 30 Angola, Birds, Animals, Native types, mint and used 18/6
 - 50 Cameroons 1939/1948, incl. War Provisionals 17/6
 - 6 Egypt, 1946 Arab League, cpl. 2/6
 - 5 Egypt, 1958 Industries, se-tenant strip of 5 3/6
 - 7 Egypt, 1959 Transport, 6 stamps and Min. sheet 15/6
 - 50 French Equatorial Africa with LIBRE o/print 18/6
 - 2 Guinea, First Republican Provisionals, cpl. 12/6
 - 75 Morocco, enormous variety, mint and used 21/-
 - 30 Mozambique, Fishes and Butterflies, Mint and Used 17/6
 - 4 Nyasaland KGV, 2/6 - 20/- f.u. 17/6
 - 4 Nyasaland KGV, 2/6 - 20/- f.u.u 12/6
 - 5 Rhodesia 1898, £1-£20 fiscally cancelled 17/6
 - 5 Somalia Stamp Jubilee 1953, 10/6 2 do Flag 4/6
 - 12 Somalia Flowers and Antelopes 13/6
- Approval Books of all African countries, with stamps priced individually, available for inspection.

References please from new clients.

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BLOEMFONTEIN

STAMP AUCTION POSTPONED 22 YEARS

**H. R. Harmer, Ltd. to Sell Superb Colonial
Cover Collection on 9th-10th May.**

In 1938 Mr. W. S. Davy of Wilmslow, Cheshire, wrote to Harmers, the New Bond Street Philatelic Auctioneers, as to whether he should sell his unusual collection of classic Colonial stamps on covers.

Because of the political situation he decided to postpone the sale and did so for twenty two years! In the meantime the value has increased considerably, many items now being worth ten times their cost.

All the stamps are used on original envelopes or letter sheets, the majority now being over one hundred years old. It is probably the first time in philatelic history that a collection such as this has been sold at Auction and as the standard of quality is very high many record prices are expected.

The sale will take place at H. R. Harmers Bond Street Galleries on 9th, 10th May and keen international competition is expected for the many outstanding pieces. Great Britain with "Used Abroads," British Columbia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand and Nova Scotia are all excellently represented. In the "small" Colonies in which relatively common stamps on covers are often rarities, there are numerous choice items. In all 45 territories are represented all with items of considerable merit and interest.

The fully illustrated art catalogue will be distributed to regular subscribers some six weeks prior to the date of sale. Additional copies will be available, price 2/- or with Prices Realised 3/-.

* * * *

At the conclusion of a four day Commonwealth sale on 9th February in which over £17,000 was realised, the 42nd season at H. R. Harmers Bond Street, London, auction rooms reached its halfway stage. **The total to date from mid-September is already £203,088.**

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE ANNIVERSARY COVERS

The Mafeking Mail states that approximately 2,000 first day covers were issued by them in connection with the above Anniversary.

NORTHERN RHODESIA BAROTSELAND'S FIRST AIRMAILS 1939

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

(Continued from March issue page 40)

Mumbwa (outside Barotseland) — (90 air miles from Lusaka, and 270 from Mongu).

The European population in 1939 was possibly three. There was, however, a small gold mine—the Matala—in the district which employed 30 or 40 others, and isolated mission stations are to be found. Mumbwa is connected by a dry-weather road with all the principal Northern Rhodesian towns lying eastwards and, consequently had, for years been in close touch, comparatively, with the outer world. A weekly motor mail service to and from Lusaka used to operate, but that of course took far longer than the mere 55 minutes: by air.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways commenced their first service to these three places on Monday, January 2nd, 1939, when a De Havilland 89 plane, piloted by Mr. H. R. Kirkman, left Lusaka at 11 a.m. **According to official advices received from the Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, this aeroplane carried no less than 660 lbs of mail from Barotseland.** Considering that about 90% of first class mail matter weighs less than a half-ounce approximately 160 letters, franked at the ruling Empire Air Mail Scheme rate of 1½d. a letter, must have been delivered to each of the 150 residents in Barotseland by the first airmail despatch from Lusaka (**Quod erat absurdum**). Knowing that no publicity had been given to this new service and assuming, rightly, therefore that the mail bags were not full of philatelic souvenir envelopes, the writer queried the Post Office figures and suggested that possibly a typographical error had been made in that "lbs." should have read "ozs." The official reply read: "Mails conveyed by air from Lusaka to Mongu-Lealui and vice versa, comprised all classes of correspondence and parcels." The explanation, as was subsequently ascertained, was that nearly 95% of the "Mail" consisted of bundles of Bibles, Government stationery and provisions for people residing in those isolated places. Consignments of whisky, naturally, accounted for much weight and possibly vied with the Bibles in the matter of space. The former essential commodity

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was sent in 2-bottle cases at a postage rate of 4s. a box.

Now to get down to a description of the actual flights:—

MONGU-LEALUI.

The plane carrying the first airmails for Barotseland left Lusaka at 11 a.m. on January 2nd. Mumbwa was reached at noon, and Mankoya at 1.35 p.m. but, as the machine was so heavily laden and the landing grounds at both places were in none too good a state on account of heavy rain, the pilot decided to fly straight through to the terminus, Mongu, offload the whole 660 lbs. of mail and, after sorting, deliver the rest to Mankoya and Mumbwa on his return flight next day. The plane landed at Mongu at 3 p.m. on January 2nd, but normal mail addressed to that point seems to have missed the flight, and only one cover is known which caught it: an official O.H.M.S. envelope (franked peculiarly with adhesive stamps to the value of 1s.) addressed in print to the Postmaster (Mongu). The item bears the postmarks of Lusaka and Mongu-Leului dated 2.1.39. Sixteen letters posted in the Union of South Africa (Johannesburg 30.12.38) did reach Lusaka in time, however, to connect with the first service to Mumbwa

(4), Mankoya (5) and Mongu (7) and all received backstamps the next morning, 3.1.39. Internal mail, posted at Lusaka 2.1.39 and at Fort Jameson 4.1.39 was conveyed by the second flight, a week later and was backstamped at Mongu on the 9th and 10th January respectively. Four covers addressed from Fort Jameson to Mumbwa were mis-carried and flown via Livingstone, eventually reaching their destination by the third Lusaka-Mumbwa flight on 16th January.

Practically all known covers bear appropriate backstamps but, unfortunately, a few escaped this hall-mark of authenticity. Most were autographed by the Pilot, Mr. Kirkman, soon after the flights.

(To be continued).

SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

Seventy-two people were present when Mr. Hunt opened the proceedings of the 30th Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, 9th February; and that they had not come to complain and criticise, but to show actively that they were satisfied with the results of the efforts of their executive committee, is proved by the fact that neither the different reports by the office-bearers, nor the financial statements evoked any discussion, and that the outgoing committee was elected to come back in, en bloc, with the sole exception of Mr. Kleiner who, now being in England, obviously could not serve again. The president, for the UNIPLEX year, will be Mr. E. Hunt, Mr. W. N. Sheffield is vice-president, the Hon. Treasurer remains Mr. K. E. W. Lydall, the joint hon. Secretaries are, again, Dr. W. G. Hesse and Mr. H. J. W. Pilcher, the joint Hon. Exchange Superintendents, again, are Messrs. C. E. D. Enoch and S. M. Boss, and the five additional members of Committee are, B. Glassman, B. Joseph, J. Michelson, A. van Greveld (a very welcome new-comer), and Dr. J. von Varendorff.

The Lang cup went to commander C. E. D. Enoch. The Redford Award for the best Commonwealth collection, to commander C. E. D. Enoch for his show of "Great Britain Line-Engraved," the Hunt cup was awarded to Miss Anna H. Smith, for her bilingual glossary of philatelic terms, and the Thematics Award, in addition, for her display of the stamps illustrating this glossary; the Society's award, for the best display of the year, was voted to Mr. L. Buchen for his "German Colonials," the Pirie award for the best foreign collection went to Mr. B. Joseph for his "Swiss Items," and only the Sheffield award (for Unions) was not given this time. Special prizes went to Messrs. F. G. Froehlich and E. L. Stern, in

both cases for displays of stationery, Bavarian and Falkland Islands respectively.

Even the long-promised certificates for the Hon. Life Members of the Society had at last been procured, and were dealt out by Mrs. Hunt—to her husband, and Messrs. I. Isaacs, M. Jecks, A. Kaplan (member since 1908!), J. G. G. Kupferman, J. H. Harvey Pirie, and J. Robertson. And Mr. W. N. Sheffield was unanimously elected an Hon. Life Member, to join this illustrious crowd.

The meeting of Monday, **February 22**, was not quite such an exciting affair, naturally; but Mr. W. Oppenheim made it exciting enough, singlehandedly. Not only did he present the news of the months, as usual, and dealt with the auction, but he also showed no less than three exhibits at once, "Dominican Republic Olympic Issues," "Swiss Covers," vying with the former in beauty of execution, and the philatelically most interesting "First Congo Flights."

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

February meeting. A still further increase in the attendance marked the change of the meeting date to the fourth Thursday in the month.

The exhibitors for the evening were Messrs. S. Bogner, Snr., who showed an interesting and attractive selection of Japan; A. MacArthur with a well planned and colourful display of Ships and Shipping and W. N. Sheffield with a selection of a few of the more elusive Union stamps.—G.W.

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

February meeting. The annual general meeting was held on the 10th, with a disappointing attendance, only fifteen members and one visitor being present. These enthusiastic members heard the reports submitted by the various officers of the Society. These reports all tended to show that the Society is progressing albeit rather slowly. Our profits are small, but our aim has always been to try and satisfy our members and not to try and build up funds. All reports were unanimously adopted and the responsible officers were heartily congratulated.

The committee elected to run the affairs of your Society are as follows:

President, Mr. E. Walker; vice-president, Dr. J. Sherel; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. Howie; hon. secretary, Mr. W. Kriste; hon. exchange suptd., Mr. John Kriste; hon. exchange treasurer, Mr. D. Brown; hon. stamp suptd., Mr. Z. J. van Eijk; librarian, Capt. Peter McGregor.

Our old friend, Jock Howie, was unanimously elected the third Life Member of the Society. This is an honour richly deserved as he has been a member since the inception of the Society and has been on the Committee in various offices for most of the time.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

It has been brought to our notice that a certain statement in our advertisement in the December, 1959 issue of the "S.A. Philatelist" can be construed as reflecting on the honesty of other stamp dealers in South Africa. There was never any intention on our part to reflect in any way on the honesty of other stamp dealers, among whom we have many friends. We take this earliest opportunity of correcting any misunderstanding that may have arisen in the minds of collectors and dealers, and regret the loose wording of a portion of our advertisement.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

2nd March, 1960. The Philatelic Society of Natal held its annual general meeting and enjoyed a very large turn-out of members. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. G. Walker; vice-presidents, Mr. G. Milner Palmer, Mr. L. Bevis, Mr. A. R. Brown, Mr. C. Whysall and Mr. D. McK. Malcolm; committee, Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. W. H. Winde, Mr. H. W. Speckham, Mr. J. Kriste and Mr. J. Williams; secretary and treasurer, Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Bevis; sales packet supts., Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Bevis; hon. auctioneer, Mr. Ray Walsh; hon. Auditor, Mr. D. McK. McIntyre.

The awards winners for last year's exhibits were: Mr. Leslie Leon, Bishop cup, S.A. Airmails; Mr. Leslie Leon, Union cup, 20 years of postal history; Mr. R. Gilzean, Maynard cup, Famous People; Mr. J. G. Walker, Winde cup, German S.W.A.

The President in his address reviewed the latest issues of Union stamps. He pointed out that since the Federation's request for a stamp to commemorate the centenary of the first Natal stamp in 1957 was refused, and the G.P.O. Dept. stated that no further commemorative issues would be made until the Union Celebrations in 1960, no fewer than three commemorative stamps had been issued since 1958.

The President reminded the meeting that the Philatelic Society of Natal would celebrate its 50th Birthday on 24th August, 1961, and that the first president of the Society, Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, and the first hon. secretary of the Society, Mr. Norman Welsford, were still members of the Society they strove so hard to establish close on 50 years ago. He expressed the view that this must come close to being unique, and that a suitable celebration must be planned for the event.

After the A.G.M. was finally closed, we got down to the formidable task of our Unipex Auction. There were literally hundreds of lots contributed by members and bidding was brisk. At the time of writing the final total has not been assessed but it is hoped that a reasonable amount will be available to Unipex as a result.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

21st January, 1960. The President welcomed members to the first meeting of the year and introduced a new fund-raising scheme asking for active and vigorous support from all. Dr. J. W. Harris tabled some very interesting covers and postmarks from the Spa of Karlsbad in Bohemia from the Austrian period the first independence, the German occupation during World War II and the present regime and briefly commented on the importance of paying attention to cancellations on stamps.

The main display of the meeting was furnished by Mr. G. K. Forbes. It consisted of interesting covers and cancellations of

great variety, everyone finding something of special attraction. As always Mr. Forbes can be relied upon to show something unusual. He was warmly thanked by Mr. G. Monaghan for the fare he provided.

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PRETORIA.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

The fourth annual general meeting of the Society was held at the Zionist Centre on **Monday, 15th February, 1960.** The outgoing chairman, Mr. Aubrey Miller, presented a full and comprehensive report on the activities of the Society for the past twelve months and Mr. Boris Glassman, hon. treasurer, presented an excellent report and the balance sheet and accounts reflected a healthy state of affairs.

The annual general meeting recommended to the incoming committee that they consider competitive exhibitions for members of the society and the holding of a national stamp exhibition of the stamps of Israel, to coincide with the thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel.

Dr. Alec Kaplan read a short paper on, and displayed a small selection of, his interim period collection. Judging by the excellence of the small portion shown, one can imagine how interesting and comprehensive his whole collection of this period must be.

Members were called upon to assist the Unipex Committee with the Exhibition to take place in May of this year and the outgoing Chairman also called upon members to embark on a membership drive. The following were elected as office-bearers and members of the committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman, Dr. M. Wulfsohn; vice-chairman, Dr. Alec Kaplan; hon. treasurer, Mr. Boris Glassman; hon. secretary, Mrs. A. Colman; publicity officer, Mr. Aubrey Miller; committee members: Messrs. L. Buchen, D. Wacks, A. Shatzman, P. Rutenburg.

Meetings of the Society are usually held on the third Monday of each month at the Zionist Centre, at 8.15 p.m.

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY,
W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

Business Manager: Mr. J. MICHELSON, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

Vol. 36. No. 5.

MAY, 1960

Whole No. 421

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

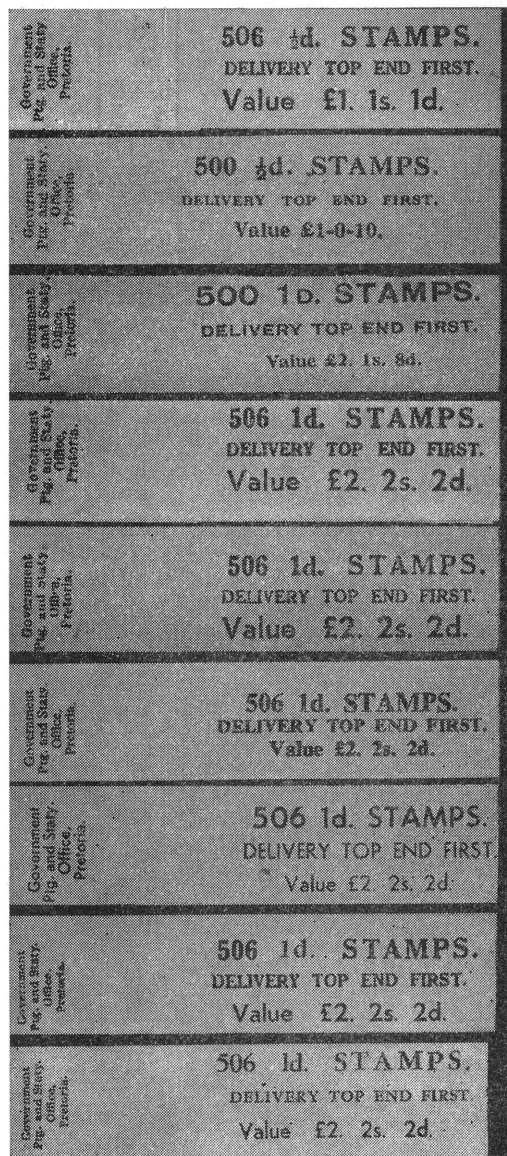
Wrappers of the Rotogravure Coil Stamps.

Mr. R. D. Allen's observation on the Typographed Coil Stamp, appearing in our March Notes, not only solicits assistance, but also stimulated interest in the wrappers surrounding the Union's Coil Stamps, and as those pertaining to the Rotogravure printings will be dealt with in this commentary, we feel a change of the title to the "Wrappers of the Rotogravure Coil Stamps" would be more appropriate.

We understand that the original article appearing in our July, 1959, number, caused Mr. Allen to check his material, and in consequence thereof, he commented upon the items found in his collection, but were not catalogued. This unfortunately happens to be so, notwithstanding the fact that many collectors assemble coil-wrappers, and also they contain desirable information concerning the enclosed stamps. Further, they do not appear to be recorded in philatelic literature for upon searching through back numbers of the South African Philatelist no illustration nor description of a coil-wrapper could be found, while on the other hand some sixty printings of coil stamps, with their relevant particulars, have been noted since 1937.

Assisted by material kindly loaned by Mr. S. J. Hagger, we illustrate a further nine wrappers to those of Mr. Allen. They are all of the Rotogravure series, but as they bear no dates or printing, it is not possible to allocate them to any particular issue of the Coil Stamps.

The paper used for these is smooth or of a matt surface, and the colour varies—No. 1



being blue, No. 2 green, No. 3 apricot, No. 5 salmon-pink, and the remainder are of various shades of light pink. Although the inscriptional printings differ in type, the style-layout and the abbreviations are similar, but the raised 'V' in Government, and the dropped 'E' in Pretoria, pointed out by Mr. Allen, are not always present. These deviations suggest that the type was not kept assembled, but was freshly set up as required.

Mr. Allen also draws attention to the fact that in the third last paragraph on page 159, Vol. 1 of the Handbook, it is stated that "these (rolls) were sold at face, plus 2d. extra per coil," and enquires if this is correct.

The price printed on the coil-wrappers is exactly the amount of their stamp-content, no account being taken of the alleged extra 2d. Further, Mr. G. N. Gilbert, when recording the advent of the ½d. Roll Stamps, S.A.P. Vol. 10, No. 8, August 1934, makes no mention of any premium, nor can any record be found of it. It would thus appear that the extra 2d. levy is a matter the authors of the new Catalogue should observe.

Continuing, Mr. Allen questions whether the cataloguing, on pages 159 and 163 of Vol. 1 of the Handbook, of coils containing 500 and 1,200 stamps, is correct.

Mr. A. H. Sydow in his article 'The First ½d. Rotogravure Coil Stamps of the Union of South Africa,' S.A. Philatelist Vol 20, No. 7, July, 1944, page 74, supports this statement and mentions the coils as consisting of 500 and 1,200 units in vertical arrangement. This may apply to coil R 9 only, for upon consulting back numbers of the S.A. Philatelist, we can find no record of the denomination of the Coils catalogued as R9, R10, R11, R12 and R13, but coils R14, R15, R16 and R17 are stated to exist in denominations of 500 and 1,000 stamps; R18 in coils of 506 and 1,012 stamps; R19 and R20 in coils of 500 and 1,000 and also 506 and 1,012 stamps, and R21, R22, R23 and R24 in 506 and 1,012 denominations.

The Printing of Coil Stamps.

It may be appropriate at this stage to comment upon the printing of Coil Stamps by enlarging upon notes made at a visit to the Government Printing Works some little while ago.

These stamps are printed in a continuous sheet or web from a 22 row cylinder (devoid

of top and bottom margins) on the machine known as the "Slow Machine" which also imprints marginal five-figure black serial numbers, and is capable of printing about 1,250 standard size sheets of stamps per hour. Incidentally the other, or the "fast" machine," has a capacity of double this number, and imprints four-figure red serial numbers on the margin of the sheet.

The cylinder carries a horizontal indentation, in the form of a line about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length, inscribed on the portion of its printing surface corresponding to the margin of the sheet. This indentation marks, with a horizontal line, the margin of the web at intervals of every 22 horizontal rows, thereby indicating a sheet of stamps of 22 rows. Marginal five-figure black serial numbers are also printed twice per sheet of 22 rows.

As printing takes place the web of paper is rolled on to another reel, and when the procedure is completed, the web is cut into required sections comprising multiples of 46 sheets of 22 rows each for the preparation of Coils containing 1,012 stamps, or 23 sheets of 22 rows for the smaller coils of 506 stamps, the horizontal marginal mark being of assistance in determining these divisions of the web.

The newly formed rolls, still in web form, are passed, face downwards, through a guillotining machine, and by travelling over ordinary safety razor blades which have been split in half and positioned accurately on a spindle so as to conform with the vertical perforations of the stamps, are cut into twelve strips each corresponding to a vertical row of stamps, plus the right and left hand margins of the sheet which now become surplus to coil requirements.

As the strips emerge from the guillotining machine they are rolled into coils of 1,012 or 506 stamp-denominations, and enclosed in a wrapper on which two numerals are written—the one preceded by the letter R indicates the number of the coil formed from the strip, and the other, the vertical row which the coil occupied on the sheet, and used by collectors in plating coil stamps.

The Sequence of Printing the Parts of the Union's Bicoloured Stamps.

The bicoloured stamps of the Union are prepared from two printing cylinders—one responsible for printing the frame and the other, the vignette part respectively. They are housed, one after the other in the printing machine, the paper travelling first

over one and then the other. The last cylinder to print is slightly larger than the first one, its diameter being two thousands of an inch greater, and is especially so designed that it (the larger cylinder) should exert a slight pull on the web of paper, and thereby take up any slack to prevent "bagging" on the paper.

When printing the stamps of the second Definitive Series, the centre or vignette portion of the stamp (the Springbok, Ship, Union Buildings, Ox Wagon, etc.) was printed first, and then the frame part as it included the designation SOUTH AFRICA/SUID AFRIKA.

With the introduction of the Animal Series, the process was reversed. The frame was printed first, and then the vignette part which contains the name of the country, SOUTH AFRICA/SUID-AFRIKA, and, it will be observed, is always in the same colour as the image of the animal.

Recent Printings, Varieties, and Amendments.

A printing of the 1d. Wildebeest Stamp, from the previously used Single Die Cylinder No. 97, bearing four marginal broken bars, was made on Arms watermarked paper, and appeared on sale during March. Four figure red serial numbers were printed twice on the right margin of the sheet, but due to a suggested mechanical failure of the cyclometer, a certain number of sheets, stated to be about one thousand, were without serial numbers—an interesting state of affairs wherein a particular printing produced two types of sheets, with and without their serial numbers.

An eager search by collectors for the latter followed, for although it may be customary for transposition of marginal serial numbers to take place, their omission from

a sheet of definitive stamps is by no means a common occurrence these days, a previously recorded instance being a printing in about 1936 of the 1d. Plate XII, and catalogued as U.H.B. No. 45Ck.

This event draws attention to the interesting character of Cylinder No. 97, the advent of which was recorded in our June 1957 Notes. The cylinder is credited with having printed some two and a half million sheets of stamps, the first printing appearing on thin white paper. The next was made on deep toned paper, and was followed by another on the "American" white paper. In July, 1959, a further printing was made on white paper with the four-figure red serial numbers printed on the left margin of the sheet—affording Cyl. No. 97 the place of honour of being the first to make this marginal change.

The above mentioned printings were made on Springbok Head Watermarked paper, and these have now been followed by the recent one on Arms Watermarked paper, which issue gives no indication of any deterioration of a grand old cylinder.

A distribution to post offices of the 3d. Rhinoceros Stamp, printed from Cyls. 82 Int. and 84 Ext., on Arms Watermarked paper, but with four-figure red serial numbers on the right margin of the sheet, was made during March 1960. This will probably be the last printing of this stamp.

It is suggested that the same multipositive was used for preparing both Interior Cylinders, Nos. 94 and 105, of the 1/- Animal Stamp. Due to lack of material only one multipositive flaw, common to both printings, has been determined thus far, viz.: Small brown dot to the left of the rump of the animal, Row 5-1.

In our March Notes, we published a report by a contributor that the 1d. Roll Stamp of the Animal Series have appeared on Arms Watermarked paper. Upon further investigation we find that the watermark was of the indistinct type, and that it was miss-read.

Mr. R. Jaacks, P.O. Box 879, Windhoek, would be glad to receive information of the South West Africa Rock Painting, etc.

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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stamps now printed on Arms Watermarked paper. As we are not in a position to do so, will some reader kindly oblige, and communicate direct with him.

Official Stamp U.H.B. 096a.

A mint sheet of 240 units of the OFFICIAL STAMP, U.H.B. 096a, of which only a few copies in "used" condition are known to exist, has been shown us by a resident of Benoni, Transvaal, who states that he bought the sheet at the Pretoria Post Office about ten years ago.

Union Animal Series in "Life" Colour Feature.

The philatelic feature published in the American edition of LIFE for November 30, 1959, depicting—according to the editorial opinion—288 of the world's most attractive stamps in full colour, was reproduced in the International Edition for February 29, 1960.

The stamps illustrated have been chosen from issues made during the past fifteen years and the current South African 4½d. and 5/- have been included.

Behind the preparation of this feature there was twelve month's work for, in September 1958 the U.S. Congress revised the laws on stamp illustration and, for the first time coloured reproductions of modern stamps were permitted in the United States of America.

AIR MAIL NOTES

Aerogrammes: Basutoland.

The current 6d. sheets of this Protectorate now have a three-line inscription on the back reading:

"AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY/ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED/OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL."

And the "Gateway" watermark now bears the letter "K" (paper manufactured in 1958).

Manx Philatelic Society.

A philatelic society has recently been formed in Douglas, Isle of Man, and particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. T. P. Fargher, 7 Albert Street, Douglas, Isle of Man.

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PROOFS AND SPECIMENS

POSTAL STATIONERY

CANCELLATIONS

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TRIANGULAR THE 4d. BLACK

Mr. F. W. Collins Writes:—

Seven copies are known of this mysterious stamp, one of which is owned by H.M. The Queen and another is on view to the public in the Mosley collection at the British Museum. Before the war Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., sold one of the three known used copies, since when all trace of it has been lost. It has now been discovered by F. W. Collins, the Winchester dealer, who has disposed of it by private treaty for the owner.

At one time there was a story that this stamp had been issued to commemorate the death of the Prince Consort in December 1861. This story has now been proved false and the origin of the stamp, which is printed on identical paper to that of the normal triangular issues, is still shrouded in mystery.

UNIPEX NEWS

The UNIPEX exhibition catalogue, in addition to the message from the Governor-General, carries forewords by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Albert Hertzog; the Postmaster-General, and the Mayor of Johannesburg. The description of the Queen's exhibit, in frames 1 to 4, reads: "Great Britain—a selection of the surface-printed issues of the 19th century, containing original designs; Union of South Africa—proofs, colour trials, etc., of the George V issues; Transvaal—early issues of the South African Republic, including a number of the tête-bêche varieties; O.F.S.—issues from 1858, printed by De La Rue, and the provisional surcharges; among the latter the mint block of the '4' on 6d. of 1877 is notable."

The Keeper of the Royal Collection, Sir John Wilson, Bt., shows Roumania and Wenden (Russia); the Chairman of the Jury, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, shows Bechuanaland. And this is followed by what will surely be one of the most popular exhibits of this wonderful festival show—Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale's "First Issues of Mauritius." This display includes no less than three examples of the famous 1847 issue, the "Post Office" Mauritius: the 2d. deep-blue, is on dated piece, and two of the even rarer 1d. orange-red, are used together on cover, the only one in existence of this combination.

Also in the Court of Honour will be found the finest Cape Triangulars collection, that of Captain Emerson Huston showing both 1d.

and 4d. errors of colour in the woodblock issue, the latter in two shades, and the 4d. with retouched corner, also in the two shades.

As for the stamps of the present, orders for the firstday covers prepared by UNIPEX

have poured in in their thousands, the four Jubilee stamps and the Railway Centenary closely competing for first place, with the erstwhile "mystery" tickey stamp, a late starter, now catching up and having a whole month to go still. UNIPEX covers will be served either with the Jubilee set, at 4/3, or with the special stamp in

singles, at 1/-, in pairs at 1/3, in blocks of 4, at 2/-, all with the special canceller or a first-day postmark, as requested, on ordering from the Secretary, UNIPEX, P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg, with correct remittance on uncrossed postal order.

The Exhibition will be opened officially by Mr. Botes, the Postmaster-General, at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 30th May, and the City and Selborne Halls will be open to the public every day from 10 to 10, until Saturday, 4th June. Special functions, arranged in conjunction with the 22nd Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, meeting in the Duncan Hall of the same building from 1st to 3rd June, include meetings of various study circles on the two first days of the exhibition and, on Thursday, 2nd June, a Symposium in the auditorium of the African Life Assurance Building, with Messrs. Holmes, Harmer, and Deakin (of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) as panel.



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XIX

Two of the twelve in this month's group were mentioned last time, and their subjects described and illustrated — Prince Philip and Chief Moshesh. Of the remaining ten only two achieved anything like world fame, the philosopher Henri Bergson and the philologist Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, as illustrated. Both stamps are good examples of philatelic art, but the former suffers greatly from the pale, wishy-washy brown in which it is printed, while the latter, in two pleasing tints of blue, stands out with great vigour and effect.

Henri Bergson was born on October 18, 1859, in Paris, and after a brilliant school career hovered for a while between literature and science. A course at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, where he was a fellow-student with Jaurès, decided him in favour of philosophy, which he taught successively at the Lycées of Angers and Clermont, the Lycée Henri IV and the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, and later at the Collège de France and the Academie Francaise. However he devoted more and more time to political and international affairs and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1927. His philosophy derives from an idea said to have come to him at the age of 25 during a walk at Clermont-Ferrand. It cannot be stated briefly but in essence it substitutes dynamic for static values, and for general speculation the study, one by one, of particular problems, each demanding its own point of view. His lectures were models of clarity and grace of expression and were immensely popular.

Eliezer Ben-Yehuda was born in Lithuania in 1858, the son of Yehuda Perlman. He studied medicine in Paris, but moved to Palestine at the age of 23, and here, while teaching in the Alliance Israelite School, he laid the foundation for the work by which he is chiefly remembered, the revival of the Hebrew language as the medium of daily speech, introducing new words to express modern ideas and inventions. He spent the war years in the United States, but returned to Palestine in 1918, and at his death on December 16, 1922, was still working at his *magnum opus*, a modern Hebrew lexicon. His second wife Hemda helped to complete this work.

The other eight call for but brief men-



tion. They are Jan Kaspar, air pioneer, on one of those ugly "horizontal" stamps that Czechoslovakia periodically inflicts on us, with one of the "flying bedsteads" characteristic of 50 years ago, an early Rumanian Prince, Vlad Tepes, looking like a cross between Guy Fawkes and Ali Baba, with the 500-year-old Charter of Bucharest, another of those small, rather smudgy Brazilian portraits, this time of one José Bonifacio, a much more pleasant picture of the matronly Teresa Garcia Montes, 1880-1930, founder of the Cuban Musical Arts Society, a fascinating stamp from Japan showing an open book with the portrait on one page of Shoin Yoshida, the educationist, to commemorate his death a century ago, a charming study of little Princess Lalla Amina, daughter of King Mohammed V of Morocco, and last, two rather crude horizontals, printed in Berlin, to mark belatedly the centenary in 1958 of the first Venezuelan stamps. On the 50 centesimi, SG 3, listed as "1 real, dull blue," is reproduced, with a postal rider of a century ago, and a portrait of one of the early postmasters, Don Jacinto Gutierrez, with a pleasant bearded face. On the 1 bolivivar appears likewise SG 4, "2 reales, dull red," with a modern mail-train and plane and the portrait of another postal pioneer, Don Miguel Herrera, clean-shaven but with a scowl of settled gloom. The pair are in the dull blue and dull red (more or less) of the stamps of 1858. In the Birmingham Philatelic Society we were once treated by a member of the Royal Philatelic Society to a whole evening of these first stamps of Venezuela, which for sheer, dreary dullness capture the biscuit, and I imagine none of us has ever wanted to see any of them again!

W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

The Postal History of Lubeck.

A most interesting article relative to the above appears in the Mercury Stamp Journal for February 1960.

Besides describing the various issues of this city, the author who is anonymous, describes the introduction of postage stamps into this area as well as the currency and the postage rates.

The different methods of the printing of the stamps and the types of inks used as well as the different types of cancellations applied are also recorded.

The various postal services furnished by the Hanseatic League, Denmark, Mecklenburg, Prussia, France, Sweden, Thurn and Taxis, Austria and other countries in Europe make interesting reading. —S.L.C.

Canada—Anglo-Boer War Campaign.

An article with the above title by Ed. Richardson, has been published in the American Postal History Journal for November 1959. Copies of this work may be obtained from H. L. Lindquist Publications Inc., 153 Waverley Place, New York 14, N.Y. United States of America. The price is \$2.00 (14/6) post free.

B.W.I. Postal History.

The B.W.I. Study Circle has recently published a monograph entitled "An Introduction to the Postal History of the British West Indies" by L. E. Britnor. Copies of this publication are available from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. T. Saunders, Caymans Cottage, Ridgmont, Bletchley, Bucks., England, at 5/6d. post free.

Africana Notes and News.

In the March issue of this journal, two interesting articles relating to South African philately were published.

One, "South African Postal History," by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, records the general history and development of the postal services in the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The article concludes with a discourse on the various postal services and stamp issue of the Union of South Africa.

The other is a short account by Dr. Killie Campbell, the well-known Africana collector of Durban, in which are described the various types of ball, lobenge and cylindrical

signals which were used in Pretoria in 1880 to notify the public of the arrival of the mails. A black and white illustration accompanies this article.

Copies of the above publication are available from the Director, Africana Museum, Public Library, Johannesburg, at 5/6d. each. —S.L.C.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
South African Philatelist,
P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,—In connection with the forthcoming International Exhibition to be held at the Royal Festival Hall, London in July, the above Society is holding a meeting on the last Day—16th July from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. in one of the rooms made available at the exhibition for this purpose.

I learn from the Exhibition organisers that quite a large contingent of visitors is expected from the Union and I hereby extend a hearty welcome, on behalf of our Society to visit us at our meeting. I would be grateful if you would mention this in a future issue, and should the visitor care to contact me at the exhibition during the week, I will be pleased to give them the appropriate ticket. These are being provided by the exhibition committee to assist attendance to the Society meetings.—Yours faithfully, W. A. PAGE, London Honorary Secretary, S.A.C.S.

Society Hon. Sec. and Editor of "Springbok"—C. E. Sherwood Esq., 105 Marford Cres. Sale, Manchester.

* * * *

Dear Editor,—I shall be very thankful, if you kindly publish the following letter in your esteemed paper:—

I have prepared a list of addresses of stamp-collectors of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and many other countries, who are interested in exchanging stamps and first day covers.

I shall gladly send a copy of the list to those who are eager to correspond with foreign stamp-collectors, if they send one International Reply Coupon to cover postage.

I hope this modest link will bring together stamp-collectors of various lands and promote international friendship and goodwill all over the world.

I am receiving hundreds of letters from stamp-collectors all over the world. Some of them are eager to subscribe or advertise in Philatelic Magazines, but I am unable to supply complete information without your help. Kindly send specimen copies of your publications and also inform about the circulation, and rates of subscription and advertisement, so that I may prepare an encyclopedia of the philatelic press, and suggest to them to subscribe and advertise in your magazine.

Hoping for an early reply,—Sincerely yours, L. N. GUPTA.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION 1960

Souvenir labels are being issued in connection with the Exhibition to commemorate the tercentenary of the appointment in 1660 as Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Colonel Henry Bishop who was responsible for the issue of the first Postage Stamp. Each stamp shows the portrait of Henry Bishop and the complete sheet illustrates twelve different types of stamps that were issued as a result of Bishop's work. The following is a list of the towns in the British Empire of the 17th and 18th Century in which the stamp was used in the exact design or similarly to that invented by Bishop. The year is that in which the stamp is first known used:

London, England	...	...	...	1661
Dublin, Ireland	...	...	...	1672
Edinburgh, Scotland	...	...	...	1693
Exeter, England	...	...	...	1698
Bristol, England	...	...	...	1705
New York, New York	...	...	...	1758
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	...	...	...	1767
Boston, Massachusetts	...	...	...	1769
Albany, New York	...	...	...	1774
Charlestown, South Carolina	...	...	...	1774
Quebec, Canada	...	...	...	1776
Calcutta, India	...	...	...	1776

It will be noted that in many cases the actual date chosen is appropriate to the City. Twelve labels show one stamp for each of the twelve months in calendar order. Sheets of these labels are obtainable from stamp dealers, price 1/6d. (North America 25¢).

Biographical Note on Henry Bishop.

Born in 1604, son of Sir Thomas Bishop Bt. In 1643 Henry Bishop espoused the

Royal Cause during the Civil War with rank of Colonel in the cavalry. The Roundheads came to his home in Sussex to arrest him but he hid and subsequently fled via Bristol to his plantation in Virginia which he had bought in 1640. (Some 1,200 acres on the South side of the James River).

In 1646 he returned to England and took his oath to the National Covenant.

On the restoration of Charles II in 1660 he became Postmaster-General and during the following year wrote a Post Office advertisement which appeared in the weekly news sheets:

"To prevent any delay, a stamp was invented that was put on every letter showing the day of the month that every letter came to the office so that no Letter Carrier dare detain a letter from post to post and they had to deliver the same day as received in Summer, and the next morning at the latest in Winter."

On 6th April 1663 he retired. He died on 19th March, 1691/2. His life covered the reigns of James I, Charles I, the Revolution, the Commonwealth, Charles II, James II and William III.

Bolaffi: Catalogo Dei Francobolli Italiani, 1960. Fifth Ed. Published by S.C.O.T. Via Roma 101, Turin, Italy. Price 20/-.

The fifth edition of this catalogue runs to 422 pages and although showing no basic changes in comparison with the previous issue, it contains a great number of minor improvements and additions. Names of the stamp designers of all issues have been recorded while prices have been thoroughly revised.

Introduction to Meter Stamps, by A. A. Dowey, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.). Published for the Meter Stamp Study Group by the Hon. Sec., J. C. Mann, 11 Althorp Road, London S.W.17.

This booklet is available from Mr. Mann at the above address for 2/- or 4 International Reply Coupons, including postage.

It is the second edition of this booklet, the first having appeared in January, 1956.

Definitions and terms are given and there are notes on forming the collection and on the meter-stamps of Great Britain. A reference to catalogues is given.

For collectors of this sideline of philately the booklet should be very useful.

POSTMARK CORNER

The following query appears in "The Springbok" for January-February, 1960:

'We have a cover endorsed at the top "O.H.M.S. Gordon Watson." There is no stamp and it is postmarked "Claremont Cape OC 31 10." Who was this gentleman that he did not need to use stamps?

If any reader can elucidate, kindly inform the Editor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.
RECTANGULARS. POSTMARKS.

Extensive selections of the above are always available, as well as interesting covers and Postal History material.

References from new customers please.

F. W. COLLINS
STOBOROUGH CROFT,
WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Netherlands Postal Agent at Singapore.

The Dutch Indies, towards the end of the 19th century, maintained a postal agent at Singapore to facilitate the mail service to and from the colony. The agent's postmark was N-I AGENT SINGAPORE and is occasionally found on the reverse sides of covers.

It seems that other similar facilities existed during the same period for, on the reverse of a fieldpost cover, sent to Germany via Brindisi and mailed at the fieldpost office at Atjeh in 1881, a single circle postmark N-I EXP.KANT.PENANG, has been found. It would appear, therefore, that besides Penang, Dutch exchange post offices had been established at other coastal places in the Straits Settlements.

—"Mercury Stamp Journal".

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

This congress will, for the first time, be held concurrently with, and under the same roof as, an International Exhibition—that of London 1960, in July.

Just like our Federation Congress and Unipex in May-June 1960.

ISRAEL

Two commemorative stamps are being issued in honour of Memorial Day and the 12th Anniversary of the proclamation of the State of Israel.

The values are 0.12 and 0.32 IL. respectively. The designs are of flowers and will thus be of particular interest to Thematic collectors.

On April 7th, 1960, two stamps to commemorate World Refugee Year were issued. The 0.25 IL. value symbolizes operation "magic carpet." The 0.50 IL. value symbolizes resettlement of refugees on Israel soil.

NORTHERN RHODESIA BAROTSELAND'S FIRST AIRMAILS 1939

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

(Continued from April Issue, page 57)

RETURN FLIGHT—3rd January, 1939.

The Post Office at Mongu had accumulated a fairly considerable number of letters and parcels to be flown to Lusaka to connect with the **Imperial Airways** and other international services. The same plane, again piloted by Mr. Kirkman, left Mongu at 6 a.m. on 3rd January and arrived back at Lusaka in under four hours, having delivered the first airmails at Mankoya and Mumbwa en route. These two distributing centres were omitted on the outward trip and therefore all covers—forty have been traced—bear the arrival postmark of 3rd January, whether emanating from Mongu the same morning or from Lusaka the day before. No covers from Great Britain to Barotseland by the first Lusaka-Mongu service have been discovered, and it is most improbable that any have been preserved. Letters addressed to Mongu, which left Southampton on December 24th, 1938, by **Imperial Airways** failed to connect, as they should have done, with the **R.A.N.A.** inaugural service due to the late arrival of the **Imperial Airways'** flying-boat at Kisumu. The only Great Britain covers recorded are those which connected with the **SECOND** service from Lusaka and bear the following backstamps: "Lusaka 4.1.39" and "Mongu-Lealui 9.1.39." Those fourteen letters or postcards took sixteen days in transit, in-

stead of the scheduled seven, but only a short time before they would have taken a matter of two to three months to have reached their destination.

* * * *

Simultaneously with the opening up of Barotseland by air, R.A.N.A. extended its regular Salisbury S.R.—Blantyre, Nyasaland-Fort Jameson N.R. route another 322 miles to connect at Lusaka with the main Cape-to-Cairo trunk line of **Imperial Airways**. A de Havilland 89, piloted by Mr. A. H. Downing, left Lusaka at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1939, and reached Fort Jameson with 372 lbs. of mail (including provisions) at 4.30 that afternoon. On the return flight the following day 160 lbs of mail was carried.

Lusaka-Fort Jameson: Covers addressed to the Poste Restante were backstamped at Fort Jameson, 3 Jan. 1939—3 p.m. Letters posted at Lusaka have been seen with the despatch postmark "Lusaka—3 Jan. 38"—(backstamped on arrival 3 Jan. 39) but it is unnecessary to point out that they did not take exactly one year in transit. An extraordinary thing is that Lusaka dispatches of the 2nd January are correctly dated.

Fort Jameson - Lusaka: 160 lbs. of mail

was carried, most of it comprising Government stationery. Of the normal mail, most was destined for Europe or South Africa and no mail was addressed to Barotseland. However on the second flight from Fort Jameson two covers are known to have been flown to Mongu and they were back-stamped there on 10th January. Nyimba was included in R.A.N.A.'s timetable issued on the 1st January 1939, but being only an emergency landing ground without a post office no landings were made on the outward or inward trips.

As in the case of the Barotseland Flights, no advance publicity was given to the Lusaka-Fort Jameson extension, although the **SOUTHERN Rhodesia Government Gazette** did give notification of the proposed airmail service just before it was commenced. In consequence flown covers are scarce and few bear the pilot's signature (A. H. Downing).

* * * *

The Table which follows was compiled by the writer from data kindly furnished by the Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia, the Postmasters of the centres concerned and by the R.A.N.A. Pilots who inaugurated the services:—

LUSAKA - Mumbwa - - Mankoya - MONGU - LEALUI and Return.

Monday, 2nd January, 1939.	Post-mark.	Back-stamp.	No. of Covers	Remarks.
Lusaka—Mumbwa	2.1.39	3.1.39	20	4 ex South Africa.
Mankoya	2.1.39	3.1.39	20	5 ex South Africa.
Mongu	2.1.39	2.1.39	1	Addressed to Postmaster.
Mongu	2.1.39	9.1.39	12	Second Flight.
Mongu	4.1.39	9.1.39	14	ex Great Britain 23 Dec.
Tuesday, 3rd January, 1939.				
Mongu—Mankoya	2.1.39	3.1.39	20	
Mumbwa	2.1.39	3.1.39	20	
Lusaka	2.1.39	4.1.39	20	
Mankoya—Lusaka	3.1.39	4.1.39	15	
Mumbwa—Lusaka	3.1.39	—	14	

LUSAKA - FORT JAMESON - LUSAKA.

Tuesday, 3rd January, 1939.

Lusaka—Ft. Jameson	3.1.38	3.1.39	40	5 ex South Africa.
(sic)				

Wednesday, 4th January, 1939.

Ft. Jameson—Lusaka	3.1.39	4.1.39	36	
Mongu	4.1.39	10.1.39	2	Second Flight.
Mankoya	—	—	Nil.	
Mumbwa	4.1.39	16.1.39	4	Mail mis-sorted, conveyed via Livingstone (13th) Lusaka (14th) and so postmarked.

ROBSON LOWE LTD., REVIEW 1958-1959

In its Annual Review for the year ending 31st August, 1959, Robson Lowe Ltd. points out that London has been recognised as the hub of the international stamp market, and this has resulted in the Company being asked to dispose of highly specialised and valuable collections formed overseas. For the few realisations exceeded valuations in all classes of sales. The realisation for the year for specialised foreign sales was £157,856 as against £70,522 for the previous year. Great Britain stamps realised £39,057 and British Empire £71,588. Postal History realised £28,323. Amongst prices realised were:—

Newfoundland 1919 Martinsyde Manuscript overprint on 3ø (the only recorded unused example) £1,800.

Orange Free State 1896, "Halve Penny" on 3d. variety no bar or stop, unused £14-10-0.

Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d. brick-red, used, £135.

German S.W.A., 1914 Swakopmund-Karibib Card (cachet affected by moisture), £60. 1914, Swakopmund-Karabib-Windhoek Card, Fire, £190.

CANADA

From the Canadian Trade Commissioner we have received an official P.O. circular stating that at least five new postage stamps and a new aerogramme for overseas will be issued in 1960.

Details about the stamp are not yet settled, but the subjects of three of them are stated to be (1) 300th anniversary of the defence of Montreal, (2) 50th anniversary of Girl Guides in Canada, (3) Conservation of Natural Resources.

FRANCE

The ministry of Posts announces the following issues:—

5th December: Two stamps (20f. and 25f.) with 10f. surcharge for the benefit of the French Red Cross.

12th December: A 50f. featuring the Trocadero Palace, celebrating the 10th anniversary of O.T.A.N. (Organisation of the North Atlantic Treaty).

ARGYLE STAMP CO. LTD.

Mr. C. Angus Parlow, managing director of Argyle Stamp Company Ltd., announces that Mr. Kenneth Sargeant of Eastborne has joined the Company, in order to help them to deal with the increased demand for Postal History material, in which they specialise.

SWEDEN

Sweden issued two stamps to commemorate the World Refuge Year. The values are 20 öre and 40 öre respectively. The issue of stamps to commemorate the World Refuge Year is being effected by several countries at the request of the United Nations.

SOCIETY NEWS**JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

On 8th March, we had no fewer than 50 members and guests present, for it was the night of the annual visit of the Pretoria Philatelic Society. Led by their chairman, Mr. J. M. Weinstein, they came in even greater strength than usual, with six very fine and happily varied exhibits. Mr. R. N. Castignani showed a beautiful collection of "Madonnas," Miss J. Taylor, a regular visitor on this occasion, displayed "Vatican City"; a new-comer, Mr. R. K. Jablonski, surprised everyone with a really advanced show of "Imperial Russia and early Soviets," Mr. J. Reynders showed "Southern Rhodesia, 1890 to date," Dr. T. B. Berry the "Commemoratives" section of his vast Union collection; and lastly, Dr. P. Keller brought along an exhibit which had been shown at the opening of the C.S.I.R. exhibition at Pretoria last year, of "The International Geophysical Year," good proof for the great contribution of the Union to that international venture.

The second meeting, on March 28, saw some more of the numerous outstanding collections of Dr. J. von Varendorff, some of his "European Classics," especially fine postmarks on the first issues of Austria, and other gems, the mint stamp in glowingly fresh colour—but no German states, his particular pets, for which we shall have to wait until next year. —W.G.H.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the Germiston Philatelic Society, which was well attended at the Hotel Alexander, on Wednesday, February 17, Dr. J. J. van Niekerk was elected president for the third successive year.

Other office-bearers elected were: Vice-president, Mr. N. E. Parkin; hon. secretary/treasurer, S. L. Crozet; hon. auctioneer, Mr. A. C. Rix; members of the executive committee: Mrs. A. G. Libetrau, Messrs. S. J. Hagger, H. van der Ham, C. E. Adams, F. E. Drake, L. G. V. Mayne and N. S. Hesselbarth.

Messrs. S. J. Hagger and S. L. Crozet were elected to the Executive Committee of the Federation of Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa, while Dr. J. J. van Niekerk and Mr. N. E. Parkin were nominated as delegates to represent the Society at the XXII Philatelic Congress to be held in Johannesburg in May and June.

At the termination of the proceedings Dr. J. J. van Niekerk tabled a very interesting collection of South West Africa issues, from the first Union overprints of that territory.

March 16, 1960. Members of the Germiston Philatelic Society met for the usual monthly meeting at the Hotel Alexander on Wednesday, March 16. The attendance continues to be good, no less than 25 members being present.

The award presented by Dr. Alec Kaplan for the Union Postmark Competition was won by Mr. N. S. Hesselbarth.

Mr. I. S. Burniston tabled a very interesting collection of Ghana issues while Dr. A. Kaplan exhibited a complete printing of Great Britain 1d. reds from plates 1 to 11. Both of these collections were admired by the members.

The junior members continue to show interest and the next meeting will be held on April 9, at the same venue as the last.

—S.L.C.

THE MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

February meeting. Never has there been such an outstanding display as was witnessed by members present at the February meeting.

The first display was presented by Mr. Wimbush—a "Selection of Modern British Colonials" shewing some items which are hard to get under normal circumstances, but with shades that are not even catalogued. This was supplemented by a number of the bogus stamps of Great Britain issued by the Germans during the War as propaganda material.

Then Mr. Trotter, shewing for the first time, tabled an outstanding collection of Zanzibar—from No. 1, both mint and used. Mr. Trotter was a little diffident about displaying this collection, saying that it was not complete. We know the prices of those Zanzibar high values, but their absence did not in any way deter from a magnificent collection.

Thirdly, we had Mr. Gibson's collection of the Windward Islands. We had expected Mr. Gibson to show the Leewards, but that is a treat yet to come. The lay-out and writing up was superb! Letting us into a secret, Mr. Gibson stated that his good wife had actually done the work—he had only provided the stamps and the data. Then we heard that his daughter had drawn the maps! So our congratulations on this effort—another "first-timer" must go to the whole Gibson family.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

2nd February, 1960. The meeting was well attended and welcomed back Mr. and Mrs. G. Smukler, who had just returned from a most enjoyable trip to Europe. Mr. W. J. Deacon displayed a nice and attractive selection of sheets from his collections. These embraced stamps of Great Britain, the Commonwealth, British Colonies, Union of South Africa and a very nice lot of Israel. Young Mr. L. Bergman ably voiced the thanks of those present to the exhibitor. Designs for a badge for the Society were passed around; the Committee being asked to finally decide, which was to be adopted.

The annual general meeting took place on the **16th February, 1960.** Present were twenty members. After the minutes of the previous annual general meeting had been confirmed, the financial report and accounts for 1959 were adopted. The finances were in good shape and a special vote of thanks went to the retiring hon. treasurer, Miss J. McSporrán, who unfortunately was unable to accept re-nomination. The president—according to a recent committee decision—incorporated in his address the secretary's report. He ably reviewed the year's happenings, stressing the most notable events, referred to Congress and Exhibition which were to take place in Port Elizabeth in 1962 and to the desirability of introducing new members.

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BLOEMFONTEIN

The following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. G. Monaghan; vice-president, Mr. E. Baer, Mr. G. E. Smukler; hon. secretary, Mr. A. F. W. Pavitt; hon. treasurer, Mr. R. A. Marshall; hon. auctioneer, Mr. J. Slabbert; librarian, Mr. G. K. Forbes; auditor, Mr. G. E. Smukler; press correspondent, Mr. G. Bülbring. The post of hon. exchange superintendent is to be filled later.

Meeting 1st March, 1960. Mr. C. G. Willson from Uitenhage displayed his Canadian collection, supported by a fine array of F.D.C. from that country as also some sheets of New Zealand stamps. The Canadian stamps commenced with the 1946 issue and were all in fine mint condition, practically complete to the most recent ones. Mr. Willson was able to show blocks of nearly all stamps with imprints and plate numbers which fact added greatly to the attractiveness of his display. The Officials were to be seen complete as also a very nice range of the perforated O.H.M.S. stamps. The exhibitor spoke briefly on his collection drawing attention to varieties and outstanding items and was suitably thanked by Mr. W. J. Deacon.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN RAND

At the **February meeting** we had the pleasure of seeing the Jonker Trophy, awarded annually to the winner of the Junior Club's competition, presented to master Barry Jankelowitz. This lad has been a very keen collector for the past two or three years, and fully deserves the honour. Mr. J. H. Bruwer is to be congratulated on the fine work he is doing for the Juniors.

As a preview to Unipex we had members exhibit their entries—for criticism and advice, they said! Mr. J. H. Bruwer's "Animal Series" (which he has recently been "polishing up") was once again of the high standard we have come to expect from this gentleman. The number of varieties and unusual items once again made one wonder where he finds the time to devote to his collections and to make such painstaking studies of his stamps.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

March Meeting. Mr. Tolkowsky of Holland again submitted a thought provoking article which was read out to the meeting and which resulted in a very interesting discussion.

Mr. D. Wacks, Secretary of the Information Department of the S.A. Zionist Federation and head of the Philatelic Department, delivered a most interesting discourse on his recent trip to Israel and emphasised the Philatelic aspect. Mr. Wacks informed the meeting that he had discussed the question of the selvedge printings with Mr. Cohen, of the Israeli Philatelic Department,

who advised that the Postal Authorities were experiencing a difficult time with investors and speculators who had put fortunes into stamps. Dissuasion did not help and the people had virtually gone crazy. In order to stop this position it was decided to flood the market but as there was not sufficient paper a smaller cylinder, to accommodate tab collectors, was used and eventually the "back was broken." Speculators suffered huge lossess and ceased to exist.

During this month, and in order to commemorate Refugee Year, stamps will be issued which will also be used to commemorate "Operation Magic Carpet." From the designs seen these stamps appear to be most attractive.

Mr. Leo Buchen in thanking the speaker for a most enlightening and interesting talk pointed out the coincidence between the article of Mr. Tolkowsky and the address. In his opinion there was a link between the two. A lengthy discussion then took place.

Mr. Shatsman then showed a unique collection of "selections at random."

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

February 8: Capt. M. F. Stern showed for the first time his completed collection of "Flags of the World on Stamps." This collection has taken two and a half years to get together and write-up, and covered not only stamps showing flags, but also related material, e.g. post cancellations, official covers, etc. This subject lends itself to thematic treatment and gives scope to research into history and other matters which relate to a country's progress.

February 22: Owing to Mr. Sam Kahn not being able to show Hungary and Russia, Mr. L. Simenhoff, F.R.P.S. (Lond.) stepped into the breach and showed for the first time his collection of "Occupational Stamps of S.W.A., 1915 to 1920." This was a detailed collection and it was regretted that a larger number of members did not attend.—M.F.S.

March 14. Dr. P. L. Vautier showed "Stamps on Stamps." Some year ago members saw this collection and were amazed at the enormous amount of new material which had been added to it. In addition it is well written up and is now an outstanding thematic collection. Dr. Vautier really held his audience with his talk.

March 28. The annual general meeting was well attended and the following were elected for 1960: President, Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; Vice-President, Mr. F. L. Archer; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Vergeest; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Simson; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Mr. T. M. Jakobsen; Hon. Librarian, Mr. R. Chapman; Hon. Editor Thematic Magazine, Capt. M. F. Stern; Committee members, Mrs. H. Jaidel, Mrs. V. R. Coe, Miss G. Hoffmann, Mr. L. Simenhoff, and (ex officia) Mr. W. G. Combrink. Sincere tribute was paid to the work of the outgoing President, Mr. W. G. Combrink.
—M.F.S.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

February 11. This proved a most interesting evening. Mr. W. G. Combrink as usual gave a fine exhibit and talk on "The Pictorial issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina," with all its varieties, perforations etc. This was followed by "South West Africa" being selected pages from the collection of Mrs. Jenny Hotz (recently elected F.R.P.S. Lond.) with introductory pages from the collection of Mr. L. Simenhoff, F.R.P.S. (Lond.), who gave a most interesting talk on the subject, namely "South West Africa."

February 25. This was the annual General meeting. The following is the committee for 1960: President, Mr. A. G. Versino; vice-president, Mr. R. F. Putzel; hon. secretary, Mrs. Joan Hall; hon. treasurer, Mr. Ian Hall; hon. exchange superintendent, Mr. C. R. V. Solomon; hon. librarian, Mr. F. Wheeler; committee: Messrs. W. G. Combrink, H. R. Savage, R. Chapman, F. L. Archer and Dr. P. L. Vautier (ex officio).

March 10. Two very interesting exhibits were shown. The first was that of Mr. C. H. Dockway, "Boer War and Scouting on Stamps." This commenced with covers during the South African War, caricatures, and other interesting items. Then followed the Siege of Mafeking stamps and covers, and after that Scout stamps and covers. Mr. Dockway followed the exhibit with an interesting talk. He was followed by Mr. H. C. Berneaud with a fascinating exhibit "Polish P.O. in Danzig." This showed the whole history of the postal services of the "Corridor" and illustrated with maps. Mr. Berneaud was able through his thorough knowledge of the subject, to bring home in his talk the development of the post of that area.

March 24. Mr. F. Sinnott showed "G.B. Mulready Caricatures" which is possibly the most complete collection of its kind in South Africa. He knows these and is always able to give an illuminating address on same. The second part of the evening was a successful auction, conducted by Mr. Ian Hall, for funds for the 1961 Exhibition to be held in Cape Town. —M.F.S.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On **February 1st** the annual general meeting was held. The reports on the activities of the Society was very satisfactory, and the attendance for this night by the members were well up to the standard of the last year.

The new office-bearers for this coming year, 1960, are as follows: Hon. chairman, Mr. W. Wainstein; hon. vice-chairman, Dr. T. B. Berry; hon. secretary, Mr. R. N. Castignani; hon. treasurer, Mr. Gous; stamp superintendent, W. Impey; hon. librarian, Miss G. Taylor; hon. auctioneer, Mr. D. Brown; hon. curator, Dr. T. B. Berry; hon. correspondent, Mr. J. F. C. Reynders; committee members: Dr. C. Hoek, Mr. T. Kriste, and Mr. D. F. C. Reynders.

Mr. E. C. Wright was elected to Life Membership for his outstanding activities and devotion to this Society since 1929 when he became a member of this Society.

The "Hawk" award for 1959 was awarded to Mr. D. F. C. Reynders.

After the election of the new office-bearers, and business was taken care of, Dr. Keller tabled a collection of Roumania from 1862-1943 and a collection of the Geophysical year. This was Dr. Keller's last attendance and exhibition as Dr. Keller is being transferred to Cape Town. —D.R.

March, 1960. March 7th was visitors' night when the Pretoria Railway Society called upon us. On this occasion the visitors came along in force and tabled four collections for this evening's entertainment. Mr. E. Walker, the President and leader of this contingent, said, "We are not well-known collectors, but keen collectors." How right he was! The collections shown were all very well received, and as the exhibitors displayed their collections, evidence could be seen of their keenness.

Mr. Z. van Eijk tabled a collection of the Netherlands from 1923, which included charity stamps and commemoratives. Mr. J. Kristi showed us a collection of the United States of America from 1901 to the present time. Dr. Sherril was next to display his collection. This was a collection of Israel displaying the Tribes of Israel on Stamps. Amongst the different tribe sets shown were control blocks, broken emblems and booklets. Mr. R. N. Castignani was last to table his collection who was borrowed from the Pretoria Society for this evening as he is also a member of the Railway Society. He tabled a collection of the British Islands, which is practically complete except for one or two Islands. —D.R.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

On **16th March** we held our last meeting at Winton Chambers and it took the form of our usual Swop Night. We managed to get a few more items for Unipex auctioned off but still have more lots to sell. This we hope to do this month.

On Wednesday evening, **16th April**, we had our formal monthly meeting at our new room at Forrest House, Albany Grove, Durban.

It gave us a great deal of pleasure to welcome our old friend, Mr. Froelich, of the Johannesburg Society, who brought greetings from the High Veldt Society and also a personal greeting from Mr. Hoffman, one of our exile or country members who we have not had the pleasure of seeing for some time now.

The meeting started late due to having to get settled in at our new quarters. Once the auction was over the general business was soon disposed of and some time was used in talking of the somewhat bewildering number of commemorative covers marking the forthcoming events in the Union. One of our own members added to the

motley array of covers by showing us one he had worked hard to produce on his own. The first day cover collectors will better get their cheque books at the ready if they are to add all the new covers with all the new stamps on all the varying dates to their collections.

The display was Queen Elizabeth Southern Rhodesia issues with official photographs from which the views depicted on the stamps were chosen. Mrs. Lionel Bevis who hails from that part of the world said the collection was like a breath from home. In thanking Mr. Leak for his display Mrs. Bevis mentioned that the tenth commandment admonished us not to covet our neighbour's wife, his man servant, his maid servant, his ox or his ass but added slyly that no mention was made about his stamps.

Unfortunately we do not see enough of Mrs. Lionel Bevis at our meetings but we know how very much occupied she is.

COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

An excellent start to the New Year was made at the **January meeting** and quite an accumulation of First Day Covers and new stamps was distributed.

Work is well in hand on the new covers in readiness for the Kariba issue, which is expected in May. Get your orders in to the Club Secretary early and avoid being disappointed.

Delegates to represent the Society at the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa are: Messrs. E. Walker, J. P. Roux and W. Kriste.

The winner of the Ndola Cup for 1959 was Mrs. Vera with her collection of Netherlands stamps. Competition was very keen and the winner's margin was small.

The **February meeting** of the Society was well attended, and it was nice to see some faces that have not graced our meetings for some time.

Several First Flight and First Day Covers were distributed, also the Bechuanaland Protectorate 75th Anniversary mint stamps and the Basutoland National Council issue.

Mr. Janice Hartley's collection of some 80 pages of Natural History on stamps was entered for the Mindola Trophy for Thematic Collections. This covers a fine range of animals, birds, butterflies, fish, flowers and fungi.

Meetings are held in the Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, on the third Thursday of every month at 8.15 p.m. Visitors and new members always welcome.

March, 1960. The annual general meeting of the Copperbelt Philatelic Society was well attended and the retiring committee was re-elected en bloc, Mr. Sadler replacing Mr. Keet who has returned to South Africa. Mrs. Sadler displayed her collection of Liberia stamps and Miss Janice Hartley her collection of Natural History. Both these were shown for the benefit of members who

had missed seeing them when previously shown.

There was considerable activity among members on the exchange mart, and a very successful auction was held in aid of Unipex Funds, the stamps and covers having been donated by members. The sum of almost £10 was realised.

The Society is preparing First Day Covers for the opening of "Kariba" by Her Majesty The Queen Mother on the 17th May. Anyone interested in obtaining these should contact us at P.O. Box 211, Kitwe, N. Rhodesia.

Meetings are held in the Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, on the third Thursday of every month at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Visitors and new members always welcome.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

February meeting. The highlights of a quite well attended meeting were a talk given by Mr. J. Sparkman on "Gum" which he read from Linns' Weekly Stamp News, the author being Chas. E. Milbury. This proved most interesting and the majority of members agreed with the views expressed.

Mr. Paviour referred to the gum which was used on Canadian stamps of the 1928 issue. This gum when steamed off left discoloured backs of the stamps. The issue did not last long and was replaced with quite a different type of gum.

And then Mr. Leo Hellmann commenced a regular monthly resume of Stamp News in Brief which also proved of great interest and discussion amongst members. The main points quoted by Mr. Hellmann were the new printings of the stamps of Great Britain and Australia and the Union. He stated that already no less than 1,100 stamps had been issued bearing the Queen's portraits. He also said that there was much greater interest in the Ships Letters and the postmark numerals on the issues of Great Britain.

Annual Congress and Unipex. The following were elected as delegates: Dr. F. Drusinsky and Messrs. Geo. Feros and S. Attwell. Mr. Leo Hellmann said he would also attend.

Members stood in silence in memory of the late Mr. A. C. Vining who had recently passed away.

Mr. J. P. Shingler showed a nearly complete collection of 100 pages of the Mint issues of Queen Elizabeth, and also spoke of the beautiful designs in the wide variety of stamps already issued in the short period of the Queen's reign. —J.P.S.

March Meeting. Mr. T. A. Harper displayed some very fine stamps which included early stamps of Canada, the U.S.A. and India. A page of "Specials" included a mint strip of three George V 1d. Union, the stamps over-printed Bechuanaland Protectorate for revenue purposes, but which sometimes were used postally, Jamaica, the

error PENNY Bechuanaland — 6d. Silver Jubilee—double Flagstaff, India Service "Specimen" copies, India 9 pies double surcharge, etc.

Mr. Leo Hellmann again entertained members with stop press news of new issues, auction sale results, etc.

One of our Queenstown members, Mr. G. Immelmann, showed a cover dated 31st December, 1959, posted in Queenstown with a "Little Folks Post" stamp on which the Post Office did not make any surcharge. Mr. Immelmann also showed a Steam Boat cover post—marked 31st July, 1845.—J.P.S.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

February 1: Mr. J. Wannerton displayed selected items from his various collections, including his collection of Canada. Many fine items have been added to this collection during the last year and it is becoming quite one of the well-known collections in the Cape. —M.F.S.

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THE CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB

A new club called the "Cinderella Stamp Club" has recently been formed in England, for collectors of Fiscals, Telegraph, Railway Parcels stamps, covering also Locals, Hotel stamps, and in general any issue not included in general catalogues. Stamps from the whole world are to be included.

The Club issues progress reports of meetings and other matters of interest to their members; both giving and asking for information on stamps.

It is hoped to issue Bulletins periodically and I gather Messrs. L. M. and N. Williams are going to take care of this activity. From a recent report I note that at the September meeting Mr. Sidney R. Turner exhibited British Fiscals. Mr. Turner, a member of the RPSL, is reputed to own the largest whole world collection of fiscals in Great Britain.

Although Exchange Packets are circulated, for the present, the rules do not permit of these being sent outside the U.K. Members from abroad may however submit booklets for circulation. The subscription is 10/6 per annum. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. D. W. Waters, 257 Pettits Lane North, Rise Park, Romford, Essex.—LEONARD J. DODD.

NON-EXISTENT SEYCHELLES OFFERED FOR SALE

The following letter has been received from the Crown Agents:

"The Government of the Seychelles have requested the Crown Agents to notify philatelic societies that they have received complaints that private persons in the Seychelles have been offering non-existent but allegedly rare stamps for sale. All would-be purchasers should, therefore, in their own interests purchase only from reputable dealers.—"The Philatelic Trader."

1½¢ ISSUE FOR U.S.A.

NEWS FOR METER MARK COLLECTORS

Meter mark collectors will be pleased to learn that "The Philometrist" is again to be published. The annual subscription for twelve issues is \$3.00 obtainable from J. W. Philometer Concern, 5425 North Clark Street, Chicago 40, Ill. U.S.A.—"Stamps."

The Postmaster-General of the U.S.A. has announced that a 1½¢ postage stamp will be issued on June 17 in sheets and in coils. This value will be used for bulk mailings of non-profit organizations in accordance with the new postage rate which becomes effective on July 1. A new 1½¢ embossed envelope will also be issued on that date.—"Linn's Weekly Stamp News."

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY
W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

Honorary Business Manager: Mr. J. MICHELSON, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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Whole Number 422

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal.

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegrams, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 6th August 1959 to the 5th November 1959. For the previous list see our October, 1959, issue.

The Animal Series Postage Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 53942 continued. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 15th April, 1959, the total delivery to date being 395,396 sheets. Same Single Die Cylinder No. 97.

On the same job number, but from Double Die Cylinder No. 3, an initial delivery of 31,500 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet was made on the 11th August, 1959, the total delivery to date being 578,800 sheets.

1½d.—Job No. 63138. On an order for 10,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 11,189 sheets was made on the 20th October, 1959. Same Cylinder No. 36.

3d.—Job No. 54762 continued. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 23rd July, 1959, the total delivery to the 29th October 1959 being 439,442 sheets. Same Cylinders, Interior No. 16, Exterior No. 107.

NOTE: First delivery on new water-marked paper on 25th August, 1959.

On the same job number, but from new Cylinders No. 82 Interior, and 84 Exterior, an initial delivery of 9,000

sheets was made on the 29th October, 1959, the total delivery to date being 36,404 sheets.

NOTICE

We have been advised by the Chairman of the Publications Committee, Mr. W. N. Sheffield, that the new edition of the Handbook/Catalogue of Union Stamps is well in hand, but in order to give the opportunity of including all the valuable and up-to-date information prepared, and now rapidly reaching the completion stage, it will be necessary to extend the previously estimated date for publication by a period of approximately three months.

It is the desire of the Editors to also include particulars of the Union Jubilee Commemorative Stamps, the final denomination of which will not be available until the 31st May, and in thanking the numerous subscribers who have so readily shown their confidence in this new work, they wish to assure them that the field, interest and value of the Golden Jubilee Edition of the Handbook will be definitely enhanced by the short delay in the publication.

(Knowing a little of the time, study, planning and effort that has been put into the compiling of this new edition of the Handbook during the last two years, we feel sure that the many who are patiently awaiting its appearance will bear with the Editors for a little while rather than curtail the value and scope of the contents.—Act. Editor, "S.A.P.".)

4d.—Job No. 54763. On an order for 140,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 17th September, 1959, the total delivery to the 22nd September, 1959,

being 55,500 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 53 Interior and No. 93 Exterior.

6d.—Job No. 49597. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 12,595 sheets was made on the 28th April, 1959, the total delivery to date being 74,695 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 1 Interior and No. 121 Exterior.

1/-.—Job No. 47968 continued. On an order for 135,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 28th October, 1958, the total delivery to date being 101,158 sheets. New Interior Cylinder No. 105, and old Exterior Cylinder No. 104. NOTE: First delivery of 5,500 sheets on 5th November, 1959, on the new water-marked paper.

2/6.—Job No. 49599 continued. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 60 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 14,428 sheets was made on the 30th April, 1959, the total delivery to the 22nd October, 1959, being 49,428 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 66 Interior, No. 23 Exterior. NOTE: First delivery on the new watermarked paper of 35,000 sheets on the 22nd October, 1959.

SANAE Stamps.

3d.—Job No. 68885. On an order for 408,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 32,500 sheets was made on the 27th October, 1959, the total delivery to date being 126,800 sheets. New Cylinders, No. 119 Interior, and No. 60 Exterior.

Air Letter Cards.

3d.—Job No. 63135 continued. On an order for 1,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 66,000 cards was made on the 30th July, 1959, the total delivery to the 15th September, 1959, being 744,200 cards. Chambon Printing Machine, new cylinder, (Number not stated).

6d.—Job No. 49974 continued. On an order for 5,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 31,200 cards was made on the 7th December, 1958, the total delivery to the 15th September, 1959, being 3,924,000 cards.

On the same job number, 50,400 cards were delivered on the 17th September, 1959, the total delivery to the 5th November, 1959, being 938,400 cards. Chambon printing machine, and same new cylinder (number not stated).

Pictorial Post Cards.

2d.—Job No. 60409. On an order for 1,533,600 cards, an initial delivery of 83,592 cards was made on the 27th August, 1959, the total delivery to date being 690,120 cards. New stamp cylinder No. 54, Pictorial Cylinders No. 45 and 66.

Roll Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 63136. On an order for 15,000 rolls of 506 stamps each, and 6,000 rolls of 1,012 stamps per role, an initial delivery of 400 rolls of 506 stamps each was made on the 1st October, 1959, a total delivery of 31,000 rolls of 506 stamps being made to date. No mention is made of any delivery of the 1,012 rolls. Same cylinder No. 27.

Freak Impression on a 3d. Animal Stamp.

We have received several suggestions as to the probable cause of the interesting condition of a freak impression on a 3d. Animal Stamp, recorded in our March Notes. They all bear on the pressure aspect of a foldover of adjoining stamps, the condition being either aided or not by an external influence such as suggested pressure in a lady's handbag wherein a leaky, and possibly an overfilled cigarette lighter damped the stamps. Lighter fuel being a solvent of the dye used to print the stamp, while petrol is not, the transfer would be made, and the benzol would evaporate without effecting the gum or rendering it sticky.

We, however, feel that the "forecast" supplied by Mr. C. W. Abbott, of Pietermaritzburg, wins the Jack-pot (if there were one) for he has apparently solved the problem by actually reproducing the condition.

Mr. Abbott submitted for our inspection a left marginal strip of twelve 3d. Rhinoceros stamps (2 x 6) wherein the offset impression appears on the stamps in a manner similar to that illustrated in our March Notes, but in more distinct outline on the clean margin of the sheet.

He acquired this effect by folding the strip on itself through the perforations and applying a few seconds pressure with a hot iron, and states that moistening the stamps, prior to heating, did not increase the tendency towards "offset," but rather decreased it.

Applying his experimental knowledge to the problem under consideration, Mr. Abbott suggests that the stamp submitted by Mr. Orkin was one of a block which was folded over, placed in a wallet, and sub-

jected to continued heat and pressure (in a hip pocket?) for a long enough period to cause the transfer.

Thank you Mr. Abbott—a nice bit of work. We trust you have patented the process and are retaining the manufacturing rights to yourself!

½d. Printing with Black Sheet Serial Numbers.

An issue of the ½d. Warthog Stamp, printed from the same Cylinder No. 67, on Arms watermarked paper, and bearing five-figure black sheet serial numbers twice on its right margin, has been made in the same sheet format as previously used.

Voortrekker Monument Postmark.

A special Postal Agency was opened on the 7th April, 1960, at the Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria, where letters may now receive a special "Voortrekker Monument" date stamp—another interesting postmark, among others, to those of "The Big Hole," Kimberley, and "Table Mountain," Cape Town.

The Union's 1960 Commemorative Postage Stamps.

Further to the announcement and the description of the Union's Commemorative Postage Stamps, appearing in our April, 1960, number, the following characteristics of the individual values have been prepared with the co-operation of Mr. Eric Walker, of Pretoria. The details have been read in each value with the sheet of stamps positioned so that the image on the stamp occupies an upright position.

The printings have been well executed, and are relatively free of flaws, the more conspicuous ones of which are given under each value, the "Thirkell" philatelic position finder being used also to assist in positioning them, and the reading is enclosed by brackets.

The 4d. Value.

Printed in sheets of 120 (6 x 20) stamps in vertical format on thickish white paper bearing the Arms Watermark pointing left (?) perforated by single comb perforator 14 x 15, fine cross-lined screened cylinders Nos. 16 Interior, and 95 Exterior, the numbers being recorded in their respective colours in the left margin of the sheet, opposite stamp 1 of Row 6.

Single-line broken bars in the colour of the frame of the stamp are imprinted on the sheets left and right margins which

are perforated through, while five-figure black sheet serial numbers appear twice on its bottom margin, below stamps 3 and 4, and also 14 and 15, or Row 6. The four blue marginal arrows are of the solid, premanufactured type.

Row—

- 1-20. White smudge above R of AFRIKA, below music note. (Th. K5).
- 2-20. White dot right of second A of AFRIKA. (Th. L7).
- 3-9. Orange dot on white of flag, right of flag pole. (Th. F3).
- 4-11. Blue smudge, three o'clock to left margin. (Th. H1).
- 5-2. Nick in right hand frame, right of tip of flag. (Th. B8).
- 5-13. Blue dot below second A of AFRICA. (Th. A7).
- 6-6. Blue dot above left arm. (Th. J4).
- 6-20. White dot below C of AFRICA. (Th. B6).

The 6d. Value.

The printing of the 6d. value introduces a new era at the Government Printing Works, as three independent printing cylinders were used in its preparation, and to our knowledge, this issue is the first to be made from the newly installed multi-coloured Printing machine.

May this machine enjoy a long and successful career, and be responsible for the output of many pleasing reproductions.

Printed in sheets of 120 (6 x 20) stamps in vertical format on thickish white paper bearing the Arms watermark pointing left, (?), perforated 14 x 15, from three fine screened cylinders, the triple cylinder numbers being Frame 24, Interior 88 and 52, and are recorded in their respective colours on the left margin of the sheet opposite stamp 1 of Row 6. Three superimposed printer's guide marks, in the form of a cross and in the colours of the respective cylinder numbers, appear twice on the bottom margin of the sheet, positioned almost below the right vertical margin of stamp 2, and beneath the common gutter of stamps 18 and 19, of Row 6.

Four brown single-line broken bars are imprinted on the sheets' left and right margins which are perforated through, while black five-figure sheet serial numbers appear twice on its bottom margin, below stamps 2 and 3, and also 13 and 14, of Row 6. The four brown marginal arrows are of the solid premanufactured type.

Row—

- 1-12. Two vertical small dots, left of orange tree, near margin of stamp. (Th. D and E1).
- 1-17. Tiny dot left of orange tree. (Th. F1).
- 2-7. Tiny white dot below S of SUID. (Th. C1).
- 2-8. Green dot above 6 of 6d. (Th. J1).
- 2-9. Prominent dot below orange tree. (Th. G3).
- 3-4. Brown dot above 19 of 1960. (Th. F6).
- 3-13. Brown dot above R of AFRICA. (Th. L5).
- 3-20. Inclined green line through Cape Coat of Arms. (Th. G2).
- 4-2 and 3. Inclined screen scratch from Coat of Arms on R 4/2 (Th. D6) to SU of SUID of R 4/3. (Th. B9).
- 4-13. Vertical smudge above 6 of 6d. (Th. J1).
- 5-19. Brown dot below Union shield. (Th. G4).
- 6-11. Green dot below KA of AFRIKA. (Th. C7).
- 6-18. Green dot below orange tree. (Th. G3).

The 1/- Value.

Printed in sheets of 120 (20 x 6) stamps in horizontal format on thickish white paper bearing the Arms Watermark upright (?), perforated 15 x 14 by multiple comb perforator, from interior screened cylinder No. 100, and from exterior cylinder No. 29, the screening of which is doubtful and requires further investigation, the numbers being recorded in their respective colours on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp 6 of Row 20.

Dark blue single-line broken bars are imprinted on the sheets' top and bottom margins which are perforated through, while four-figure red sheet serial numbers appear twice on its right margin, opposite rows 3 and 4, and also 14 and 15. The four blue marginal arrows are of the solid premanufactured type.

Row—

- 5-2. Dot in sun's rays, above man's head. (Th. A7).
- 6-2. Dot in sun's rays, above mountain. (Th. A9).
- 12-5. Dot above woman's head. (Th. A3).
- 18-5. Dot on margin, above man's head. (Th. A7).

The 1/3 Railway Centenary Stamp.

Printed in sheets of 120 (20 x 6) stamps in horizontal format on thickish white paper, bearing the Arms Watermark up-

right (?), perforated 15 x 14 by multiple row perforator, from cross-line screened cylinders Nos. 57 Interior, and 9 Exterior, the numbers being recorded in their respective colours on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp 1 of Row 20.

Dark blue single-line broken bars are imprinted on the sheet's top and bottom margins which are perforated through, while four-figure red sheet serial numbers appear twice on its right margin, opposite rows 3 and 4, and also 14 and 15. Four blue marginal arrows are of the solid, premanufactured type.

Row—

- 2-5. Blue dot on table mountain (Th. A4), and screen scratch on left margin through SUID, (Th. G1), and extending into stamp below, Row 3/5, (Th. A1).
- 7-1. Two dots to lower right of 3 of 1/3. (Th. G3).
- 10-1. Dot below first A of AFRIKA. (Th. D2).
- 10-6. Dot below 1/3. (Th. G2).
- 13-2. Dot at one o'clock of engine (Th. B9).

The 1/6 Value.

Printed in sheets of 120 (20 x 6) stamps in horizontal format on thickish white paper bearing the Arms watermark upright (?), perforated 15 x 14 by multiple row perforator, from fine cross-line screened cylinders, Nos. 34 Interior, and 44 Exterior, the numbers being recorded in their respective colours on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp 6 of Row 20.

Black single-line broken bars are imprinted on the sheets top and bottom margins which are perforated through, while four-figure red sheet serial numbers appear twice on its right margin, opposite rows 3 and 4, and also 14 and 15. The four marginal arrows are of the solid, premanufactured type.

Row—

- 2—1. White smudge below LD of POSGELD. (Th. C5).
- 4-2. White dot at eleven o'clock to P of POSGELD. (Th. A1).
- 5-2. White cloud effect above Union emblem. (Th. C4).
- 5-3. White smudge under PO of POSGELD. (Th. B2).
- 7-6. Inclined Screen scratch below value 1/6. (Th. B5 to 8).
- 15-5. White dot under first E of EENHEID. (Th. C6).

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LONDON

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

Aerogrammes: Union of South Africa— April, 1960.

Once again an entirely new type of six-penny Aerogramme (Air Letter) has been put on sale at one Union Post Office, at least, without advance publicity and, seemingly, without the knowledge of the Publicity Officer at the Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria. The sheet is radically different from any previous South African issue and is printed on white paper which has an overall gray overlay on the printed side. The texts and stamp are in dark blue, making it the most handsome Air Letter form to have been issued in the Union.

The Tablet at top left has been changed to a replica of the South African Airways' "Flying Springbok" etiquette placed diagonally with a vertical white line emphasising the emblem. The "Lion" type imprinted six-penny stamp has been retained but, printed in dark blue on a white background, greatly enhances the appearance of the sheet. The Format is now **two-fold**, as used in Great Britain, The Federation and most other countries, instead of the hitherto awkward three-fold arrangement.

So far as can be ascertained this sheet was first put on sale at Johannesburg's principal Post Office on 28th February, 1960, but the earliest known postmarked copies are those dated the 29th. English language texts appear first on all sheets so far inspected but, doubtless, the Afrikaans First version will eventually make its appearance.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland—April, 1960.

The Tourist Publicity series of eight illustrated Air Letters, which went off sale in July, 1958, (*vide illustration in the April, 1959, issue*) have now reappeared in blue print on unfranked forms. These sheets do not bear imprinted stamps and therefore will not qualify for catalogue status.

Basutoland.

The current Air Letter sheets of Basutoland now bear a three-lined Enclosure Warning on the back and are printed on paper watermarked "K" (manufactured in 1957).

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MALAYAN STUDY GROUP

The Malayan Study Group of Chicago, U.S.A., wishes to contact the collectors of Malaya in South Africa. The group publishes a group bulletin, The Malayan Philatelist, which contains articles on the stamps and postal history of Malaya, contributed by members.

Any readers interested should apply for additional information about the group to Mr. Howard J. Selzer, Editor, The Malayan Philatelist, 5035C.W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 44, Illinois, U.S.A.

Did You Know?

That the "Cape Cross" on the South West African 1d. stamp of 1931 was one of those erected by Dom Diogo Cao, an officer of King John II of Portugal, in the 15th century? The King held a Papal Bull giving him all the rights and monopoly of "African Discoveries," and this cross is one of South Africa's earliest Christian relics.—"Gibbons Stamp Monthly."

ROLL OF HONOUR

It seems fitting that in this UNIPEX number of the "South African Philatelist" biographical notices, not previously published, should appear of three members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, all of whom are on the South African Roll of Honour of distinguished philatelists, and all of whom are on the Executive Committee of UNIPEX.

ERNEST HENRY HUNT

Chairman of the Unipex Executive Committee, for which he has done a colossal amount of work. He was born at Castelnau, Barnes, Surrey, England, on 9th September, 1877, but, like another well-known famous character he is "still going strong." His father came to South Africa in 1886 to make his fortune, but this process only started when he went into the bicycle business in Johannesburg in 1898; this was flourishing when war broke out and he joined the Railway Pioneer Regiment.

E.H. came out in 1904 to join his father and two brothers in the cycle business of Williams Hunt & Co. He was thought to be consumptive then, but if he were he effectively cured himself by strenuous cycling, doing at least ten miles a day for three years in all weathers. He won several long distance road races in the years 1909-16 and was the founder of the Rand Roads Cycling Club in 1910, a club which is still flourishing and has produced many South African champions. Later he took to motor cycle racing, his outstanding feat there was twice landing up in hospital. When his firm went into the Union-wide motor car business he did not indulge in car racing, as he had become Chairman of Williams Hunt (S.A.) Ltd. after his father's death in 1927.

In 1919 he married Gertrude Helena Botts and they have one son and two daughters, all married, and there are ten grandchildren. They had a combined honeymoon and business trip of eleven months to Britain and the U.S.A., the first part being a tour of England by motor-cycle and sidecar.

He started collecting as a young school-boy, his first loves being butterflies and stamps, the latter persisting to the present day. His main theme is a world collection of every stamp issued up to the end of 1933; this is a straightforward collection housed in goodness knows how many Schaubeck albums, with a place for each stamp, but no

varieties. It is now lacking only 17 stamps for completion and some of these are priced quite cheaply but they just cannot be found. Is this a world record?



He has also several specialized collections, one of the most outstanding being of Transvaal. He persists in saying he is only a stamp collector, not a philatelist; nevertheless he has been honoured by his philatelic colleagues as much as anyone. He is a Fellow of "The Royal," London; a life member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, in addition to being on the local Roll of Honour (to which he was elected in 1952), he is on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists kept by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and which is really an International Roll.

He states that he has never won a Grand Prix, never been a Mayor or a Member of Parliament, never been a teetotaler and never been in gaol! He attributes his survival and marvellous fitness for both work and play to these negative characteristics. We prefer to regard the statement as evidence of his keen Cockney sense of humour (although he was not born within sound of Bow Bells), and to give the credit partly to his hobby of stamp collecting and partly to the loving care with which Gertie has looked after him.

WILLIAM NEWBOLD SHEFFIELD

Born amidst ships and ship-building activities in the town of Jarrow-on-Tyne, on the north-east coast of England, a few days before Christmas 1890, Bill Sheffield, as the forerunner of a "Geordie" family of six, started a life which he has joyfully continued to find brimful of interest and especially so since he had the good fortune to land, literally via the rocks, on the shores of South Africa.

Soon after turning fifteen, and with school behind him—as he thought at the time—the following six years were spent as an electrical and mechanical engineering apprentice and then, arriving at maturity with little more than the key of the door in his pocket, but a lot of wanderlust in his blood, he lost no time in following in the footsteps of his forebears and slipping off to sea as a marine engineer.

Roving round the world on a series of tramp steamers found him in Table Bay shortly after the beginning of World War I, and the next few years saw him serving on Transports for the South West and East African campaigns. It was during this period that things begun to happen in the shaping of his destiny for on one of his trips up the West Coast to Walvis Bay, a particularly foggy morning resulted in the ship becoming a total wreck on Possession Island; his next boat grounded in a sandy cove off the coast of Mozambique, but fortunately floated clear at high tide; and a third which left Durban one morning for London, was lost during the early hours of the following day on the rocks near the mouth of the Bashee River, on the Wild Coast.

That was when Bill saw the writing on the wall—or probably more correctly, the water—and decided to see what the prospects were for a young engineer in the Union. It was a decision he has never regretted for after a six-year appointment as Resident Engineer of the Cape Town Hospital (then the New Somerset) during which time he married Irene Maud Hansen, one of the nursing sisters, he accepted a post with the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company on the Reef and continued with them and their successors, the Electricity Supply Commission until his retirement on pension in 1957.

Though a keen stamp collector during the teenage years, his activities in this direction really lay dormant until 1939

when interest returned tenfold and he settled down to specialise in the stamps of South Africa. In due course, and commencing with short articles on his studies and research in the field of "Unions," it happened that an invitation to write a monthly column on "Union Notes" for the "South



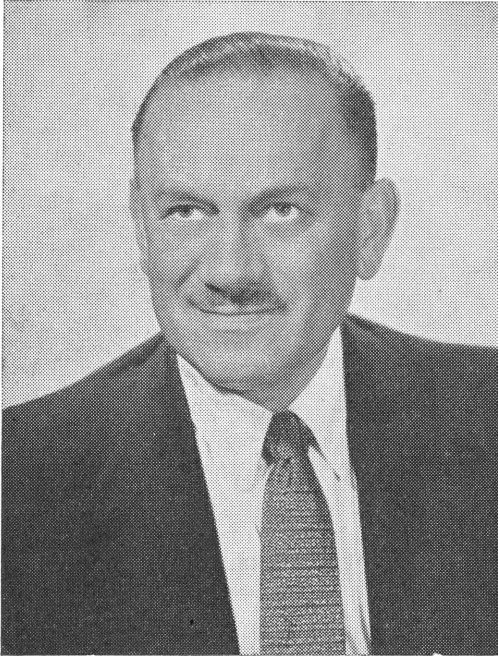
African Philatelist," became part of his routine, and at a later stage he participated, as one of the editors, in compiling the 1952 edition of the "Handbook/Catalogue of the Union of South Africa Stamps." A Supplement to this work followed in 1955 and today, in collaboration with his fellow editors, he is actively engaged on the revised Golden Jubilee Edition which is now in course of publication.

As a member of many of the Philatelic Societies in this country and also several overseas, much of his spare time throughout the last twenty years has been dedicated to organised philately and the work of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. In recognition of this he was elected to the Roll of Honour of distinguished South African philatelists, in 1954. Today, in his retirement from a life's job of operating and running power stations, he is eternally

grateful to the guiding star that landed him in this country—even if it was on the rocks—and for a hobby that, in addition to keeping him as busy as ever, has brought into the life of his wife and himself a host of charming and delightful new friends. He has only one real grouse—that there are not twice as many hours in every day.

SAM LEGATOR

Born in Cape Town, 1904, Sam Legator soon came to the Transvaal. He is a Pioneer of Benoni and has lived in that town since 1906. He was educated at Benoni Central and Germiston High Schools. He married Mildred Solomon of Durban in 1938 and has two children, Wendy Ethne and Roy Warren.



Sam has been a stamp collector for the last 45 years and actually sold his first stamp collection for £5 to a Benoni doctor who was looking after him when he had measles. On looking back he is convinced that there was nothing in it to make it worth £5. He thinks that the doctor must have given him so much money to encourage him to get well.

Sam has been associated with Hillman Bros. for the last 38 years, selling timber.

He looks upon stamps as a hobby and has been an active member of the East Rand

Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. He has been on the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa for many years and is presently President of the Federation. He is a member of the Expertising Committee of the Federation. He was one of the Editors of the First Edition and supplement of the Handbook/Catalogue of Union stamps and is presently engaged as one of them on the new Edition which will be published later this year.

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"Royal Visit"—Canada's Most Popular Stamp.

In a recent popularity poll, conducted by the newspaper "Free Press," of London, Ontario, the Royal Visit issue was rated by far the most popular Canadian stamp for 1959.—("Linn's Weekly Stamp News").

Queensland Stamp Centenary.

The Centenary of Queensland's stamps will occur on November 1, 1960, and the Queensland Philatelic Society plans to hold a non-competitive commemorative exhibition in the Brisbane Town Hall at that time.

Queensland was the last of the Australian States to issue stamps.—"Philately from Australia."

PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

The Twenty-second Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa will be held in the Duncan Hall, Johannesburg, from June 1st to June 3rd.

This congress is being held in conjunction with Unipex and an interesting programme has been arranged by the host Society to Congress, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, and the Unipex Committee for the Unipex/Congress Week.

At 10.30 a.m. on the 30th May Unipex will be officially opened by the Postmaster-General in the City Hall. During the day visits of small parties have been arranged to the Liberty Diamond Cutting works. At 8 p.m. on the 30th there will be a meeting of the Union Study Circle in the Duncan Hall.

On Tuesday, 31st May, Union Day, the main post offices will open from 9-10 a.m. for the sale of the special commemorative stamp to be issued on that day. The Unipex Post Office will be opened from 10 a.m. until the evening. In the morning a visit has been arranged to a gold mine.

On Wednesday, 1st June, Congress will be officially opened at 10 a.m. Mr. Ernest Hunt, the President of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, is inviting the delegates to congress to his residence for cocktails and a buffet supper in the evening.

Congress will hold sessions on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. On Thursday, 2nd June, at 2.30 p.m. the "Curle" collection of Transvaal and the Library's extensive collection of philatelic literature will be on view at the Public Library to Congress personnel.

At 8 p.m. on the 2nd June there will be talks on philatelic subjects by distinguished overseas visitors in the auditorium, African Life Building, Rissik Street. The speakers will be Mr. H. R. Holmes, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Chairman of the Unipex Jury; Mr. W. T. Deakin of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London; and Mr. Cyril Harmer of H. R. Harmer Ltd., London.

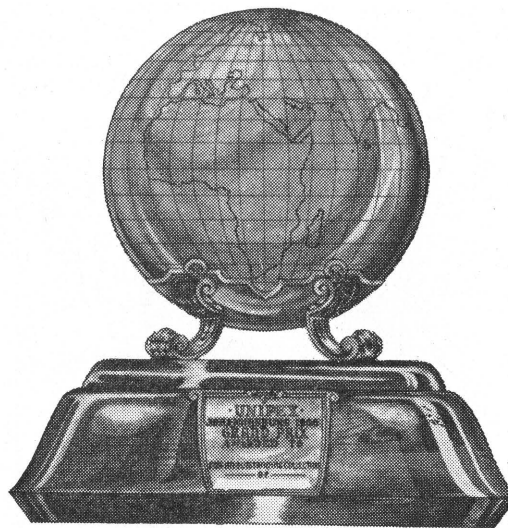
On the same day there is a whole day visit to Pretoria for the ladies.

On Friday, 3rd June for the ladies and others not attending Congress there will be a visit to a gold mine. In the evening there will be a Civic Banquet at the Wanderers's Club.

On Saturday, 4th June, there will be sporting fixtures and race meeting. There is a mine dance at the City Deep on Sunday in the morning.

THE UNIPEX GRAND PRIX

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PHOTOGRAVURE FOR AUSTRALIA

The Australian P.M.G. recently announced that the Government is to print its own stamps in photogravure. The necessary printing plant has been ordered and when it is installed it will be capable of printing issues up to four colours. He added that it was hoped to produce the first stamps during 1960 and to make a start on the Australia bird designs.—"The Philatelic Journal."

Norfolk Island: New Postage Stamps.

New postage stamps of 5d. and 8d. denominations will be issued by the Norfolk Island Post Office on 20th June, 1960.

These are the second group of values of the new definitive series and are illustrative of local flora. Colours and designs will be as follows: 5d. violet, Lantana; 8d. red, Red Hibiscus.

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PIETERMARITZBURG - NATAL

CROZET ISLANDS

A NEW ANTARCTIC POST

By Allan B. Crawford

In November 1959, when I realised that the pilot cutter "MISCHIEF" (Major H. W. Tilman, DSO., MC.) was bound for the Crozet Islands, arrangements were made to organise the first-ever mail from these uninhabited French islands, which are situated some 1,700 miles south east of the Cape, in the middle of the South Indian Ocean, lying between the Marion Islands and Kerguelen.

Mr. W. A. Procter, mate of the yacht MISCHIEF, agreed to handle the practical side of things, and so armed with a mail bag, a date stamp, an inking pad and an especially designed cachet, the tiny 45 foot vessel sailed from Cape Town on 2nd December, 1959. This was Major Tilman's second attempt to reach the Crozets; the first—some two years previously—having been unsuccessful on account of storms.

Eighteen days later they passed between Marion and Prince Edward Islands, but although the lights of the South African weather station were clearly visible, no contact could be made and the boat continued on her easterly course.

On 27th December the first of the Crozets was sighted and on the following day a party landed on Possession Island where they climbed the highest peak—3,100 ft. above mean sea level.

On January 1, 1960, Mr. Procter landed with the mail, which was date-stamped accordingly and placed safely into his special mail bag. Eventually on 10th January the tiny vessel (built in Cardiff in 1906) headed east-south-east towards Kerguelen, arriving there on January 16. Here—on the east of the island—our friends the mountaineers once more indulged in arduous climbs, this time including glaciers in their itinerary. On the last day of the month they sailed further round the archipelago, and paid a courtesy visit on the French scientists at Port aux Francais, staying there for two glorious and memorable days.

When they left for Cape Town, they took on board a small bag of mail, which was

dispatched by air to Paris on their arrival at the Cape.

In Cape Town too, the Crozet Island mail was also delivered to the G.P.O. where it was accepted as PAQUEBOT mail and date-stamped 15.III.60, the date of the arrival of the expedition after 3½ months absence.

As this mail was organised at very short notice no publicity could be given to the venture beforehand and the mail comprised only 148 covers. On all but one letter, South African stamps were used, but English stamps would also have been acceptable, as MISCHIEF flies the British flag. The writer has the only letter with English stamps affixed.

The Crozet Island cachet was destroyed at Kerguelen Island. Covers from this small but rare mail should prove a valuable addition to any collection.

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Postal Communication in India 1773-1834 by B. B. Misra, M.A., Ph.D. Reprinted from The Central Administration of the East India Company 1773-1834, p.p. 415-449; Manchester University Press, Robson Lowe Ltd. Price 3/6.

This is a history of the Postal Communications in India for the years 1773 to 1834. It is stated that in India, postal services may be traced back to the early periods of its recorded history. In the 13th century a ruling prince organised a "dak-chauki" or post office. Posts were established on the route to which his army marched on expeditions.

Warren Hastings carried out postal reforms in 1774. He appointed a Postmaster-general and bye-laws were framed for the guidance of the Postal Department.

To students of Postal History this book should prove very interesting and informative.

DELIVERING THE "ROYAL MAIL" IN THE TRANSKEI

By Sylvester L. Crozet
Assoc. Society of Postal Historians.

Early in 1920, my late father, who owned a motor business in Queenstown, was awarded the contract for the tri-weekly conveyance of the mail, by motor car, to the Transkeian village of Lady Frere, some 32 miles distant.

This settlement, named after the wife of Sir Bartle Frere, governor of the Cape Colony in 1877, is located in the Transkei, a territory in the Eastern Cape Colony, lying between the Great Kei River and Natal. This part of the country was annexed to the Cape Colony at various times between 1877 and 1894. It is a native reserve although there are many European farmers in the area and a few trading stations owned by whites, these being strictly limited. Various religious denominations have established a number of mission stations in this locality.

A coloured man, David Davids, who had been in father's employ for many years, was the driver of the post car and he always arrived at the post office before 8 a.m. to take delivery of the mail bags, as well as several private bags for farmers in the district.

The mail bags were of the usual canvas type while the private bags were of leather, similar to the old type of school satchel. These were laced with a leather thong at the top and locked by the postal officials, the farmers having duplicate keys. Each of these bags bore the name of the farmer, the farm and the district engraved on a small brass plate which was rivetted to the front of the bag.

Father was most meticulous in this undertaking and as the town hall clock struck the hour, the car would leave on its journey. In those days there were no tarred roads and the somewhat tortuous route passed through rolling country and, although kept in fair condition by the Divisional Council, the journey was rough.

Forty years ago motor spares were difficult to obtain and such items as sparking plugs, distributor parts, a spare tyre and tube, a puncture repair outfit, tow rope and sundry tools were always carried. Petrol was unobtainable in the country and

this as well as oil, water and skid chains—an adjunct unknown to motorists these days—formed part of the equipment.

The first point of interest was the Bongolo Reservoir, some four miles distant. This was constructed in 1906 and was one of the first concrete circular-arch type of dam to be built in the Cape Colony. The wall spans the narrow Bongolo Nek, throwing back the water for a distance of some two miles, thus forming the water supply for Queenstown.

On skirting the dam at the northern end, an unobstructed view of Hangklip, the most prominent eminence in the district, with an altitude of 6,800 feet, and a landmark for many miles, was obtained.

Twelve miles further was the postal agency of Driver's Drift where mail bags were delivered and others taken in for Lady Frere. Here two or three buildings had been erected on the upper reaches of the White Kei, which after a circuitous course of some fifty miles to the south, makes its confluence with the Swart Kei to form the Great Kei River.

At intervals on the road the post car would be held up on account of a farm fence traversing the road. When this occurred, gates were erected and these had to be opened and closed by travellers under dire penalty. Often snotty nosed native children would be waiting as custodians, in the hope that the occupants of vehicles would throw them either a penny or some sweets.

Every few miles, where farm entrance gates occurred, picannins and kwedins would be waiting to take delivery of the private bags and carry them to the homesteads which were some distance from the road.

If no natives were present the driver would sound the car horn incessantly and, when a kwedin (a native youth not reached the age of manhood) arrived out of breath for the bag, he was soundly sworn at in his own language. Woe betide the Xosa boy who was not there when the post car arrived, for Davids' coloured tongue could be horribly vitriolic and his final admonishment

of the boy for his laziness was that "The devil would catch him." The kwedins had no reply and stood speechless as I tossed out the bag which was deftly caught.

At some places farmers had erected wooden posts about five feet high, at top of some of which were placed wooden boxes covered with a sheet of tin plate as protection against the elements. These boxes were open at the front and when no native awaited the arrival of the car, the driver would place the bag in these boxes or hang them on the posts.

True it is—and to us in these modern times, wellnigh unbelievable — but these post bags were never interfered or tampered with and on the return journey in the afternoon they would be collected.

Midway on the journey the road traversed Mackay's Nek, a picturesque mountain pass, from the summit of which one gained a glorious view of the majestic Drakensberg, some seventy miles distant. Rising to heights of 10,000 feet, the grandeur of this mighty range could not be seen to advantage as it appeared a hazy blue, shimmering in the South African sun.

On making the descent, numbers of red-blanketed Xosas could always be seen basking in the sun in front of their huts made from sods of earth and thatched with grass. In the reaping season they would be at work in their fields.

On arriving at Lady Frere the mail bags were first delivered and thereafter the passengers and merchandise taken to their respective points, these being carried only if space permitted. After lunch at the solitary hotel I, with boy-like curiosity, would wander through the village of a single street where a few general stores, a blacksmith's shop and some houses had been built.

At two o'clock the return journey was commenced, the time allotted for the trip in both directions being four hours. If the mails were late in arriving a report had to be furnished to the postmaster concerned but I never heard of the outcome of these. They could not have been too scurrilous, however, as the contract was renewed on several occasions.

Father was most punctilious with the "Royal Mail" as I always called it and, if the post car did not arrive on time at either terminus, telephone enquiries were made to ascertain the reason for the delay. Sometimes it was a small running repair which

the driver could rectify, but if a mechanical breakdown occurred the driver's instructions were most definite. He had by any means possible to notify father but under no circumstances was he to leave the mails unattended.

In summer torrential thunderstorms of short duration would occur and the White Kei would be in spate at Driver's Drift. The car had perforce to wait until the waters subsided before attempting the crossing. At times, after prolonged rain, the road would become sodden and the car often sank up to the axles in mud. If the driver could not extricate the car through his own efforts, combined with those of itinerant natives who were always on the road, he would send to the nearest farmer for the loan of a span of four oxen. On arrival these would be hitched to the car and in a few minutes it would be on dry ground. On occasions it was necessary for relief to be sent and many a time I accompanied father. I was then a lad of thirteen years and mother worried unduly—as all mothers do—while I was away, but to me it was an adventure. Often darkness would fall ere the errant car was repaired and if there was no moon, the work had to be done in the dark with the aid of paraffin lamps. In those days the cars were of the open type and the winter nights in "Kaffirland" were very cold.

Animal life in this part of the Transkel was not abundant, although rock rabbits basking in the sun and hares were always seen. The meerkats, those comical little veld animals with bushy tails, which after being scared by the car would scamper off and after a few yards would sit up on their hind quarters, as kangeroos do, and watch us pass. As rocky country was entered, occasionally a graceful klipspringer was seen, standing immobile on a point of vantage, surveying his domain.

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Over 1,500 lots—attractively presented in a de-luxe art catalogue — covering all United States issues sold for a total of \$92,969.75, or more than \$60 average per lot.

Quality once again called the tune and whenever Bernard Harmer, the auctioneer, announced a lot described as very fine or better, bidding from many parts of the floor broke out to compete with heavy mail offers.

Even with turn-of-the-century issues, the demand for quality was just as obvious, reflecting clearly the extreme scarcity today of all United States issues (except the more recent) in first-class quality.

An interesting idea of the effect of condition could be seen at the auction, when a block of the Columbian 30¢ orange brown was broken down. Single copies from the block, cataloguing \$13 each sold as follows:

Never hinged, superb	\$30
Never hinged, very fine	\$16.50
Two copies, one with perf. thin, other pin holed	\$8.50

This range of pricing was the rule rather than the exception where such comparisons could be made.

Continued interest was shown in the 1875 and 1880 Reproductions, Reprints, Re-issues and Special Printings, where copies in very fine condition averaged about full catalogue.

The 1893 Columbian Issue and the 20th Century Issues also realised high prices.

A New Type of Registration Label.

Mr. S. L. Crozet reports that a new type of registration label has recently been brought into use.

The dimensions of this label are 35 x 16 centimetres in comparison with 38 x 15 cm. of the type previously used. Further, the type face differs considerably as also the format of the numerals.

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AUSTRALIA

1960 will see the issue of a stamp in connection with the Northern Territories Centenary of Exploration.

A new type of stamped postal stationery is to be introduced—the "Lettersheet." This will be like the Aerogramme but with additional leafage for writing—there will be three times the writing area available in the present "letter cards," which will be discontinued.

GREAT BRITAIN

Two special issues are announced for this year: 3d. and 1s. 3d. stamps to mark the tercentenary of the 1660 Act establishing the general letter office; and 6d. and 1s. 6d. stamps to mark the first anniversary of the postal and tele-communications conference.

A reader, Mr. D. S. Pieters, of Usakos, S.W.A., sends us a photograph of a 2½d. Olympic Games stamp of 1941 which he has. There is a white line running through the stamp from top to bottom, due apparently to a fold in the paper during the printing of the stamp. This may interest other collectors of G.B.

City's Coat-of-Arms for Germiston, P.S.

We Congratulate the Germiston Philatelic Society on being permitted to use the coat-of-arms of the city. This privilege is unique and we feel certain that Germiston must feel exceedingly proud of this signal honour.

—S.L.C.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

1,000 STAMPS, all different. Bargain at 5/6. —BROWN, 150 Beaumont Road, Bluff, Durban.

LARGE QUANTITIES packet material South Africa and all other African countries wanted in exchange for Canada bundles, mixtures. Also many other countries available.—ELITE-STAMP SERVICE, Royal Oak, B.C., Canada.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Good collection any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country.—DOUGLAS ROTH, NEWLANDS, C.P.

A.P.O.-U-M.P.K. wanted No. 34, also (if it exists) No. 1B.—HARVEY PIRIE, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

1840-1890.—For the stamps of any country in this period, write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

QUALITY stamps, World collection includes many large pictorials, commemoratives, amazing variety, all different, staggering value—300 for 20/-.—Collector C.P. 1569, Lourenco Marques.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste La Faune.

This work lists all the birds, bees and animals to be found on stamps. Edited by Clement Brun, there are 80 pages of illustrations. Copies are available from Harris Publications Ltd. 27 Maiden Lane, London, W.C. 2, at 8/- including postage.—“The Philatelic Trader.”

Farthing Delivery: A Fight for Cheaper Postage by Dr. Donald Patton.

This monograph, well produced on art paper and profusely illustrated, chronicles in detail an idea, which emanated from Robert Brydone in 1865. The eldest son of an Edinburgh printer, he conceived the idea of forming a company for the purpose of delivering circulars etc. locally, at rates lower than those charged by the Post Office.

The authorities, however, after taking legal opinion, closed down the activities of Brydone's service.

South Africans cannot but evince interest in a paragraph in Appendix Three which refers to Robert Rutherford Brydone, a de-

scendent of the originator of this postal service.

This “Grand Old Man of South African Insurance” went to South Africa in 1886 and founded the Federal Insurance Company of South Africa in 1904. During World War I he edited a booklet which was sent to every member of the South African Forces as a reminder that the people at home always had them in their thoughts.

This idea, fostered by “R.R.B.” as he was affectionately known, continued through World War II. Brydone was one of the instigators of “The Two Minutes Silence” observed on Armistice Day, which had its origin in Cape Town.

Copies of this most illuminative publication on some local posts of Great Britain, which is bound in limp boards, are obtainable from Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, at 3/3d. including postage.

—S.L.C.

New Issues for Monaco.

Some forty-three new stamps are being prepared in the new currency for Monaco. They were due to appear in April but will not be issued until June.

—“Philatelic Trader.”

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We hope to publish a new price list in time for “Unipex”. If we do not have your name and address, we will be glad to have it in order to send you a copy.

King George V, a study of the Provisional Issues of 1934 and 1935, by the late Rt. Col. J. B. M. Stanton and K. G. Rushworth, Published on behalf of the great Britain Philatelic Society by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 32 Pages. Price 4/6 plus postage (3d.).

On January 1st, 1934, the contract for printing British postage stamps passed from Waterlow to Harrison, the intention being that Harrison should print by photo-gravure.

Further printing of the typographed stamps were, however, made by Harrison as the new presses were not ready. Some printings were also made by Waterlow. It is these "provisional" printings (referred to in the S.g. catalogue Nos. 418-29), that are dealt with in detail in this work. It seems that the Waterlow provisional printings are very scarce.

The book will be of great interest to specialists in the stamps of great Britain.

Caspary Material for Foundation.

The Philatelic Foundation of New York announces that the executors of the estate of the late Alfred H. Caspary have graciously presented the Foundation with the complete set of negatives of the photographs of the entire Caspary collection, as it was

originally mounted, before it was broken up for sale.

In addition, the reference material which was withdrawn from the collection as being unsuitable for sale, has been donated to the Foundation reference collections.—"Philatelic Magazine."

Olympics Designs Selected.

The Olympics set will probably be placed on sale on August 25 and will be composed of eight values. Four are to show sport arenas—the Olympic Stadium, the Velodrome, the Sport Palace and the Flaminio Stadium.

The other four designs will depict classic sport statues—the "Discus Thrower," the "Apoxiomenos," the "Roman Consul on the way to the Games" and the "Boxer in Repose."—"Linn's Weekly Stamp News."

Europe's Biggest Post Office.

A Tass Agency message says that work has begun on what is claimed will be Europe's biggest post office—a twelve-storey building in Komsomolskaya Square, Moscow. With a flat roof for helicopters and automatic loading facilities for mail trains, it will handle nearly 150,000 parcels and over a million letters a day.—"Philatelic Magazine."

Talking in Superlatives



is not my way of doing business, although I like to boast occasionally, and I make no fancy claims, but—

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I HAVE SELECTIONS of suitable material ranging from items for the beginner to the most advanced collector.

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SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

On **11th April**, we had two exhibits. Mrs. G. R. Koralek showed her large collection of Czechoslovakian first-day covers, and it was not only pleasurable to see so many which we ourselves had not had to service. but also to view their sometimes exquisite designs, and the craftsmanship which had gone into their printing. Dr. Hesse and Mr. Sheffield, the Chairman of the evening, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the exhibitor. Unfortunately, the second exhibitor, Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey, could not be present that evening, and so missed the appreciation of all those present of his most informative "Story of the Comet," a richly illustrated survey over the tremendous advances this particular type of aircraft has made in the only seven years of its service to-date. Mr. Crockett proposed the vote of thanks, and very ably pointed out the rarer items in this display.

On **April 25th**, our good friends and close neighbours, Die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging van Johannesburg, again came in force on our second meeting, for their annual visit. Mr. W. Lambert, their president, led a large delegation, and introduced the three finely varied displays, Mr. Bruwer's "Flora," Dr. van der Merwe's "Cologne Cathedral," and Mr. Landgrebe's "Eastern Zone of Germany," the votes of thanks being proposed by Messrs. Hofman, Froehlich, and von Varendorff. Mr. Bruwer's exhibit fully deserved the praise which it received all-round, for it combined hard work and an almost encyclopedic knowledge of the flowers of the world with a really aesthetically satisfying display. Dr. van der Merwe's eight-volume study on the "Building Series" of West Germany is equally well-known by now, and this was merely the section dealing with the one design of the Cologne Cathedral; and Mr. Landgrebe's effort balanced such specialisation ably with his straightforward display of the very many stamps to have come for years now from the German East.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March 23. A display was made by Mr. R. F. Newdigate, the Hon. Secretary of stamps from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This was followed by distribution and exchange of stamps.

April 19. Professor showed "Italy," which was much appreciated by a good attendance of members. This was followed by the usual distribution of stamps and exchange.

—M.F.S.

THE THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

April 25. Mr. Ken Cameron, one of the foundation members, and who wrote a Handbook on the subject for the American Topical Association, showed his "Mountains on Stamps." Members who saw this collection some years back, were given indeed a wonderful insight into this developed thematic collection. It was well mounted, complete in material, and grouped under countries, constituting a world trip to mountains. In addition it showed real research into the names of mountains, shown on stamps, which is not just available by looking through a catalogue. Thematic collectors, who missed this, missed the opportunity of seeing how a thematic collection really can be collected and set out. Capt. Stern showed as usual the latest issues and F.D.C.s.

—M.F.S.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

April 14. A very good turnout came to see Mr. R. F. Putzel's "Austria" and listen to Mr. E. Blum talk on "Philatelic Market Trends." We have always expected something really first class when Mr. Putzel shows, but this exhibit was more than up to his usual standard. He showed only some 200 sheets from his collection illustrating all periods of issues, carefully mounted and annotated. Many items are not to be found in the normal S.G. catalogue and in addition covers, in themselves dealing with issues and flights, made additional interest. Mr. Blum, as could be expected, is fully knowledgeable in his field and for a half hour the members were given a dissertation on the reason for the demand for "first class" classic items and the difference in prices for items. The manner in which this was given, showed itself in many points being brought up and a really interesting and lively discussion. This type of programme is good, especially when an authority such as Mr. Blum introduces a subject.

April 28. This was Thematic Night. Usually there are one or at most two exhibits, but on this occasion there were five and in addition the meeting was very well attended. The exhibits were as follows: Miss R. Polchet, "Queen Elizabeth II"; Miss G. Hoffmann, "Islands"; Mr. R. F. Putzel, "Zeppelins"; Miss Savage, "Ships on Stamps"; Capt. M. F. Stern, "Flags on Stamps." The boards were twice filled with these outstanding exhibits and the members had no easy task of deciding the winner of the Kaganson Cup. This was awarded to Miss Polchet, whose small but carefully prepared collection, has previously been commented on. It should be of interest to other Societies to endeavour to obtain for showing these exhibits and that of Mr. Ken Cameron "Mountains on Stamps" as mentioned under the Thematic Stamp Club.

—M.F.S.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

At our swap meeting on **20th April**, we enjoyed, by the courtesy and kindness of Mr. W. J. Hicks, Postmaster, Durban, and one of his assistants, Mr. L. Welland, a preview of the Union and Railways commemorative stamps now on sale. These gentlemen intimated that they had in mind the preparation of a special counter for philatelists on the first day of issue of these stamps and they were as good as their word. For this we have heard many expressions of thanks to the Post Office officials who, I understand, were well pleased with the results in sales.

On Wednesday evening **4th May**, we had our formal monthly meeting at which we concluded our drive and auction for Unipex Funds. From this some £30 should accrue.

Mr. Fred King with his usual discrimination had some nice items to read from the Magazines.

The first exhibit of the evening was Mr. Leslie Leon's Natal and Zululand which was quite up to the standard we have grown to expect from this gentleman. One item which took the eye was S.G. 12d. Natal overprinted Zululand but instead of a pair there was a mint vertical strip of three complete with control number in the top margin and two stamps without the overprint. Can't be too many of these items knocking about. We were fortunate to have one of our old stalwarts, Mr. Maskell, himself and old Natal collector who, in graciously thanking Mr. Leon for his display was quick to express appreciation of the real love of philately its compilation had involved.

Then we had our beginners night, fewer displays than we perhaps would have liked but all very nicely arranged. As all members not displaying were asked to select the winning display the exhibits created a considerable amount of interest. Mrs. Reineke's collection of Norway just nosed out Mrs. Sharpe's Q.E.2 Malta by one vote. —J.W.

THE GREAT BRITAIN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Annual General Meeting, April, 1960. The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, 9th April, at 55 Park Lane, London, W.1, with the President, Major K. M. Beaumont, in the chair.

For the year 1960/61 the following honorary officers and members of the Council were elected: President, Major K. M. Beaumont, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.P.S.L.; Vice-President, J. Silkin, F.R.P.S.L.; Hon. Secretary, R. A. G. Lee; Hon. Treasurer, R. F. Strange; Hon. Auditor, C. W. K. Neale; Council: Frank Stott, H. Morriss, F.R.P.S.L., K. G. Rushworth, R. N. Winstanley, P. J. D'Arcy, P. J. Slingsby, D.F.C.

The meeting agreed that the rules be amended to permit the award of Honorary

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Life Membership to those who had performed outstanding services to the philately of Great Britain. It was agreed that this dignity would not be restricted to members of the Society. Members were free to nominate whomsoever they considered deserving of honorary life membership, but the final decision in each case would rest with the Council of the Society.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the monthly meeting on **April 21**, two most interesting exhibits were tabled. Mr. S. J. Hagger displayed his collection of Union Officials while Mr. B. Eilers' exhibit of East and West Germany included many items not previously seen. The President, Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, reviewed the collections and thanked the exhibitors for their interest. —S.L.C.

AUSTRIA

The Austrian Trade Delegate informs us of the issue on 1st December of an S2.40+60g stamp for "The Day of the Stamp 1959." It features a Roman Post Wagon, the design being taken from a marble relief in the church of Maria Saal in Carinthia, dating back probably to 100 B.C.

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JULY, 1960

Whole Number 423

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegrams, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 5th November 1959 to 5th February 1960. For the previous list see our June Notes.

The Animal Series Postage Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Job No. 63137. On an order for 10,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on the 10th December, 1959, the total delivery to the 15th December, 1959, being 13,630 sheets. Same Single Die Cylinder No. 67.

1d.—Job No. 53942 continued. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, the total delivery of 395,396 sheets was made by the 18th June, 1959, Same Single Die Cylinder No. 97.

On the same Job No., but from Double Die Cylinder No. 3, an initial delivery of 31,500 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet was made on the 11th August, 1959, the total delivery to the 19th November, 1959, being 698,800 sheets.

Job No. 66546. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 16,500 sheets was made on the 7th January, 1960, the total delivery to date being 267,000 sheets. Same Double Die Cylinder No. 3.

3d.—Job No. 54762 continued. On an order for 956,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 29th October, 1959, the total delivery to date being 133,904

sheets. Same Cylinders No. 82 Interior, No. 84 Exterior.

6d.—Job No. 49597 continued. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 12,595 sheets was made on the 28th April, 1959, the total delivery to the 26th January, 1960, being 101,584 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 1 Interior, No. 121 Exterior.

SANAE Stamps.

3d.—Job No. 68885 continued. On an order for 408,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 32,500 sheets was made on the 27th October, 1959, the total delivery to the 14th January, 1960, being 391,052 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 119 Interior, No. 60 Exterior.

Air Letter Cards.

6d.—Job No. 69556. On an order for 2,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 43,250 cards was made on the 16th November, 1959, the total delivery to date being 1,320,400 cards. Chambon Printing Machine and same cylinder.

Pictorial Post Cards.

2d.—Job No. 60409 continued. On an order for 1,533,600 cards, an initial delivery of 83,592 cards was made on the 27th August, 1959, the total delivery to the 14th January, 1960 being 1,554,552 cards. Same cylinder No. 54, and Picture Cylinders Nos. 45 and 66.

Roll Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 63136 continued. On an order for 15,000 Rolls of 506 stamps, and 6,000 Rolls of 1012 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 400 rolls of 506 stamps, and 480 rolls of 1,012 stamps each, was made on the 1st and 10th October, 1959, respectively. The total delivery to date being 9,163 rolls of 506, and 2,345 rolls of 1,012 stamps each. Same Cylinder No. 27.

Douane.

½d.—Job No. 71722. On an order for 6,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, 6,000 sheets were overprinted DOUANE on the 21st January, 1960. Same process blocks.

South West Africa Stamps.

- 1d.—Job No. 70021. On an order for 25,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 27,269 sheets was made on the 8th December, 1959. Same Cylinder No. 46.
- 2d.—Job No. 70022. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 13,252 sheets was made on the 8th May, 1959. Same Cylinder No. 30.
- 3d.—Job No. 70023. On an order for 32,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 3,500 sheets was made on the 8th December, 1959, the total delivery on the 15th December, 1959, being 31,500 sheets. Same Cylinder No. 68.
- 4d.—Job No. 70024. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 16,285 sheets was made on the 15th December, 1959. Same Cylinder No. 4.
- 1/6.—Job No. 70025. On an order for 1,800 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 2,040 sheets was made on the 10th December, 1959. Same Cylinder No. 90.

The 3d. "Union Day" Commemorative Stamp.

To commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Union of South Africa, a special 3d. stamp, the design of which had not previously been announced, was issued on Union Day, the 31st May, 1960.

In order to accommodate collectors of First Day Covers, the larger post offices opened for the sale of this stamp, and for relevant postal business, for one hour during the morning, the day being a public holiday, while the special post office at Unipex Exhibition remained open until 10 p.m., by kind permission of the Postmaster General.

The design of the 3d. Commemorative Stamp, in light and dark brown, depicts, in profile, the Union's six Prime Ministers, who have held office since the inauguration of Union on the 31st May, 1910.



Printed bilingually in sheets of 120 (20 x 6) stamps in horizontal format on thickish white paper bearing the Arms Watermark (?), perforated 15 by 14 by multiple comb perforator, from screened cylinders, Interior No. 94 and Exterior No. 11, the numbers being recorded in their respective colours on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp 6 of Row 20.

Brown single-line broken bars are imprinted on the sheets top and bottom margins which are perforated through, while four-figure red sheet serial numbers appear twice on its right margin, opposite rows 5 and 16, and also a printer's guide line, 0.75 mm. in length, opposite the gutter between horizontal rows 2 and 3. The four brown marginal arrows are of the solid pre-manufactured type.

The printing is moderately free of flaws, some of the more prominent of which are recorded hereunder:

Row:—

- 4-6. Dot above 9 of 1960, on Mr. Strydom's neck (Th. E9).
- 6-1. Dot on Dr. Verwoerd's left cheek (Th. D10).
- 7-2. Tiny oval smudge on Gen. Smut's forehead (Th. B3/4).
- 8-1. Dot on Gen. Smut's left cheek (Th. D4).
- 8-1. Dot near Dr. Verwoerd's left eye (Th. C10), and also dot on his left cheek (Th. D10).
- 10-5. Tiny dot on Dr. Verwoerd's left cheek (Th. D10).
- 14-1. Dot on Mr. Strydom's chin (Th. E8).
- 15-2. Inclined scratch mark through protea and extending through upper margin of stamp (Th. A7).
- 15-4. Dot below 9 of 1910 (Th. G3).
- 17-5. Dot on Dr. Malan's head (Th. B7).
- 19-3. Scratch mark at back of Dr. Verwoerd's head (Th. B11 to C12).

NOTE.—The above details have been read with the sheet of stamps placed so that the image on the stamp occupies an upright position.

Union Items in the Queen's Exhibit at Unipex.

As a report on Unipex will appear elsewhere in this number, and also details of the various exhibits are contained in the Exhibition Catalogue, may it suffice if Union Notes confined its attention to only the Union Items which comprised some twenty pages and were included in the Queen's Exhibit.

The Exhibit opened appropriately with a Proof Impression on a white card of the Seal of King George V, given at the inauguration of the Union of South Africa, and went on to portray proofs in black and white, plate proofs in blue, overprinted specimens, and examples on various shades of paper of the Union's First Stamp—the 2½d. Commemorative Issue made on the 4th November, 1910.

A magnificent and unique assembly of imperforate Colour Trials, in pairs, of the King's Head Series followed, and included seventeen examples, in various shades of green, orange, brown, blue and violet, of the frame only of the 2½d. denomination, and a further forty-two items of the complete 1d. and 2½d. values in various shades and colour combinations of the centres and frames.

Complete panes of the 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and £1 denominations, the first two of which were of the co-extensive Jubilee Line variety, concluded a truly outstanding and seldom seen exhibit, the envy of all Union collectors.

Joined Paper, 1d. Animal Series.

Mr. C. E. Kachelhoffer, of Bloemfontein, has brought to our notice a very fine marginal Joined Paper variety of the 1d., Wildebeest printing from Cyl. No. 12.

He obtained this item over a post office counter, and is to be congratulated upon his fortunate purchase.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A new book for your pleasure—"The Ship Pennies of South Africa" by Gordon Ward, M.D. A comprehensive study of these stamps from the same author of "The Halfpenny Springbok".

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G.B.

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

Antarctic Islands Posts—March/May 1960.

Royal Research Ship "Shackleton." This ship, under charter to the South African Government by the British Admiralty, was used to relieve the meteorological staffs manning the Union stations on Marion and Gough Islands. She sailed from Cape Town in February and returned from Marion Island on March 14th, leaving the next day for the South Atlantic islands of Tristan da Cunha and Gough.

Mails Carried by R.S.S. "Shackleton."

The following information has kindly been supplied by Mr. J. M. Weinstein, of Pretoria, and through the courtesy of Mr. van Huyssteen, late Officer-in-Charge Marion Island.

Marion Island. The Post Office, which was officially opened on March 24th, 1958, no longer operates, and so covers despatched from the Island with Union franking received no postmarks. Items which have been inspected bear a single-line handstruck impression "R.S.S. SHACKLETON" and the autograph of the ship's Master — Capt. Turnbull and of Mr. van Huyssteen. There are no date stamps to identify this mail.

Tristan Da Cunha and Gough Islands Despatches.

Descriptions of certain items of mail received in Pretoria on May 16th (posted from Tristan eight days earlier) are as follows:

(a) South African aerogramme bearing the (unofficial) SANAE penguin imprint, franked with two penny stamps of Tristan da Cunha's new fish series, cancelled "Tristan da Cunha/MY 8/60." This bears the R.S.S. Shackleton handstamp over the signature of Capt. Turnbull, and is also autographed by the Officers-in-Charge Marion Is. (Mr. van Huyssteen) and Gough Is. (Mr. F. C. Potgieter).

(b) Same as above but with combination franking (3d. Union SANAE stamp + 1d. Tristan da Cunha) — autographed by the Officers-in-Charge Gough Is. (Mr. F. C. Potgieter) and Tristan da Cunha (Mr. Olszewski).

(c) Three-penny Rhino Inland aerogramme with additional 1d. Tristan adhesive, autographed as above.

Note: The last two items do not bear the ship's imprint.

In connection with these mails it is interesting to note that, although South African stamps are no longer valid for use in the British Islands of Tristan da Cunha and Gough and local adhesives were affixed in each case, no postage due was imposed on item (a) despite it being underfranked.

One peculiarity of all three items described is that the figure "8" in the Tristan da Cunha postmark is inverted—thus:—8

◆

FULL COLOUR FOLDER OF NETHERLANDS STAMPS

Free on request is a 6" x 3" folder of 24 pages listing and showing the currently available stamps issued by the Netherlands. Many of them are illustrated in full colour together with photographs of some of their designers.

Copies of this publication are obtainable from the P.T.T. Philatelic Agency, The Hague, The Netherlands.

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DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

POSTAGE STAMP DESIGNS FOURTH DEFINITIVE ISSUE

The Postmaster-General announces that with the introduction of decimal currency on 14th February, 1961, the fourth definitive series of postage stamps of the Union of South Africa will be issued. The values will be: ½c, 1c, 1½c, 2c, 2½c, 3½c, 5c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 20c, 50c and R1.

The Postmaster-General is prepared to receive designs for the above-mentioned stamps. The actual sizes of the stamps will be the same as those of the current animal series i.e. some small, some large but the size of submitted drawings should be either 5" x 4" or 6½" x 5". The drawings should preferably be in colour two or three but not more than four colours. They must be in finished art without lettering; the words "South Africa" and "Suid-Afrika" and the values are required, but these must be drawn on a transparent overlay. The themes are not restricted but should be South African in character. They should not, however, include wild animals.

If any design is accepted by the Department the owner will be remunerated at an agreed price and the copyright of the design concerned will pass to the State. The decision of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs will be final and no correspondence concerning the matter will be entertained.

The closing date for the receipt of the designs is the 30th July, 1960, and they must be addressed, postage paid, to: The Assistant Postmaster-General, Postal Division, G.P.O., Pretoria.

◆

CATALOGUE OF EARLY U.S. ISSUES.

Mr. Raynor Hubbell, P.O. Box 573, Griffin Georgia, U.S.A. has published a catalogue and price list of early United States stamps, covers and confederate material. Copies are available free to anyone interested.

UNIPEX



NOTES

*The tumult and the shouting dies,
The Captains and the Kings depart.*

UNIPEX is past and is now but a memory. But what a glorious memory it is! Only one cloud somewhat dims the brightness of it—the fact that our Chairman, Ernie Hunt, had an accident a few days before the opening, severely hurt his back and was only able to pay one short visit to the exhibition at the opening ceremony, and that with such pain that he was unable to come again, much as he wanted to.

It was simply tragic that the man who was the driving force behind all the preparatory work of the past four years, and without whom there might never have been an exhibition, could not take the active part in the climax of his work which he would so loved to have done.

The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. J. M. Botes, the Postmaster-General. For the benefit mainly of overseas visitors he outlined the postal history of South Africa onwards from 1550 when Joao de Nova ("our first postman") collected from under the milkwood tree at Mossel Bay the account left there by Pedro d'Ataide of the loss of his fleet.

As P.M.G. he was naturally interested in stamps. Waxing poetical he said he regarded them as something which transformed a letter into a magic carpet, one of the millions which dart here, there everywhere over the world of to-day. They were at one and the same time ambassadors, passports, receipts for fees paid, a medium of propaganda, and, sometimes works of art.

After being presented with a Unipex medal by Mr. Hunt, he declared the exhibition open, fully confident that it would be a great success, then made a tour of the frames in the Hall.

Was the Postmaster-General justified in his prophecy that UNIPEX would be a great success? Well, we cannot speak for every visitor, but the Executive Committee considers that the answer is an emphatic "Yes"

in every way. Qualitatively, they asked every member of the Jury to say, quite frankly, from his experience of other International exhibitions whether he considered **UNIPEX** came up to International standards. In every case the answer was "Unquestionably Yes". In corroboration thereof we are publishing the Report of the Jury and the full list of awards. These were drawn up by the Chairman, Mr. H. R. Holmes, and agreed to by every member. Various dealers of international repute, who were present, also confirmed this opinion. Only eight frames of the original allotment were not filled. Three exhibitors from behind the iron curtain sent an excited statement to the effect that their government had prevented them at the last moment from sending. Some exhibits from Norway, Brazil and New Zealand arrived too late to be shown. Only two entries promised for the Court of Honour did not materialise.

Quantitatively, things considerably exceeded our expectations. There were fully 8,000 visitors on the six days of the show and almost 90,000 commemorative covers were sold, of which only some 35,000 were booked orders beforehand.

We have not yet been told why the 3d. stamp with the heads of the six Union Prime Ministers, was made a "Mystery stamp", but if, perchance, it was done to stimulate the sale of stamps and commemorative covers at Unipex, then it can be said that the plan succeeded very well! Some 3,220 people literally forced their way into the Unipex P.O. on May 31st, they bought £1,250 worth of the 3d. stamps and £550 worth of covers from the Unipex stall.

We have read in the philatelic press of mass hysteria associated with first-day issues in Japan, Egypt and U.S.A. We were not very far off it here on that 31st of May. No one who saw it will forget the seething mob which for hours filled the City Hall foyer and the P.O. The climax was reached

when four postal clerks collapsed from sheer overwork; the situation was saved by some of the staff at the Unipex counter grabbing a supply of stamps and a couple of cancellers and so carried on as if they were a full P.O., for long enough to let the postal clerks recover and resume duty.

One evening three members of the Jury gave talks on certain aspects of philately which particularly concerned them. Mr. H. R. Holmes dealt with the work of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; Mr. W. F. Deakin (of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.) spoke on the work entailed in the production of their catalogues; whilst Mr. H. Cyril Harmer (of H. R. Harmer, Ltd.) described the daily work of a stamp auctioneer. It was altogether an interesting and enlightening evening.

Our visitors, both South African and from overseas, all seemed to enjoy themselves. In fact they radiated such an aura of joy and happiness that if any local resident was feeling in any way depressed or in the dumps, all he had to do was to get next a visitor for five minutes and Hey, Presto, all was well. And they were such good mixers, this applies not only to the pleasurable parts of the week but equally so when there was a job of work to be done. You should have seen the way they took their coats off and assisted with getting the stamps into the frames on the 26th May, and out again on the 5th June. They amply confirmed in every way the old belief—at least as old as the collecting of stamps—Meet a philatelist and you meet a friend.

We do not forget, and we owe them a lot, another band of helpers who were not philatelists. They were 26 mechanics from the Hunt organisation, all volunteers who sacrificed their holidays on the dates just mentioned for the sake of, as they said, "their old man's hobby" which he was unable to be seeing to himself. They fixed up, and later dismantled, the hundreds of rods and thousands of bolts and nuts which went into the construction of the frames, in a fraction of the time poor philatelists alone would have taken.

ZANZIBAR INVALIDATION.

The set of five stamps issued on August 26, 1954, to commemorate the 75th birthday of Sultan Kalif bin Harub, will be invalidated as from July 1.—Australian Stamp Monthly.

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AIRMAIL GROUP—UNIPEX

Although only eleven exhibits were received in this section, the standard was very high. The Pioneer Airmails of Mr. H. Dermody of the U.S.A. included rare items among which was one of "Matin" pigeon cards complete with flimsy, as well as others such as pelicules of the 1870 Paris Balloon flights. The exhibit of Mr. H. E. Scott of England showed the pioneer cards and covers flown internally within the British Isles, including such items as the Crystal Palace card of 1870 and balloon cards of 1902 and 1905, and specialised flights of 1912. It is seldom that such collections can be seen in South Africa. In regard to local exhibits, Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey's two exhibits of Aerogrammes and airposts of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were well up to standard. However it would be as well if collectors of airmails would include the flights of other countries in addition to those flown by British Companies. This would give more completeness to collections. An interesting exhibit was that of Canada-Semi-Official Airmails sent by Mr. J. Wannerton of Cape Town. This showed a big improvement on the exhibit displayed during last year. The

Jury commented favourably on the well annotated sheets of the exhibitors. Rather unusual was the exhibit of Aerial Propoganda Leaflets sent by Mr. R. G. Auckland of England. Although not postal matter, this section is a popular one among some aerophilatelists and could be considered as aerophilatelic history. —M.F.S.

THEMATICS—UNIPEX

This was one of the biggest sections at the Exhibition, there being 43 exhibits. Several entries in this section had to be transferred as they were straight country collections and had not been treated thematically. Unfortunately a number of excellent collections from overseas were not sent. The best exhibit was that of J. Moleenaar, of the Netherlands dealing with Women on Stamps, and richly deserved the American Topical Association Award. This showed thematics at its best, both in setting out, selection of material, coverage by stamps, condition of the stamps, writing up and study of the subject. Close to this large collection came that of Mr. R. A. Harris of England "A Trip to Paris," a smaller subject, but most beautifully set out, and showed how related material can be added to the main subject. Here again selection and condition of the stamps were first class. The other outstanding exhibits were "Ons Land—Suid-Afrika" of Mr. J. H. Bruwer, "Railways and Philately" by J. P. L. Fernandes of Beira, "Autographs on Stamps" by M. MacGregor of the U.S.A. (an interesting exhibit), "Sport on Stamps" by Dr. J. Sherel. Generally however in regard to the balance of the exhibits, a closer study of the international scale of judging would show that more attention must be given to the various points in that scale namely General Impression and Interest 20%, Condition of Stamps 10%, Rarity and Completeness 20%, Philatelic Interest and Knowledge 15%, Knowledge of Subject and Thematic Treatment 25% and Research, Originality and study of the subject 10%. Some local collections are still overburdened with large illustrations which detract from the stamps shown, in some cases too much writing up is done, stamps were cancelled so that the subject illustrated was cancelled out, others again

failed on completeness. (This does not mean every stamp issued but at least a full coverage of the subject), quite a number had not studied catalogues or philatelic literature to find items which would have made their collections even more interesting, e.g. special cancellations etc., others again included stickers of no philatelic value, and omitted stamps which were related and quite common. It would be well to realise that writing must be readable, and although too much writing up is unnecessary, too little is also not advised. The stamps must be the main thing and not submerged by fancy treatment. It would be as well if in future the Thematic Section be divided into the two groups (a) Pure Thematic Exhibits and (b) Special Study subjects treated thematically. In (b) more latitude could be allowed for more extensive writing up, especially where such collections serve for example for educational purposes. There was however all round a large improvement on previous years and most certainly thematic collections are becoming more philatelic every year. Local exhibitors are to be congratulated on the advance made since 1959. —M.F.S.

P.O.W. MAIL—CEYLON

Mr. J. H. Rathbone published in this magazine, April, 1957, and October, 1959, two articles on mail from P.O.W.'s in Ceylon. He has now some addition details to add regarding the marks on such mail. These are taken from the current March issue of the "Anglo-Boer War Philatelist."

(1) The small single circle date stamp used at Ragama Camp with "The Camp" over date in centre occurs in two forms: the date may be in two lines, such as MY 6/01, or in one line, such as 1-4-01. The censor's seal on a cover with the one line mark, with "Opened under Martial Law," normally has a full stop after Law, but on this specimen the stop is missing.

(2) Cover to Ragama Camp from Colombo has been re-sealed by the censor with a torn off portion of the ordinary pink seal, but it has "Boer Camp 7" printed in the corner. A somewhat similar occurrence was reported by Cdr. E. C. Brown in this magazine of July, 1956 on a cover addressed to Diyatalawa Camp.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XX

There are no new Commonwealth portraits this time. The others, in catalogue order, are as follows.

1.—Edwin Howard Armstrong, 1890-1954, American electrical engineer, student and later professor in Columbia University, who by his development of the regenerative circuit 1912, the superheterodyne circuit 1920 and the frequency modulation system vastly improved the quality of radio. He appears in a set of six radio inventors issued by Czechoslovakia, but the other five have all appeared before.

2.—The Abbé Charles Michel de l'Épée, 1712-89, on a pair issued by France in aid of Red Cross Funds. He is remembered chiefly for his fine work for the deaf and dumb, for it was he who perfected the one-hand sign alphabet, and in 1770 established the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris.

3.—His companion Valentin Haüy, 1745-1822, is likewise honoured for his service of the blind, anticipating the work of Louis Braille by some 60 years in his use of characters embossed on paper to be read by touch. He founded the Institute for the Teaching of the Blind, Paris, in 1884.

4.—Johannes Becher, 1891-1958, writer of the East German National Anthem. His portrait is in slate on a red background. Below each stamp is a label with a verse of the anthem in slate on a mustard-yellow background, the whole effect being decidedly unpleasant.

5.—Imre Nagy, 1896-1958 (illustrated), on a Greek pair issued on December 10 and withdrawn a week later, looks much more like a kindly, capable family physician than a politician with one of the stormiest careers of recent days. He was born near Kaposvar, Hungary, son of a Magyar Calvinist peasant. His story reads like a Phillips Oppenheim novel. Joined the Austro-Hungarian Army 1914, captured by Russians 1915, joined the Red Army 1917, in the short-lived Béla Kun Government 1919, Communist underground organizer, fled to Russia 1929, back in Hungary with the Soviet Army and became Minister of Agriculture, President of the National Assembly 1947, Prime Minister 1953, forced to resign by Matthias Rakosi (SG 1216) 1955,

expelled from the Party, re-admitted and once more Prime Minister 1956, but on November 4 when the Soviet Army returned to Budapest in strength took refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy, which he left after 18 days under a promise that he would be allowed to go home, arrested at once by Soviet Security Officers and deported to Rumania, brought back 1957, tried in secret June 1958, sentenced to death for "conspiracy against the people's republic," executed on the 16th. It is rumoured that this pair was issued as a reprisal for the Russian stamp showing Manolis Glezos the Greek Communist Editor, and that it was withdrawn owing to a misspelling of the name.

6.—Mahtunkuli, a Russian writer born in 1734.

7.—Svante August Arrhenius, 1859-1927 (illustrated), the Swedish scientist, on one of those "triple pairs" we have grown so used to. A very attractive character, an outstanding mathematician, physicist and astronomer, but, far from being the dry-as-dust professor, had qualities that endeared him to a growing circle of friends in the world of science and beyond. Born at the Castle of Wijk near Uppsala, he entered his native university and became one of its brightest alumni. He is chiefly famed for his researches into the behaviours of solutions through which an electric current is passed. His theories of electrolysis, free ions and so on, at first strangely neglected, at length won growing favour, and led the way to remarkable development that has taken place in the field of physical chemistry. He was awarded the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1903.



8.—Karl Milty, 1833—99, on the lowest value of the five Swiss "Pro Juventute" stamps for 1959, was a lawyer and philosopher, Member of the National Council from 1890. The other four stamps of the set are delightful studies of common flowers.

9.—Father Flanagan (however many more Roman Catholic clergymen are we going to have?) who seems to be the head of a kind of "Boy's Town" at Los Ninos, Costa Rica.

10-14.—Five ex-Presidents of Cuba, whose terms of office ranged from 1873 to 1897—Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Frederico Javier de Cespedes, Vicente Garcia, Juan Spotorno and Manuel de Jesus Calvar.

15.—A Roman Catholic prelate who is also a distinguished philatelist, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York on a Nicaraguan set of 12. Of these the 25 centavos furnishes the most pleasing portrait, and this does not say much.

One might mention also two quaint mouldings, one on a Church bell, the other on a Church tower, on the Liechtenstein Christmas set of three, and a number of Royalties on coins of Portuguese India, but it may well be argued that these hardly qualify for portrait collection.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

SWAZILAND POSTAL HISTORY

STAGE I: 7.7.87 TO 18.10.89

This stage is described in my pamphlet on the stamps and postal history of Swaziland and New Republic thus: A bag was made up weekly at the Government offices in Embekelweni and sent by runner to Steynsdorp (just across the Transvaal border) where the letters were stamped with Z.A.R. stamps, these being paid for out of a deposit kept there. Private individuals were allowed to use the bag, paying cash at Embekelweni for the postage due on their packets.

Up to now only one cover has been reported as carried by this service but it is an unquestionable Swaziland item, which is described and illustrated in the pamphlet. It is an official envelope marked "On the Swazie King's Service"; is addressed to Pietermaritzburg and is franked by a 2d. Z.A.R. stamp, cancelled by the single-circle Steynsdorp postmark of date SP-11-88.

This cover is no longer unique. In his Postal History auction No. 248 Mr. Robson Lowe records a very similar specimen, although of larger size. It was addressed to Kimberley, bearing a Z.A.R. 2d. stamp cancelled at Steynsdorp in 1888.

It was valued at £7 in the auction catalogue, but actually fetched ??

J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

SWAZILAND.

Postal Stationery pre-1900.

In Stage 2 of Swaziland's postal history (Oct., 1889-7 Nov., 1894) when the country was a joint British-Z.A.R. Protectorate the Z.A.R. had the postal rights and the stamps used were those of the Z.A.R. overprinted "Swazieland". It is understood that no postal stationery was so overprinted, although a postcard appeared in 1893 with an overprint, but it was later declared to be bogus and not authorised.

STAMPS STOLEN.

Dr. H. J. Raubenheimer, of Koedoe Bldgs., Pretorius Street, Pretoria, informs us that his collection of Union stamps has been stolen. It was in 5 albums and 4 stock books.

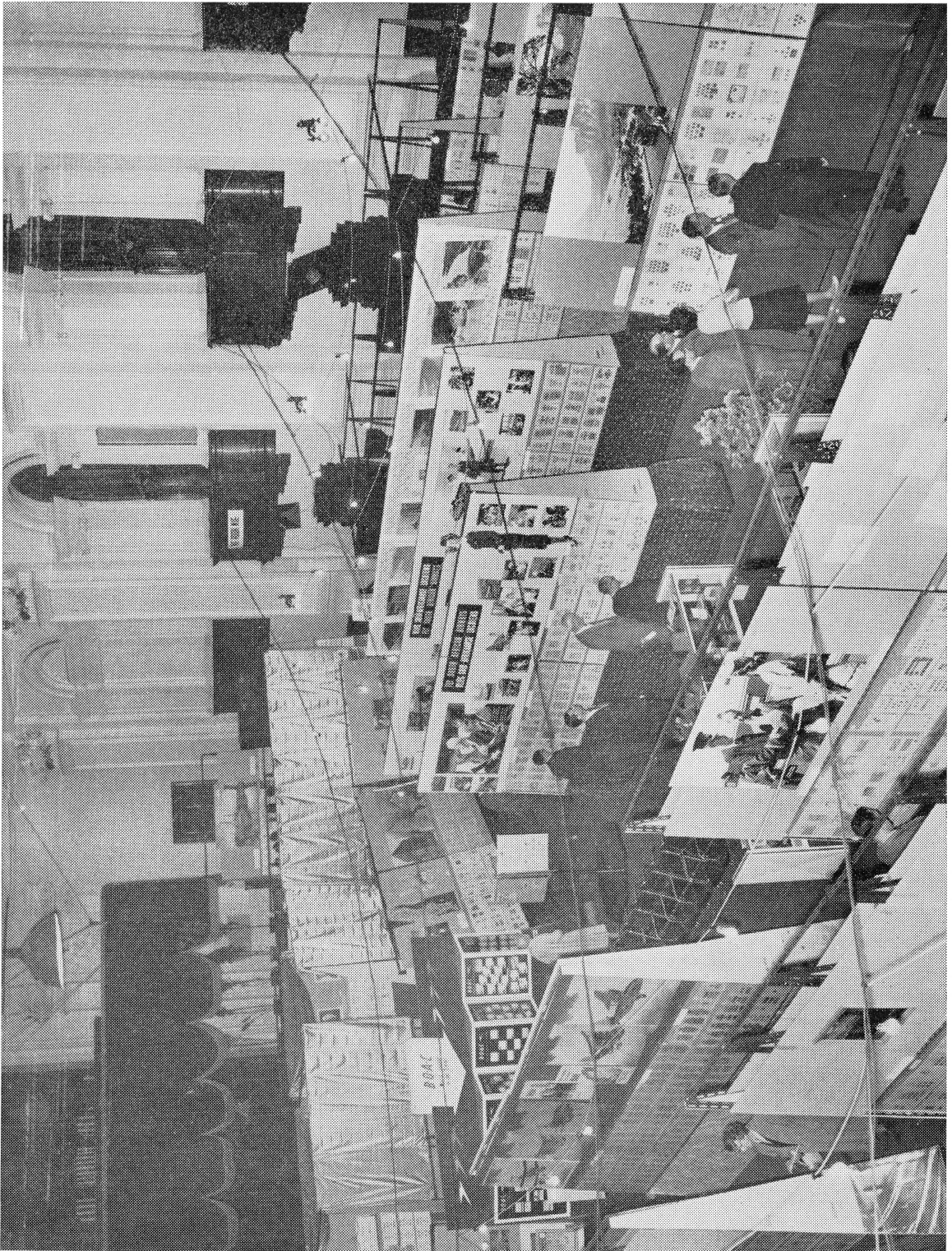
It covered practically every issue of Unions, except the 2nd pictorials which somehow the thieves missed.

In the stock books were also some miscellaneous Southern Africans, all good.

If anyone gets on the track of material which might have come from this collection would they please get in touch with Dr. Raubenheimer (Tel. 31990).

CANADA.

We are indebted to the Canadian Postmaster-General for a Post Office Official First Day cover bearing a specimen of the first commemorative of 1960, this being a 5c. stamp honouring the Golden Jubilee of the Girl Guide movement in Canada. Their association is the third largest in the world, and they claim to have the most northerly company in the world, viz. at Aklavik, N.W. Terr. (lat 68°N), of which many members are Eskimos. The stamp is an attractive one featuring the Association's badge in blue and brown on white, with no border.



UNIPEX—VIEW OF EXHIBITION

UNIPEX

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION JOHANNESBURG

Golden Jubilee
of the Union of South Africa
P.O. Box 4967, Johannesburg.

INTERNASIONALE FILATELISTIESE UITSTALLING JOHANNESBURG

Goue Jubileum
van die Unie van Suid-Afrika
Posbus 4967, Johannesburg.

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M. F. Stern, Cape Town.
Dr. I. Vajda, Stockholm.
Dr. J. von Varendorff, Johannesburg.
S. J. Vermaak, Johannesburg.

REPORT OF THE JURY

The exhibits in the competitive classes were of a very high standard and this is reflected in the number of gold and silver-gilt awards. Every award was the result of a unanimous decision of the Jury.

The Jury would like to put on record its appreciation of the services of its Secretary, Mr. Boris Glassman, and of the assistance given by Miss Wendy Harmer. It should be noted that Mr. Glassman had no part in assessing the merits of any collections considered by the Jury and was not present when his own collections in the competitive classes were discussed.

Certain collections which had been wrongly entered were transferred to their correct class, notably Mr. W. C. White's Air Posts of the Union, which should have been entered in Group K.

Every assistance was rendered by the members of the Executive Committee, and the thanks of the Jury are hereby extended to them.

One of the more regrettable features of modern international Exhibitions is the repeated entry in the competitive classes of certain collections which have already received numerous gold medals. The Jury wishes to record its opinion that it would be more in the interest of philately if these collections were in future exhibited *hors concours*.

Messrs. G. Bolaffi (Italy) M. Diena (Italy) and H. L. Lindquist (U.S.A.) were invited to serve on the Jury, but their inability to visit South Africa prevented them from being effective members.

H. R. HOLMES, Chairman.

AWARDS

The Grand Prix

R. S. WILKINS, Great Hallinbury, England:
Cape of Good Hope Triangulars.

Best Collection of Union of South Africa:
S. LEGATOR, Benoni, South Africa.

Best Collection of Israel:
S. LEGATOR, Benoni, South Africa.

**Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town
Medallion for Best British Commonwealth
Collection:**

G. E. BURGHARD, New York, U.S.A.

**Silver Plaque, Presented by Die Voortrekkers,
Beperk for the Best Entry in the
Junior Section.**

F. E. CARTER, New Westminster, Canada:
Ceylon.

American Philatelic Society's Diploma:

L. FEINSTEIN, Johannesburg, S.A.: South Africa.

American Topical Association's Diploma

J. MOLENAAR, Breda, Netherlands: "Eve".

Gold Medals

Dr. T. B. Berry, Bryanston, S.A.: *Union of South Africa*.

S. Legator, Benoni, S.A.: *Union of South Africa*.

C. Donne, Cowes, England: *St. Helena*.

L. Abrams, Johannesburg, S.A.: *South West Africa*.

W. M. Holbeach, East Malvern, Australia: *France up to 1900*.

R. A. G. Lee, London, England: *Great Britain*.

E. Gerrish, London, England: *Netherlands—First Issue*.

J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *First Issue of Netherlands*.

Baron B. Lagercrantz, Cirsbo, Sweden (with congratulations of the Jury): *Sweden, 1852-1872*.

Major A. E. Hopkins, Bath, England: *Afghanistan Stamps, Mint and on Cover*.

J. H. G. Galbraith, Cape Town, S.A.: *Ceylon—Pence Issues*.

G. E. Burghard, New York, U.S.A.: *Hong Kong and Treaty Ports*.

L. E. Dawson, Dublin, Eire: *India, 1852-55*.

C. M. C. Symes, Middleton-on-Sea, England: *Siam*.

C. W. Mackie, St. Helier, England: *Provinces of British North America*.

H. Goody, Bramhall, England: *Newfoundland—Pence Issues*.

S. J. Harris, London, England: *Newfoundland*.

E. K. Lickfold, Painswick, England: *Barbados*.

J. B. Harriott, Goldaming, England: *Trinidad*.

Dr. H. Koefman, London, England: *Falkland Islands and Dependencies*.

W. M. Holbeach, East Malvern, Australia: *Australia*.

J. A. Kilfoyle: *Commonwealth of Australia*.

E. G. Creed, Malvern, Australia: *New Guinea*.

- R. E. Darnton, Cranbrook, England: *20th Century G.B. & G.B. Overprints.*
 J. E. Frankland, Johannesburg, S.A.: *King Edward VII Portraits.*

Silver-Gilt Medals

- C. R. Reynolds, Grahamstown, S.A.: *Cape of Good Hope 1652-1910.*
 R. A. G. Lee, London, England: *Gambia.*
 R. A. Agabeg, New Malden, England: *Gold Coast 1788-1902.*
 J. F. Hurter, Cape Town, S.A.: *Gold Coast.*
 M. E. Legnazzi, Berne, Switzerland: *Natal.*
 G. M. Brown, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Nyasaland.*
 A. C. Fenn, Sutton Coldfield, England: *Orange Free State.*
 A. R. Kleiner, London, England: *Orange Free State and Orange River Colony.*
 R. A. Agabeg, New Malden, England: *St. Helena 1856-1902.*
 H. V. Farmer, Farnham, England (with felicitations): *Seychelles.*
 G. H. van Rooyen, Bloemfontein, S.A.: *South West Africa.*
 A. Meierhans, Zürich, Switzerland: *Togo—Anglo-French Occupation.*
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *German States.*
 Dr. R. Seichter, Soltau, Germany: *Ukraine 1918-20.*
 V. A. Rowe, Wallington, England: *India used in Burma.*
 S. Hirschmann, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Israel.*
 S. Legator, Benoni, S.A.: *Israel.*
 Mrs. G. Barratt, Aidattin, Eire: *Newfoundland.*
 D. C. Meyerson, New York, U.S.A.: *Newfoundland—Pre-Stamp Covers.*
 H. S. Plougmann, Cape Town, S.A.: *Danish West Indies.*
 Mrs. G. W. Higgs, Bahamas: *Grenada.*
 J. D. Todd, Sunderland, England: *Chile.*
 A. R. Burge, Wellington, New Zealand: *Cook Islands Crown Overprints and New Zealand Dependencies.*
 Dr. J. W. Avery, Darfield, New Zealand: *New Zealand.*
 H. L. Bartrop, Highworth, England: *New Zealand.*
 L. C. Viney, Launceston, Australia: *Tasmanian Postal Markings.*
 J. Gartner, Melbourne, Australia: *Victoria.*
 Dr. F. Drusinsky, East London, S.A.: *Anglo-Boer War.*
 L. Feinstein, Johannesburg, S.A.: *South Africa.*
 A. L. Meyburgh, Bloemfontein, S.A.: *Anglo-Boer War Philately.*
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *Dutch Colonies.*

Silver Medals

- G. Feros, East London, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—De La Rue Issues.*
 C. E. Kachelhoffer, Bloemfontein, S.A.: *Union of South Africa.*
 E. S. C. Lauder, Glasgow, Scotland: *Union of South Africa.*
 A. L. Leon, Durban, S.A.: *"South Africa Learns to Make Stamps."*
 M. J. Rall, Heidelberg, Cape, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Booklet Stamps.*
 L. Simenhoff, Cape Town, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—"Used Abroad" in South West Africa.*
 G. N. Gilbert, Westminster, S.A.: *Basutoland.*
 G. M. Brown, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Bechuanaland.*
 S. Legator, Benoni, S.A.: *Cape of Good Hope Triangulars.*
 Dr. H. Stock, Bensheim-Auerbach, Germany: *German East Africa.*
 Mrs. G. H. Hunt, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Griqualand West.*
 B. Glassman, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Mozambique and Mozambique Company.*
 A. Richardson, Grimsby, England: *British Somaliland.*
 D. Lamont Smith, Johannesburg, S.A.: *South West Africa.*
 J. G. Walker, Durban, S.A.: *South West Africa.*
 C. Hardeman Smith, Birmingham, England: *Sudan.*
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *Albania.*
 W. Oppenheim, Johannesburg, S.A. (with felicitations): *Austria, Lombardy and Levant.*
 B. L. Barker, Grantham, England: *Belgium.*
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *Bulgaria.*
 E. A. Hellman, Iittala, Finland: *Revenue Stamps of Finland.*
 D. G. Mortlock, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: *France—1849-1876.*
 L. J. Picton, Cape Town, S.A.: *Great Britain 1d. Line Engraved 1840-1879.*
 A. G. Versino, Cape Town, S.A.: *Great Britain.*
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *Latvia.*

- R. Tocila, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *Netherlands—Field Postmarks.*
 J. A. Birch, Liverpool, England: *Norway.*
 C. W. Roberts, Ilminster, England: *Ukraine (Podolia).*
 A. W. Bunn, Footscray, Australia: *Aden 1839-1960.*
 S. Harris, Ilford, England: *Malaya.*
 W. Adgey-Edgar, Guildford, England: *Manchuria.*
 Prof. J. M. Watt, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Postal History of the Netherlands Indies and Indonesia.*
 W. J. Willis, Shirley, Croyden, England: *Dutch East Indies 1790-1870.*
 J. M. Weinstein, Pretoria, S.A. (with felicitations): *Palestine - Forerunners.*
 W. Adgey-Edgar, Guildford, England: *Tibet.*
 L. Hellman, East London, S.A.: *U.S.A.*
 D. A. Dromberg, Helsinki, Finland: *Empire of Brazil 1881-89.*
 V. McFarlane, Mt. Albert, New Zealand: *Fiji.*
 Sir. J. D. Ward, Bt., Christchurch, New Zealand: *New Zealand.*
 E. R. Gibbs, Taihape, New Zealand: *Antarctic Postal History.*
 B. Glassman, Johannesburg, S.A.: *King George VI.*
 Major A. E. Hopkins, Bath, England: *Salvaged Mail from Sea and Land.*
 G. Sattin, Elstree, England: *British Commonwealth Bisects.*
 D. C. Styles, Potters Bar, England (with felicitations): *Antarctic Expeditions.*
 C. R. Reynolds, Grahamstown, S.A.: *Stamp Designs of Britain and British Empire.*

Bronze Medals

- R. D. Allen, Snr., London, England: *Union of South Africa—Shipping Postmaster Marks.*
 J. A. Bruwer, Krugersdorp, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Animal Series.*
 G. Feros, East London, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Interprovincials, "Used Abroad."*
 P. D. Haigh, Harold Wood, England (with felicitations): *Union of Africa—2d. Union Buildings—Plates V - VIII.*
 W. Oppenheim, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Belgian Congo, 1894-1923.*
 Mrs. G. H. Hunt, Johannesburg, S.A.: *New Republic.*
 H. Schwartz, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Rhodesia 1890—1925.*
 G. D. B. Williams, Johannesburg, S.A. (with felicitations): *Rhodesian Postmarks and Postal History.*
 G. M. Brown, Johannesburg, S.A.: *St. Helena.*
 Mrs. F. Redford, Johannesburg, S.A.: *British Somaliland.*
 Mrs. G. H. Hunt, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Stellaland.*
 Mrs. G. H. Hunt, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Transvaal—"Pietersburg."*
 C. S. Rosenberg, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Transvaal.*
 J. W. Syddal, Stockport, England: *Austria—Pre-Stamp Markings.*
 Dr. W. Reiner-Deutsch, New York, U.S.A.: *Czechoslovakia.*
 H. V. Farmer, Farnham, England: *France 1849—1875.*
 N. Hill, Rotherham, England: *Pioneer British Railway T.P.O.'s.*
 J. S. Lewis, Johannesburg, S.A.: *British Victorian Issues.*
 C. W. Meredith, Broughty Ferry, Scotland (with felicitations): *Scots Local Cancellations.*
 B. Rogers-Tillstone, Capt. R. N. Ditching, England: *20th Century Great Britain.*
 J. Michelson, Johannesburg, S.A. (with felicitations): *Latvia.*
 M. Marcussen, Tromsø, Norway: *Malta.*
 J. G. G. Kupferman, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Netherlands.*
 R. Ward, Sheffield, England: *Netherlands Postal History.*
 H. V. Farmer, Farnham, England: *Norway—Posthorn Issues.*
 A. R. Kleiner, London, England: *Poland and Polish Locals.*
 H. J. Eisemann, Bristol, U.S.A.: *Roumania (Moldavia-Wallachia).*
 B. Seelig, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Switzerland.*
 J. G. G. Kupferman, Johannesburg, S.A. (with felicitations): *Yugoslavia.*
 D. W. Schaefer, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: *Hejaz Nejd and Saudi Arabia.*
 S. M. Boss, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Indo-China.*
 B. Glassman, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Israel.*
 Lt.-Col. S. E. Hands, High Wycombe, England: *Israel-Interim Provisional Issues.*
 C. Waner, Brakpan, S.A.: *Israel.*
 The late G. A. Shoyer, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Canadian Re-entries and Re-touches.*
 J. Wannerton, Cape Town, S.A.: *Canada and Canada—O.H.M.S.*

- G. Economides, Johannesburg, S.A.: *U.S.A.*
 A. P. Francis, Atlanta, U.S.A.: *U.S. Official Stamps overprinted "Specimen"*.
 C. A. Cilliers, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Bahamas*.
 H. M. Tozer, Peterborough, England: *Early Argentina*.
 D. E. G. Naish, Wellington, New Zealand: *New Zealand "Healths"*.
 N. C. Combrink, Paarl, S.A.: *Anglo-Boer War*.
 I. E. Hall, Cape Town, S.A.: *British Commonwealth Booklets*.
 E. M. McNaughton, Invercargill, N. Zealand: *Antarctica*.
 Miss M. Suklje, Benoni, S.A.: *King George VI Stamps*.
 F. von Broembsen, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Stamp Centenary Issues*.
 C. Waner, Brakpan, S.A.: *King George VI*.
 W. S. Yelland, West Rand, S.A.: *South African Postal Services in World War II*.

Diplomas

- J. Joseph, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Rotogravure Issues*.
 D. I. Macphail, Hunters Hill, Australia: *Union of South Africa 1910 to date*.
 J. P. Roux, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Rotogravures and Officials*.
 E. Walker, Pretoria, S.A.: *Union of South Africa—Officials*.
 N. C. Combrink, Paarl, S.A.: *Cape of Good Hope Rectangulars & Postmarks*.
 B. Seelig, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Madagascar*.
 R. B. Anderson, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia: *Mozambique*.
 J. S. Lewis, Johannesburg, S.A.: *B.S.A. Co., Rhodesia*.
 J. E. Creewel, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia: *Local Postage Stamps of Denmark*.
 T. Schlee, Neu-Isenburg, Germany: *Finland—Field Post*.
 B. Seelig, Johannesburg, S.A.: *France*.
 Miss A. E. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *Greece*.
 C. R. Linde, Helsingborg, Sweden: *Helsingborg Local Post*.
 J. Poulie, Amsterdam, Netherlands: *U.S.S.R.*
 F. H. Carter, New Westminster, Canada: *China*.
 I. A. Miller, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Israel-Gaza and Sinai Campaign*.
 A. Brasch, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Errors in Design*.
 S. L. Crozet, Germiston, S.A.: *Antarctic Expeditions*.
 H. G. Kershaw, Sheffield, England: *I.G.Y. in Antarctica*.
 W. Kriste, Pretoria, S.A.: *Stamp Centenary Issues*.

AIR MAILS

Silver-gilt Medal.

- H. Dermody, Cicero, U.S.A.: *Pioneer Air Mails*.

Silver Medals

- I. H. C. Godfrey, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Aerogrammes of Britain and Colonies and of the Union of South Africa. Air Posts of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*.
 J. S. Langabeer, Auckland, New Zealand: *Newfoundland Air Mails*.
 H. E. Scott, Weybridge, England (with felicitations): *British Internal Pioneer Air Mails*.

Bronze Medals

- W. C. White, Bishop Auckland, England (with felicitations): *Union of South Africa, Air Posts*.
 R. G. Auckland, St. Albans, England (with felicitations): *Aerial Propaganda Leaflets*.
 R. N. Castignani, Pretoria, S.A.: *Italian Air Services*.
 C. J. Goodpastor, Auburn, U.S.A. (with felicitations): *Aerogrammes*.
 Major A. E. Hopkins, Bath, England: *Salvaged Air Mail*.
 W. Lambert, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Air Mail Stamps*.
 J. Wannerton, Cape Town, S.A.: *Canada—Semi-Official Air Mails*.

Diploma

- I. Greenbaum, Pretoria, S.A.: *South African Air-mail 1911-1940*.

THEMATIC COLLECTIONS

Silver-gilt Medals

- J. Molenaar, Breda, Netherlands: *"Eve."*

Silver Medals

- J. H. Bruwer, Krugersdorp, S.A.: *Ons Land—Suid-Afrika*.
 J. L. P. Fernandes, Beira, P.E.A.: *Railways and Philately*.
 R. A. Harris, Peterborough, England: *A Trip to Paris*.
 M. MacGregor, New York, U.S.A.: *Autographs on Stamps*.

Bronze Medals

- Dr. T. Sheree, Pretoria, S.A.: *Sport on Stamps*.
 F. L. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *Masters and Masterpieces*.
 J. H. Bruwer, Krugersdorp, S.A.: *The Old Testament*.
 R. N. Castignani, Pretoria, S.A.: *Nudes on Stamps*.
 N. C. Combrink, Paarl, S.A. (with felicitations): *Religion on Stamps*.
 N. C. Combrink, Paarl, S.A.: *Die Perd op Posseëls*.
 F. C. Ferguson, Johannesburg, S.A.: *World Catholicism*.
 R. A. Gilzean, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Famous People*.
 L. Hellman, East London, S.A. (with felicitations): *Philatelic Terms Illustrated*.
 H. Hocke, Coulsdon, England: *Stamps and the Iron and Steel Industries*.
 J. M. Keet, Roodepoort, S.A.: *The Olympic Games*.
 R. W. Frau, Mülheim, a.d. Ruhr, W. Germany (with felicitations): *The Youth of the World*.
 Miss R. Polchet, Sea Point, S.A.: *Queen Elizabeth II*.
 C. R. Reynolds, Grahamstown, S.R.: *The Story of Man*.
 L. Simenhoff, Cape Town, S.A.: *Flora*.
 F. Stieglbauer, Pötschach, Austria: *From Icarus to Jet-Hunters*.
 O. Wollrab, Goch, Western Germany: *Europa—Union*.
 W. G. Wright, Bradford, England: *The World of the Ship*.
 A. Zimmermann, Stuttgart, W. Germany: *Scouts*.

Diplomas

- Miss A. E. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *Saints and Madonnas*.
 Miss A. E. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *History of Greece*.
 F. L. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *Men at War*.
 F. L. Archer, Diep Rivier, S.A.: *Sport and its Beginnings*.
 Miss T. H. Blyth, Ladismith, S.A.: *Story of the British Empire and Commonwealth*.
 F. C. Ferguson, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Boy Scouts and Girl Guides*.
 I. H. C. Godfrey, Johannesburg, S.A.: *The Conquest of Antarctica*.
 Dr. P. Hack, Pretoria, S.A.: *Medicine and Nursing*.
 J. W. Hodgson, Bloemfontein, S.A.: *Nobel-Prize Winners*.
 J. K. B. Ingham, Redcar, England: *Stamps as an Aid to Human Geography*.
 J. M. Keet, Roodepoort, S.A.: *Sports on Stamps*.
 Mrs. G. R. Koralek, Johannesburg, S.A.: *Madonnas*.
 K. Michlik, St. Pölten, Austria: *War Diary 1942-45*.
 Miss M. E. Parsons, New York, U.S.A.: *Sports*.
 R. Q. Tarr, Grahamstown, S.A.: *Fish*.
 R. Ward, Sheffield, England: *Waterfalls*.
 J. M. Wilson, Glasgow, Scotland: *World Sports*.

JUNIOR SECTION

Silver Medals

- F. E. Carter, New Westminster, Canada: *Ceylon*.
 J. N. Langabeer, Auckland, New Zealand (with felicitations): *Greenland*.

Bronze Medals

- R. A. Aldred, London, England: *General Collection*.
 R. W. Legator, Benoni, S.A. (with felicitations): *A Zoo*.
 R. J. Stauber, Toledo, U.S.A.: *Ships on Stamps*.
 B. van der Vijver, East London, S.A.: *Great Britain*.

Diplomas

- R. C. Jones, Bloemfontein, S.A.: *Israel—Maximum Cards*.
 D. Zuckerelli, Ahrweiler, W. Germany: *First-day covers—East Germany*.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Silver-gilt Diplomas

- Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England: *Magazine and Catalogues*.

Zumstein & Cie., Berne, Switzerland: *Magazine and Catalogue*.

Silver Diplomas

Francis J. Field Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England: *Magazine and Handbooks*.
 Dr. H. W. Gewande, Berlin, Germany: *Book*.
 Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England: *Monographs and Handbooks*.
 Minkus Publications Inc., New York, U.S.A.: *Catalogues*.
 Mosden Stamp Company, New York, U.S.A.: *Magazine and Catalogue*.
 Ernst Müller, Basle, Switzerland: *Book and Catalogues*.
 J. K. Rietdijk, The Hague, Netherlands: *Book*.
 Dr. G. B. Salisbury, Philadelphia, U.S.A.: *Journal*.
 L. N. & M. Williams, London, England: *Books*.
 H. V. Farmer, London, England: *Book*.

Bronze Diplomas

Fritz Billig, New York, U.S.A.: *Handbook and Catalogue*.
 A. C. Feen, Sutton Coldfield, England: *Monograph*.
 Great Britain Philatelic Society, London, England: *Journals*.
 N. Hill, Rotherham, England: *Magazine*.
 C. E. Sherwood, Sale, England: *Magazine*.
 D. Patrick, Canada: *Book*.

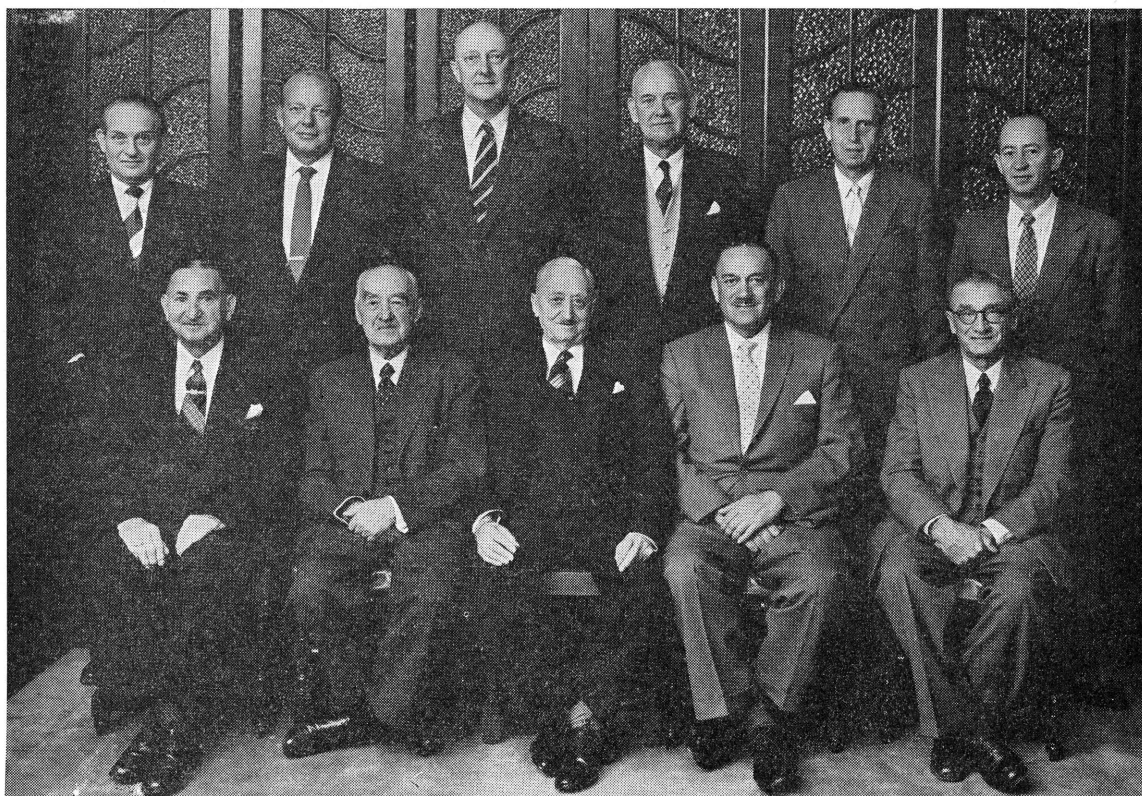
MEMORIES OF UNIPEX

By A Visitor

Unipex 1960 has come and gone, but it has left behind a wonderful memory of philatelic friendships made and renewed and of the finest array of Postage Stamps ever displayed at an Exhibition in South Africa.

How anybody can possibly do justice in a short article to the philatelic feast that was offered is truly an insoluble problem, but, with full knowledge of the proverb concerning fools and angels, I offer this very inadequate tribute to the show!

First of all let me make is quite clear—"no names no pack-drills!" In so vast an



UNIPEX — EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Back Row: W. G. Hesse, R. B. Ingle, D. Lamont Smith, G. M. Brown, K. E. W. Lydall, S. J. Vermaak.

Front Row: F. C. Ferguson, Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, Ernest Hunt, Sam Legator, W. N. Sheffield.

assembly of rarities and magnificence it would be invidious to name a few exhibitors and manifestly impossible to name them all. I must therefore confine myself to generalisation and only mention a few of the many outstanding plums which caught the philatelic eye!

I must start by stressing the very high general level of the exhibits, which was fully up to the most exigent overseas standards and only extraneous matters caused the absence of an invited exhibit of early Mauritius, which although greatly missed were amply compensated for by other treasures.

The Court of Honour was dominated by a magnificent display selected from the collection of Her Majesty the Queen which was very much admired by all those who were lucky enough to visit the Exhibition and included a number of G.B. Imprimistures and Die proofs of the De La Rue Issues, a number of early Transvaal tête-bêche pairs and some remarkable Union Kings Head proofs and colour trials.

Among a vast array of other rarities shown here I noticed a magnificent strip of the 2 reales Honduras 1866 on cover, Hungary 25kr. litho on cover, the "Missing Virgin," an original study of the "Beaded Oval" types of Victoria, plated copies of G.B. Archer trial perforations, early German States, Sicilian covers etc., etc.

Pride of place among the competitive entries must, naturally, go to the collection of Cape of Good Hope which was awarded the Grand Prix and included among many other items no less than eight woodblock errors of colour and six retouched 4d. as well as a 4d. S.G. 2 used on cover and written by David Livingstone. Incidentally this was the first time this collection had been shown—a remarkable achievement.

Among the European classics I particularly noticed two 1849 French tête-bêche pairs on cover and a fine 1 Fr. orange-vermilion on cover closely followed by no less than three 1d. blacks used on covers on May 6, 1840. The first issue of Netherlands provided several particularly fine displays and there was an absolute glut of the 1855 3 sk green of Sweden with no less than four on one piece with one 8 sk!

All the modern G.B. rarities such as K.G. V $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Cyprus-green, and K.G. VI tête-bêche and Q.E. II imperf. varieties were on display and I was particularly impressed with a number of displays of Local Stamps

from Sweden, and Denmark etc., a most unusual display in South Africa.

Among Asiatic displays mention must be made of a truly fantastic collection of Afghanistan and a wonderful collection of Hong Kong including several copies of S.G. 49b used in different treaty ports and a magnificent cover from Macao with no less than 31 copies of the 96 cents. India was represented by a copy of her 4 annas with inverted Head of Siam by a number of Essays, 1st issue on covers and many errors of surcharges and rare items of postal stationery.

The Americas included one of the finest displays of British North America that can ever have been assembled under one roof. Among the outstanding items included in these displays may be mentioned British Columbia 5 cents imperf., New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1/- values in profusion (!) 2 Prince Edward Island 4d. bisects on covers and one of only 3 known 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on cover besides every rarity of Newfoundland including the modern Airmails! Other American items of note included two copies of the Lady MacLeod of Trinidad and a fine selection of proofs from Barbados. Also on view was a fine study of the 1881-89 issue of Brazil, a collection of Chile including a magnificent mint block of 4 of 1853 with Ivory Head and a used copy of the 10c error of wmk. "20". Later issues included S.G. 173 with centre inverted and also with frame doubly printed. Last but not least in this section was a remarkable collection of Falkland Islands including a number of covers with both the small black and large red Frank.

Among the Australasians I noticed a part cover of Fiji with 3d. and 6d. Express stamps, a very fine collection of New Guinea and a magnificent study of early Tasmanian Postal markings.

In conclusion I must state that there were many other outstanding items displayed, such as Togo, Netherlands East Indies etc., which space alone prevent mention and the omission of any country, display or group is due solely to consideration of space and not to lack of appreciation.

I should add that I visited the Exhibition on every day it was open but could easily have spent a further fortnight enjoying the fare and even then would not have exhausted the pleasures to be obtained from viewing these outstanding collections, which constant examination only resulted in yet further discoveries of philatelic delight.

Finally may I couple my thanks to those collectors from all over the world whose displays gave me so much pleasure with my sympathy to those many Southern African and other collectors who were unable to visit Unipex and share in this unforgettable philatelic experience.

REVIEWS

Two Reigns Postage Stamp Catalogue, a priced catalogue of the postage stamps of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Seventh Edition, published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Price 8/6 plus postage.

In the introduction the publishers explain the late appearance of this 1960 International Exhibition edition of this catalogue as being due to the printers' dispute of last year. It should have appeared in Autumn 1959. The late publication has how-

ever, given the publishers the opportunity of linking up this edition with the London International Stamp Exhibition and of including new issues up to February 1960.

There has been an up-to-date minute revision of all prices. The catalogue of 323+ pages and contains 2,661 illustrations and refers to 10,107 stamps all issued during the two reigns referred to by countries included in the British Commonwealth.

A few catalogue numbers have been altered in this new edition. These alterations are given in detail after the index.

Specialised Catalogue of first day covers of Italy, The Vatican and San Marino.

This catalogue is written in Italian but the illustrations of each issue render it easy to follow. Prices are given in Italian Lira and at the beginning of the book is the International coinage of most countries and the exchange rate with Italian Lira is shown.



The Germiston Philatelic Society

This Society is indeed proud to announce that the City Council of Germiston has most graciously permitted it to use the coat-of-arms of the City. The heraldic description of these arms is as follows:

A hawk, mounting on its wings, at the top of the design represents the Rand Airport. The shield is supported on either side by an eland, each of which has a hind hoof resting on a heraldic fountain. This is symbolic of the name of the farm after which the city was originally named; this however, was altered to Germiston when the town was surveyed. In the arms are two ox-wagons which depict early transport to the Witwatersrand goldfields, while the transverse lines on the shield represent the important railway junction—the largest in Africa. The three roundels or bezants located between the diagonal lines are symbolic of the gold mining industry. The motto of the city is SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX—"The welfare of the People is the Supreme Law."

Monthly meetings of the Society are held on the third Thursday of every month and visitors are welcome.

President: Dr. J. J. van Niekerk.

Vice President: Mr. N. E. Parkin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Messrs. C. E. Adams, F. E. Drake, S. J. Hagger, S. Hesselbarth, Mrs. A. G. Libetreau, Mr. L. G. V. Mayne, Mr. H. van der Ham.

Hon. Auctioners: Mr. A. C. Rix.

Hon. Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. S. L. Crozet, Assoc. Society of Postal Historians.

Further particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 30, Germiston.

The catalogue contains 122 pages +. It is published by Eisizioni Culturali Internazionali—Piazza E. Fermi, 43-Roma-Italia. The Price is 11/-.

The Maritime Postal History of London, by Alan W. Robertson, Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. Price 35/- plus 2/- postage.

The main portion of this work, which is published on the occasion of the London International Stamp Exhibition, is a catalogue of all the known hand-stamps connected with London Maritime Mail for the period 1766-1960. It includes handstamps of paid and unpaid ship letters, packet letters, paquebots, India ship and paquet letters, India soldiers letters, special purpose handstamps, and naval mail. Each hand-stamp is given a catalogue number and is fully described.

The work includes a history of the London Ship Letters office 1799-1847. A section deals with "Rates and Charges."

There are four appendices comprising sketch maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland and a map of the Southampton mailcoach road. The work is fully illustrated and is printed on beautiful paper and is well bound.

The context of the book is based upon the London section of the standard reference encyclopaedia "The Maritime Postal History of the British Isles 1760 to date" by the same author.

◆

R.D.P.

Three Distinguished Philatelists are due to sign the Roll at a meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to be held in the Royal Festival Hall on 14th July. They are

(1) **James Alfred Birch** (Great Britain), for his many years of research work on the stamps of Scandinavian countries.

(2) **John Easton** (Great Britain) for his painstaking work into the printing methods used for British and Foreign stamps.

(3) **Jan Poulie** (Holland), a collector with world-wide interests, although perhaps mainly European. His studies of the early issues of the Netherlands and of the Dutch Colonies are internationally known.

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CONGRESS NOTES

The following notes do not purport to be a full account of the doings of Congress, merely references to the more important items. Full minutes will be sent to all delegates and constituent societies in due course.

The XXII Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa was held in the Duncan Hall, Johannesburg on 1, 2 and 3 June, 1960 under the chairmanship of Mr. Sam Legator, President of the Federation. It was the largest Congress ever, no doubt due to the contemporaneous attraction of UNIPEX.

In introducing Councillor Alec Gorshel M.P.C., Mayor of Johannesburg, and asking him to officially open Congress, the Chairman referred to his many civic and other activities and mentioned particularly how indebted UNIPEX and Congress were to him and the City Council. Mr. Gorshel in his official opening speech, which was given partly in English and partly in Afrikaans, welcomed both Congress representatives from all over Southern Africa and various overseas visitors. He could think of no fitter continent than Africa at the moment for the holding of a Philatelic Congress—with its many emergent new states which would provide stamp collectors with a wealth of new stamps. He hoped, however, that they would not be like some countries established since World War II and regard philatelists as an unfailing source of revenue by frequent changes in stamp designs and denominations! In the Union the introduction of decimalisation next year would also create heaven, or havoc, for philatelists. Which will it be?.

Early on, an interesting event took place when Mr. H. R. Holmes, acting on behalf of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, presented two South Africans with tangible recognition of their having been elected to the International Roll of Distinguished Philatelists kept by that body. Neither of them had yet been able to sign the actual Roll itself.

Dr. Alec Kaplan was elected to the R.D.P. in 1958. He received a parchment certificate, similar in design to the actual Roll and is the last to receive recognition in that form. Apparently the stone was broken when printing off the last batch of certificates.

Mr. E. H. Hunt, who was elected in 1959, is the first to receive the new form of recog-

nition which takes the shape of a bronze plaque. He was unable to be present to receive it in person, but Mr. Holmes was going to give it to him at home.

Presidential Address. In this Mr. Legator thanked many helpers who had worked unstintedly to make both Congress and UNIPEX a success. There were so many that it is impossible here to mention them all by name and it would be invidious to pick out just a few. A Presidential address is traditionally not open for discussion, but one audible criticism of it got by—the President forgot to mention himself as one of the hardest workers for UNIPEX. He obtained the great majority of the advertisements for the two Prospectuses and the Catalogue; this turned what might have been a severe drain on the finances into considerable revenue producers.

Papers. For papers published in the "South African Philatelist" between the preceeding and the present Congresses the sub-Committee charged with recommending Congress awards put forward the following:

1. G. N. Gilbert—Union Rotogravure Coil Stamps.
2. M. F. Stern—Air Mails of South West Africa.
3. R. J. Lawrence—Large 1½d. Union Gold Mine Stamp.

Congress decided that all three should receive Congress Awards.

Four papers were submitted for reading at Congress:—

1. J. W. Harris—Terminological Inexactitudes in History as depicted on stamps. This paper, although very interesting, was decided by Congress to be too political to be published in the S.A. Philatelist or to be given an award.
2. M. F. Stern—Dutch Air Mails in Africa. Given a Congress Award.
3. S. L. Crozet—The Post Office Stones of the Cape of Good Hope. This paper was received too late for copies to be made for circulation amongst delegates, so decision was held over for the next Congress.
4. J. E. Frankland—The Edwardian stamps of Southern Nigeria. A paper showing evidence of much research, but it was submitted by the author hors concours, so naturally was not considered for an Award.

Committee Reports.

(a) Expert Committee. The volume of work dealt with continues to expand, especially

in the amount of non-African material submitted for opinion. The thanks of the Committee are due to a number of outside consultants whose services have been drawn upon. It is also grateful for several donations of "wrong" material to its reference collection—such material is much more suitably housed there than in private hands and it is thus removed from possible circulation.

(b) Publications Committee. For the first time for many years it can be reported that the finances of the South African Philatelist are no longer in the red. The adverse balance of £136 last year has moved over to a surplus of £80 for the first five months of this year. This result is practically entirely due to the action of our Business Manager, Mr. Jonas Michelson, who advised the Executive some time ago that as from the beginning of 1960 he wished to carry on his work for the Federation solely in an honorary capacity. In addition to the excellent work he is doing, this amounts to a magnificent donation towards philately in Southern Africa and we must express our thanks and appreciation (Loud and prolonged applause). But if we are to achieve our aim of a 24-page magazine we still need more advertisements. Plans were suggested whereby every constituent society could help and many of the delegates present thought they would be able to get their societies to co-operate.

The Chairman of the Editorial Board, Dr. Harvey Pirie, was off duty through illness for almost six months and during this period Mr. I. Isaacs took over the work, in which he had previous experience. We are all very grateful to him for his action. (Dr. Pirie expressed his wish to be personally associated with this vote of thanks to Mr. Isaacs).

It was hoped that the new Golden Jubilee edition of the Union Handbook would be out in time for this Congress and Exhibition but despite an all-out non-stop effort the amount of work to be done made it just impossible, and the date of publication has been extended by about three months. The response to the offer of the volume at a pre-publication price of 22/6 has been most gratifying from collectors and dealers all over the world, just on a thousand copies having been sold at this price. Now it is only obtainable at 27/6 retail price but the Editor-in-Chief, Mr. W. N. Sheffield, thinks it will be well worth twice that amount.

(c) Philatelic Estates Committee. This Committee is now in action and it is hoped that in time they will be able to render a valuable service to more dependants of deceased philatelists. They have gently but firmly turned down requests from the public to value and advise on the disposal of collections other than those of deceased estates. In discussion there were a number of questions raised by delegates from societies away from Johannesburg as to how best they could co-operate in this service. They were advised to write in about any case coming their way and the Committee feels that with a little more experience they should be also able to get a service working satisfactorily all over the country.

(d) Presidential Chain of Office. The sub-Committee dealing with this reported, and final approval was given to a ribbon with a badge inscribed bilingually. The next President will therefore be suitably adorned at Congress.

Society Motion.

The O.F.S. & Basutoland Philatelic Society was apparently not very happy about the mode of issue of the recent commemorative stamps and submitted a motion thereon. After considerable discussion by delegates and a statement by Mr. O'Connor, P.O. Publicity Officer, the motion was withdrawn.

Roll of Honour.

- (a) Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch, who was elected to the Roll of Distinguished South African Philatelists at the 1959 Congress but was not present then, signed the Roll.
- (b) Then a citation was read from Cape Town, proposing Capt. M. F. Stern for election for his extensive work on Aerophilately and on Thematics. He was unanimously elected and thereafter signed the Roll.

Skinner Cup. This cup, awarded annually for the best work done during the preceding twelve months, went this year to Mr. S. J. Hagger for outstanding work on Union stamps.

Study Circles.

- (a) The Union study circle is going strong and meeting regularly.
- (b) A circle for the study of British Line-Engraved stamps has just been formed. Anyone interested should communicate with either Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch,

101 Dundalk Ave., Parkview, Johannesburg or Mr. A. G. Versino, A.A. House, Queen Victoria St., Cape Town.

- (c) A small coterie of active collectors of "Antarctica" feels that a Circle might be started if a few more interested parties could be found. If interested please communicate with the Editor, S.A. Philatelist.

"Bill Lea" Trophy.

Mr. W. E. Lea, of Manchester, a member of the UNIPEX Jury, looked in on Congress one day and announced his wish to present Congress with a cup to be a floating trophy given annually, the conditions of award to be left to Congress to decide.

This magnificent gesture was accepted with great pleasure and many thanks. Among those who got to know him well on the Jury the cup will be remembered as the "Bill Lea" trophy, even if it be not termed so officially.

Visits and Entertainments.

Most of these were mixed Congress and UNIPEX affairs. Amongst them may be mentioned visits to Diamond cutting works, Gold Mines, "Get-together" Cocktail party at Williams, Hunt & Co's. motor showroom, "War Dance" at City Deep Mine, Visit to Pretoria and the Civic Banquet at the Wanderers Club, Stamp Auctions, Bourses and the talks one evening by distinguished overseas visitors (Messrs. H. R. Holmes, W. F. Deakin and Cyril Harmer). Arrangements were made for a small party (mainly of overseas visitors) to visit the Kruger National Park after UNIPEX week.

For Congress personnel only there was an "At Home" one afternoon in the City Library to see their stamp collections, especially the "Curle" Transvaals, and their extensive philatelic literature. Copies of two recent publications—the huge catalogue of their philatelic literature and "The language of Stamp Collecting" (a very full bilingual philatelic glossary) were made available to all delegates.

The day happened to be the last day on duty of Mr. R. F. Kennedy, the City Librarian and Director of the Africana Museum. Opportunity was taken by Dr. Pirie, acting on behalf of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg to make him a small presentation in token of the many services he had rendered the Society.

He is being succeeded in both capacities mentioned by Miss Anna H. Smith. Our

heartiest congratulations to her on being the first woman to be appointed head of a Johannesburg Municipal Department. She is well known to us already as an excellent philatelist and the Society is confident that the happy relations between it and Mr. Kennedy will continue with Miss Smith.

Election of Office Bearers for 1960-61.

President: A. G. Versino, Cape Town.

Vice-Presidents: Cape Province, I. Hall.

Natal, G. Milner Palmer.

Rhodesia, S. Kelly.

O.F.S., J. Eksteen.

Transvaal, F. C. Ferguson

Hon. Sec.-Treas., S.A. Philatelist and Business Manager, J. Michelson.

Arrangements for Future Congresses.

1. Cape Town was definitely decided upon as the locale for the next Congress, to be held in October, 1961.
2. Port Elizabeth staked an option for the holding of Congress in 1962.

ERRORS, VARIETIES, TOPICALS, AIRMAILS.

For 35 years we have been specializing in all unusual items, Errors, Varieties, etc., regardless if they are or are not listed.

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RECENT SALES

The recent highly successful series of Sales at H. R. Harmers, has clearly demonstrated that there is no let-up in the market for fine and rare stamps in Bond Street, London.

A realisation of £36,489 for the "Clayton" Collections, formed largely between the two World Wars, compares with an expenditure of around £5,500, whilst May opened with a £12,846 total and numerous records when the "Welsh" British Commonwealth stamps were sold, the Classic Europe section having realised £6,875 the previous month.

But the most recent and perhaps the most astonishing Sale of the season took place on May 9, 10 when the "W. S. Davy" Commonwealth "Cover" Collection amassed no less than £17,200, against a cost of about £3,300.

Mr. W. S. Davy of Wilmslow, Cheshire, who made this unusual collection some thirty years ago, had estimated his total outlay at around £3,300 and many lots made ten times their original cost.

Six Antigua covers totalled £118, against an expenditure of about £12. In Barbados, an Officer's letter costing £2-5-0 made £40. A "combination" British Columbia cover with a strip of three of the 1860 perf. 2½d. and a U.S. 24¢ (cost £21), went for £130. The seven items in this group totalled £657, against a cost of under £63. The 1853 4¢ British Guiana was purchased for £21 and sold for £260!

All the Canadians showed big increases, such as £170 for a 10d. bright blue on thin wove paper which cost only £15. An 1868 3¢ brown-red used with Nova Scotia 10¢ made nearly twenty times cost at £155 and a bisected 1¢ bright yellow used on "The Railway News" in 1897 sold for £145 compared with the cost of £10.

One Cape cover, bought for 5/- made £27, and a lovely Woodblock 4d. pale milky blue sold for £330—exactly one thousand per cent profit. The Mafeking Siege covers which originally cost £7-15-0 realised a total of £168.

Falklands included two black "Franks" (£210 and £155) which, with seven other envelopes cost £38, against a realisation of £472-10-0. Gambia included the remarkable cover—illustrated on the front of the Cata-

logue—a unique pair of the imperf. no wmk. 6d. which sold for £675 (cost £70). Three Gold Coast covers costing £6-8-6 sold for £106.

In Great Britain where some individual lots had been purchased in groups prices ranged from two to thirty-eight times cost. An Ionian letter sheet (with an unstamped cover) which Mr. Davy had purchased for £14-5-0 ran to £90. A Jamaica 1868 quartered 2d. on part local wrapper sold for £95, against a cost of £13-10-0.

The second session opened with £500 paid for an early Mauritius 2d. Post Paid. In New Brunswick £170 secured a 6d. and bisected 3d. (cost £13) and £220 a split 6d. (cost £40). Newfoundland opened sensationally with £600 (cost £72-10-0) for a beautiful 4d. scarlet-vermilion which goes into an English collection; a bisected 8d. made £250 (cost £48). The 1866 10¢ bisected which cost £36 brought a new record of £400. In Nova Scotia a split 6d. which cost £12-10-0 made £145 and £280 was paid for a cover costing £6-6-0 bearing six "cents" values whilst four 12½¢ on wrapper made £270. A Registered cover with a pair of the 12½¢ brought perhaps the maximum increase at £195 on a cost of £3-5-0.

A St. Vincent cover bearing two 6d. (S.G. 16) unusually cancelled made another probable record at £140 having been purchased for £3-10-0. Transvaal sold well, two Soldiers' letters acquired for £1-10-0 reaching £45.

British North Americans proved their sound investment value whilst generally the middle Queen's issues all sold well. Many of the numerous "bisects" have obviously acquired great popularity over the years.

The Editor,
S.A. Philatelist.

Dear Sir,—The following Postal Slogan has appeared from Pretoria:

S.A. RAILWAYS: A CENTURY OF SERVICE
1860—1960

S.A. SPOORWEE: 'N EEU VAN DIENS

The earliest date I have seen is 1.VI.1960.

Yours faithfully,

B. L. Cairncross.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. J. Robertson of the Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.) Ltd. writes:—

Dear Sir,—A valuable collection of mint Unions, issued since 1949, also interprovincials and Protectorates, has been stolen from Dr. Raubenheimer of Pretoria (Telephone 31990). It was contained in five albums and four stock books and the value is between £1,500 and £2,000. The collection contained Union in miniature sheets, arrow blocks, cyclometer numbers, and varieties, plus the other countries mentioned above.

Should the collection be offered in whole or part suitable action should be taken.

Re note on p. 46 April issue: The S.A. ½d. postage due stamp has been used for the collection of customs duty on advertising matter received from abroad for many years past—in fact, this appears to be the only use for this value. Overseas firms can pre-pay customs duty by affixing customs duty stamps on mail matter—they are obtainable from officers of the S.A. Government in Britain, U.S.A., Germany, etc. Sometimes when large quantities of identical advertising matter are received in the Union from overseas firms without the customs duty being prepaid the S.A. agents pay the total amount due to the post office (acting on behalf of the Customs Dept.) and the wrappers are rubber stamped "Customs Duty Paid" or are passed through a cancelling machine which imprints these words.

It looks as if the 4d. Animals stamps with Arms watermark is going to be a scarce stamp. I recently visited or telephoned (before the Jubilee stamps were issued) practically every post office in Johannesburg and on the road from Johannesburg to Durban. The few that had 4d. stamps had mostly a couple of sheets with the Springbok watermark. A tour of post offices in the O.F.S. produced about half a dozen sheets of the Arms watermark, while Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Pretoria had no 4d. stamps at any P.O. As we were warned in advance on the wireless that 4d. stamps were running short I suppose that we can blame ourselves if we were caught short! As I was leaving Maritzburg, after drawing a blank, I decided that I needed petrol and while the tank was being filled I looked in at a small P.O. nearby and found that it had more sheets of the Arms watermarked than all the other places that I visited put together!

SOCIETY NEWS

WESTERN RAND

At our March meeting we were pleased to hear that Mr. J. H. Bruwer—who now collects trophies and awards, with stamps as a side-line,—has been awarded the Rembrandt Trophy for the fourth successive time. Veels geluk, Mr. Bruwer!

We are sorry to report that our Chairman Mr. Bill Yelland, has been seriously ill in hospital. He is making good progress, and we wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

Exhibit for the meeting was Mr. Keet's "Sports on Stamps". This collection can not fail to impress with its colours and action. The sports stamps of Hungary, Japan and other countries are really masterpieces of design and colour with true-to-life action of the participants. It is a pity that some other countries do not ask their designers to be just a little more realistic in their impressions of sportsmen, and women, in action. The grotesque form of the pole-vaulter in the Nicaraguan 1949 baseball championships set is a point in question.

As one admired this collection, one came to the conclusion that at the rate sports stamps are being issued to-day the day cannot be far off when the sports enthusiast will have such vast numbers of stamps and covers to collect that he will be forced to specialize in one or only a few sports.

Good luck, Mr. Keet; we trust that this collection will once again be successful at UNIPEX. —R.W.B.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

April Meeting. This was held on Friday, 22nd April and the attendance was indeed gratifying—maybe because members brought their exhibits along with them. It would appear that "Members' Night" is to remain a popular feature of the Society's activities, for we were entertained to some 16 exhibits—all of a very high standard. The cross-section of philately seen was worthy of our members—something new and something interesting..... and so often from unexpected sources! Well done—keep it up!

Ghana: Mr. H. E. Roux.
Netherlands: Mr. C. A. van Ee.
Anglo-Boer War; Examples of Stamp paper; 1958-9 Harmer Realisations (illustrated): Mr. A. L. Meyburgh.
Union 1½d. Mineheads: Mr. M. Sacks.
Union postcards: Mr. A. H. de Villiers.
Jipex sheets; New Zealand: Mr. D. H. Macdonald.
Orange Free State: Mr. J. Price.
S.W.A. Postmarks in Native language: Mr. G. H. van Rooyen.
1937 Coronations: Dr. van Zyl-Smit.
France: Mr. A. H. Scott.

Political Development of Africa: Mr. J. W. Hodgson.

Our special thanks to Dr. W. P. van der Merwe of Viljoenskroon for submitting an interesting exhibit of the German post-war Building series; and to Junior member N. Mountford for a mixed-bag of stamps and covers.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Meeting 19th April, 1960. The evening produced a very pleasant surprise in the form of a fine exhibit of Union Stamps by young master Leslie Bergman. He presented on well and neatly arranged sheets an excellent cross section of the Union stamps in both mint and fine used condition. Although many varieties were included in the collection this aspect was not over-emphasised and thus helped the Non-Union Collectors to also enjoy the fare provided. Blocks as well as special covers and similar items connected with Union Philately rounded off the display. Master Bergman was warmly thanked on behalf of those present by Mr. G. Bulbring.

Meeting, 3rd May, 1960. Following a practice now well established this evening was devoted to a talk, discussions and a quiz. Mr. G. K. Forbes was responsible for the first. The subject chosen was on "Papers used in the production of stamps" and was well illustrated and supported by examples mounted seperately so that members could closely examine the various items. This no doubt induced a useful discussion on various types of paper which followed Mr. Forbes' interesting discourse. A quiz set by Mr. G. Bulbring on "Currencies used on stamps" gained the winning team $7\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 20; but helped, so it was hoped, to increase the knowledge of those participating in the competition. An Auction concluded the meeting.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

May 12. A very large number of the Society turned out to welcome the University of Cape Town Philatelic Society members who were visiting and showing. The exhibits were as follows: "Mozambique" by Prof. A. W. Sloan (the President); "King George VI" by Dr. M. Hotz; "Postmarks, Denmark and Australia" by Mr. D. Allison; "Bulgaria" by Mr. D. Shaw; "Germany under Occupation" by Mr. W. Holleman; "Australia Queen Elizabeth" by Mr. R. Newdigate. The fare was indeed varied and enjoyed. Prof. Sloan gave an interesting talk, but the star of the evening was Mr. Allison, who gave a really fine elucidation (shown on covers on the boards) of the international marking of underpaid letters and the translation of this code by various countries. Even old collectors learnt something new. It was a most enjoyable evening —M.F.S.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

May 19, 1960. A well attended monthly meeting was held on May 19, despite the fact that the venue, through unforeseen circumstances had again been changed.

Members were most interested in scrutinising the various philatelic publications to which the Society is now subscribing.

The meeting was a real Festival of Union gathering at which the following members displayed various items of Union interest:

Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, President; Covers since the inception of Union. Mr. S. J. Hagger, Union Booklets and Mr. N. S. Hesselbarth, Union Stamps of 50 years. Mr. N. E. Parkin's display of Union issues with affinity to Shakespearian quotations was found most interesting, while Mr. S. J. Stolk tabled several sheets of the SANAE 3d. issue showing flaws and errors. —S.L.C.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

May 9. Capt. M. F. Stern showed his well known collection "The History and Development of the Airmails of Portuguese East Africa". This covered all flights from 1926 (first flight France to Madagascar via P.E.A.) to the French Comet Flight 1953 (cover flown to Lourenco Marques) and included such rare items as the Childs' internal first flight in 1929, the "Feeder Service" of 1934, first airmail P.E.A. to South Africa 1934, with subsequent developments, and the airmail stamps and aerogrammes. This was followed by a talk explaining the above.

May 23. Although a small number of members were present, Mr. W. G. Combrink was able to really interest those present with a showing and explanation of the full production of the SATISSE "stickers" and the two commemorative covers. He always is able to make an able illuminating talk and illustrated this with all stages of the work entailed. This was a pleasant change from the usual showing of stamps etc. —M.F.S.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

April, 1960 On the 4th April the Society held it's annual competition for the Certificate of Merit for the Thematic Collections. As there was only one entry, the judges had a very easy task in nominating the winner of this award. Mr. R. N. Castignani tabled a Collection of "Madonna's on Stamps", and a worthy winner indeed, as this collection was of a very high standard, and very well presented.

Mr. J. H. Selze rounded off the evening by reading a paper on "Human rights on Stamps", and tabled a small but very fine collection. The talk on this subject was most interesting and imformative. Mr. Selze was a Union delegate to the 13th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The 10th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Universal declaration of Human

Rights, on 10th December, 1948, fell within the period of this Session.

May, 1960. On the 2nd May we had as our visitors the Pretoria Afrikaans Society. Five excellent exhibits were brought along for this evenings fare. In the absence of the Chairlady, Mrs. Pienaar, the contingent was led by Professor Gonin.

Professor Gonin tabled "Charity Stamps of Switzerland, Pro Juventute."

Mr. H. Loots the S. African Animal Series from the 2d. to the 10/-.

Mr. Darrison "Heraldics".

Last but not least Mr. J. H. Erasmus showed the Health stamps of New Zealand and Canadian Officials. Special mention must be made of the excellence of the Canadian Officials, where many of the items had pronounced errors, such as in a block of four, one stamp had the "Y" missing.

On the 6th June we had our annual Allen Cup competition for beginners who have not won award anywhere before.

Three entries were received, Mr. J. H. Selve being the winner for 1960 by popular vote, the others were very close seconds. Mr. Selve tabled a collection of German-German controlled stamps during the war period September, 1939, to April, 1945.

Mr. W. Wainstein then tabled a collection on behalf of Mr. Bunn of Australia. This collection has just received a Silver Medal award at Unipex which is of a high philatelic, and has had much research work to bring it up to the standard that Mr. Bunn has achieved.

The collection shewn was of Aden and Protectorate covers dating back to 1840, and first postal cancellation Indian stamps used with Aden post marks, and the various issues.

A very pleasant and a full evenings entertainment was held this evening.

The Society takes great pleasure in congratulating the following members who have won awards at Unipex Exhibition: Dr. T. B. Berry, Mr. W. Wainstein, Mr. B. Glasman, Mr. H. Oppenheim, Mr. G. N. Gilbert, Mr. R. N. Castignani, Mr. F. C. Ferguson, Mrs. T. S. Lewis, Dr. P. Stack, Mr. W. Kriste and Mr. T. Greenbaum. —D.R.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

1st June saw our regular monthly meeting off to a good start with our usual lively auction. Following this we had three displays down for showing, but had only time to see two. The first was The Occupational Stamps of S.W.A. by Mr. D. McK. Malcolm, an old hand at the stamps of this territory. The display was unusually interesting in that it showed the stamps arranged by towns thereby giving the viewer an opportunity of studying the variety of post marks used. In addition were many blocks and pieces of the higher denomination stamps and it was evident that a lot of searching and researching had been expended before finally selecting each and every piece in the collection. Place names and dates were easily legible, for Mr. Malcolm has always been a stickler for condition.

The second display was a straightforward collection of Great Britain by Mr. Fairbrother. Here was a different type of collection but one which was well received by those present. Both exhibitors were suitably thanked for the pleasure enjoyed from their displays.

With celebrations going on left, right and centre we of the Natal Society thought it up to us to produce something to commemorate the opening of the first railway in Africa. After all this is very much a Natal affair for as you know the first railway in Africa ran between Durban and Point Natal and was opened on 26th June, 1860.

We have printed a limited number of covers showing a reproduction of a picture in the Durban Museum. This picture is a water colour sketch by R. B. Tatham, Manager, Natal Railway Company, showing the Acting Lieut. Governor of Natal, Major W. Williamson, officers of the 85th Regiment, and other celebrities on the platform during the opening ceremony at Durban Station on 26th June 1860. St. Paul's Church is in the background and the picture also shows the first locomotive and carriage. The picture is reproduced by the kind permission of Mrs. Graham MacKeurtan and we have to thank the P.M., Durban, and the P.M.G., Pretoria, for their ready advice and co-operation in this matter.

These covers will be franked with the 1/3 Railways stamp cancelled with the Railways "A Century of Service" cancellation, expressed to a box address at Point where it will be back-stamped on the appropriate date.

We welcomed our delegates on their return from Unipex where we gathered, the whole show was terrific.

Our members unfortunately are somewhat reluctant to show their treasures but it may be of interest to record that two out of the three members who exhibited received silver awards. There must be a Grand Prix collection somewhere in the Natal Society if we only knew how to unearth it.

Forrest House, Albany Grove, is our new address and it is most gratifying to record that since moving there our attendances have been consistently better.

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

(Established 1875)

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AUGUST, 1960

Whole Number 424

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegrams, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 5th February, 1960, to the 10th May, 1960. For the previous list see our July Notes.

The Animal Series Postage Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 66546 continued. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 16,500 sheets was made on the 7th January, 1960, the total delivery to the 11th February, 1960, being 295,355 sheets. Same Double Die Cylinder No. 3.

On the same Job No., but from Single Die Cylinder No. 97, an initial delivery of 12,000 sheets was made on the 6th February, 1960, the total delivery to the 3rd May, 1960, being 423,800 sheets.

3d.—Job No. 54762 continued. On an order for 956,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 23rd July, 1959, the total delivery to the 29th October, 1959, being 439,442 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 16 Interior, and 107 Exterior. First delivery on New Watermarked Paper was on the 25th August, 1959.

On the same Job. No., on an order for 956,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 29th October, 1959, the total delivery to the 21st April, 1960, being 516,766 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 82 Interior and 84 Exterior.

1/-.—Job No. 73590. On an order for 12,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet an initial

delivery of 8,000 sheets was made on the 15th March, 1960, the total delivery to the 17th March, 1960, being 17,500 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 16 Interior and 95 Exterior.

The Festival Series Postage Stamps.

3d.—Job No. 71570. On an order for 1,200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial and total delivery of 41,000 sheets was made on the 5th May, 1960. New Cylinders, No. 11 Interior and 94 Exterior.

4d.—Job No. 71571. On an order for 118,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 17,855 sheets was made on the 22nd March, 1960, the total delivery to the 3rd May, 1960, being 124,755 sheets. New Cylinders, No. 16 Interior and 95 Exterior.

6d.—Job No. 71572. On an order for 82,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 12,000 sheets was made on the 25th February, 1960, the total delivery to the 15th March, 1960, being 81,300 sheets. New Cylinders Nos. 88 and 52 Interior, and 24 Exterior.

1/-.—Job No. 71573. On an order for 71,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 35,000 sheets was made on the 25th February, 1960, the total delivery to the 1st March, 1960, being 71,880 sheets. New Cylinders No. 100 Interior and 29 Exterior.

1/3.—Job No. 71574. On an order for 26,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial and total delivery of 26,000 sheets was made on the 1st March, 1960. New Cylinders No. 9 Interior and 57 Exterior.

1/6.—Job No. 72879. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial and total delivery of 17,500 sheets was made on the 3rd March, 1960. New Cylinders, No. 34 Interior and 44 Exterior.

Air Letter Cards.

6d.—Job No. 69556 continued. On an order for 2,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 43,500 cards was made on the 16th November, 1959, the total delivery to the 25th February, 1960, being 1,648,600 cards. Chambon Printing Machine and same Cylinder.

6d.—Job No. 68416. On an order for 2,800,000 cards, an initial delivery of 75,600 cards was made on the 29th March, 1960, the total delivery to date being 509,400 cards. Chambon Printing Machine and New Cylinder.

Roll Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 63136 continued. On an order for 19,000 Rolls of 506 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 400 rolls of 506 stamps was made on the 1st October, 1959, the total delivery to date being 11,863 rolls. Same Cylinder No. 27.

There was no alteration in the figures previously recorded for the 1012 stamp rolls.

The Immelman Essays.

Through the co-operation of Mr. J. Malan, of Wellington, it may now be concluded that the correct Immelman Essays are those recorded in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, referred to in our May, 1958, Notes, and not as illustrated on page 16 of the Union Handbook Vol. I. In proof thereof, Mr. Malan submitted for our inspection a photograph made by Mr. Immelman of his six Essays, which are similar to those illustrated by Stanley Gibbons, and also a covering letter signed by "C. P. Immelman, Assistant Magistrate, Indwe," and dated 30th June 1917, an excerpt from which reads:

" . . . Although I cannot sell the originals of the designs for the Union stamps, for one of which (6d.) I obtained a prize, I have much pleasure in sending you a photograph of the six designs I submitted for competition in 1911. As the designs from ½d. to 10/- accepted, were all different it was found too expensive to have them all engraved, and a simple design (at present in use) was adopted "

Incidentally it may also be of interest to note that Carl Pieter Immelman, born 29th August, 1870, died 29th June, 1936, was a magistrate at Indwe, Piquetberg and Paarl, and upon his retirement, settled at Paarl. His hobbies were stamp collecting, drawing, modelling—a very fine model of the Dutch

Reformed Church at Noorde Paarl, Cape, also standing to his credit.

The Figure of Value of the 1925 Air Mail Stamps.

L. A. Wyndham, in his admirable book "The Airposts of South Africa," records the 1925 Air Mail Stamp as having been printed on soft wove, unwatermarked paper in sheets consisting of upper and lower panes, each pane comprising six horizontal rows of ten stamps. There were no controls but on each sheet the particular value was expressed in a coloured circle four times on the marginal paper, once at the top, twice on the right hand side and once at the bottom. In this manner the figures of value were placed centrally on the three margins so that the perforations extending through the respective margins, bisected them, and in order to collect a complete figure of value, it was necessary to obtain a pair of stamps, in which manner they are catalogued in Vol. I of the Handbook.



Mr. A. Leslie Leon, of Durban, has brought to our notice the illustrated 6d. upper marginal item on piece, wherein the figure of value occupies a displaced position clear of the perforation and almost centrally over a single stamp, and would be grateful for an explanation of this interesting condition. What do you think?

The 4d. Festival Stamp.

The 4d. Festival stamp has recently appeared with five figure black sheet serial numbers—evidently a second printing of this value in the same sheet format as previously used.

½d. Printing with Black Sheet Serial Numbers.

Our June number recorded the ½d. with black sheet serial numbers as having been printed on Arms Watermarked paper. This

information was received by telephone as we were about to go to press, but later, on inspecting the item we found the printing had, in fact, been made on Springbok Head watermarked paper—the type of paper responsible for much recent confusion.

The Screening of the Exterior Cylinder of the 1/- Festival Stamp.

Due to the difficulty of picking out the screen effect on the yellow portion, printed from Exterior Cylinder No. 29, of the 1/- Festival stamp, doubt was expressed as to whether this cylinder was screened.

The Publicity Officer, Philatelic Section, G.P.O., Pretoria, has kindly told us that this cylinder is screened, a valuable and essential piece of information from a philatelic point of view.

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

Trans-Atlantic Airmail Route — Johannesburg to New York.

Pan American World Airways: JOHANNESBURG - Leopoldville (Congo) - Accra (Ghana) - Robertsfield (Liberia) - Dakar (Senegal) - NEW YORK.

An important accelerated airmail service, which was inaugurated towards the end of 1959, has hitherto not been fully recorded in the philatelic press.

A Pan American Douglas Super-7 plane left Jan Smuts Airport at 8 a.m. on Thursday, 29th October, 1959, to open a new route to North America, by-passing Europe, by flying direct from Dakar to New York, instead of via Portugal and thereby saving more than three hours between the terminal points. The P.A.A. Pilot was Capt. Volte.

Little advance publicity was given to this important development—the FIRST REGULAR NON-STOP AIR SERVICE BETWEEN THE CONTINENTS OF AFRICA AND NORTH AMERICA—and it has been confirmed from New York that the operating Company did not service any souvenir covers on either the East or Westbound inaugural flights. It appears that this was overlooked as the P.A.A. officials were too preoccupied handling covers for the various Jet services which the Company was opening at the time.

Ten covers only are known which were carried from Johannesburg on the first flight of the new service to New York. They bear the postmark "Johannesburg - 29.x.59" but, unfortunately, were not backstamped on arrival the next day. The ten covers are of the Pan American Airways official issue, but no cachets were used.

The only known cover to have been preserved, flown from the U.S.A. to Johannesburg, on the inaugural Eastbound flight bears a Seattle postmark of 23rd October, 1959, and the American Express Company's receiving date stamp of the 29th.

AEROGRAMMES: Union of South Africa.

6d. Lion Aerogramme with error of inscription (1959).

From figures released by the Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, it would appear that only 50,400 of these "error" sheets were put on sale as compared with 3,924,000 of the issue immediately preceding it.

6d. Lion Aerogramme—TWO-FOLD FORMAT.

The companion sheet to the Aerogramme, with dark blue printing on white paper with gray overlay, which was first reported as being on sale on the 29th April, 1960, has now made its appearance. The issue is identical in all respects except that the language arrangement has been changed to Afrikaans/English/French. The earliest reported date of this issue was 8th June, 1960.

Unfranked Aerogramme—TWO-FOLD FORMAT.

The new Aerogramme form, with Afrikaans texts first, but without the imprinted 6d. Lion stamp, was put on sale at the end of May, 1960. Being primarily intended for use with a 1s. adhesive stamp to defray postage to the Americas, Australasia and the Far East, the form does not bear an inscription on the back regarding limitation of use.

EXCHANGE WANTED

Through the S.A. Railways we have received a request from a junior collector, Robert Banke, of 559 Oxley Road, Sherwood, Brisbane, Queensland, for South African stamps for which he would exchange Australian stamps.

ALL THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW

Introductory Remarks on an Exhibit Relating to Colour in Philately

By Anna H. Smith.

When the Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg invited me to show part of the Stamp Glossary exhibited in the Johannesburg Public Library in October, I decided to display the section relating to colour and cognate subjects. My choice was due to the fact that I experienced more trouble in trying to obtain stamps in the 75 colours of the current Gibbons colour chart than in illustrating almost any other section of the glossary. And even now there are still three colours missing: cobalt (not cobalt blue) and lemon, of which stamps have been traced but not obtained; and greenish yellow of which no example has been found even after wading through all the current volumes of Gibbons. Admittedly I made things difficult: the stamps had to be unused and approximately the size of the Penny Black, printed in one colour only on white paper, without surcharge or overprint, and listed in Gibbons under one colour name.

The title "All the Colours of the Rainbow" has been selected for this little display, because some collectors think the stamps glow from our album pages in a wealth of rainbow hues—particularly if we collect the more recent multi-coloured lithographic ones, from countries such as Russia and Ghana. For many collectors the fascination of stamps is largely due to their colours, which provide much of the delight of stamp collecting—probably often unconsciously.

Man, in common with birds, fish, reptiles and the primates, enjoys aesthetic colour vision—if one is permitted to speak of aesthetics in connection with animals. From time immemorial primitive man, children, philosophers and scientists have gazed in wonder at the rainbow and its many hues and tried to explain its origin and its colours. There are countless myths and legends connected with the rainbow. The Chinese in their usual poetic manner say that the rainbow is made up of transformed butterflies representing the souls of lovers. The Greeks personified the rainbow by the female messenger of the gods called Iris, whose path through the clouds was marked by the colours of her mantle of

many hues. To the Jews and the Christians the rainbow is the token of the covenant between the creator and mankind—harking back to Genesis, Chapter 9 and Noah. Artists have tried to paint it; poets have drawn inspiration from it, and the rainbow even figures on stamps issued, for example, by Greece, France, Poland, Italy and Brazil. Some of these have been included in the display for tonight. When Ruskin wrote in *Stones of Venice*, II, v. 30: "The purest and most thoughtful minds are those which love colour the most"—he must surely have been thinking of the many great and learned men who studied the rainbow and the theory of colour. To mention but a few: Aristotle, Descartes, Boyle, Newton, Goethe, Thomas Young, Chevreul, Schopenhauer, Fechner, Von Helmholtz and James Clerk Maxwell. Stamps depicting these men are on view and, where no stamp could be traced, portraits in books are shown.

The first adhesive postage stamps was black, but the twopence in the same issue was a most beautiful shade of blue. Reddish brown followed, and thereafter stamps appeared in all the hues of the rainbow. Some twenty years later in the 1860ies came the first stamp catalogue and the first stamp journal; and in 1864, what appears to be the earliest colour guide, if my interpretation of the entry on p. 16 of *Food for Thought*, 1945, by A. H. Harris is correct. He notes the *Briefmarkenfreund* by Ruhl and states that it consists of 96 single coloured plates without text, eight plates each in 12 parts in a paper wrapper. Each plate consists of a single stamp enlargement in original colour, approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ". Fewer than ten sets of this rarity appear to be known. In 1884 the National Philatelic Society of New York issued *A Color Chart designed to illustrate and identify the Colors of Postage Stamps*, followed in 1899 by B. W. Warhurst's important work *A Colour Dictionary with about 200 Names of Colours used in Printing specially prepared for Stamp Collectors*. It was published by Gibbons. Unfortunately these early works are not available tonight, but there is a copy of the type of chart first issued by Gibbons about 1912. The one on view con-

sists of 45 actual stamps with colour names. In the 1920ies this firm published a chart consisting of 100 labels specially printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, to resemble stamps. This is the chart I used as a schoolgirl to arrange a collection of duplicates under colours as listed in, I think, a 1928 Gibbons catalogue. This schoolgirl collection has, admittedly with considerable diffidence, been included in tonight's exhibit, to show the great variety of shades and colours described under the same name in the catalogue.

One of the main difficulties connected with the naming of stamp colours is due to the different languages in which stamps are officially described when they are issued. Translating colour names is extremely difficult. Moreover, once a colour name has become standardised in the catalogue, it is not so easy to change it. A particular stamp is known, for example, as "milky blue" or "steel blue" and such a name becomes generally accepted even if it is not entirely correct.

Colour plays an enormous part in our daily lives. Coloured baubles are among a baby's earliest toys; then follow coloured crayons, pencils and paints; and, as he grows up, irrespective of whether he is an artist, physicist, advertiser, zoologist, printer, textile or paint manufacturer, fashion designer, interior decorator, or philatelist, he will be greatly interested in, and very much concerned with, colour. As so many groups need colour charts there have been many attempts during the last century at standardising colours and their names. Some of the general literature of colour is on view here and also a number of colour charts in addition to those for philatelists. It would seem that no colour charts are entirely satisfactory. Perhaps one of the reasons is that no two people see the identical colours and even one person may see a colour differently at different times. Some people are said not to see the identical colour with both eyes. Moreover many colours fade in time—as philatelists know from the colour changelings in their collections. Some colour charts include warnings to this effect, and it is always advisable not to expose colour charts (or stamp collections) to too much light. Through the ages basic colour names change and fashionable colour names come and go from one season to the next. Some of the charts on view are of an historic nature, for example, **Historical Colours** issued by Messrs. Thos. Parson and Sons,

Ltd. including such romantic colours as Tyrian purple, Bokhara red, Medici blue and Lincoln green. Furthermore the same colour looks different on different surfaces, as is clear from the paint merchants' charts and perhaps even more so from those for textiles. Visualise a beautiful shade of deep blue and then think of the difference in the sheen of silk, the depth of velvet, and the gloss of enamel in this particular shade.

Colour, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. One's ideas about colour are like one's beliefs and tastes—the other chap is always wrong. Colour appreciation is a most individual and subjective thing which a philatelist would certainly not exchange even for the cat's ability to see in the dark. (Scientists tell us the two things are mutually exclusive, as a different eye structure is required for colour and night vision).

Light plays a most important part in our perception of colour, as we are reminded by Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem "The Lady's Yes":

"Yes, I answered you last night
No, this morning, sir, I say,
Colours seen by candle-light
Will not look the same by day."

Without light, there is no colour, so we cannot distinguish colours at night time. Without sight, there is no colour, so a blind person cannot share our enjoyment of colour. But these are such obvious truths that a quotation from Act II, scene 2 of Shakespeare's **King John** is probably apposite:

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to
garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

The philatelic literature on colour is meagre. The treatment of the subject in most standard books on stamp collecting is very sketchy. In the American journal **Stamps**, A. J. Maerz, a recognised authority on colour, in the middle 'thirties, wrote a series of articles on colour nomenclature and provided differently coloured covers for each issue suitable for making colour charts for philatelists. Dr. Brazer wrote on the same subject in the **Essay Proof Journal** in 1944. These studies are largely based on the researches of Robert Ridgway, Curator of the United States Museum and the Bureau of Standards, dating from 1886, when he

issued a nomenclature of colours for naturalists. In 1912 he published a revision which included 1,115 named colours. The latter is included in the exhibit.

Some of our difficulties in matching stamp colours and naming them correctly are probably due to the fact that we tend to forget that a stamp is a small picture and has gradations of colour. It is useless to match solid blocks of colour and stamps, and that is one of the reasons why so many colour charts are of little value. Those in which the colour is viewed through a special aperture are probably an improvement, but still not entirely satisfactory.

But, as is generally the case with colour, this is only my personal opinion—and I may not be seeing things in their true colours. Perhaps the situation has been painted in too dark colours, but I sincerely hope I have not put a false colour on the whole subject or given an unduly highly coloured account of the difficulties that beset the philatelist in his attempts at colour discrimination and determination.

Finally, may all philatelists who are rainbow chasers continue to search for the spot where the rainbow touches the earth in the hope of finding the proverbial pot of gold, because to these visionaries we owe much of our knowledge.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

A new book for your pleasure—"The Ship Pennies of South Africa" by Gordon Ward, M.D. A comprehensive study of these stamps from the same author of "The Halfpenny Springbok".

Now available at 11/3 postage paid (\$1.75)

C. E. SHERWOOD

105, Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire, G.B.

BELGIUM ACQUIRES FRENCH STAMP PRINTING PLANT.

The Belgium Government's printing establishment at Malines will be the first government-owned facility to produce stamps in six colours. To achieve this an order has been placed with the makers of the French "Stif" printing equipment for such a press. The first of these is now in operation in Laos—"Linn's Weekly Stamp News".

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Paul Lincke wrote the operetta "GRI-GRI", in which occurs the song "MALONGO — vom KONGO — und SEINE KLEINE FRAU" etc. Lots of water has flown into the sea since then—and currently I am expecting supplies of the **Congo Independence** issue—"subject safe arrival".

A VALUABLE GERMAN COLONIAL COLLECTION

is being broken up for disposal country-wise. Detailed list free on application.

GOLDFISH FROM CHINA

A marvellous long set of 12, printed in natural colours, cancelled (of course!) price 3/6.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

(B.P.A.)

BOX 576

BLOEMFONTEIN

APOLOGY

We regret that in the April advert of Mr. A. Lichtenstein two items were described as f.u. and f.u.u. respectively. In both cases the items referred to are offered—**fiscally cancelled** and not fine used as the abbreviation reads—these items are now rectified.

4 Nyasaland KG V, 2/6—20/- fiscally cancelled 17/6.

4 Nyasaland KG VI, 2/6—20/-, fiscally cancelled 12/6.

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

(Established 1875)

is your illustrated guide to Commonwealth and World collecting!

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 22/6

Specimen free on request.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD.

27, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.2, England.

DUTCH AIRMAILS IN AFRICA

By Capt. M. F. Stern, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.G.S.

Member of the British, Dutch, Belgian, French and New Zealand Aerophilatelic Societies, Royal Philatelic Society (London), Executive members of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Regional Vice-President of A.T.A. and Executive member of FIPCO. (Copyright reserved by Author).

(Read at Congress, 1960, and given a Congress Award)

During my recent trip in 1959 to Europe, I was able to meet fellow aerophilatelists at the Hague, and in particular Mr. R. Tocila and Capt. J. Boesman, from whom I gained additional material and knowledge of items in my research as yet unknown in South Africa. In addition on my return to the Union, K.L.M. were kind enough to supply further details of flights and all this, combined with my own findings over 30 years, is now set out to give the full picture, as far as I am able, of the history and development of Dutch airmails in Africa.

In the above K.L.M. has played a major rôle. This Company during 1959 celebrated its 40th anniversary, having been founded on October 7, 1919. Although not one of the first Companies, it is today the oldest established one under its original name. It was not until May 17, 1920 that the Amsterdam-London service was inaugurated—the first scheduled air service. Progress was made and the Fokker 7-A came into use. This had foot warmers and sponge rubber seated chairs, was equipped with a single Bristol (Gnome and Rhone) Jupiter engine of 420 H.P., with speed of 100 m.p.h. and capable of carrying eight passengers. Long distances could now be tackled and it was one of these machines, PH-NAPD, which was chartered by the American millionaire, Van Lear Black, for the first intercontinental charter flight. The crew was as follows: Pilot, G. J. Geysendorffer; first officer, J. B. Scholte; flight engineer, K. A. O. Weber. The journey was commenced on June 15, 1927 and completed on July 24, the route being from Amsterdam to Jakarta via Cairo, the out-journey being in 13 days (86 hours 27 minutes) (9,120 miles) and return-journey in 14 days (97 hours) (9,590 miles). The hours in brackets are the fighting time. This constituted the first Dutch flight to land on African soil. In the following year on May 14, 1928, the identical plane and crew made a charter flight Amsterdam-London-Khartoum. Owing to technical difficulties, the plane was returned on ship-board.

The next flight was also in 1928 when J. E. Carberry on November 27 flew in the Fokker "Miss Africa," equipped with a Wright engine, from Amsterdam to Nairobi via Cairo. The following mails were conveyed: 40 letters addressed to Egypt, and 20 to Kenya, with an additional 40 numbered letters from Cairo to Kenya. Special Vignettes were printed and this constituted the first airmail between Egypt and Kenya. Cairo was reached on December 6, Wadi Halfa December 7, Khartoum December 8, Mongalla December 9, and Nairobi December 10. Carberry was accompanied by Mr. Haeufl as engineer. Some of the letters were signed by Carberry and special cachets were employed. It is of interest to note that the Egyptian stamps were cancelled "Shepherds Hotel, Cairo, 6.XII.28. 7.30 p.m."

On October 2, 1930, Athens and Cairo were included on the Amsterdam-Jakarta service and Fokker F-9 aircraft put into use. These were equipped with three Gnome and Rhone engines of 500 H.P., having a speed of 115 m.p.h., and carrying 18-20 passengers. The first flight was on November 3 and via Mersa Matruh (later Cairo), the plane being the Fokker FB, PH-AEZ, "Zwalow", with G. M. H. Frijns as pilot.

Two special airmail flights were made in 1934, the first on November 29 in the Douglas DC-2, PH-AJU, "Uiver", with L. Sillevius as pilot, and on December 13 in the Fokker F-12 PH-AFL, "Leeuwerik", piloted by J. J. Duimelaar. The F-12 was introduced in 1931, having a single Gnome and Rhone Jupiter engine of 480 H.P. (95 m.p.h.) and carried 2,425 lb. freight. The DC-2's were introduced in 1934 and K.L.M. was the first European airline to operate with these aircraft. They were equipped with two Wright Cyclone engines of 875 H.P. (speed 170 m.p.h.) and carried 14 passengers (Jakarta service, five passengers).

On December 17, 1936, another charter flight was made Amsterdam-Central and North Africa in the Douglas DC-2, PH-AKQ, "Kwak" with J. J. Duimelaar as pilot. Then

on March 4, 1937 came the hospital flight from Amsterdam to Aden in the Douglas DC-2, PH-AKK "Koetilang" with I. W. Smirnhoff as pilot.

Plans for an air service between Holland and South Africa had existed before World War II and finally in 1938 the first Dutch flight to the Union of South Africa was from Amsterdam to Pretoria and return. The plane was a Douglas DC-3 (K.L.M. again being the first European airline to operate these craft), PH-ARL, "Reiger" with crew: captain, J. B. Scholte; co-pilot, A. Viruly; flight engineer, P. Dunk; radio-operator, J. H. Postman; steward; T. C. van Eggenhuizen. This craft had two Wright Cyclone engines of 1,100 H.P. (speed 175 m.p.h.) and carried 21 passengers. This flight was made in connection with the Voortrekker celebrations and carried Jonkheer F. Baelaerts van Blockland. The plane left Amsterdam on December 6, 1938, and the itinerary was as follows: 6, Amsterdam-Marseilles-Naples; 7, Naples-Athens-Cairo; 8, Cairo-Luxor-Wadi Halfa-Khartoum; 9, Khartoum - Juba - Nairobi; 10, Nairobi - Mbeya-Broken Hill-Bulawayo; 12, Bulawayo - Pretoria - Johannesburg. 23,000 special letters were carried, some being two-way commemorative covers. Mails from Amsterdam bore a special cachet in violet carrying appropriately an ox-wagon. This provided a New Year mail from the Union, rate being 1s. 0d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and closing date at Pretoria December 21. It is of interest that some covers were specially cancelled at Bloed Rivier 14.-16. XII. 38 and others at the Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria. The "Reiger" continued to Durban (with no mails) on the 17th and then went on to Cape Town on the 20th. Here the "Reiger" spent six days undergoing a routine overhaul, and left for Pretoria on the 26th. The return flight was made, with mails picked up at Pretoria, from December 26th to 31. In all 11 passengers were flown to the Union and 12 on the return flight, the mails being respectively 138 Kg. and 208 Kg.

During 1940 from January 15 to February 7, the second K.L.M. flight was made to South Africa. This was again in a DC-3, PH-ALR "Reiger", captained this time by C. Blaak. The flight was from Naples owing to war conditions, but mails from Amsterdam (Dec. 8) and Brussels (Dec. 11) connected with the flight. This was to

strengthen commercial relations with the Union and a special Netherlands souvenir envelope was issued, which was addressed to the K.L.M. agent in Johannesburg. Swiss mails were also carried. Each souvenir envelope contained another envelope, bearing a map, showing the sea route and Imperial air route in red, and this could be sent back by sea or by air (one international coupon by sea and five coupons by air per Imperial Airways). Mail was back-stamped Johannesburg 19.1.40 11.00h. The return mail was flown by Imperial Airways on January 29, 1940, but some envelopes were returned by sea.

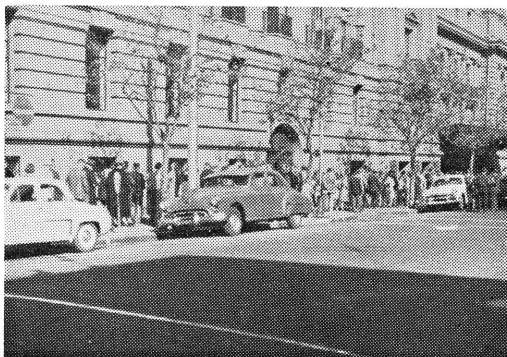
The War now made further developments impossible until 1945, when on November 28, 1945, the Amsterdam-Jakarta service was re-opened by a twice-weekly service via Cairo. A Skymaster was utilised, DC-3C, (C-54A), PH-TAC, and 549 Kg. of mail carried. This had four Pratt and Whitney engines of 1,350 H.P. (200 m.p.h.) and carried 28-36 passengers. The route was via Cairo, Basra, Karachi, and Rangoon and took five days, flying time 45 hours.

Plans were now developed for the connection with the Union and on October 6, 1946, a return proving flight was made, arriving back in Amsterdam on October 15. A DC4-1009, PH-TCE, "Edam", with as commander K. D. Parmentier (pilot of the K.L.M. plane which won the MacRobertson Air Race England-Australia 1934) was utilised. These planes were equipped with four Pratt Whitney Double Wasp engines of 1,470 H.P. (speed 225 m.p.h.) and carried 44 passengers. Two types of special covers were issued and a cachet applied: "Proefvlucht KLM/Amsterdam 6. Oct. 1946/Nederland-Zuid Afrika" with vignette of plane and ox-wagon. Covers were backstamped by the agents in Johannesburg October 8., 1946. A total mail of 170 Kg. was carried, cancelled: Amsterdam 5. X. 46 - 10.00. Mails were also despatched from Belgium (5.10.46), France (1.10.46), Norway (4.10.46), Switzerland (909 covers), Leichtenstein (219 covers), Czechoslovakia (special covers — 5.X.46 - 10) and Finland. A small mail was also addressed to South West Africa b/s Windhoek 17. X. 46. On October 14 the "Edam" made its return journey, arriving in Amsterdam on October 15. No mails were conveyed on the return flight. The route was via Algiers, Tripoli, Kano, Leopoldville.

(To be continued).

SCENES AT UNIPEX

The two accompanying photographs, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. Robertson, of Johannesburg, were taken on May 31st at the height of the rush for the 'Mystery Stamp.'



One shows the queue outside the City Hall; the other, the mob inside the foyer of the City Hall, milling to get commemorative envelopes and then on to the exhibition P.O. to have them specially cancelled.



RAILWAY CENTENARY

Congratulations to the Philatelic Society of Natal for having produced a commemorative envelope which is historically correct, in honour of the centenary of railways in South Africa.

Whatever one may think of the official commemorative envelope and of the 1/3d. stamp from an artistic point of view, neither of them is historically accurate. In both cases Table Mountain is featured in the background, which suggests that the first railway started at or near Cape Town and this, of course, is not the case.

LONDON, 1960

The accompanying illustration shows the large cancellation which was used as a handstamp to packets and registered letters posted in the Exhibition P.O. The blank centre was filled by the date in the style used in the original Bishop Mark; three examples are featured.



JY 9 JY 10 JY 11

LONDON
INTERNATIONAL
STAMP
EXHIBITION
1960



The slogan and the smaller Tudor Rose was incorporated with the London S.E.1 district machine datestamp and was used on all ordinary mail posted at the Royal Festival Hall during the Exhibition.

Two special exhibits were:—

- The only known mint copies of the Natal embossed 9d. and 1/-, from the Royal collection.
- The unique centre-line block of the U.S. 2¢ air mail invert, valued at \$40,000. It has never been on exhibition before, either in, or outside of the U.S.A.

It is interesting to note that amongst the security measures taken to protect exhibits a team of guard dogs was included at night, after the exhibition closed.

South African Awards.

Silver Gilt: Dr. T. B. Berry, J. H. G. Galbraith.

Silver: G. Feros, Ernest B. Lye, A. R. Kleiner, Capt. M. F. Stern.

Bronze: I. H. C. Godfrey, A. R. Kleiner, L. J. Picton, Dr. Harvey Pirie.

Certificate: James Keet.

SMALLER STAMPS FOR KENYA

The new Kenya stamps, which were due for issue on July 1, will be of the same format as the current British stamps. Some of them will be pictorials and two new denominations will be included—"Stamp Collecting."

THE CAPE-DUTCH HOUSES ON OUR STAMPS

By **Sylvester L. Crozet, F.F.S., Assoc. S.P.H.**

There is an indefinable charm about these country houses. The texture of the plastered walls, thickly covered with countless layers of whitewash; the rich woodwork of the entrance doors; the shuttered windows and the grey-black thatch. The ornate gables and the deep shadows cast by the brilliant sunshine, in a setting of oaks under an intense blue sky, against a background of mountain and forest create a vista of deep serenity.

Although the type of architecture of the early buildings erected at the Cape of Good Hope is derived from Holland, the climatic conditions and the building materials available in this country at the time had a definite effect upon their design and construction and thus was evolved an individual style of architecture peculiar to South Africa.

* * * *

GROOTE SCHUUR

This famous farm-house, if it may so now be called, is depicted on S.G. T12, and was at one time the residence of Cecil John Rhodes. The building stands on the site of the great barn of the Dutch East India Company, which was erected in 1657 on the experimental farm established by van Riebeeck.



After passing through the ownership of several persons, Groote Schuur was eventually acquired by Rhodes who commissioned the architect Herbert Baker, to prepare designs for the entire reconstruction of the old house.

With its fine white gables, roof of red tiles and with its beautiful rooms, Groote Schuur is one of the show places of the Cape Peninsula. In his will, Rhodes bequeathed this picturesque homestead to the nation as the official residence of the Prime

Minister, when in Cape Town, of the Union of South Africa—the founding of which he did not see.

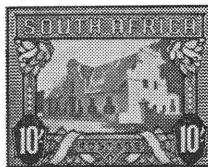
* * * *

GROOT CONSTANTIA

Groot Constantia, S.G. T23, is the largest and most dignified of all the old Cape-Dutch homesteads. It was erected by van der Stel when he was governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1691.

The gables of this house, although they vary in character, are particularly well designed; that in the front being crowned by a pediment while those on the sides are ornamented with large flowing scrolls surmounted by modelled vases. All the joinery and metal work in this house is beautifully detailed and shows a refinement in design which is lacking in other buildings erected at the same period. Beneath the house there are some well constructed cellars wherein the slaves were quartered in the early days.

In 1925 this famous old homestead was almost completely destroyed by fire and, after being fully restored to its original form a year or so later, it was adapted by the Government as a museum.



T23



T32

DIE OU PASTORIE

Issued in a series in 1939 to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Huguenots at the Cape of Good Hope, this historic building of the Ou Pastorie at Paarl, S.G. T32, is depicted.

This vicarage, erected late in the eighteenth century, is located in the centre of the Huguenot settlement and, was at one time a fine example of Cape-Dutch domestic architecture, extant in the district. But like so many other buildings of the same period, it has suffered severely during the last century or two. The graceful gables on the sides of the house have been demolished; the thatch removed and the roof covered with corrugated iron.

The house was acquired a few years ago for the nation through the efforts of the Huguenot Commemorative Fund and after being restored and renovated it is now used as a museum for the housing of Huguenot

J.N.F. LABELS

(By Alfred Brasch)

J.N.F. stamps can be well termed the forerunners of Israeli stamps. They have actually paved the way not only for Israeli postage stamps, but they have fulfilled the functions generally accepted and necessitated in our days by stamp issuing countries.

J.N.F. stamps were suggested to the 5th Zionist Congress in Basle as early as 1901. Officially they were initiated immediately after the establishment of the Jewish National Fund in 1902, as a means of strengthening the voluntary efforts of the Jewish people for the redemption of Eretz Israel. The 5th Zionist Congress made it obligatory to all Zionist organisations to affix a J.N.F. stamp besides the official franking. The first issue of these stamps, also known as Zion stamps, was made by the Head Office of the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael under the presidency of J. Kremenetzky in Vienna. The stamp itself was blue and was inscribed Zion within the Magen David. There were altogether four different additions with slight variations. Each stamp was sold for five Swiss centimes or the equivalent in other currencies. This stamp or label then raised money as well as serving to remind the Jewish people living in the diaspora of the existence of the Zionist movement and its aims.

In commemoration of the 5th anniversary of the Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael, the postal department of Israel released a special set of three postage stamps in 1951. The 80 pr. stamp of this set had the reproduction of the first J.N.F. label in the background.

From 1907 till 1914, J.N.F. stamps were used by the Head Office in Cologne under the presidency of Mr. M. Bodenheimer. The design of the Herzl stamp which was issued in 1909 has been repeated on numerous occasions. The stamp depicted Herzl standing on the balcony of Kings Hotel in Basle. In the background above was the Tower of David with sunbeams and below, wandering Jews. This stamp was issued in various colours for various countries and charges were made for it amounting to a halfpenny, one U.S.A. cent, two kopecks etc. It bore the inscription "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning." This inscription we find on later J.N.F. stamps.

Following series depict famous men and women who have paved the way for the renaissance of the Jewish people and their return to Zion. Politicians, teachers, thinkers, writers and pioneers etc. Landscapes and special topics have appeared on various issues. The J.N.F. stamp not only fulfilled its function as a fund raiser, but was also a source of enlightenment as a teacher of history.

The Jewish National Fund with its main objects of redemption of the soil and the restoration of waste land and the afforestation of uncultivable terrain, has with the constant issue of J.N.F. stamps also become the monument for many fighters against Nazism. They are a reminder of ships with illegal immigrants, and simultaneously they bring the message of progress and achievement to our brethren and to Gentiles alike. Two outstanding series of Aleph Beth stamps make us familiar with Jewish towns and settlements in Israel. The stamps showing us historical sites and those issued for special events, or otherwise, also serve as valuable educational material. A series of 40 stamps issued under the motto "Don't forget the Diaspora" depicted unforgettable scenes and sites from the life of the people in the Golah. Taken from paintings, this series shows us Jewish communities, Synagogues, scenes of Jewish life, workmen, historical places, etc.

Since 1902 more than 30 million K.K.L. stamps were distributed in over 400 different designs.

For many years Zionists all over the world saw through these stamps a dream come true. From the time of the Turkish rule in Palestine, during the Tzarist Russian regime, the fixing of J.N.F. stamps next to the postage stamps occasionally led to prosecution. Notwithstanding this, the stubborn will and determination of the Jewish people did not prevent them from using this token. During the period of capitulation under the Turkish regime in the year 1908-1909, J.N.F. stamps were used by the Austrian post in Palestine. The J.N.F. "DOAR" stamps of 1948 were therefore not being used for the first time, as a postal franking.

The role the J.N.F. stamps played in April/May of 1948 is generally known to philatelists, so I shall not embark on this subject. However, the existence of the J.N.F. stamps prevented chaos with regard to the franking of internal mail when the Man-

datory Government announced in April 1948 that it intended to halt its postal services at an earlier date. Approximately 68 different J.N.F. stamp designs were over-printed with the word "DOAR" through the medium of rubber stamps. It is understandable therefore that the J.N.F. stamps were introduced to many Jewish and non-Jewish circles. Its popularity grew more and its message became stronger.

Since the day of the first J.N.F. stamp in 1902 Jewish history has changed rapidly. The "dreams" came true and the Jewish State was established. J.N.F. stamps are now published to perform their previous tasks of fund raising and educating; today they are worthy veterans in the story of Zionism.

REVIEW

The Ship Penny: By Dr. Gordon Ward, M.D., F.R.P.S.L. Published by C. E. Sherwood, 105 Marford Crescent Sale, Cheshire, G.B. Price 10/6, postage 8d.

This exhaustive treatise on the 1d. ship type stamps of the Union, on which Dr. Gordon Ward had been working since the companion work on the ½d. springbok stamps appeared in 1956, has just been published by Mr. C. E. Sherwood.

As printing the book by normal methods would have made the price too high, it has been produced by the photo-litho process, and it must be said, loses very little thereby, in fact the numerous and very detailed diagrams have come out very well indeed.

Bound in an attractive cover are 80 pages of text matter alone, dealing with the various sheet, roll and booklet issues in chronological order, from the London typographs to the mono-colours and concluding with the postal stationery on which ship stamps were printed.

As an introduction there is a full check list in which the main features are set out in tabular form. The corresponding number of each issue in the Handbook/Catalogue is also quoted here, and in brackets throughout in the text, which facilitates matters for users of that work.

There are, as must be expected in a treatise having such a wide scope, a few small mistakes and one cannot agree with some of the author's deductions and conclusions. These are minor matters however and detract very little from the value of a work which every specialist collector of the stamps of the Union of South Africa will be sure to have on his bookshelf.

PORT ELIZABETH CENTENARY

P.E. has been celebrating its centenary as a municipality. Amongst other cultural activities it sponsored a philatelic exhibition and bore all the costs thereof. Many of the exhibits from the Bloemfontein Golden Jubilee Exhibition went down to it, but local philatelists also contributed a number. Just for a change there was neither a special canceller nor any commemorative covers.

BLOEMFONTEIN FESTIVAL STAMP EXHIBITION

The catalogue of this exhibition, sponsored by the O.F.S. Philatelic Society, and held 27-30 May, is an excellent production of 32 pages, fully bilingual. In addition to descriptions of the exhibits (which were all by invitation) there are messages from the Postmaster-General, the Mayor of Bloemfontein, and the President of the Society, Adv. J. P. G. Eksteen, Q.C.

There is also an article on "The Chequered Career of Philately in Bloemfontein" from the formation of the first Society in 1901 to the present day. Tribute is paid especially to the late Francis Carter.

Mr. G. H. van Rooyen has an excellent article on the History of South African stamps prior to Union, and even earlier to the pre-stamp days.

THE "IMRE NAGY" GREEK ISSUE

On December 8, 1959, Greece issued two stamps bearing the image of Imre Nagy, the Hungarian communist premier who, in 1956 revolted against the Soviet domination of his country and who was subsequently executed without trial.

These stamps were issued in retaliation to an unexpected move by the USSR which, a few months ago, issued a stamp of 40 kopecs depicting the Greek communist Manolis Glezos. This man, after a trial by a Greek court, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for espionage.

The Greek stamps, apart from the image of Imre Nagy, bear an inscription reading FREEDOM TO THE PEOPLES as well as the name IMRE NAGY (erroneously spelt NAGHI) and the dates 1956-1959. Two denominations of these stamps have been printed in sheets of 40 and 50.—"Philotelia," Athens.

SOUTHERN AFRICA'S PHILATELIC ROLL OF HONOUR

The list of Distinguished Philatelists on the Roll of Honour is in chronological order according to the date of election. The first ten names, having been put on the Roll when it was formed at the 1932 Congress, might be termed Foundation Members. Subsequent elections have been limited to not more than two persons at any one Congress. This rule has only been suspended once, viz., at the first post-war Congress held in January, 1948. There had been no Congress held for a number of years and it was felt that more persons might suitably be elected; actually six were elected.

Conditions for enrolment are that the

person nominated must be, or must have been, a philatelist, distinguished in philately research work, or by journalistic work, or by good service in connection with Congress or Societies.

The information given in the third column, headed "Biographical Notes" indicates in which volume or volumes of the "South African Philatelist" biographical notes about the individual concerned are to be found.

No biographies have so far been published for the last six selected members on the Roll.

Date of Election	Name	Biographical Notes
	G. J. Allis	Vol. 14, 1938, p. 150.
	A. J. Cohen	Vol. 10, 1943, p. 7.
	G. Blockey	Vol. 35, 1959, p. 188.
	Sir H. L. Gorges	Vol. 26, 1950, p. 101.
	Chas. Hand	Vol. 13, 1957, p. 85.
	G. J. Houbert	Vol. 12, 1936, p. 165.
	Saul A. Klagsbrun	Vol. 12, 1936, p. 165 & Vol. 17, 1941, p. 66.
	J. Ritchie	Vol. 12, 1936, p. 166.
	Emil Tamsen	Vol. 12, 1936, p. 164.
	Louis Simenhoff	Vol. 14, 1938, p. 135.
	J. Herbert Curle	Vol. 12, 1936, p. 164 & Vol. 19, 1943, p. 16.
	W. J. Harrington	Vol. 17, 1941, p. 135.
	L. A. Wyndham	Vol. 23, 1947, p. 109 & Vol. 26, 1950, p. 39.
	G. N. Gilbert	Vol. 17, 1941, p. 94.
	C. H. Thornton	Vol. 18, 1942, p. 118.
	W. L. Ashmead	Vol. 26, 1950, p. 69.
	A. E. Basden	Vol. 27, 1951, p. 58.
	A. A. Jurgens	Vol. 27, 1951, p. 96.
	P. C. Bishop	Vol. 30, 1954, p. 101.
	Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie	Vol. 34, 1958, p. 71.
	Wm. Redford	Vol. 32, 1956, p. 41.
	A. Hilton Sydow	Vol. 27, 1951, p. 152.
	Major N. Welsford	Vol. 29, 1953, p. 54.
	Dr. Alec Kaplan	Vol. 33, 1957, p. 103.
	Dr. K. Freund	Vol. 33, 1957, p. 17.
	G. K. Forbes	Vol. 34, 1958, p. 189.
	Sam Legator	Vol. 36, 1960, p. 85.
	E. Hunt	Vol. 36, 1960, p. 83.
	And. Watson	Vol. 32, 1956, p. 180.
	B. L. R. Fox	Vol. 30, 1954, p. 80.
	W. N. Sheffield	Vol. 36, 1960, p. 84.
	J. H. H. Chamberlain	Vol. 32, 1956, p. 130.
	Dr. T. B. Davie	Vol. 32, 1956, p. 6.
	W. Newlands	
	S. J. Hagger	
	L. Buchen	
	Dr. T. B. Berry	
	Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch	
	Capt. M. F. Stern	
10 "Foundation Members" enrolled at the 3rd Philatelic Congress of Southern Africa held in October, 1932.		
October, 1933		
October, 1934		
October, 1938		
October, 1938		
October, 1939		
January, 1948		
January, 1948		
January, 1948		
January, 1948		
January, 1948		
October, 1948		
October, 1948		
October, 1949		
October, 1949		
May, 1951		
May, 1951		
March, 1952		
March, 1952		
July, 1953		
June, 1954		
November, 1955		
October, 1956		
October, 1956		
October, 1957		
October, 1958		
April, 1959		
April, 1959		
June, 1960		

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXI

It is significant of our times that five of the 27 new names to report (the harvest of two months) are those of Negro Presidents or Premiers of the new self-governing states that are springing up in Africa, all of them this time within the French Community. And very impressive people they look—Premier Ahidjo of the Cameroons, President Barthelémy Boganda of the Central African Republic (**must** we call it Centrafrican as on the stamp?), Premier Leon Mba of Gaboon, President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, and President Coulibaly of Upper Volta. We have also Administrator Bernard of the French Somali Coast, with a zareba of beard. Gallant gentlemen all, they certainly liven up our portrait-gallery.

Then we have a portrait of Sultan Ismail al-Marhum of Johore, who succeeded his redoubtable father Ibrahim on May 11 last year and was crowned on February 10 this year. Ibrahim reigned wisely and well for nearly 64 years, and his youngest daughter was born in 1951 when he was 77. These 64 years Ismail, born in 1894, was Tunku Mahkota of Johore. He received a good education in England and Malaya, married his second cousin in 1920, and, like his father, takes a personal interest in the welfare of his people.

Greece gives us a rather blurred portrait of its poet Kostas Palamas, 1859-1943, who looks just like President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia in a brown (or rather purple) study. Palamas had many fervent admirers, but others found him tantalisingly obscure. The inevitable clergyman is provided this time by the Netherlands Antilles in the person of Monsignor M. J. Niewindt, first Apostolic Vicar of Curacao, who died (for some reason) in 1860, and Rumania celebrates four of its writers, Costache Negruzzi, 1809-69, a master of the difficult art of the short story, Grigore Alexandrescu, 1812-85, Alexandru Donici, 1806-66, and Dimitrio Bolintineanu, 1819-73, together with two others, George Cosbuc and Ion Luca Caragiale, who have previously figured on Rumanian stamps. Russia adds to her long tale of personages, already 207 of them, A. A. Voskresensky, Chemist, and Manolis Glenzos, Greek Communist, a provocative issue at which Greece retaliated with Imre Nagy, as recounted previously.

An unusual kind of portrait comes from Sweden, a reproduction of an etching of himself made by Anders Leonhard Zorn, 1860-1920 (an amazing number of stamp-people, including three in this list, died at 60!), who was painter and sculptor as well as etcher. Mr. James Watson writes in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly": "He was born at Mora, Sweden, and studied in Stockholm. He travelled widely in Europe and the United States, and lived for five years in Paris, where he was influenced by Degas and Manet, and, in 1888, first painted in oils. His etchings of celebrities such as Rénan, Anatole France, Verlaine, Proust and Rodin, won him world renown, but after 1896 he settled again in Mora to paint Swedish peasant life, specialising in portraying the female nude in the open air." Let's hope his subjects didn't contract pneumonia!



Now for our two illustrated stamps. (1) Pierre de Nolhac, 1859-1936, writer and curator first at the Museum at Versailles, 1892-1920, and later at the Museum Jacquemart-André, Paris (see background of stamp). Among his best-known books are "The Last Love of Ronsard," "Erasmus in Italy," "Queen Marie-Antoinette," "Louis XV and Madame de Pompadour" and "Versailles under Louis XIV." (2) Ephraim McDowell, an American surgeon who practised in Danville, Ky. He is specially remembered as a pioneer in abdominal surgery, performing in 1809 the first operation recorded in the States in ovarian surgery.

We must pass rapidly over the rest—St. Casimir, patron saint of Lithuania, born 500 years ago, the first of a long line of kings of that name, on two Vatican City stamps; Pirajá da Silva, Brazilian bacteriologist, with a terrifying enlargement of the "Schistosoma Mansoni" which he discovered and identified; another Brazilian, Luiz de Matoi, described on the stamp as a Christian Rationalist, who looks so attractive that I shall seek to know more about him; the venerable Mariano Ospina, President of Colombia in 1859, on a set to celebrate

Colombia's Stamp Centenary; a Syrian writer, A. R. Kawakbi, three North Korean worthies (or otherwise), with names like a percussion band—Eul Chi Moon Duk, Kong Kam Chan and Jun Bong Joon, and last, a fascinating Princess from the Tell el-Amarna of lovely Queen Nefertiti's day on a second East German set showing antique art treasures.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

AUSTRALIA

New Postage Due Stamps.

New 3d. and 6d. postage due stamps are being added to the present series and were brought into use on the 25th May, 1960.

Postage Stamps to Commemorate the First Stamps of Queensland.

"A 5d. green postage stamp to commemorate the Centenary of the first Queensland postage stamps will be issued on Wednesday, 2nd November, 1960, and will remain on sale at Australian post offices for approximately one month.

The three original stamps, of 1d., 2d. and 6d. denominations, were printed in London and portrayed Queen Victoria. The commemorative stamp will incorporate this Royal head and other features of the first stamps.

The date of issue of the new stamp will be within the period of the Queensland Stamp Centenary Exhibition, which will be open from 1st to 5th November, 1960, at the City Hall, Brisbane. A distinctively inscribed postmarker and specially printed registration labels will be used at the temporary Exhibition Post Office.

Australian Antarctic Territory Stamps.

No new stamps for the Australian Antarctic Territory will be issued during the present year.

In stating this today, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Davidson) said that the overprinted 5d. and 8d. stamps issued in December, 1959, will be replaced by definitive stamps in the same designs during 1961.

Additionally, it is also intended to issue, in 1961, a commemorative stamp significant of the 50th anniversary of the 1911-14 Australasian Antarctic Expedition, which was led by the late Sir Douglas Mawson."

UNRECORDED 1942-43 AIR SERVICE

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey has come across recently several examples of a hitherto unrecorded World War II air service between Pretoria and "Up North."

U.D.F. staff at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria were accorded during 1942 and 1943 the privilege of sending letters by air to members of the forces "up north" at the low rate of 1½d. as against 3d. for active service letter cards.

Such correspondence (the letter inside, not the envelope) in lieu of a censor mark received a rectangular cachet 113/16 x 13/16 reading "Defence Hdqrs./Staff Letter Office / (Date) / Registry / Pretoria." The two examples he has seen had the postmark "APO-U-MPK/20" (which was the A.P.O. at Defence Hdqrs.) and a backstamp E.A./A.P.O.2" with a date a day or so later, showing that the letter did really travel by air.

BECHUANALAND POSTAL MUSEUM

According to the 8th July number of "Stamp Collecting" the Mafeking and Bechuanaland Philatelic Society has been commissioned by the Controller of Posts to compile a complete collection of Bechuanaland stamps for a new Postal Museum, which will also house postal history material. The aim is a complete collection of S.G. 1-110, including errors and varieties. Send offers to Secretary, Bechuanaland Philatelic Society, P.O. Lobatsi, B.P.

Incidentally, we have not previously been aware of the existence of this Society. When did it come into existence?

CANADA

Thanks to the Postmaster-General for an official First Day Cover with a 5¢ stamp honouring Dollard des Ormeaux. He commanded a French force at the battle of the Long Sault in 1660 against the Iroquis. Although he lost the battle and his life he gained time for French to consolidate the defences of the infant French colonies in the Quebec area and showed the Red Indians that they were determined to maintain their footing in the new world.

THE NOBEL PRIZE PROVIDES A MOST INTERESTING THEME

By **John W. Hodgson**

With thematic collecting occupying an increasing amount of attention from philatelists, one is always on the look-out for a theme that is not being over-emphasised or exploited by stamp-issuing countries.

My attention was drawn to the Nobel Prize when, paging through my album one day, I was pleasantly surprised to note that quite a few winners appear on stamps which make mention of this award. It was the stamps depicting Röntgen and Laveran that started the ball rolling—a snowball that has grown in size until to date I have been able to trace some 48 winners who have been philatelically honoured.

Many prize-winners have, of course, not been portrayed on stamps, nor will be, but it is interesting to note that only three of those traced are still alive, viz. Churchill, Schweitzer and Joliot-Curie. Not all those depicted have been so honoured for their prize award, but my interest remains in the person and not his politics.

Nobel Himself.

Now what of the founder of the prize? Alfred Bernhard Nobel was born in 1833 and died at the age of 63, leaving behind him a will which was to amaze the world. He was the inventor of nitro-glycerin, dynamite, ballistite and other explosives and bequeathed his vast fortune to those humble men and women who have benefited mankind most. This fortune was invested to best advantage and the interest accruing each year is divided into five equal amounts, each of which is awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or produced the most distinguished work in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine or Physiology, Literature and Peace.

Nobel himself is portrayed on two stamps issued by the country of his birth, Sweden, on December 10, 1946, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death, and it is on December 10 each year that the prizes are presented by the King of Sweden in the Royal Palace, with the exception of the Peace prize, which is presented at the Oslo University by the Chairman of the Nobel Committee in the presence of the Norwegian Royal Family.

Whilst I now list the winners so far traced and mention a stamp portraying such a winner, it must not be assumed that this stamp is the only one available. I have limited my collection to one stamp per winner.

Physics.

The first Nobel prize for Physics, was awarded in 1901 to Wilhelm Konrad von Röntgen of X-Ray fame, and he is shown on a Danzig stamp issued in 1939 and a German one in 1951. Two Dutch scientists, Lorentz and Zeeman won the award in 1902, and Lorentz is shown on a Dutch charity stamp of 1928. Other winners of the Physics prize are Henri Becquerel, depicted on a French stamp in 1946, and Pierre and Marie Curie shown together on a French stamp issued in 1938 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the discovery of radium.

Marconi is found on a set of 3 stamps issued by Italy in 1938. Kamerlingh-Omes is seen on one of the Dutch cultural stamps of 1936, and Jean Perin on a French stamp of 1948, whilst Germany similarly honoured Max Planck in 1952. The only other winner of this prize is Albert Einstein, who is seen on an Israeli stamp issued in 1955.

Chemistry.

Only four of the Chemistry winners are depicted on stamps, viz. Arrhenius (Sweden 1959), Marie Curie (Poland 1947), Sabatier (France 1954) and Frederic Joliot-Curie (Czechoslovakia and China 1959).

Medicine.

Amongst the prize-winners in this group are Emil von Behring, who is seen on two German stamps issued in 1940, and in 1954 where he is seen with Paul Ehrlich, also a prize-winner. Petrovich Pavlov has been honoured by his own country, Russia, on numerous occasions, as has Robert Koch by issues of Danzig (1939) and Germany (1943). France and Morocco issued stamps depicting Dr. C. Nicolle, whilst Dr. Alphonse Laveran is shown on an Algerian stamp issued in 1945. Russia commemorated the centenary of the birth of Ilya Metchnikoff, who shared the Medicine prize in 1908 with Ehrlich. Dr. Ramon y Cajal is shown on a Spanish stamp and Dr. Julius von Wagner-Jauregg (the only physiologist thus far to have received this award) was similarly honoured by Austria in 1957.

Literature.

It is in this field that the most winners are depicted on stamps—some seventeen of

them. There is not much opportunity of an Englishman appearing on the stamps of his homeland, but two Prize winners, George Bernard Shaw and Winston Spencer Churchill were depicted on Roumania (1956) and Salvador (1948) respectively. India issued a stamp in 1952 depicting Rabin-dranath Tagore, whilst France honoured Anatole France (1937), Frederick Mistral (1941) and Bergson, who is scheduled to appear this year on a stamp. Germany has honoured the literary genius of Thomas Mann (1955) and Theodore Mommsen (1953); whilst Turkey has seen fit to depict Deledda, Undset, Lagerlof—all women winners—on a set of stamps issued in 1935. Gabriela Mistral appeared on Uruguay stamps issued this year and Heidenstam on a Swedish stamp also to appear this year. Norway in 1932 issued a stamp commemorating the centenary of the birth of Björns-tjerne Björnson, and Poland honoured Henryk Sienkiewicz, the writer of "Quo Vadis" in 1928 and 1946. A stamp issued in 1932 commemorating the Italian Dante Society depicted Carducci, the Italian Poet. **Peace.**

Lastly, and equally important, are the winners of the Peace prize—peace, which was so near to the heart of Nobel. It is indeed fitting that the first Peace prize in 1901 should have been awarded to Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, who has appeared on numerous stamps commemorating that Society. A personal friend of Nobel's, Bertha von Suttner won the 1905 prize and she was included in the Turkey set of 1935. Four persons who played prominent parts in peace treaties, are Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson (who appear on stamps of the United States); Cordell Hull (Salvador 1948) and Briand (France 1933). Jane Addams is found on one of the "Famous Americans" stamps of the U.S.A. in 1940 and one of the most famous men of our age, Albert Schweitzer appears on a Monaco stamp issued in 1955.

Summing up, let it be said that this is a most fascinating subject and educational beyond one's wildest dreams.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF U.S.A. POST OFFICES.

In 1901 there were 76,945 post offices but now there are only 36,000 despite the fact that the population has more than double during the ensuing years.—"Stamp News".

ADDRESSES OF PHILATELIC AGENCIES

A Directory of Philatelic Agencies of the World appears in the American Philatelist for February, 1960. Of those agencies listed we have taken the liberty of publishing the names of some which we feel will be of interest to South African philatelists.

Angola: Direccao Dos Servicos Dos Correos Telegraphos E Telephones da Provincia de Angola, Luanda, Angola.

Basutoland: Postmaster, Maseru, Basutoland.

Bechuanaland Protectorate: Postmaster, Lobatsi, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Belgian Congo: Director of Posts and Telecommunications, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Ethiopia: Director of Posts, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: Postmaster General, P.O. Box 8061, Causeway, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika: Postmaster General, G.P.O., P.O. Box 311, Nairobi, Kenya.

Mauritius: Postmaster General, G.P.O., Artillery Square, Port Louis, Mauritius.

Portuguese East Africa: Direction of PTT, Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Ruanda Urundi: Gouvernement Generale, Geme Direction Posts, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

South West Africa: Director of Posts, Philatelic Agency, P.O. Box 287, Windhoek, South West Africa.

Swaziland: Postmaster, Mbabane, Swaziland.

Zanzibar: Postmaster, G.P.O., Zanzibar, East Africa.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

This Society has its Golden Jubilee this year and is celebrating the occasion by holding a non-competitive exhibition (entries by invitation) early in September.

Further details may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. R. W. Rush, 10 Falkirk Road, Hillcrest, Bulawayo.

FIRST REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY STAMP

On March 1, the first stamp of the newly founded Republic of Dahomey was released for sale to the public. It is a 25 fr. value, printed in red-brown, red and blue, showing a view of Ganvie Village, engraved by Cottet.

In preparation for early release are two airmail stamps: 100 fr.: Somba House; 500 fr.: Royal Court of Abomey. These issues are all steel-plate engraved in Paris.

Togo Changes.

It is announced that the Republic of Togo Olympic Games stamps were released on February 27, not on April 27 as was originally forecast. They are currently available from the Togo Philatelic Agency.

AUSTRIAN WORLD REFUGEE STAMP UNWELCOME IN HUNGARY.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", Hungary is refusing to accept letters from Austria which bear the Austrian World Refugee Year stamp, because the design is said to depict a refugee family struggling to reach the Austrian border!—The Philatelic Trader

SWAZILAND

Stage 2.

Seeing that the Z.A.R. held the concession of the postal rights it is hardly surprising that occasionally unoverprinted Z.A.R. stamps passed through un-challenged; a number of these are known (from their postmarks), both loose and on cover.

An interesting postcard has just come to light—a 1d. card with two extra adhesive ½d. stamps, postmark Bremersdorp in Aug., 1894 and addressed to Basel Switzerland. There is no "Swazieland" overprint.

In Stage 3 (Nov., 1894 up to the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War) Swazieland was a purely Z.A.R. Protectorate and the current stamps of the Z.A.R. were used without any overprint.

In 1954 it was stated "that Z.A.R. postal stationery was presumably used, but that there was no actual record of specimens of such usage".

Since then one official registered envelope with embossed stamp has been found, post-marked Bremersdorp 28 SEP. 99 and addressed to Leipsig, Deutschland. The presumption that postal stationery was used may therefore be taken as correct.

S.W.A. CENSOR MARKS 1914-1918

A large number of censor marks from this campaign were described by J. Hunter in the S.A. Ph. Vol 31, August, 1955, pp. 140 and 155. Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain has sent us three additional varieties.

Two are varieties of the types listed as Nos. 15-21 in the article mentioned; they are:—

(1) A rectangle 54 x 17 mm. with "Passed by Censor/Doorgelaten Door Censor/No. 1 B" in 1.75 mm. block capitals. In violet. On a card with postmark of Army Base P.O/4. of date—Feb 15.

(2) Rectangle 59 x 18 mm. with "Passed by Censor/Base 6A/Doorgelaten Door Censor" in 2 mm. block capitals. In blue. The postmark is that of Army Base P.O/5 of date 14 Feb 15.

TANGANYIKA T.P.O's.

Word was recently received of the appearance of two new types of T.P.O. postmarks; they were "Daressalaam-Tabora/T.P.O. UP No. 3", and a corresponding one with "DOWN" in place of "UP".

Later information from the P.M.G., however, states that the T.P.O. services in Tanganyika were suspended on 24 Dec., 1959 as the result of a strike by African postal workers. Also, that it had been decided that these services would not be resumed and arrangements had been made for their complete withdrawal.

So "Finis" must be written to a service which operated in G.E.A. from 1912 to 1916,

NEW CANADIAN AEROGRAMME.

A new and more colourful aerogramme was issued in Canada on July 4. This form is an attractive shade of blue replacing the present grey colour. It has an "Air Mail" border of alternating red and grey blocks and is printed on a very fine quality of Canadian paper. At the top right-hand corner appears the word "Canada" above which is a maple leaf and beneath a modern aircraft. Under the aircraft is the inscription "10c", surrounded by a banner bearing the words "Postage-Postes". On the left side, at the top appear the words "Air Mail" and "Par Avion" over a vertically printed name "Aerogramme".— Canadian Post Office.

SOCIETY NEWS

Very few reports received for this month. Perhaps correspondents have been too busy at Congress and Unipex.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

June. The monthly meeting was held in a new venue, the South African Mutual Building, President Street, Germiston.

Members were well pleased with the arrangements and it is hoped that future meetings will be held in the same place.

Two members displayed portions of their collections and these proved most interesting. Mr. G. Stolk tabled his German Occupation of Poland and Mr. H. van Loggerenberg displayed the Coronation Issues of 1937. As decided by the Executive Committee, these members will receive certificates bearing the coat-of-arms of the City.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March 15 saw assembled at the usual venue well over 30 keen Junior Stamp Collectors as well as about 20 Senior members of the Society and visitors. The evening passed off very well. The young guests were admirably entertained with a most excellent show by Mrs. G. Pamensky of her collection of the stamps of Queen Elizabeth II. The Album sheets which filled the display tables were beautifully and neatly written up, the stamps themselves in first class condition and exceedingly well arranged. An education and eye-opener for both young and adult! The judging of the Juniors' collections brought 1st prize to Peter Miller (over 12) and to Sandra Hunt (1st) and Trevor Jones (2nd) in the under 12 section. The judges commented on the improved standard of the collections submitted as compared with earlier meetings. After an interval for refreshments, Mr. G. Bülbring gave a talk on the different types of stamps collectors are likely to encounter, with a particular view to helping young collectors and giving them a better insight into their hobby.

April. For some inexplicable reason our first meeting this month had the poorest attendance for years. The few present had the pleasure of seeing a good display of Sudan and Belgian Congo tabled by our secretary, Mr. Pavitt. The former country contained the scarce Gordon commemorative set. There was also a cover of the First B.O.A.C. Comet Jet Flight, Khartoum to Johannesburg. The Belgian sheets showed the scarce first and second Leopold II issues. At the routine auction there was a large offering of good material but few bidders.

SPRINGS AND DISTRICT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

We are advised that Mrs. B. Skuy has been nominated as the Society's Secretary. P.O. Box 22, Springs.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

May meeting. Only Mr. Leo Buchen brought material of interest, but of what interest! The items shown were only a small selection of taxi mail, stationery of Philatelic Services, Customs and Censorship labels. We have been promised a full evening of the complete collection and members should not miss this meeting when held.

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

May. The competition for the Cecil Trophy held at this month's meeting drew three entries which gave the members who attended an interest in the evening as the judging of the competition was by popular vote. The first collection to be shown was a collection of the later issues of the Netherlands, submitted by Mr. Z. J. van Eyk, our Stamp Superintendent. This collection, consisting of 50 pages was tastefully arranged and mounted and the writing up was very well done. Mr. A. L. Grupel then exhibited his collection of mint Israel, presenting a varied selection of definitives as well as commemoratives, tabs, etc. This was a real colourful and interesting collection. The third entry was another submitted by Mr. van Eyk and was his Gold Coast and Ghana collection which he had previously exhibited at one of our monthly meetings.

On counting the votes of the members, Mr. van Eyk's collection of the Netherlands proved to be the winner.

June. A rather disappointing attendance at this month's meeting saw a very interesting display, rather different to the usual run of things. Mr. Dereck Brown tabled a collection of different postmarks and slogan cancellations from many parts of the world. He had, of course, emphasised the different slogans which had been used by the South African postal authorities, many dating back to the period between wars. This was rather a unique exhibit and was thoroughly enjoyed by the meeting. He followed up this exhibit with his collection of the stamps of the Central African Federation. He was heartily thanked for his show by Mr. Castignani and Dr. Been.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

June 6. Mr. J. Wannerton showed his Newfoundland collection, which was then sent to UNIPEX. This collection by a comparatively young member has grown during the last year and has now the making of a good collection. Mr. Wannerton is making a real study of his subject.

—M.F.S.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

May 23. Attendance was fairly good and two new members were present. A quiz on American stamps was held, and this was won by Dr. P. Keller, who is now resident in Cape Town. Mr. Shaw showed some of his East European stamps, which proved interesting. The meeting closed with exchange and distribution of stamps.—M.F.S.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

June 9. The Society were able to see a fuller showing of Mr. T. Drower's collection of Postal History of Iraq. Part of this interesting collection was shown earlier in the year when the Fish Hoek Society visited the Royal. On this occasion the fuller exhibit showed that the invitation was well worthwhile, and many fine items were shown illustrating the history and development of that area, including aero-philatelic history. Mr. Drower knows the country well and gave an outstanding talk with reference to items shown. Dr. P. L. Vautier then showed his Miniature Sheets. It is difficult to mention the many items which really are rare, but this collection must be very nearly complete and is well annotated and written up.

June 23. This was a family affair. First of all Mrs. J. Hotz showed an early collection of her Commonwealth Georgians, which really was quite an exhibit, including as it did the better sets of Newfoundland and many other fine items. These were all well set out. Dr. M. C. B. Hotz followed on with a selection from his collection of Israel, which included the precursors. He gave an illuminating talk on the postal history of that country (and without notes) showing his real knowledge of his collection. At about 9.00 o'clock there was a welcome visitor in Mr. Holmes, the Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and members were able to hear a really fine exposition of the work of the Expert Committee, and of the Queen's collection. Members who put quite a number of questions, were answered by Mr. Holmes. The evening was one which members will not forget.

—M.F.S.

THE THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

June 13. Mr. L. Simenhoff filled the boards with a wonderful selection of many thematic subjects, which gave something of interest to everyone present. He is always able to give a fine dissertation on his subjects, and the evening was really enjoyed.

June 27. Mr. L. Simenhoff again made a showing, this being confined to "Flora on

Stamps." This collection started in 1922, has been kept up-to-date, and one noticed the latest flower and fruit stamps issued by Viet-Nam. One always sees his collections and learns something new. He gave a talk on the meaning of thematic collecting and the difference between the word "Topical" and "Thematic." This led to quite a deal of discussion, all of which was most interesting. At both meetings Capt. M. F. Stern showed the usual new issues received and First Day Covers. —M.F.S.

KIRSTENBOSCH BOTANIC GARDENS, CLAREMONT, CAPE

On representation from Capt. M. F. Stern, the Postmaster-General in a letter dated June 22, 1960, replied that in connection with the provision of a special datestamp for the cancellation of postage stamps at Kirstenbosch, this has been agreed to in principle. A licence will be issued to the lady in charge of the Tea Room to sell postage stamps, the posting box in Rhodes Road in front of the Curator's office will be transferred to a position immediately inside the main gate and provision will be made for a special "Kirstenbosch" datestamp for cancellation of articles posted at the aforementioned posting box (it will be similar to postal matter posted at the Cableway Office on Table Mountain). The date when this canceller will come into use is not given in the above-mentioned letter but no doubt it will be in the near future. When installed, this will be a welcome tourist addition to the previous postal services for Table Mountain and the "Big Hole" at Kimberley. The prime mover in this matter was the Council of the Botanic Society of South Africa, who also delegated Capt. Stern to ask for a special stamp for issue on June 10, 1963, which is the 50th anniversary of the opening of the now world-famous Gardens at Kirstenbosch, with the appellation National Botanic Gardens. The Director of the Gardens is Prof. Rycroft.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR NORFOLK ISLAND

A 2/8d. postage stamp, commemorative of the introduction of local government in Norfolk Island, is in course of preparation and is expected to be issued about November 1960.

The stamp will be of the large Australian commemorative size, the design being in horizontal format with the Annigoni portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second at right and a map of the island and commemorative inscription at left.

The South African Philatelist

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UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

Decimalisation—Postal Franking Machines.

While not directly affecting the use of the Union's current stamps for future postal purposes, readers will be interested in the following information tabled by a Post Office official at a recent meeting of a commercial organisation:

"(1) Users of franking machines will be allowed to exhaust any credit (in sterling) which may be in their machines on D-Day on the distinct understanding that the period of grace in this regard does not extend over a longer period than that which will be prescribed for the use by the public of the existing series of postage stamps.

"The period of grace during which the present series of postage stamps may be used to prepay rates on all types of postal articles on the existing basis will be announced at the earliest possible opportunity.

"(2) Postage stamps in the sterling series will not be sold at the Post Office counters from D-Day onward—neither will franking machines be loaded in sterling with effect from that day and licensees of such machines will need to revert to the use of postage stamps while their machines are being converted to decimal working."

Recent Slogan Cancellations.

Mr. David Allison, of Rosebank, Cape, has submitted the following observations on the recently introduced bilingual Slogan Cancellations, the first of which, "Register as

a Voter," has the same layout as the previous slogans, while the second, "S.A. Railways: A Century of Service 1860-1960" has the "years" in a separate line between the English and Afrikaans versions.

He has observed each of these slogans from nine towns, namely, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, East London, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth. The first five mentioned have the Afrikaans version at the top in the case of "Register as a Voter," and the English version in this position in the case of the Railway slogan; the other four towns have the reverse arrangement in each case.

Mr. Allison considers this is the first occasion wherein a definite language arrangement of the different slogans appears to have been made, and points out that the punctuation of the Railway slogan is somewhat erratic. The apostrophe in the Afrikaans version is usually, and perhaps always, reversed, and the colon is missing from the English version in the Cape Town sleeve.

The earliest dates of use which he has noted are respectively "7.00 30-III 1960" and "16.30 25-V 1960" on Pretoria and Bloemfontein cancellations.

Note.—The "Railway Centenary" Slogan was reported in our July issue by Mr. B. L. Cairncross of George. He had also sent us a note of the "Register as a Voter" slogan, but it escaped publication.

Entertainment Tax Stamp used for Postal Requirements.

We illustrate an interesting Postage Due Item, submitted by Mr. N. C. Combrink of Paarl, Cape.

The item, unfortunately not on piece, bears in black ink the impressed Tax Mark—T superimposed on the value 4d., listed as Type 13 (Pirie and Lydall, S.A. Philatelist),



and a 3d. Postage Due Stamp accompanied by a Cape 1d. Entertainment Tax Stamp to complete the surcharge of 4d. The stamps are cancelled in purple ink by an oval rubber stamp, bearing at its upper margin POSKANTOOR — POST OFFICE, and at its lower SUIDERPAARL, and intervening between these inscriptions the date, 1?-8-55, in a horizontal line.

We are not aware of an Entertainment Tax Stamp having previously been used for postal requirements, and would be glad to receive comments.

Is it a philatelic item, or is its use a provisional one, and so may be placed on a par with that of Cigarette Tax Stamps used as Postage Due Labels, Catalogued as DL 2-3, on page 258, Vol. 1, of the Handbook.

Observations of the Union Study Circle.

We are pleased to receive the following notes from the Union Study Circle as the result of some of their deliberations, and report them for the benefit of readers:

1.—Left Marginal Sheet Numbers of the Animal Series.

The opinion expressed in our February, 1960, number was reiterated namely that the issues bearing the sheets serial numbers on their left margin had been made on paper from a reel which had been wound in the reverse manner and that the printing cylinder had been reversed in the machine at the time of printing, but with an amendment that the paper had not been wound in the reverse manner at the time of manufacture.

It has now been determined that the paper, when received, was wound correctly, but it was of a width unsuitable for printing requirements, and was consequently cut into two uneven sizes to suit a single format cylinder and the "left over" portion for smaller sheets such as the printing of Revenue Stamps etc. During the "splitting process," the paper was rewound on to reels

with the result that the Springbok head watermark was reversed relative to the web of the paper when installed in the printing machine.

Thus to obviate a printing bearing a reversed watermark, the cylinder was reversed with the result that the serial numbers appeared on the sheet's left margin.

The thick and toned paper upon which the 1½d. issue bearing five-figure black serial numbers on the sheet's left margin, is another example of the original paper having been reduced in width and rewound, but in this instance, for a different consideration.

The side of this reel of paper had come in contact with moisture, and the paper had consequently become adherent into a mass over the area. In order to liberate the web, an ordinary hand-sanding machine was used to remove the damaged portion of the reel, after which the paper was reduced to the required width and rewound, thereby reversing the watermark.

Incidentally, the appearance of the two adjacent perforation holes formed by the two subsequent beats of the eleven row perforator is an interesting indication of a reversal of the printing cylinder.

During the process of perforating a sheet of stamps, the bottom-most perforation hole formed by the first beat of an eleven row perforator frequently does not coincide with the top-most hole of the next beat of the perforator, and instead, these two perforation holes touch one another, in varying degree, to form a condition described as a "figure of eight."

When the cylinder occupies its normal position in the printing machine, the top perforation hole, or the upper loop of the figure of eight perforation, is found to occupy a position above the next perforation holes, but when the cylinder is reversed, the upper perforation loop occurs below this alignment.

This condition may be explained by the fact that the perforator had not been displaced from its normal position in sympathy with a reversal of the printing cylinder.

2.—Cylinder Transposition.

In order to understand a printing characteristic known as Cylinder Transposition, and referred to in the April Union Notes, the preparation of the machine for printing was considered firstly.

The two two-pane cylinders, supported on their shafts, are assembled at random in approximate positions in the printing machine and the end driving gear-wheels are then engaged. Final registration of the cylinders and the synchronisation of the relevant components are then made by means of adjustment wheels operated by the machine-minder during the make-ready period.

Under these conditions, a displacement of 180° in the rotary positions of the two cylinders may easily result as Pane A and Pane B bear similar cylinder numbers and in the absence of a guide line, no attention is paid to lining-up correctly the two corresponding A Panes, or B, of the two cylinders with the result that exterior Pane A may print with interior Pane B, or vice versa, resulting in an arrangement known as "transposition of panes." This presents a condition of apparently little concern to the printer whose purpose is merely to supply a required quantity of postage stamps of certain specifications, but it is rather a source of philatelic interest to Union Collectors whose field of research will probably be greatly enlarged when the new Albertina Multiple-cylinder Printing Machine is brought into use. This machine, made by Messrs. Alberts of Germany, will be able to print "4 up" sheets, that is, capable of producing four sheets of stamps for one revolution of its approximate forty-eight inch circumference printing cylinder.

3.—The Eleventh Row Repetition Flaw.

Criticism of the steel-filing theory, advanced in the April, 1948, number of the S.A. Philatelist as responsible for the Eleventh Row Repetition Flaw, awakened new interest among members concerning the aetiology of the condition. Prolonged discussion ensued and a further investigation was instituted.

Among other points raised, it was demonstrated that the flaw, although occurring eleven rows of stamps apart, altered its position very slightly on subsequently printed sheets of Printing 1 of the 1d. Bantam stamps, U.H.B. No. 90, and in this respect could not possibly be caused by a fixed indentation on the printing cylinder. Also, if there were steel filings in the ink-well to damage the printing cylinder, why had they not been filtered off — a comparatively simple process.

Concerning the first, it was shown that Printing I of the 1d. Bantam stamps, was

made from two cylinders, and that it was the slogan cylinder which contained the steel-impressed indentation which left its tell-tale red mark in the same colour as the stamps. Mal-adjustment between the two printing cylinders would thus account for the small variations in position of the flaw on the stamps, and this was confirmed by similar small variations in the position of the marginal arrows which were also contained on the slogan cylinder.

As regards the second, only one minute metallic fragment which may have escaped at a previous filtering of the ink, would be sufficient to damage the printing cylinders, and thereby leave its small tell-tale mark on the printed sheet of stamps. This mark would in all probability not be noticed by the machine attendant, occupied in the process of gathering apparently perfectly printed sheets of stamps as they came off the machine at a rate of about two thousand five hundred an hour. Conversely, if the mark had been observed, no purpose would then be served by filtering the ink for the damage would have already been done, and further, it is extremely doubtful if the Government Printer would have considered the flaw of sufficient importance to do this, or to destroy the sheets already printed, and to replace the cylinder by a freshly prepared one.

Members were of the opinion that the suggested cause of the Eleventh Row Flaw is a reasonable and acceptable one.

Recording the Union's Rare Air Mail Covers.

Mr. E. Morden, of London, submits an excellent suggestion that the Union's Rare Air Mail Covers, such as the Kenilworth-Muizenberg Vacuum Oil Company's Greetings Card, the Cape Town Peace Celebration Pigeon Post, the 1929 Verneuk Pan Cover should be recorded.

If those who are fortunate enough to be possessed of these items, would communicate with this Journal, the relevant lists will be compiled and published.

The 1d. Animal Roll Stamps.

Messrs. Burrell and Brüwer, of Krugersdorp, report an interesting and hitherto unrecorded printing of the 1d. Animal Roll Stamps, made on a web of paper which carried the sheet serial numbers on its left margin—a condition recently met in connection with the sheet format.

The following data demonstrate the condition:—

The clamp mechanism holding the start of the roll, which is wound inside the coil, leaves a slight crease across the stamp. In the printing under consideration, this crease is at the top of the stamp as the delivery of the web from the printing machine takes place with the top margin of the stamp leading, while in the previous printing, the crease is at the bottom of the stamp, the printing conditions having been reversed.

Thus an inspection of the lay of the roll—top portion of the stamp first or bottom portion first, is a ready method of determining the printing.

It was further determined that, as a result of the reversal of the paper, the pencilled numbering of the rolls by the Government Printer on the wrapper now corresponds with the vertical row of the sheet, viz.: Roll 1 is vertical row one of the sheet, etc., whereas previously these numbers were given in the exact opposite order, viz.: Roll 12 being vertical row one of the sheet etc., vide "S.A. Philatelist" of December, 1957.

STAMP ISSUES OF BELGIUM

By A. van Creveld

Stamp issues in Belgium, in common with many other countries in Europe, should be divided into three groups:

Group I refers to the period in which a stamp meant simply a receipt for payment of certain postal services supplied by the Government. After such service (delivery of the letter to the addressee) was completed, the receipt, or the stamp affixed on such letter, became worthless, and was therefore, in most instances, thrown away, discarded or lost.

No special care to beautify stamps was made, because nobody cared. Artistic designs, skilful execution and good perforation did not exist.

In spite of this, the stamps of that period became the ones most valuable of the Nrs. I and II of Belgium, not less than five-million were issued and used. Hardly anybody kept unused stamps, this being considered a waste of money. Of the used stamps, the majority found their way into the waste paper basket, and the minority that were kept (mostly in archives of lawyers, government files etc.) were destroyed after the customary number of years,

The few—say 10%—that were saved, however, were not all servicable for the purpose of stamp collecting. Many were damaged. Most had incomplete margins.

This now explains why today, a stamp of which 5,000,000 were issued, is, when in good condition, with four full margins, and not too heavy a postmark, worth from £5 to £25 each.

Compared to this take a stamp or set of stamps of contemporary issues. Even when restricted to 100,000 items, no modern stamp can ever hope to be worth in proportion what a 10 cts. 1849 Belgium Epaulette is worth today after just over 100 years.

So far for group I, the classical period.

Group II. Stamp collecting was in its infancy. Better technique, machinery for perforation, improved printing methods had been introduced. The use of stamps had increased. So had postal services. Governments became aware that something should be done to embellish stamps, if it were only because stamps were no longer thrown away, but still no government had the courage to abandon the principle that a stamp was to be sold in payment of a service to be rendered.

Here and there, recognized charitable institutions were assisted by issuing limited circulations of special stamps with surtax for charity. But that was as far as one dared to go.

This is where group II ended.

But from then onward the whole principle of the postage stamp became altered. Stamps were now regarded as additional sources of income. Stamps for mail purpose still had to be printed but no fuss was to be made with the artistic side of design, printing, paper, etc. The main purpose became to serve the stamp collector. Provided the stamp looks beautiful, nice colour variety, printed "taille-douce," and with a limited issue (of what **officially** is known) the good believing philatelist will buy it, spend his money on it, and hardly 1% of each issue will in effect be used postally, with the exception of course of your "first day issues" when one envelope requiring a 1 fr. stamp for postal use, will carry a whole set of 10 or 20 times that amount.

We, philatelists, may therefore feel fortunate that we can at least concentrate our efforts on the issues of the 1st and 2nd groups, with their many varieties, shades, perforations, paper thicknesses etc., not to speak of worn plates, retouches, printing errors and the like.

THE ROLL STAMPS U.H.B. R 10_B, AND R 10_{BS}

MORE DISCOVERIES

By A. E. Wilkinson. Edited and Revised by G. N. Gilbert

It is now over a year since Mr. G. N. Gilbert sent me the first rough draft of the amazing and most interesting article on the Roll Stamps R 10_B and R 10_{BS}, which appeared in the January, 1960, issue of the South African Philatelist.

In this period the writer has examined everything he could lay his hands on that might possibly come from these printings. Insufficient material has been discovered on which to be dogmatic, and the following notes are not intended to be positive conclusions, but rather they are presented to readers for their information and criticism.

The writer suggests that there are at least four cylinder misplacements occurring on five different printings as follows:

Note.—P=Printing. M=number of rows misplaced (i.e. on printing A the vignette multipositive will be found four rows higher up on the sheet than on Plates VIII and IX; on printing B one row lower down, etc.). W=watermark.

How many of these printings found their way into slot machines, it is impossible to say, but probably very few.

There is a certain amount of evidence that neither the A nor the C printings were ever used in slot machines. Here it is for your consideration.

P.	M.	W.	Probable Date of issue	Colour.	Evidence.
A1.	+5	up	October 1933	Grey black and pale carmine	Ten proved copies, plus five probables. Eight legible postmarks, from 25th Oct. to 8th Nov., 1933.
A.	+4	up	Nov., 1933	as above	Twelve proved copies plus five probables. Six legible pmks., all Nov., 1933.
B.	-1	up	1934	Soft iron grey and pale carmine	Seventeen proved copies plus six probables. Twelve legible pmks. 7/8/34 to 11th February, 1935.
C.	+5	up	Dec., 1935	Pale grey and pale carmine	Thirty legible pmks. from 3rd Dec., 1935 to April, 1936.
C1.	-10	down	?	as above	Block of four and a single. Pmks. illegible.

A1 Printing.

The vignette is very similar in appearance to the early Plate IX printings—the ship and lines in the back ground are clearly printed but are not so fine in the B or C printings. Eight of the postmarked stamps come from Durban; the other two from the Cape Province.

A Printing.

This printing is identical in appearance with the final Plate VIII printings. One would expect a stamp similar in appearance

to Plate VIII to have been issued prior to a stamp similar in appearance to Plate IX. According to the postmarks the reverse is the case. It is quite possible however, that the A printing might have been printed before, but not issued until after the A1 printing.

B Printing.

The ship has a smooth appearance and the lines in the background fine and clear similar to those associated with the steel blue centres of Plate IX. The colour is a

grey, more intense than the C printings.

No horizontal pairs of this printing have been positively identified. At the same time none of the singles plated have the clipped perforations denoting use in the slot machines.

C Printing.

Distinguished by the pale grey centre.

C1 Printing.

Similar to the C printing but can be distinguished from it by the watermark which is inverted. It may also be noted that while the watermark is easily seen on all the other printings it is difficult to detect it on this printing.

The fact that a stamp has cut perforations either at the top or the bottom does not indicate that it saw service in a slot machine. The continuous roll of stamps was cut into sheets of 240. The first cut would come under row 20, the next under row 18 and so on. It therefore follows, and is of some assistance in plating, that every stamp with a guillotined perforation at the bottom comes from an even numbered row, and those with the guillotined top from an odd numbered row.

Should the reverse be found, it may well be claimed that the stamp came from a slot machine.

As is usual when there are added rows, the vignette of the added rows are off centre, and the frames of the added rows are slightly deeper. An examination of a complete vertical strip of rows 11 and 12 kindly loaned me by Mr. Sherwood discloses the curious fact that, due to the cyclometer numbers having been set for 22 rows, every tenth sheet contains two different sheet numbers.

There is no stigma attached to the printer on account of these misalignments.

When sheets of 20 rows plus two margins are being printed, the cylinders must be correctly aligned, because of the margins, but when sheets of 22 rows which form a complete circle on the cylinder are being printed, it is quite immaterial how the paper is fed in.

If all the stamps were flawless and exactly similar, no-one would know anything about it, were it not for those inquisitive nuisance people—philatelists.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXII

Of the score or so of people whose portraits now enter the gallery the first in time is St. Antoninus, 1389-1459, whose grim features, after a bust by Jean Dupré the Tuscan, are seen on two of a set of four issued by Vatican City. At 16 he joined the Dominican order and soon gained a great reputation for piety and charity. In 1446 he was made Archbishop of Florence, his native city, and greatly endeared himself to the people by his brave conduct during the plague of 1448 and the earthquake of 1453. The other two stamps of the set are from a painting by Portigiani showing Antontinus preaching.

Next in order is another famous Churchman (already 225 of them are in the gallery), Phillip Melanchthon, 1497-1560, the theologian and reformer, from a painting by the celebrated Lucas Cranach (Germany RZ201) on an unpleasant magenta background. Melanchthon was a Professor of Greek at Wittenberg University. There he met Martin Luther (Germany 1075) and became his close friend and supporter. A man of sweet and conciliatory temper, he contributed much to the progress of the Reformation.

Then there is a self-portrait of Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, the great Spanish painter (illustrated) in a fascinating set of ten that includes a number of his paintings, well chosen to illustrate the favourite modes in which his genius found vent, notably his deep religious feeling in "The Good Shepherd" and "Rebecca and Eliezer" (Gen. 24), and his love for street-children in "Children with Shells" and "The Dice Game." Murillo was born into a humble home at Seville in 1617, and learned painting first with Ivan de Castillo and then under the great Velazquez (Spain 1404). Some of his greatest paintings were done for the little Convent of the Capuchins—he had a great affection for the Franciscan order — and for the Charity Hospital, including "Moses Striking the Rock," "The Return of the Prodigal" and "St. Elizabeth of Hungary." An accident on a scaffolding at Cadiz, while he was at work on a large canvas, "The Espousal of St. Catherine," brought about his death at 65.

Brazil celebrates the centenary of the birth of Adél the engineer, and Russia adds to its long list of over 200 worthies, this time G. N. Gabrichevsky, microbiologist,

STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

born 1860, and V. F. Komissarzhevskaya, actress, died 1910. (Query: did she write her autograph in full for her many admirers?), and for good measure a fighter-pilot, Timur Franze, in multicolour, with a quite frightening picture of planes shot down in flames by the redoubtable young airman.

Five more French "Heroes of Resistance," Léonce Vieljeux, 1865-1944; Pierre Masse, 1879-1942; Maurice Ripoche, 1895-1944; Edmond Debeaumarché, 1906-59; and the Abbé René Boupain, 1908-43; are here, with all the brilliance of production we have come to expect from the French Ateliers. Likewise three more victims of Nazi brutality in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp, again with that haunting suggestion of tragedy that the others have shown—Lothar Erdmann, 1888-1939; Ernst Schneller, 1890-1944; and Lambert Horn, 1899-1939.

There is a quaint little vignette of the Japanese Yukio Ozaki, with an outsize moustache, and a clock-tower that looks like a packet of macaroni, to mark the completion of the Ozaki Memorial Hall, and a portrait of a formidable-looking female, one Kato Haman, on a Hungarian stamp to mark "International Women's Day," sharing a "set of two" with Clara Tetkin, the German communist orator who keeps cropping up on iron-curtain stamps, always with the same air of grim determination. It must be a big strain to be an international woman.



Our second illustration is of Dr. Adolf Schärf, a fine portrait of the Austrian President, who was 70 on April 20. The artist's name is inscribed rather unfortunately as A. PILCH! Here I quote James Watson of "Gibbons Stamp Monthly": "Adolf Schärf was born in Nikolsburg, Moravia, on April 20th, 1890, the son of a cane-turner and glass-blower. His parents, Viennese-born, returned to Vienna in 1899, and it was there that Adolf studied law and obtained his degree. He was an active member of the

Socialist students' movement, and after World War I became one of the Socialists leaders. In 1933 he entered the Austrian Parliament but came into contact with the Dollfuss Government and was arrested, later being removed from the Civil Service. Schärf then practised as a lawyer and after World War II he became Under-Secretary of State and then Vice-Chancellor. Following the death of President Korner, he was elected President of Austria on May 5th, 1957. President Schärf is a widower, and his only son was killed in action during World War II. His daughter is married to a noted Vienna surgeon, Dr. Kyrle.

The last two are also current Presidents—Chehab of Lebanon on a set of 9, well produced by the State Printing Works, Vienna, and President Adolfo Lopez Mateos of Mexico, of pleasing appearance, but the stamp is another shoddy production of Brazil, who in seeking to honour him on his recent visit, did little honour to herself.

A very interesting lot.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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CORRECTIONS

(1) In Mr. Crozet's article on Cape Dutch houses on p. 130 of our August issue add "relics" as the very last word of the article.

(2) In the Roll of Honour on p. 133 of the same issue (a) the word "selected" in the last line of the introduction should be "elected". (b) In the column headed "Biographical Notes" the following alterations and/or additions should be made opposite the names (given in brackets): (Cohen) Vol. 10, 1934, not 1943; (Hand) Vol. 13, 1937, not 1957; (Ritchie) add Vol 19, 1943, p. 63; (Basden) add Vol. 24, 1948, p. 58; (Jurgens) add Vol. 29, 1953, p. 135.

(3) In Mr. Rathbone's article on P.O.W. mail from Ceylon, July issue, in the 5th line from the end, for "Boer Camp 7" said "Boer Camp 1."

DUTCH AIRMAILS IN AFRICA

By Capt. M. F. Stern, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.G.S.

(Continued from Page 128, August Issue)

This proving flight was followed by six trial flights and a special flight as follows:—

December 7, 1946. First Trial Flight: mails 53 Kg.; Plane "Friesland", PH-TCF as far as Tunis, and thence by "ROTTERDAM", PH-TAR, commander, A. Viruly; mails b/s Johannesburg 18.XII.46, Windhoek 14. XII. 46, Swakopmund 18.Dec.46. Mails were as usual conveyed from Johannesburg to various points in the Union and S.W.A. by South African Airways.

January 4, 1947. Second Trail Flight mails 270 Kg.; Plane PH-TAP "Paramaribo", commander T. Wittkamp; mails b/s R.L.O. Cape Town 5.11.47, Windhoek 7.1.47, Swakopmund 8. Jan. 47.

February 8, 1947. Third Trial Flight: mails; Plane PH-TAS, "Schiedam"; commander, P. Deenik.

March 1, 1947. Fourth Trial Flight: Mails 54 Kg.; Plane PH-TCE, "Edam"; commander, T. W. H. Kampf; mails b/s S.W.A. 10. Mar. 47.

April 9, 1947. Fifth Trial Flight: Mails 15 Kg.; Plane PH-TAS, "Schiedam"; mails b/s Swakopmund 15. Apr. 47 (via Tunis).

April 23, 1947. Sixth Trial Flight: Mails 28 Kg.; Plane PH-TAR, "Rotterdam"; mails b/s S.W.A. 30. Apr. 47.

May 15, 1947. Special Mail Flight: 30 Kg. mail. This flight was made after that by Mr. B. van Lear Black through Europe, Asia, and Africa in the Douglas DC-4, PH-TAT, "Twente"; commander, P. Both, which left originally March 12, returning May 9, after having covered 26,875 miles. The same plane was utilised for the mail flight to the Union; mails b/s Swakopmund 21.May.47.

A debatable point now arises. In my collection there is a cover, mailed August 16, 1947 ex Amsterdam, abd b/s Swakopmund 22. Aug. 47, bearing marking on cover "First Regular Weekly Service". Actually official notifications from K.L.M. give the date for inauguration of the regular weekly service between Amsterdam and Johannesburg as October 7, 1947. On that date a Douglas DC4 (1009), PH-TAR, "Rotterdam". commanded by K. Rupplin von Keffekon, was used, the journey taking 57 hours, with flying time 32 hours.

On October 25, 1947, Tunis was a regular halt on the service Amsterdam-Johannesburg and mails carried on this flight were b/s Tunis 26.10.47. On December 18, 1947, Lockheed L-749A Constellations were introduced. These aircraft had four Wright Cyclone engines of 2,540 H.P. (speed 300 m.p.h.) and carried 32-61 passengers, giving now a journey time of 47 hours, flying time 30 hours 40 mins.

On December 15, 1947, a special flight was made to Kenya and mails were conveyed to Marseilles, Valetta, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum (b/s 24.XII.47), Nairobi (bs JA 12 48). On February 8, 1948, a charter flight was made to Dar-es-Salaam by a Douglas C-54, PH-TAM (Skymaster). Mails were despatched to Cairo (b/s 9.FE.48), Asmara (350 gr. mail b/s 9.2.48 - 18), Addis Abeba (3.3 Kg. mail, b/s 11.Feb.48), Nairobi (4 Kg. mail, b/s 11.FE.48), Dar-es-Salaam (2,875 gr. mail, b/s 12.Fe. 48).

On February 14, 1948, a special flight was made Amsterdam - Tunis - Johannesburg. Covers received a special cachet in purple: "Vol Special de K.L.M./Amsterdam-Tunis-Johannesburg / Escale de Tunis / 14 Fevrier 1948". Mails accepted at Tunis were cancelled 14.2.48 with a postal rate of 40 francs.

This was followed on February 22, 1948, by the re-opening of the India service and mails were despatched to Cairo. Mails were also accepted for Nairobi on this service but these were conveyed from Cairo by B.O.A.C. and backstamped Nairobi 25 FE. 48.

On March 2, 1948, the K.L.M. regular twice-weekly service Amsterdam-Johannesburg was inaugurated. Mails included covers from Denmark and mails were accepted for S.W.A. (b/s Swakopmund 8.Mar. 48), (Cape Town b/s 5.Mar.48). Mails from Tunis (550) received a violet cachet: "Inauguration du Service Postal Aerien/Amsterdam-Johannesburg/via Tunis/2 Mars 1948". Tunis was a regular halt.

On March 7, 1948 a special Mission flight was made from Amsterdam to Nairobi (3rd Kenya flight) and mails were accepted for Wadi Halfa, Khartoum and Nairobi (b/s 10.MR.48).

The first accepted mails from Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques, P.E.A.)

were flown on April 17, 1948. These were carried by K.L.M. to Johannesburg and thence by local airmail, b/s Lourenco Marques 20.4.48 - 5H.

The fourth Kenya flight left Amsterdam April 26, 1948, and mails were conveyed to Asmara (b/s 29.4.48) and Nairobi (b/s 2.My. 48).

Douglas DC-6 aircraft were introduced on the Amsterdam-Johannesburg run on May 19, 1948. These had four Pratt Whitney Double Wasp engines of 2,400 H.P. (speed 300 m.p.h.) and carried 40 passengers. Mails to Cape Town were backstamped 22.May. 1948 and mails were also accepted for S.W.A. The journey was now made in 26 hours 45 mins., flying time 22 hrs. 45 mins. On June 7, 1948, the first flight on the African route to Tunis via Geneva and Rome was made and covers exist b/s Tunis 9.6.1948. On September 13, 1948, the service to Johannesburg was stepped up to thrice-weekly. A regular halt was now made at Kano as at Tunis. Mails were accepted for Tunis, Kano (b/s 14.9.48), Cape Town (b/s 15.Sep.48). Mails for S.W.A. from Tunis were backstamped Windhoek 16.IX.48. Mails to Johannesburg were back-stamped 15.9.48. This was at the same time the 100th flight by K.L.M.

The special flight "Aero-Holland" by K.L.M. was effected to Blantyre (Nyasaland) on September 19, 1949. This carried mails for Malta (b/s 22.9.49), Tobruk (b/s 22.9.49), Entebbe, Uganda (b/s 24.SE.49), Ussumbura (b/s 22.10.49), Fort Jameson, N. Rhodesia (b/s 24.IX.49 - 2.00), Blantyre (b/s 2.NO.49 - 1 p.m. - R.L.O.).

On August 30, 1949, K.L.M. flew its 250th flight on the Amsterdam-Johannesburg service and this was followed by the 300th flight on February 8, 1950. On December 14, 1949, the second Dingaan's Day flight was effected. Mails received a special cachet: "Onthulling/Pretoria 1949 - Dingaan's Dag/Voortrekker Monument (with vignette of the Monument, as well as a circular cancellation: "Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria 16.XII.49 (vignette of Monument)". Mails were also accepted for S.W.A. (b/s 20. 12. 49) and of interest were mails from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia. The plane utilised was the DC-6 "Konigin Juliana."

November 15, 1950, saw a change in the route when Brazzaville was substituted for Leopoldville on the Africa service of K.L.M. Mails were backstamped 16. 11. 50., and as

this was well publicised, mails from Andorra, France, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece, Austria, England, Ireland, Vatican City, Italy, W. Germany, and Saar were carried.

The next flight of importance was that made on March 25, 1952, when a special flight was carried out in connection with the Van Riebeeck Tercentary Celebrations held in Cape Town. This was the first mail carried by K.L.M. to Cape Town. The plane was a DC-6, PH-TPM, "Prinses Marijke", commanded by T. Verhoeven to Brazzaville and thence by A. G. Ekels, and arrived in Cape Town on March 26, and returned March 28, the route being via Lisbon, Kano, Brazzaville and Johannesburg. Special covers were issued and cachets applied as well as a special cancellation. Some 40,000 mail items were carried (including special envelopes, approximately 13,000) and mails came to the Union from almost all parts of the world including Iceland, Indonesia, and New Guinea. On this occasion mails were accepted from South Africa for the return flight and covers bear the special Van Riebeeck stamps of the Netherlands and South Africa. Special cancellations were also utilised at Cape Town (Van Riebeeck Exhibition Post Office). The Union set of stamps was actually issued March 14 and these overprinted for the Stamp Exhibition SATISE/SADIPU. On return covers received a special Culemborg (birthplace of Van Riebeeck) cancellation and also a special circular commemorative cachet: "Herdenking Jan van Riebeeck's Landing/aan Kaap de Goede Hoop/6 April 1652-1952". The special covers show the town of Culemborg and wording: "Jan van Riebeeck Vlucht/Amsterdam-Kaapstad/25 Maart 1952" in red and blue and backstamped 21. III. 1952. Some covers were flown later with the special Exhibition cachet dated 6.4.52. Covers from Gravenhage March 25 bear the special Netherlands Van Riebeeck stamps and special cachet. Quite a variety of covers can thus be collected in connection with this flight.

On October 3, 1953, the Lockheed L-1049 Super Constellation replaced the DC-6 on the Africa service of K.L.M. These had four Curtiss Wright turbo-compound engines of 3,295 H.P., (speed 340 m.p.h.), carrying 39-81 passengers, with a journey time of 25 hrs. 35 mins., flying time 22hrs. 20 mins. K.L.M. was the first airline to operate this type of

aircraft. On October 28, 1956, the 1,000th return flight on the Africa service was flown and on July 3, 1957, the Douglas DC-7C was introduced on the service. This was equipped with four Wright Turbo Cyclone engines of 3,445 H.P. (speed 360 m.p.h.), carrying 40-76 passengers, with a journey of 24 hrs. 50 mins., flying time 21 hrs. 10 mins.

During 1959 there were developments in North Africa in connection with the direct liaison with Tunis and special commemorative covers were issued:

(a) **April 17, 1959.** First direct air liaison Tunis-Amsterdam (b/s 17. 4. 59).

(b) **April 17, 1959.** Inaugural flight K.L.M. Tripoli - Tunis (b/s 17. 4. 59).

(c) **April 16, 1959.** First direct flight K.L.M. Amsterdam-Tunis. Covers from Germany datestamped 14.4.59 and from Holland 14.4.59 were backstamped 16. 4. 59 with a special cancellation.

A chapter still has to be written in regard to the deviation of the K.L.M. service to Indonesia during the troubles there during 1948 to 1949. India refused to allow K.L.M. planes to fly over India, in sympathy with the Indonesian nationalists and thus the service was deviated via Cairo and Mauritius. Up to date little definite information has been received but it is known that this deviation commenced December 29, 1948, and that by July 1949 K.L.M. again reopened its normal Batavia service over the old route via India.

The future development of Dutch services in Africa will be watched with interest. Although not in the foreground as pioneers in Africa (Imperial Airways played a major rôle in surveying the route to the Cape, the French blazed the way to the Congo and Mauritius, Sabena was the first airline to operate a colonial service in 1920 which still exists, and Quantas created the direct link with Australia, while South African Airways has also played a very important rôle both in the Union and South West Africa) the Dutch have played an important part in the history and development of mail and transport facilities on the African Continent.

This paper will close with a record of balloon flights. Way back in the beginning of the century, Weston carried out balloon flights, but in 1958 the Dutch Captain, Johan Boesman, together with his wife, Nini Boesman, came out to the Union and S.W.A. and carried out flights. The first was over Johannesburg on June 2, 1958, to a

height of 950 feet. Special cards were issued, carried and autographed by the pilot, Capt. Boesman. Pat Smith, press photographer, accompanied him. The first balloon flight in S.W.A. took place on 30. V. 58 during the N.S.W.A. Agricultural Show at Otjiwarongo. This flight was made by Mrs. Nini Boesman, although cards are signed by Capt. Boesman. The cards were carried in the free balloon OO-BGX (filled with South African Hydrogen). It is fitting to finish with these ascents made by eminent members of the "Vliegende Hollander" of the Hague.

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NETHERLANDS

Two stamps, of 12c and 30c value, were issued on 18th July in connection with the mental Public Health Year. They bear portraits respectively of Jacobus L. C. S. v. d. Kolk (1797-1862) and of Johannes Wier (1515-1588). On sale 18-7-60 to 13-8-60 and valid for use till 31-12-61.

NIGERIA

A set of 4 stamps (1d., 3d., 6d. and 1/3d.) is on order to commemorate the coming independence.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Paper read to the Pretoria Philatelic Society by J. H. Selfe)

What I have to show you tonight is a very small and very strictly "sideline" collection. It is appropriate that it should coincide with a thematic evening, since I suppose it is really a thematic collection too. But as I have never regarded myself as a "thematelist," I could perhaps best introduce this paper by striking a personal note.

The fact is that I was a member of the Union's delegation to the 13th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during the last quarter of 1958. The 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 10th December, 1948, fell within the period of the session, and was of course commemorated with due ceremony at United Nations headquarters. The main debating chamber was used for the two ceremonies held, at both of which I had the privilege of being present.

First, during the morning, there were speeches: by the Chairman of the 13th Session, Charles Malik of Lebanon, who also read a message from Felixberto Serrano of the Philippines, a former Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights; by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was the very first Chairman of that Commission; by Mr. Gunewardene of Ceylon, the 1958 Chairman; and by Rene Cassin of France, another former Chairman, whose speech was read for him by the Permanent Representative of France. Then, in the evening, there was a concert given by the New York Philharmonic, under the baton of Leonard Bernstein, with Renata Tebaldi as soloist.

This last in particular was a most thrilling experience, enough to arouse anyone's interest in the subject. And it was soon after that I found a special effort had been made to have this occasion, this 10th anniversary, suitably commemorated philatelically as widely as possible. The United Nations itself had commenced the practice of bringing out a commemorative issue of stamps on Human Rights Day in 1952, and had done so each December since then. Two other commemorative sets had been brought out before, each of three stamps, one by Eastern Germany in 1956, and one by the Philippines in 1951. But the philatelic

marking of the 10th anniversary, in 1958, was to be on a much wider scale.

This particular form of commemoration actually stemmed from one of the recommendations for the celebration of this anniversary made by the Commission on Human Rights in 1956. Expressing itself in general terms, the Commission recorded the view that two main considerations should be borne in mind. The celebration should demonstrate to the world the great step forward which the adoption of the Declaration represented, and it should demonstrate its character as a "universal" document.

"It would therefore be fitting," the recommendation continued, "that the celebration should, wherever possible, serve as a vivid illustration of the work accomplished by the United Nations in defining the rights proclaimed and ensuring respect for them. At the same time, in order to stimulate greater efforts in the field of human rights, the celebration should emphasize the considerable amount of work which yet remains to be done, in particular the importance of the adoption and ratification of the draft covenants on civil and political rights, and on economic, social and cultural rights."

The Commission stated that the celebration should also afford an opportunity for making better known the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, for awakening renewed interest in and greater understanding of, those rights and freedoms, and thus encouraging increasing respect for them.

Two of the specific recommendations made by the Commission were of direct philatelic interest: first, that every Government should issue special Human Rights stamps and arrange for first-day cover service and special cancellations to honour the 10th anniversary on 10th December, 1958; and second, that the United Nations itself should issue Human Rights stamps and provide first-day cover and special cancellation services on that date.

This Commission, as is the case with some other subsidiary organs of the United

Nations, makes its recommendations in the first place to the Economic and Social Council, and the latter therefore in its turn urged all states which were members of the United Nations or members of its Specialised Agencies to join in observing the tenth anniversary, making such use as they considered appropriate of the plans approved by the Commission on Human Rights. These plans of course included those relating to philatelic commemoration of the occasion.

Following the usual course of such recommendations, the matter came again before the Economic and Social Council at its session of July, 1958, and was then brought before the Secretary-General of the United Nations by way of a formal resolution calling upon him to make the necessary arrangements to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights. He for his part would then have brought the recommendations referred to formally to the notice of the Governments of all member states of the United Nations.

As result of these steps, over 75 stamps were brought out by a total of 40 states and territories in addition to the United Nations itself. At least two other countries had special cancellations for 10th December, and several countries which issued stamps also provided firstday cover service. Two of the issuing countries, Eastern Germany and Vietnam, were non-members of the United Nations, and the status as a stamp-issuing authority of "Palestine"—the overprint appearing on the 2-stamp Egyptian issue—is interesting, to say the least; the stamps were technically for use in the Gaza area, but presumably most of the issue went direct to philatelists or dealers! At least six members of the United Nations—Argentina, Ceylon, Israel, Jordan, the Soviet Union and Uruguay — were commemorating that organisation on stamps for the first time, thereby bringing up to 45 the number of member countries which have at some time or another produced stamps honouring the United Nations or some aspect of its work. This total excludes countries which have turned out stamps in honour of the Specialised Agencies, or non-member states which have commemorated the United Nations philatelically.

As regards the stamps themselves, one of the problems for the designers is always to find a subject or theme which is really universal and also illustrative of the particular event to be commemorated. Symbols which are familiar to us in this country

may be common and recognisable throughout the Western world but perhaps not in the East, and vice versa. To us, the Red Cross, for example, immediately suggests aid to the needy, especially in relation to disaster. But even this is basically a Christian symbol, not a universal one, as one realises on reflecting that there is a corresponding organisation — and symbol — in the Red Crescent, serving the Moslem world. It may not be so widely known, though it is equally true, that the dove is not a universal symbol for peace.

In the present instance, there is quite a wide variety of themes to be seen. The idea of universality has in many cases been expressed by incorporating in the stamp design the United Nations' own symbol of a globe surrounded by a wreath. Some of the designers have apparently started with that in mind, and have finished up by retaining only the wreath or only the globe. The "10th birthday" motif could naturally be represented only by the figure 10 or the dates 1948-1958; and these figures do appear on many of the designs. The idea of "human rights" itself is variously represented: by broken chains, by a flaming torch or just a flame, or by showing persons of different races together. The territories of overseas France show an interesting variation, incorporating a symbolic sun apparently giving light and warmth equally to all. The fact that these rights have been defined in a document is brought out in some designs by the inclusion of a book or scroll. Some designs are quite straightforward, others including those of the Chinese, Mexican and Yugoslav issues, more abstract, more highly symbolic.

Of special interest is the Egyptian issue of the United Arab Republic, featuring a portrait of the late Dr. Mahmoud Azmi; he was Chairman of the Commission in 1953 and 1954, and collapsed and died just after making a speech to the Security Council on 3rd November, 1954. The single stamp issued by Israel incorporates a quotation from Leviticus, which is repeated on the end-paper in the 5 languages of the United Nations—the first time a Bible quotation has so appeared on any stamp or end-paper. If this is to be regarded as perhaps the most sophisticated issue brought out to commemorate this occasion, it may be of interest to contrast it with the quite primitive emission of Nepal, a design which has no evident relevance to the event commemorated in a colour which makes clear defini-

tion difficult, and with a watermark which says simply: **MADE IN SWEDEN.**

So there is variety enough and to spare; but all these stamps, put out by these many countries, have been helping in their unique way to make better known what the Secretary-General has described as one of the finest achievements of the United Nations—"the drafting and adopting of this first world charter of human rights."

I conclude by remarking that this collection does not break new ground. From the first sheet I show, it will be seen that a collection on the same theme was shown at United Nations headquarters exactly a year ago—though I did not know this when I started to make this one.

RHODESIA-NYASALAND Q.E. II

1d. Overprinted by hand **POSTAGE DUE.** See footnote S.G. "Two Reigns" 1960.

Only mint known sheet. Purchased by us at International Exhibition.

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EIRE—W.R.Y.

Two stamps (3d. and 1/3d.) were due for issue on 20th June on the theme of the World Refugee Year (W.R.Y.). The design is based on the flight of the Holy Family to Egypt.

Incidentally it is reported that W.R.Y. stamps of Austria and West Germany have been rejected in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Poland—mail bearing them either having the stamps torn off or it is returned to sender.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Post Office has usually been considered ultra-conservative and not very co-operative so far as philatelists are concerned. They have made a complete **volte-face** and gone into the stamp trade good and proper by selling special packets of British stamps at the 1960 Exhibition P.O., also Postage Dues (which are not normally sold at post offices, only being obtainable by post from the London Postal Region). We would not be surprised to hear of them setting up an official Philatelic Agency next, with branches perhaps in the U.S.A., Ghana and elsewhere.

They have just issued two commemoratives for the tercentenary of the Post Office charter of 1660. They are of 3d. and 1/3 values. Thanks to Mr. C. E. Sherwood for an F.D.C.

Moreover there are to be two special stamps, 6d. and 1/6d. issued for the European Postal & Telecommunications Conference to be held on 19 September. They will be of the 1960 "Europa" issue, the first time Britain has participated in this "European" set. Full details of the design are not yet available, but it is expected that the 19-spoke wheel will be incorporated in it. The B.P.A. and the Philatelic Traders' Society are jointly sponsoring first-day covers.

Quite a wealth of special postcards, covers, stickers and postmarks have been issued in connection with the Exhibition and the Philatelic Congress.

Two items which seem to deserve special mention from a Postal History point of view are (a) The sheet of 12 stickers with a portrait of Henry Bishop, the P.M.G. appointed in 1660 and with a series of "Bishop Marks" in use between 1661 and 1776 from places as far apart as London, New York, Quebec and Calcutta.

(b) A "stiffener" in an official exhibition envelope, compiled by the G.B. Philatelic Society, and showing the evolution and types of the British Maltese Cross cancellations.

SHANAHAN CASE

This still drags on in Dublin and appears likely to do so for some time. Paul Singer was recently released from prison, but was promptly re-arrested on various charges of fraud, along with several other members of the firm.

FRANCE

The Postal Administration has announced the issue of numerous commemoratives in recent months:—

- 21 May: A 0.20 NF for the 150th anniversary of the founding of the first Normal School in Strasbourg.
- 21 May: A 0.20 NF featuring the Chateau de Blois.
- 28 May: A 0.50 NF representing a view of La Bourboule.
- 11 June: A 0.10 NF+0.52NF honouring the memory of Michel de L'Hospital (1507-1573). Surtax for the Red Cross.
- 11 June: A similar stamp honouring Turenne (1611-1673), a brilliant soldier.
- 11 June: Another honouring Boileau (1636-1711), man of letters.
- 11 June: Another honouring Dr. Charcot (1825-1893), eminent physician.
- 11 June: Another honouring Georges Bizet (1838-1875), pianist and composer.
- 11 June: Another honouring Degas (1834-1917), artist.
- 18 June: A 0.20 NF stamp commemorating the 20th anniversary of the date when de Gaulle made his famous speech in London which launched the Resistance Movement in France.
- 9 July: A 0.20 NF stamp for the Olympic Games in Rome.

MALTA

The centenary of Malta's first postage stamp is to be commemorated soon with a special issue of three stamps. Details not yet available.

PAPUA—NEW GUINEA

A definitive series of 8 stamps (values 1d. to 3/-) was due for issue on 2nd June. They constitute rather a new category, their purpose being to meet charges levied in connection with Customs handling and demurrage, also to cover taxed mail and air surcharge on parcels. They replace a provisional issue made on 1-3-60.

U.S.A.

A used "Black Jack" (2c, 1861-63) fetched the record price of \$700 at a recent H. R. Harmer Inc. sale. Its normal catalogue price is only \$3.00; it was described as having wide margins, perfect centering, and probably being the finest used copy in existence.

We are informed by the American Embassy in Pretoria that the seventh "Champion of Liberty" stamps will be issued on 7th November. They will be of 4c and 8c denominations and will honour G. Garibaldi, Italian patriot. A little later two similar stamps will appear featuring I. J. Paderewski, Polish statesman, patriot and musician.

An "Employ the Handicapped" 4c stamp was scheduled for issue on 28th August; a "World Forestry Congress" 4c commemorative on 29 August; the fourth in the "Credo" series is due on 14 September; this will feature Francis Scott Key's words from the Star Spangled Banner "And this be our Motto, in God is our Trust."

JAPAN-MINIATURE SHEETS

National Parks 1949 @ 7/6, 1950 @ 7/6, 1952 @ 10/6, 1954 @ 4/6.
 Constitution 1947 @ 2/6. Geisha 1948 @ 17/6.
 New Years Greetings 1952 @ 9/6, 1953 @ 8/6, 1954 @ 4/6, 1955 @ 3/6, 1959 @ 3/6, 1960 @ 3/6.
 ALL MINT.

BELGIUM

CONGO INDEPENDENCE (8) complete 7/6
 CONGO REFUGEES (3) complete 3/6

MINT BRITISH COLONIALS

150 Different, Africans only ... 27/6
 100 Different, no Africa 12/6

C.W.O. POST FREE.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

(B.P.A.)

P.O. BOX 576

BLOEMFONTEIN

CONGO

Under the heading "Life returns to normal" The Star, Johannesburg, of 26th July, shows a photograph of a priest examining envelopes with overprinted stamps which he has just bought and which he is sending off to fellow collectors. Have any of our readers received or seen any such stamps?

(Later). One of our advertisers—Rabemark Philatelist—informs us that they have received some supplies from the Congo. They are "provisionals" being Belgian Congo stamps of the flower and animal series overprinted "CONGO" in heavy block capitals. They tell us that there is a definite set of 10 values, up to 20 fr., all of one design, a map of the country showing all the provinces, including Katanga, and inscribed boldly "Congo" and "Independence." We are informed also that at least one of a Belgian Congo series which arrived just before the declaration of independence, is being used without overprint; it is a Congolese doing a high jump.

THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

(Established 1875)

is your illustrated guide to Commonwealth and World collecting!

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 22/6

Specimen free on request.

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS LTD.

27, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.2,
England.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

We have been informed that in February, 1961, the currency is to be changed to a decimal system and that a new set of stamps, with the same designs as at present, will be released with the new currency values.

EXCHANGE WANTED

A stamp Club in America wishes to exchange with South African collectors on a basis of a quantity (50-100-150) of current U.S.A. stamps for current Southern Africans. Write to Mr. L. R. Kelm, Washington Ave. South, Old Tappan, R.D.F. 1, Westwood, New Jersey, U.S.A.

SHORT NOTICES**S.G. Catalogue, Part II—Europe & Colonies.**

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons announce publication of this for 12th August. It is the first new edition for two years and as the last one has been out of print since April, 1959, there is sure to be a big demand and prospective users are advised to order early. The retail price will be 30/- plus postage.

Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire, by H. H. Heins.

A second edition of this has just been published by Robson Lowe. The first edition was reviewed in our columns last year. It is stated that, among others, a considerable number of additional South African cancellations have been included.

NEW ZEALAND

A flood of new stamps has to be reported from here.

After the Westland centennial set of three in May a set of 17 definitives, with a great variety of pictorial subjects and a total face value of £2-10-0½, began to appear on 11th July.

The usual Health pair (2d. + 1d. and 3d. + 1d.), featuring a kingfisher and a wood-pigeon, are scheduled for 10th August. A Christmas stamp will appear on 1st December and a 9d. value with the New Zealand ensign about the end of the year.

SWAZILAND

The stage 1 cover referred to in our July issue as auctioned by Robson Lowe and valued at £7, actually fetched £8.

ISRAEL

The Ministry of Posts announces:

- (a) The forthcoming issue of a 0.25 stamp commemorating the centenary of the birth of Dr. Theodor Herzl.
- (b) Three stamps (0.07, 0.25 and 0.40) honouring the Jewish New Year 5721.

S.W.A. NOTES

For those specialising in S.W.A. it may be interesting to hear that for the time being the new coat-of-arms watermark has been contemplated for the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 1/6 only. These are the only denomi-

nations that have appeared with the recent new stock.

The different control numbers for the current issues are also worth noting.

The 1d. old and new watermark has cylinder no. 46; 2d. old and new 30; 3d. old and new 68; 4d. old and new 41; 4½d. old 120; 6d. old 19, watermark lying sideways with horns on left, also 35 with horns on right; 1/- old 98 and 17 (paler in colour); 1/3 old 122; 1/6 old 50 and the new watermark 90; 2/6 old 43; 5/- old 119 and 48; 10/- old 105. The new postage due stamps are only the 1d. 2d. and 3d. denominations.—HERBERT C. NOCKLER, Windhoek.

Censor Marks 1914-18.

In our August issue a description was given of two new varieties of marks submitted by Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain. A third was referred to, but was not described. Here now it is:—

(3) This specimen is of a type not previously described, viz., a double circle, outer of 29 mm. diam., with wording between circles "Postage Free/Passed Censor." In black. It falls into the small group of marks described as "Censor marks combined with Free Postal Franks." Actually, however, it is on a card bearing a 2½d. O.R.C. stamp which is cancelled by an Army Base P.O. mark of date 15 Feb 15.

SWEDEN

The Postal authorities announce the issue on 22nd August of two stamps (30ö and 1 crown 40ö), honouring the centenary of the birth of Gustav Fröding, the most liked of all Swedish poets.

HERM ISLAND LOCAL STAMPS

To commemorate the marriage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, with Mr. Anthony Armstrong-Jones, the Tenant of Herm overprinted approximately 8,000 sets of the present definitive "Arrowhead" issue of Herm Island local stamps. The overprinting was in various colours and consisted of the words, "H.R.H. Princess Margaret's Wedding May 6, 1960."

In June, 1959, Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, visited the Balliwick of Guernsey and, on this occasion also, Herm Island local stamps were overprinted to commemorate her visit. This issue was sold out within four days of release.

In order to support local funds being raised to provide a home for a refugee

family on the island of Guernsey, the tenant of Herm is having 8,000 sets of the local stamps overprinted "World Refugee Year 1959-60." The population of Herm consists of 10 families, nearly 50 permanent residents, but this is greatly augmented by visitors in the summer.

Official agents and stockists of Herm Stamps in England are: Messrs. J. Sanders (Philatelist) Limited, 7, Commercial Road, Southampton, Hampshire, England.

AIR MAIL TO MARION ISLAND

By Sylvester L. Crozet.

(Translated from the Afrikaans in the "Weather Bureau News Letter" for July, 1960).

Tuesday, July 5, 1960, was an historical day for the islanders on Marion, for on that day air mail was received by them from the Union.

A Shackleton aircraft of the South African Air Force flew to Marion Island on a test flight and carried certain equipment and mail which were to be dropped by parachute. The weather conditions were not very suitable for parachute launchings, for the wind reached 44 m.p.h. with gusts up to 65 m.p.h. Notwithstanding this, all the equipment and mail matter were successfully dropped and reached the ground within a distance of ten feet from the marker; a real feather in the cap of Commandant Robb of the Shackleton and his crew.

The met. staff on the island had their hands full with the parachutes which would not collapse on account of the high wind. Three of these became entangled on the wireless masts but all were successfully retrieved and the islanders derived much pleasure on receiving their mail.

(Translator's Note: No details were given as to the number of postal articles carried on this flight by the Shackleton which flew from Langebaanweg Air Station (S.A.A.F. Base, near Cape Town. Marion is some 1,250 miles S.S.E. from the Cape).

UNITED NATIONS

UNO reports that the third commemorative of 1960 will be issued on 29th August, honouring the Fifth World Forestry Congress, being held in Seattle, Washington. There will be two values, 4c and 8c.

4c and 8c stamps and a souvenir sheet are to be issued for the 15th anniversary of UNO on 24th October.

The commemorative honouring the International Court of Justice, originally scheduled for 24 October, has been postponed till February, 1961.

SOCIETY NEWS

Society News reports have recently been somewhat disorganised on account of space-crowding and changes in editorial arrangements. We are trying to get them up-to-date and trust that Societies will make allowances if we have had to shorten some of the reports; it would have taken up nearly a full issue to have published in full all the reports on hand.—Ed.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

June 7th. The 21 members who turned out to view Mr. S. Zackon's Display of Canadians agreed that this was one of the finest exhibits of the later issues of that country shown for many a year at our fortnightly meetings. The Issues of the reign of George VI were particularly noteworthy.

June 21st. Exhibit by Mr. D. Berg. Dave has been known to us as a "horsey" man professionally and philatelically. He surprised us all by extending his animal kingdom to "dogs." The vote of thanks was in the hands of Mr. Pavitt, himself a dog fancier. He quipped "A philatelic dog exhibition is much quieter than a dog show!"

19th July. A 6-sheet per member display. These can only be very briefly mentioned.

Mr. G. Forbes—Inverted overprints of Ruanda-Urundi 1941.

Mr. Slabbert—Belgian Congo 1931 pictorials.

Mr. Smukler—Albania.

Mr. Collins—Union 10/- and G.B. 1d. blue varieties. Also Q.E. Christmas Is. set.

July 5th. Dr. J. W. Harris shewed:

- (a) UNESCO stamp of various countries issued in 1958.
- (b) Independence issues of Israel.
- (c) Terminological inaccuracies on stamps.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING JOHANNESBURG

'n Redelike goeie opkoms was met ons byeenkoms van Vrydag, 1 Julie aanwesig om die gaste van ons buur-vereniging te verwelkom, en soos gewoonlik het hulle meer seëlversamelings gebring as wat die beskikbare tyd wou toelaat.

Mnr. Celliers het die seëlvertoon geopen met 'n mooi spesialis-uitleg van die seëls van Bahamas — 'n versameling wat met Unipex met 'n brons medalje bekroon is. Kommandeur Enoch, wat gewildheid verwerf het met die versameling van ongewilde groepe, was verantwoordelik vir 'n uitstalling van die eilandse Rodrigues (vol punte as u weet waar en wat hulle is!) en Prins-Eduard. Toe kom mnr. Williams aan die beurt met die posgeskiedenis van Rhodesië en so groot was die belangstelling daarin dat mnr. Glassman maar mooitjies sy voorgename uitstalling ongesiens moes terug neem.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Some thirty-plus members and visitors attended the **June Meeting** which was notable for the amount of material put up for auction, for the amount that was sold, and for the prices realised. It was undoubtedly the best this year, and if it can be maintained, or is a prelude to "bigger and better" auctions, our Hon. Treasurer will really be full of smiles when he presents his next set of accounts.

So much time did the auction take, that the quiz questions to have been posed by Mr. Walters, have had to be deferred.

Noteworthy was the display of Sweden presented by Mr. Brookes. Sweden is not "everybody's meat," and is not very often to be seen in this part of the world, but with his comprehensive collection ranging from the earliest to the latest issues, with their different printings, perforations, etc., Mr. Brookes presented a most interesting exhibit.

The **July Meeting** was held for the first time in the new "Regency Room" of the Ambassadors Hotel—a very pleasant and well lit room, and which, it is hoped, will provide a satisfactory meeting place for a long time ahead.

Mr. Walters provided an amusing quiz, when, sad to say, the ignorance of members, and their lack of observation was shown up. Thank you, Mr. Walters, but if that was an easy one, well!!!

The exhibit was given by our Chairman, Mr. J. E. Creewel. This was another of those "out-of-the-ordinary" collections in which he seems to find such pleasure, and which gave much pleasure to the thirty members and visitors present. The display was supported by an interesting little paper on the history of the islands and the postal services. (? Which islands were they? The Faroes, by any chance?—Ed.).

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (JOHANNESBURG)

June Meeting. Dr. Kark treated us to a display of "Palestine Mandate" We were treated to an excellent display of some of the finest material available in its field. Inverted Overprints, part Overprints, Overprints missing and numerous varieties and printings. On display was the 20 mil perf. 14 which Dr. Kaplan described as a great world rarity.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

July 20. In the Junior Section Stanley Caveney won the award for the best junior exhibit and John van Diepen, Desmond Porter, Arthur Horn and Ann Parkin were awarded certificates for their collections.

Mr. S. L. Crozet tabled his collection of Antarctic Postal History which was given an award at UNIPEX. The collection included covers from the Antarctic from 1907 to 1960, two of which bore the U.S.A. Oleona base cancellation, of which there are only five known to exist.

THE ROYAL P.S., CAPE TOWN

July 14. Two exhibits. (1) An embryo collection by Miss A. Archer "Butterflies on Stamps."

(2) Mr. C. R. V. Solomon who showed a very well written up and complete collection of World Refugee Stamps and miniature sheets, and in addition recent very fine French First Day Covers.

July 28. This was a bumper evening, not only in exhibits but also in attendance, it being the popular "All Members' Evening." It is quite impossible to give details of all exhibits, but they were as follows: Mr. Franklin, "Great Britain" (complete plated sheets of the Penny Black and other early issues); Mr. Moyle, Canada and U.S.A. Postal Stationery; Mrs. Joan Hall, "Waterfalls on Stamps"; Mr. R. F. Putzel, "Liechtenstein," a full showing of normal issues and miniature sheets; Mrs. Baker, "United Nations"; Mr. Mommen (a new member), "Ghana"; Mrs. Coe, "Medical Stamps"; Mr. Wannenberg, "South Africa"; Mr. Drower, "Egypt" (early issues); Miss G. Hoffmann, "Black Stamps"; Mr. Firgov, "Rhodesia"; Mr. Wilson, "Spain" (two sheets of rare items); Miss Savage, "Stamps on Cover"; Mr. Wannerton, "Canadian Semi-official Airmails"; Capt. M. F. Stern, "Sheets from Swiss Collection" (Commemoratives and airmail stamps). Capt. Stern, as usual reported new issues and showed latest Airmail covers. —M.F.S.

ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

June Meeting. Members were treated to a selection of Mr. G. H. van Rooyen's extensive collection of S.W.A. In introducing the collection, Mr. van Rooyen discussed the Wander-Stempel and the adapted and wandering cancellations, illustrating his talk on the black-board. Examples of these cancellations were shown, as well as covers from the Hereros, Bundelswart, and 1st World War, including military bases and censor marks. Other items of interest were a short history covering the period 1846-1902, a reproduction of the first postmaster (Hugo Goldammer who was stationed at Otjimbique in 1888), Bahnposts and cancellations with native names and their meanings. Truly a most interesting display and well worthy of its Unipex award (silver gilt).

The second display of the evening was by Mr. de Villiers and consisted of modern Unions together with the relative photographs issued by the Publicity Section of the G.P.O. It was interesting to note that there were a number of photographs shown which members of the Society had not previously seen. In lighter mood, Mr. de Villiers also showed illustrations of famous stamps.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

14th June. Only one exhibit, as Mr. Kachelhoffer of Bloemfontein had been called away before the evening. But Mr. A.

Brasch easily filled the evening with a very beautiful show of "Israel" which, while it was not of the specialised grandeur of some of the UNIPEX exhibits, amply proved why this country's emissions are so popular nowadays.

27th June. The West Rand Society came for their annual visit. And they came, as always, in strength. Mr. Bruwer was among the exhibitors, and, of course, he had something entirely new to show again. This amazing collector whom we all now know as a "thematelist," all of a sudden blossomed out into a "philatelist," showing a handsome, specialised collection of "Penny Animals" of the Union! He also showed a thematic collection, to make sure that nobody thought him to have abandoned his true love. The most interesting evening was rounded off by one more of the many air mail collections which Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey can muster, this time the "Air Letter Cards of Great Britain."

12th July. UNIPEX closed officially with this meeting, when, instead of any other business, the record number of eighty people attended the presentation of the UNIPEX awards to those winners who lived in or near Johannesburg. The evening, in which Die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging participated as hosts, as they have co-sponsored the exhibition itself, was most festive and memorable, and its importance was underlined by the presence of the Society's and the Exhibition's Chairman, Mr. Ernie Hunt, who came with Mrs. Gertie Hunt to take the chair and make the presentations.

Thanking the audience for the large attendance, and giving figures of the participants and award winners of UNIPEX, Mr. Hunt expressed his happiness at being able to be present at this, the last official function of the Show and the first one he had been able to come to since he helped open UNIPEX itself; all the many and great intervening events and functions he had had to miss because of his accident, and we felt very much with him when he discussed these events from "hearsay" and with understandable nostalgia—he who had done more, and for a much longer time, than any of his helpers on the Committee and outside of it, and whom he thanked in moving words, to make UNIPEX the success that it had become.

He was told of our gratitude afterwards, when member after member rose to congratulate UNIPEX on its Chairman and the unflagging leadership throughout five years of its preparation; and the meeting heartily applauded the announcement that Mr. Hunt had received, from the Postmaster-General of the United States, a wallet containing some recent U.S. stamps and an address, forming the "People-to-People Award of Honour" for outstanding service to international philately which had, up to now, been received by only three other philatelists.

Mrs. Hunt then presented 10 Silver medals and 33 Bronze medals, as well as 16 Diplomas to the winners present, amidst

great acclamation, and each contributor to the show's success was also given a certificate of participation. The members who had won Gold medals, Messrs. Abrams, Berry, Frankland and Legator, had had these presented to them during UNIPEX, at the official banquet. In the meantime, the other medals, diplomas and certificates of participation have been distributed by post, and we have received many individual letters of thanks and appreciation and NO COMPLAINT.

9th August. Two fine displays that evening, Mr. B. Glassman showing "Mocambique and Mocambique Company," and Mr. H. Markowitz showing "German issues during the Nazi regime," a display which he had kindly held over from the previous meeting. Mr. Glassman's display had won a silver medal at UNIPEX, but had since been considerably added to, such as: A die proof of the Company time, "Specimens" and a rare error of colour.

Mr. F. G. Froehlich, with many a good quip as we know him to produce under stress, thanked Mr. Markowitz who regularly shows parts from his huge collection of modern German issues and who had managed here to collect most of those intriguing se-tenants and Tête-Bêches which Germany issued so profusely for all sorts of booklets, and which are very rarely seen. But he had also succeeded in cornering some of the war issues for "Inselpost" and the so-called "Afrika Corps" which are even rarer. —W.H.

EAST LONDON P.S.

April meeting. It was decided to continue the new order of meetings by the showing of stamps first before discussing routine business, and also to allow auction material to be on display before the start of meetings.

Mr. J. F. Paviour showed a mint collection of Australian stamps from the date of Federation of the various states to date.

May Meeting. The display of the evening was given by Mr. Leo Hellmann—this was a portion of his fine thematic collection of "Philatelic Terms."

June Meeting. The main item was the annual Thornton Cup Competition open to East London resident members only who have not previously won a Philatelic Award. There were only three competitors, the final results being very close—Mr. W. J. Gillespie was declared the winner. This was also ladies' night but unfortunately only one lady member, Mrs. Dickenson, took part in the competition.

Mr. George Feros gave a most enthusiastic account of the very happy time spent by our delegates at the annual Congress and the Unipex Exhibition. Mr. Feros said it was an undoubted success and in the main the awards of the judges were approved. Mr. Feros said he thought that the Exhibition was of the highest international standard whilst the array of stamps on display was simply magnificent.

Mr. Feros said that the Union Study Circle papers proved most interesting and enjoyable, and it was obvious that the collectors who had prepared these papers had gone to no end of trouble.

July Meeting. Mr. G. Immelmann, our country member from Queenstown, provided a most interesting display of Cape Postal History. —J.P.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB (CAPE TOWN)

July 25: This was an All Members' Night and well attended. Those showing were Miss Rene Polchet, "Unions" (a novel setting out in values and years); Mr. R. C. Steinbauer, "Basutoland" (a straight collection in accordance with S.G. 1 and showing rare items); also "Swaziland"; Mrs. Coe, "The Horse on Stamps"; R. Putzell, "Newfoundland" (a fine lot of great interest); Mr. W. G. Combrink, "Roumanian Prince Cuza head issue" (a detailed and studied exhibit); Dr. P. L. Vautier, "Modern Covers and Congo Overprints 1960" (this is the first time Cape Town has seen these Congo issues); Capt. M. F. Stern, "Various sheets from a World Collection" (a straight collection of sheets from his album) and also latest issues as usual. —M.F.S.

P.S. OF NATAL

6th July. A record auction when more than £23 worth of stamps were sold. The evening's topic was "How we mount our stamps." Four members showed sheets of stamps and told us why they prepared them as they did. As this was a request from a previous meeting we had a full discussion. To round up the discussions we had a talk from one of our members on "What Judges look for in competitive international exhibitions." This talk was extremely interesting and informative.

The evening showed us once again how flexible and diverse is our hobby. It may be possible to indicate to the average collector how his collection may be enhanced, yet everyone may collect the stamps he prefers and arrange them to please himself.

If however the aim is to win gold medals at international exhibitions then bear in mind that, unpopular countries, overcrowded pages, poor copies of inexpensive stamps, unbalanced pages, too little or too much write up, duplication without good reason, shades of stamps not neatly graded will all lose marks for the exhibitor. Now that we know all that what excuse can we find for not winning those elusive gold medals?

No doubt there will be some of us who will just keep on collecting stamps and mounting them to please ourselves!

20th July. Thirty members braved the chilly night. All enjoyed themselves browsing through the various books seeking material for their own collections. There was the usual auction conducted by Mr.

Williams in the absence of Mr. Walsh. Incidentally this was Mr. Williams' last meeting with us as he is proceeding overseas to settle in London. We wish him bon voyage and success in his new venture.

The sale of the Special Railway Centenary Covers issued by your Society is progressing very satisfactory, already 1,200 of the 1,800 covers have been purchased. Cape collectors this last week have made a rush on them. If you have not already purchased yours you should do so without delay, send along your 2/- per cover not forgetting the extra postage. Apply Box 588. (See reference on p. 129 of our August issue).

Obituary: It is with very sincere regret that I have to mention here the death of one of our past Presidents and Secretary, Mr. C. Selwyn-Smith who passed away very suddenly this week. Mr. Selwyn-Smith was well-known to many collectors throughout the Union for his very fine collection of Music on Stamps and for his Great Britain Post Marks besides many of his other sidelines. His passing is a great loss to philately and to Mrs. Selwyn-Smith and the family we extend our most heartfelt sympathies.

—K.I.B.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

July Meeting: Although the weather was rather on the cold side we had one of the best attendances of the year, and this, no doubt, was due to the fact that our President, Eric Walker, was down to exhibit. Well, the members present were certainly not disappointed as he brought along a very nice collection of New Zealand, comprising many plate and imprint blocks, blocks showing some of the better known varieties, and what was rather interesting was his page showing the joints in the coil stamps of various denominations. These joints are all numbered in sequence on the roll in a narrow gutter margin between the stamps. It must, of course, be stated that these coil stamps are not sold through vending machines in New Zealand, but are sold over the counter with the sheet stamps. A most interesting exhibit, and as Derek Brown mentioned when thanking you, let us see the balance of your New Zealand collection soon!

Stamp news is rather scarce at present, but a point of interest to collectors of Southern Rhodesian stamps is that there are no imprint or plate blocks in the recent Kariba issue. With the exception of the face value of the stamp appearing in the top margin of each denomination, the margins are blank. Rather a disappointment to collectors of such items.

—W.K.

WORLD WAR II PHILATELY

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

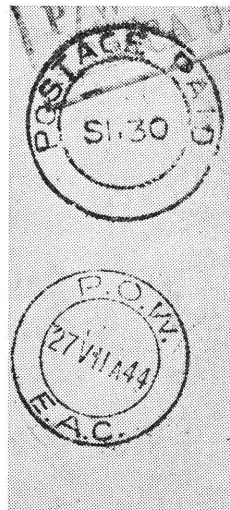
The two wartime items here referred to should be of interest, not only to Aero-philatelists but to collectors of Campaign covers.

No. 1. East Africa Army Post Office "Dumb" Postmark.

To quote from Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie's "World War II Philately" (page 40):

"This mark, from a metal stamper, was in use as early as 1939, but has been noted as late as 30.6.41."

A Letter Card recently found shows that the stamper was still in use at the end of 1943 but, unfortunately, the Air Mail Letter Card gives no clue as from where it was posted, and the date, although definite, is scarcely clear enough for reproduction.



No. 2. East Africa Command — Italian Prisoner of War Mail.

The "P.O.W.—E.A.C." postmark was first reported by the writer and illustrated in the "South African Philatelist" some years ago. It is described on page 42 of Dr. Harvey Pirie's book.

The second postmark on the illustrated sheet "POSTAGE PAID/SI.30" has, however, not hitherto been recorded.

Both these sheets will be described in a comprehensive new catalogue of Aerograms of the World which will soon be published by Mr. F. W. Kessler, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York. We are indebted to Mr. Kessler for permission to reproduce his photographs some months in advance of the catalogue being printed.—I. H. C. GODFREY.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS, THEY SUPPORT US

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY.

W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

Honorary Business Manager: Mr. J. MICHELSON, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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OCTOBER, 1960

Whole Number 426

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

The Figure of Value of the 1925 Air Mail Stamps.

Referring to our August Notes, Mr. Geo. Feros, of East London, has submitted for our inspection an upper marginal pair of the 6d. 1925 Air Mail Stamps, bearing the figure of value, in the same position as that of Mr. Leslie Leon's illustrated item, viz, the vertical perforations do not bisect the figure of value, but pass as a tangent to the coloured circle.

It would thus appear that, if Mr. Wyndham's recording of the marginal positions of the figure of value is correct, a second setting or printing of the 6d. value may have been made, wherein the upper marginal 6d. figure of value was placed asymmetrically, and this has not been noted.

Due to lack of material, we have been unable to check the lower marginal position of the 6d. value, nor to inspect material of this value showing the upper and lower marginal figures of value bisected by the perforations.

Could some reader please help?

6d. Postage Due Label.

Mr. Eric Walker, of Pretoria, has drawn our attention to a prominent orange dot above the first A of AFRICA, on stamp 6 of Row 5, pertaining to the printing from Screened Cylinders, Interior No. 63, Exterior No. 92, issued during February, 1959.

Designs for the Decimal Stamps.

It has been learnt that two members of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa had been invited by the Postal Authorities to assist with others representing the P.O. and the Government Printer, in the selection of stamp designs for the forthcoming Decimal Series.

Some two hundred designs had been received of which about thirteen were nominated for acceptance, but it was pointed out that none of these might ultimately be used. Neither the names of the artists, nor details of the designs, are known.

As various values of the Animal Series are progressively disappearing from Post Office counters, it would thus appear that the preparation of the relief Decimal Series, to be issued in February, 1961, will not be unduly delayed.

1d. Roll Stamps.

Mr. I. Dekenah, of Cape Town, draws attention to the listing of the 1d. Roll Stamps in our July Notes. The number "31,000" should read 3,100 rolls of 1d. stamps, 506 stamps per roll.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I am always in need of good specialist material and I am a buyer of Boer War items too. Your offers very welcome.

C. E. SHERWOOD

105, Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire,
G.B.

REGRETS

It is much regretted that through circumstances beyond our control the issue of this number has been so delayed.

DO YOU KNOW?

That according to the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa for the year ending 1959:—

There were 45,291 officials employed by the Department.

The total number of Post Offices was 3,332.

No less than 10,151 Private Post Bags were in circulation.

Private boxes rented reached the figure of 115,600.

Posting boxes other than those on Post Office premises increased to 4401.

The number of parcels handled was 16,323,736.

Letters and post cards handled 540,248,510.

The number of newspapers posted was 51,579,320.

Mails conveyed within the Union of South Africa cost £1,745,635.

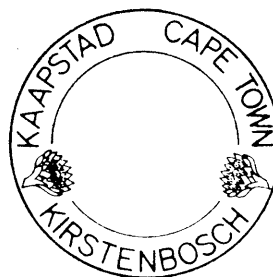
Total weight of air mail posted from the Union was 753,424 lbs.

That the value of postage stamps sold was £6,358,246.

—S.L.C.

KIRSTENBOSCH BOTANIC GARDENS P.O.

The opening of a Post Office at these world-famous gardens was foreshadowed in a note in our August issue, p. 140., also the preparation of a special canceller. This will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Opening of these National Botanic Gardens. Capt. Stern was delegated by the Council of the Botanic Society of South Africa to approach the postal authorities for a special canceller. He now writes us that the installation of the post office and the first day of use of the canceller has been fixed for October 15th (on which date also there will be a meeting of the Botanical Society).



This should make it a tourist attraction like the postal services on Table Mountain and at the "Big Hole", Kimberley.

Here are the arrangements for everyday use and the special ones for 15th October:—

Mail can be posted at the special postbox which is being erected at the entrance of the Gardens, but until then post will be accepted by the Manager, Tea Room, Kirstenbosch, Kirstenbosch Gardens, Claremont, C.P. Mails will be taken to the G.P.O., Cape Town (as the mails posted on Table Mountain) and cancelled there. A special concession will be made on October 15th. (the first day of use of the canceller) in that in the morning a postal official will be at Kirstenbosch to cancel mails. This will take place at the Tearoom.

EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC

The South African Government has decided to send a national expedition to the Antarctic to relieve the present members of the expedition at Queen Maud Land and to continue with the meteorological work of the first expedition under Mr. J. J. (Hannes) le Grange.

The first expedition consisted of 10 men and at present applications are being invited from men to form a team of 12. The leader of the expedition has not yet been appointed.

The men appointed for the second expedition will assume duty early in October and they will leave for the south polar region early in December. The Government is negotiating for a suitable ship to transport the men and their equipment.

(From the "Digest of South African Affairs" 2.IX.60)

It is expected that a special mail will be arranged for, but details have not yet been announced.

HANDBOOK/CATALOGUE STAMPS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Golden Jubilee Edition

The Editors of the 1960 edition of the above book extend their apologies for any inconvenience caused by the delay in its publication, and have pleasure in announcing that this completely revised work, which, incidentally, is going to be **much larger** than at first estimated, is progressing satisfactorily.

The increase in size is going to mean a corresponding increase in the eventual published price, but the prepaid subscribers will receive their volumes on the original special terms offered to them and this will prove an even better bargain for them than at first appeared. It will be worth waiting for!

The Printers, though subject to a particularly heavy pressure of commitments at this period of the year, are making every effort to complete the volume at an early date; and all subscribers can be assured that their copies will be posted or delivered to them immediately they become available.

AIRMAIL LOST IN CRASH

The Postmaster-General announces that airmail correspondence addressed to the Cocos Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Netherlands New Guinea was lost when the Qantas Empire Airways airliner crashed and burnt out at Mauritius on August 24.

The correspondence consisted of some of the articles posted in the Union on August, 21 and 22.

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CROZET ISLANDS

We have received a letter, dated 2nd September, from Mr. J. M. Botes, the Postmaster-General, in connection with the article by Mr. Allan Crawford published in our June issue, p. 88. It here follows in full:—

"My attention has been drawn to the article 'Crozet Islands, A New Antarctic Post' in the June issue of your journal and in which the author uses terms such as 'arrangements were made to organise the first-ever mail from these . . . islands,' 'mail bag,' 'date-stamp' and 'Crozet Island mail.'

"It is considered that the article is misleading in that the unqualified manner in which the terms mentioned have been used could be construed as implying that mail was officially accepted for date-stamping at and despatch from the Crozet Islands when, in fact, no such service was provided.

"In the circumstances it will be appreciated if your readers may be informed that no official arrangements were made for the handling of mail at the Crozet Islands, and that the philatelic covers referred to by the author of the article have no postal significance apart from the 'Cape Town Paquebot' postmark, a postmark which, incidentally, is used on all letters received at Cape Town from ships which call at that port."

We fully accept his criticism that the manner in which certain terms were used might be construed as meaning that this was an officially organised mail service from the Crozet Islands. It was of course nothing of the kind, being a purely private arrangement. The so-called mail bag was merely an ordinary sack to contain the covers; the date-stamp was a 3-line cachet with "Isles Crozet/1 Jan 1960/S.Y. Mischief" boxed in a rectangle 33 x 18 mm.—it was applied by a rubber stamp in the top-left corner of the covers and nowhere near the postage stamps.

We agree that postally the mail can only be regarded as "Maritime Mail" and as such was given the Cape Town Paquebot cancellation when it was handed in on the yacht's return there.

Philatelically, however, we think the covers can still be regarded as Crozet Island mail.

The position, it seems to us, is analagous to that of Tristan Da Cunha between 1930

and 1952, when Tristan obtained an official postal administration and its own stamps and the situation changed.

In 1930 Tristan was discovered by philatelists and covers began to be sent there to receive the unofficial so-called postmarks, which were really only cachets to show where the mail came from. The only difference between Tristan and the Crozets is that the former had a permanent population, the latter only a temporary one, for 14 days. Such Tristan mail was also given a Paquetbot mark when landed at Cape Town.

It may be added that we had the pleasure a few days back of seeing Mr. Crawford (on his way back from attending a Meteorological Conference in the Netherlands). He was shown the P.M.G.'s letter and these notes, and agrees with all we have here written.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES

The following notes are taken from Bulletin No. 1 of the recently formed Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa. This was actually sent us by Capt. Stern when he was a passenger on airliner "Cape Town," a Boeing 707, on a demonstration flight from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth and back on 3rd September. He says: "It is possible the cover will be autographed by the Commander and Pilot." It was, and we have to thank him and them for this courtesy. One little point we might quibble about: The cover is marked "Per first demonstration flight S.A.A." This is no doubt true as regards the airliner "Cape Town," but there were, we think, slightly earlier demonstration flights by the Boeing 707 airliner "Johannesburg" from the Jan Smuts airport.

Here follows the latest jet news:—

South African Airways: Boeings 707.

First flight northwards: September 14th. Johannesburg - Salisbury - Nairobi - Athens-Rome-London.

First flight southwards: September 15th: London-Johannesburg with halts.

First official flight northwards: October 1st: Johannesburg-Salisbury-Nairobi-Rome-Frankfurt-London.

First official flight southwards: October 2nd: London-Johannesburg with halts.

Pan American Airways: DC-8s.

First flights mid October: Exact dates as yet not available.

Alitalia: DC-8s.

First southbound flight: 1st November: Rome-Johannesburg with halts.

First northbound flight: 2nd November: Johannesburg-Nairobi-Athens-Rome.

K.L.M.: DC-8s.

First flights reported for January 1961. However exact dates will be notified later.

U.A.T.: DC-8s.

First Southbound: 14th September: Paris-Johannesburg with halts.

First northbound: 16th September: Johannesburg-Salisbury-Brazzaville-Paris.

Mails will be accepted by the Postmaster, Air Mail Section, Germiston, Tvl. A special canceller is in use, a double-circle mark, outer diam. 31 mm., with wording "Germiston" at top and "Lug/Air" at bottom.

EIRE

Two stamps (6d. and 1/3d.) are being issued on 19th September for the CEPT anniversary. They will have that as an inscription as well as EUROPA, and will have "Eire" in Erse script.

Saints on Stamps

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DUTCH AIRMAILS IN AFRICA

By **Capt. M. F. Stern, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.G.S.**

(Continued from Page 150, September issue)

(Capt. Stern's articles in our August and September issues were unfortunately set up from an unrevised copy of his text. He wishes the following corrections and/or additions made to his articles. Ed.)

(a) **Flight June 15, 1927:** This is stated as not having been via Africa by several Dutch experts, who give this flight by the Northern route.

(b) **Flight October 2, 1930:** The plane was the Fokker F-7B "ZWALUW".

(c) **1934:** The F-12 introduced in 1931 was equipped with Pratt & Whitney engines of 425 H.P.

(d) **1938:** Reiger flight: Radio Operator was J. H. Pestman.

(e) **1945:** Skymasters DC-4 (not DC-3C) were used for the re-opening of the Amsterdam-Jakarta service.

(f) **May 15, 1947:** The flight was made by Mr. B. van Lear (not Van Lear Black) and was between March 12 and May 9.

(g) **August 16, 1947:** This flight is now established as a weekly trial service.

(h) **Deviation via Mauritius 1948/1949:** Towards the end of 1948, India in sympathy with the rebellion in Indonesia closed its airports to the Dutch Airline KLM and also

did not allow Dutch planes to fly over her territory. This necessitated a deviation in the service to the Dutch Indies. On December 24, 1948, KLM closed its Amsterdam-Jakarta service but on January 26, 1949, KLM flew its first flight Amsterdam-Mauritius-Jakarta using a Lockheed L.749 PH-TDF "Franeker," commanded by G. J. de Haas, which arrived at Jakarta January 30. On February 28, 1949, there was a regular thrice-weekly service Amsterdam-Khartoum-Mauritius-Jakarta, using L.749 aircraft. On July 24, 1949 this service closed and in the meantime on July 22, 1949, the service via Cairo, Karachi, Bangkok to Jakarta was resumed. The total number of return flights made via Mauritius was 139, during which 2,034 passengers were transported, as also 210,328 Kg. of mail and 17,666 Kg. of freight. The planes used were the PH-TEP, PH-TER, PH-TES and PH-TET.

(i) **Flight (Nyasaland) September 19, 1949:** "Aero-Holland" was not K.L.M., being another Dutch Company.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

DECIMAL CURRENCY STAMPS

We are indebted to the Robertson Stamp Coy., P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg, for this information.

On 14th February next the following surcharges on the current issue of Bechuanaland Protectorate will be issued:—

- 1 cent on 1d.
- 2 cents on 2d.
- 2½ cents on 3d.
- 3½ cents on 4d.
- 5 cents on 6d.
- 10 cents on 1/-.
- 12½ cents on 1/3.
- 25 cents on 2/6.
- 50 cents on 5/-.
- 5 cents on ½d. postage due.

- 2 cents on 2d. postage due.
- 1 cent on 1d. postage due.

Various surcharges will also be made on postal stationery and revenue stamps.

It is not yet known when the new permanent decimal issue, to replace the surcharges, will be issued.

For the benefit of overseas collectors the new currency is 100 cents=one Rand=10/-sterling.

No information appears yet to be available as to what stamps will be issued on 14th February by Basutoland, Swaziland and S.W. Africa, which will all have to issue decimal currency sets.

THE AIRMAIL STAMPS OF ISRAEL

By S. Samuels

I do not think one can discourse on the Airmail Stamps of Israel without giving a brief outline of the history of Israel's Air Force, which in some ways was really the forerunner of the Commercial Air Service, and in doing so one must go back to the years prior to the formation of the State of Israel, that in May 1948.

There were during the nineteen thirties, Zionists who believed that there would be a Jewish State in their lifetime. Believing this, they began to train Jewish youth not only in the ways of an army, but also in the art of flying, and during this period there existed many flying clubs which were formed by various Zionist movements.

This early interest in flying proved most valuable during the War of Liberation. Because of this national emergency the call went out to pilots throughout the world for help in the fight for the liberation of their country. This call was answered by Jewish pilots, navigators and wireless operators who had served with the allied forces in the last World War, and who helped to defeat the Arab armies which tried to overrun the small area set aside for the new state.

It is common knowledge that the Air Force of the State of Israel was anything but formidable. Truly heroic deeds were performed by these gallant fighters who flew a conglomeration of obsolete machines. Many interesting episodes can be called to mind during this desperate struggle for survival. One recalls the disappearance in England of a Super-Fortress which found its way to Israel, and of how pilots in Piper-Cubs flew over enemy territory, throwing hand grenades while flying at low altitudes, as they had neither aerial bombs nor bomb sights.

The formation of a commercial air line shortly after the end of the war was only logical, as the country now possessed a number of well trained air crews. This commercial air line, "El Al" is a most valuable asset to the State, as a great deal of travel to and from Israel is today made by air.

During the War of Liberation all sorts of emergency airmail services were organised between Israel and the outside world, and a comprehensive story of these services has still to be written.

This paper deals only with the definitive Air Mail stamps of Israel, the first series of which appeared on the 25th June, 1950. These stamps were issued to commemorate the commencement of the passenger flight service of the "El Al" Israel Airlines between Lydda and New York.

This set of six stamps was designed by Otto Wallish of Tel Aviv, and depicts various bird motifs taken from ancient Jewish Art of the period following the destruction of the Second Temple. The stamps were printed by photo-lithography line perf 11½ and were of the following denominations: 5, 30, 40, 50, 100 and 250 pruta. The 5 and 100 pruta stamps were printed in sheets of 50 of plate number 1 only.

The other values were printed in sheets of 300 stamps and sub-divided into post office panes of 50 stamps that is 5 x 10 with plate numbers 1 to 6 on each pane of 50 stamps. There were 10 descriptive tabs adjacent to each bottom row. The control blocks consist of 6 stamps.

To the casual observer the various birds shown on the first definitive airmail set are crude and primitive. The drawing of these birds is all the work of ancient Hebrew artists who decorated Synagogues and Tombs 1,500 to 2,000 years ago. The oldest of these designs appears on the 100 pruta stamp. The eagle on this stamp is copied from a tomb discovered in 1901 at Marisa near Beit Jibrán in Southern Israel. The tomb is that of a Phoenician who died in 119 B.C. The walls of the tomb are covered with coloured paintings representing vases decorated with funeral wreaths, garlands of flowers and many types of animals. On both sides of the pediment, at the main entrance of the tomb, two eagles are represented, and it is one of these eagles that we see on this stamp. According to the Ministry of Posts which has issued a special brochure on this set of stamps, the arrangement of the tomb is characteristic of Palestinian art of that time and it is assumed that the paintings are the work of local artists.

There is a 300 year gap between the eagle of Marisa and the eagle of Beth Shearim which appeared on the 30 pruta stamp. Beth Shearim, a town built on the ridge

separating the valley of Esdraelon from the plain of Zebulon, was once the home of the noted Rabbi Jehudah Hannasi. The building in Beth Shearim, famous in Jewish history, is mentioned in the Talmud and it is also stated there that Rabbi Jehudah Hannasi was buried at Beth Shearim.

More than a decade ago, the ruins of Beth Shearim were explored by archaeologists and they discovered a cemetery which was at one time a central burying place for Jews from Palestine and from other countries as well. It has been established that buried there, were Jews from Aquaba and Yemen in the south and Palmyra in the north west. In the cemetery at Beth Shearim the archaeologist found a mausoleum built with stone and decorated with a frieze of animals representing eagles and wolves locked in a wild struggle. It is one of these eagles which is shown on this stamp.

The 250 pruta stamp shows a dove holding an olive leaf in its beak. The concept of the dove of peace comes, of course, from the Bible in the story of Noah, when the doves returned to the Ark with an olive leaf to indicate that all was peaceful in the world again and that the raging waters of the flood had subsided. It is written in Genesis: "And the dove came to him at eventide and in its mouth an olive leaf plucked off, so Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth."

The motif is revealed on the mosaic floor of a Synagogue of Gersha in Jordan which was built between the late fourth and early fifth century and was destroyed when a Christian Church was erected over it. A section of the floor remains however, showing the sons of Noah and the animals leaving the Ark. The names of Shem and Jaffit are written above their images, and some forty different animals and birds are shown. This too, follows the story in Genesis: "And every beast after its kind and all the cattle after their kind and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth after its kind, every bird of every sort."

The 5 pruta stamp depicts two doves pecking at grapes and this is taken from an ancient pottery lamp which is now exhibited in an Israel museum.

The dove on the 50 pruta stamp is copied from a flat limestone relief, which depicts two Torah shrines forming the facade of a Synagogue. Between the shrines is a seven branched candlestick flanked by two birds and one of them appears on this stamp.

One of the most unusual of all Israel stamps is the 40 pruta value of this set. It is by no means attractive artistically, yet its history is fascinating. It was discovered in 1928 on a Mosaic floor of the ancient Synagogue of Beth Alpha which was erected during the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Justin the First.

The mosaic describes many Jewish things: The sacrifice of Isaac, various ritual objects (Shofar, Lulov, Esrog, etc.) and a Torah shrine guarded by two lions and two birds, one of which is seen on the 40 pruta stamp. While the artistic workmanship of these birds is not of the highest calibre, the historic and religious background from which they are taken make this set one of the most interesting issued by the State of Israel.

The second set of Airmail stamps was issued on the 13th of April 1952 and withdrawn on the 17th April 1952. These were the controversial Taba Airmail stamps issued on the occasion of the Taba National Exhibition held in Haifa from the 13th to the 17th April, 1952. They were designed by Otto Wallish, printed by photo-lithography and are comb perf 14. The denominations are 100 pruta blue and grey, and the 120 pruta purple and grey. The set was officially sold at 340 pruta of which 120 pruta was charged for an entrance ticket to the exhibition, and philatelists objected to this procedure. These stamps were printed in sheets of 100 and sub-divided into post office panes of 20 stamps with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row.

Both these stamps depict scenes of Haifa, and as long ago as 1903 Dr. Theodor Herzl pictured Haifa as the city of the future within the state he envisaged. In his novel "Altneuland," Herzl predicted that Haifa would become the leading city in the Middle East.

Today Haifa boasts one of the largest sea ports in the Eastern Mediterranean and is a major industrial centre of the Jewish State. The city's climate is excellent and its physical beauty, breathtaking. It possesses more than 30 parks, and Mount Carmel is world famous for its view. From Mount Carmel one can see the port, the valley of Zebulon, the entire countryside with its mountains in the distance and the Syrian border. It is a view which remains etched in one's memory.

On the 16th of March 1953 a new Airmail stamp was issued which was withdrawn on the 31st July, 1953. This stamp

shows old Jaffa as seen from Tel Aviv along the seashore. The design is by G. Hamori and the lettering by Wind-Struski. It was printed by photo-lithography and the perforation is 14 comb. The denomination of this stamp is 1,000 pruta and its colour dark green and light green. It was printed in post office panes of 25 stamps with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row.

This stamp was issued just prior to Israel's devaluation of her currency when the Israeli pound was on a par with the pound sterling. The stamp was withdrawn on the day of the devaluation to protect those who had acquired them prior to that date. Jaffa, called by its Hebrew name of "Yafo" was once all Arab and has now become part of Tel Aviv.

The original founders of Tel Aviv came from the large city of Jaffa which was largely an Arabic oriental city. It was because some of the Jews living in Jaffa wanted to live a western life that they thought of establishing a new town. Even though the new settlers of Tel Aviv worked hard and with enthusiasm, Tel Aviv was, in 1914, only a dormitory suburb serving businessmen and tradesmen who ran their businesses and shops in Jaffa.

Gradually however, Tel Aviv became the urban centre of the Jewish population and the Arabs in Jaffa were unhappy about the new importance of Tel Aviv. In 1921 Arab rioting against Jews flared up and within two days many Jews were killed and wounded. Jewish fighters went into action and the attackers were repelled. For the first time Arabs learned that Jews were capable of defending themselves.

In 1929 the Arab riots were country-wide, with Jaffa again included in the attacks. In 1936 new fighting began which did not cease until the beginning of the Second World War in 1939. The Arabs banned the Jaffa port to Jews and the Mandatory Power looked the other way. This led to the Jews of Tel Aviv building their own port which resulted in the development of Tel Aviv as a major city in the Middle East.

During the War of Liberation in 1948, Jaffa was one of the towns where some of the fiercest fighting took place which eventually forced the Arabs to evacuate the city. Today Jaffa which had been unsafe for any Jews since the 1936 riots, has become a Jewish city as the Arabs never returned. In August, 1950, Jaffa was joined to Tel Aviv and the unified municipality is known officially today as Tel Aviv/Yafo.

(To be continued).

POSTMARK CORNER

(1) Customs Imprints.

In the "South African Philatelist," November, 1959, p. 207, there was published a photograph of a Johannesburg Customs Paid "postmark." One important difference between this and the Cape Town ones is that the "Customs Paid" wording is in the "slogan," not, as in the case of the Cape Town marks, in the datestamp itself. In this respect the Johannesburg one is like a couple of Canadian ones I have. The paragraph also comments on the fact that the Johannesburg specimen is dated; my own rather sparse records show dated ones from C.T. on 9.30 25—XI 1952, 9.30 6—I 1954, and 17.15 1—III 1954; and undated ones in March 1953 and at various times from July 1954 onwards. The latest of these was delivered in Cape Town on 19/10/59, and is the subject of the following note.

The normal practice is to use the "Customs Paid" postmarks on covers which do not bear the adhesive DOUANE stamps. A cover delivered in C.T. on 19/10/59, however, has both, and the postmark (in black, as always) incorporates wavy lines with PAID/BETAAL. This is the first time I have seen this, and my guess is that it represents the payment of additional customs duty; for the ½d. Douane stamp would, according to S.A.P., April 1956, p. 60, only suffice for the first ounce, and this was a heavier package, 3d. being paid on it in London at the printed matter rate.

(2) Parcel Labels Franking Registered Cover.

I recently received a registered cover posted at Claremont, Cape, on which the postage was paid by means of three 1d. stamps and a 6d. National Cash Register Parcel label, a usage of these labels which I have not seen before.

(3) Anglo-Boer War—Unusual Censor Mark.

I was recently given a cover with several features of interest, including a "Stopped by Censor" mark which is not listed in Rich's book. It was originally posted at Kroonstad and addressed to Cradock.

This cover bears an O.F.S. 1d. stamp, postmarked KROONSTAD O.V.S. OC 12 99, and is backstamped BLOEMFONTEIN O.V.S. 13 OC 99. Both these are the usual single-circle type; in both cases the dates are not very clear, but I am fairly confident that I have read them correctly.

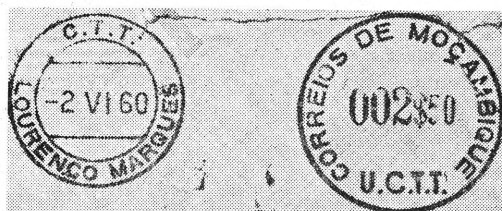
A pink label, "V (crest) R/OPENED UNDER MARTIAL LAW" in rectangular frame, partly covers them. This label is similar to Illustration 10-3 in Rich's "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War," though it is just under 4½ inches wide.

A purple rubber stamp, "STOPPED BY CENSOR/RETURN TO SENDER," in rectangular frame, about 62 x 16 mm., was presumably applied at the same time. A single-circle handstamp, "RETURNED LETTER OFFICE NATAL," dated 24 3 00, ties the label to the cover. Finally we have triple-oval rubber stamp—"RETURNED LETTER BRANCH, G.P.O. Orange River Colony, 14 AUG 1900."

—DAVID ALLISON.

MOCAMBIQUE METER POST

Readers—particularly collectors of postmarks—may be interested in the following description by Mr. M. M. Wood of his posting a letter at Lourenco Marques. He sent us the cover for inspection, and the illustration (slightly reduced in size from the original) is taken from it. The interesting point is that the cover was franked by a counter assistant with a meter machine, on payment of the necessary postage, and handed back to him to post in the pillar box.



He writes further: "The machine used was one of several small hand machines, similar if not even identical to those used in many a Johannesburg private office.

"One gains the impression that the facility is for lazy letter posters who just cannot be bothered to purchase postage stamps, let alone stick them to envelopes! There is possibly a more scientific explanation—perhaps something not unconnected with accounting procedure.

"As indicated, instead of asking the assistant for a 2\$50 postage stamp, one merely hands her the letter with the request, in one's best Portuguese, that it be franked. She does the necessary, accepts your escudos, and returns the envelope for posting

in the pillar box outside the post-office. Obviously the mark cannot be regarded as proof of posting even though it is applied officially.

"I should imagine that sales of stamps to philatelists will not suffer unduly—in fact, if the scheme really gets going, collectors of LM stamps may eventually be able to swap their Model T's for the latest RR!"

AUSTRALIA

The P.M.G. announces a special issue soon of a stamp commemorating the centenary of the Melbourne Cup Race. The first race was run on 7th November, 1861, and was won by a horse named Archer, which will be the main subject of the stamp design.

On 30th September there was due a new 6d. featuring a Banded Anteater and replacing the Kookaburra bird.

A 5d. commemorating the centenary of the Northern Territories Exploration was scheduled for 21st September.

"Gibbon's Stamp Monthly" for August comments on the frequency of hand-retouching on the plates of Australian stamps, illustrates a number of retouches on the 8d. Tiger Cat (S.G. No. 318). Incidentally, in the same issue is an interesting account of a visit to the Kariba Dam by a party of British philatelic visitors to Unipex.

A new 5d. will be issued later in the year emphasising the spiritual significance of Christmas. It will depict an open Bible and the Christmas message "Behold I bring you tidings of great joy."

Antarctic Territory. The P.M.G. announces that there will be no new issues for this in 1960, but in 1961 the overprinted 5d. and 8d. stamps issued in December, 1959, will be replaced by definitive commemorative stamps honouring the 50th anniversary of the 1911-14 expedition led by the late Sir Douglas Mawson.

CYPRUS

Under the Republican regime there are apparently to be two postal administrations, Cypriot and British, to meet the needs of the British Sovereign Base Areas and the Island as a whole. It looks, however, as if either kind of stamps can be used in either area, under certain conditions. In the Base Areas Cyprus stamps would come into the category of "Cyprus Used Abroad" and in the rest of Cyprus British stamps could be used for personnel in the British armed forces.

UNION 1^D (WILDEBEEST)

DETERIORATION OF CYLINDER NO. 3

By J. H. Bruwer

The second printing of the 1d. Black Wildebeest was made from Double Die Cylinder No. 3; it appeared on the 5th July, 1955, in the new guise of 480 sheet format without the cylinder number printed on the margin. The printing was made in sheets of 480 stamps, each sheet consisting of two panes of 240 stamps with a vertical gutter, the width of a stamp separating the panes. The sheets were gullotined into their respective panes after printing. A new multipositive was used for this printing and the top and bottom margins carried "broken lines" 2 mm. wide, the left hand pane one broken line and the right hand pane two broken lines.

The first issues from this printing appeared with marginal smudges on the left vertical margin of the left hand pane and on the right vertical margin of the right hand pane, these smudges were caused by a broken doctor blade. The serial numbers were printed on a wide margin and well away from stamps, top serial numbers opposite rows 4 and 5 and bottom serial numbers opposite rows 15 and 16; when marginal smudges were cut off the serial numbers were printed on a narrow margin and next to stamps—top serial numbers opposite rows 2 and 3 and bottom serial numbers opposite rows 13 and 14—this changed later to rows 3 and 4 and rows 14 and 15 still with the narrow margin, and next to stamps; the narrow margin only exists with the right hand pane, the left hand pane retained the same wide right vertical margin throughout the printing from this cylinder but showed a narrow left vertical margin after the "cut off" of the marginal smudges.

It was after the "cut off" of the marginal smudges that the deterioration of this cylinder started—stamp 12 row 5 of the right hand pane developed a smudge on the stamp and the left hand gutter margin, and stamp 11 row 15 right hand pane developed a smudge above "s" of postage, these flaws became constant on later printings but it was not present on the first issues from this cylinder. The final break-up of this cylinder happened when the chromium plating on the printing cylinder started to break and it left a smudge line

which resembles a flying aeroplane. This occurred in the following positions:—

Left hand pane: On the top left vertical margin and top margin above the one-bar design.

Right hand pane: On left vertical margin opposite stamp 1 row 12.

On stamp 10 row 14.

On the gutter margin between stamps 6 and 7 row 20.

On the bottom margin above two-bar design opposite stamp 9 row 20.

Two definite shades exist in this printing. The first issues appeared in a light brick red shade and was printed on thin toned paper. Later issues from this cylinder when it started to break up appeared on white paper in a shade similar in appearance to the colour of Tomato Sauce.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXIII

Adam Dollard, born in France in 1635, went to Canada in early life and at 22 was attached to the Garrison at Montreal, later receiving a grant of land and the title of *Sieur des Ormeaux*. With sixteen other Frenchmen and a few Indians he set out in the Spring of 1660 on an expedition up the Ottawa River, and a recent 5-cent stamp commemorates a week-long battle which he and his company fought with a large band of hostile Indians. It shows the gallant Adam, in ultramarine, his sword at the salute, against a background in which the grim struggle is picked out in light brown. The stamp has won high praise as a work of art, though it is not to my own taste.

Albania gives us a pleasing portrait of the handsome actor Alessandro Moissi, or Aleksander Moisiu as he is spelt on the stamp, adding one to the rather small company of representatives of the stage. He was born in 1880 at Trieste of Italian parents. His fame rests chiefly on his stage appearances in Max Reinhardt productions in Berlin. His rôles include Hamlet, Romeo, Othello, Cyrano de Bergerac and "Everyman." He gave outstanding performances in Tolstoi's "Living Corpse" and Ibsen's "Ghosts," and played the lead in the film "The Royal Box." He was admitted to Italian citizenship shortly before his death at the early age of 55.

Bulgaria follows Hungary in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of "International Women's Day." Of the six women in the set, three have appeared before, the newcomers being Wella Blagoewa, Anna Maimunkowa and Wella Pistowa, all earnest intense-looking people, and we can be sure they were utterly devoted to their cause, whatever it was.

A far more pleasing portrait is that of Philibert Tsiranana, sitting at his desk as President of the Malagasy Republic, the current name of the island republic of Madagascar. Let us hope his term of office is more peaceable and permanent than that of some of his brethren!

Iraq gives us a very odd stamp—a portrait in lake of the poet Marouf el-Rassafi, or El Resafi as Gibbons calls him, looking far more like a traveller in Manchester goods than a poet, vignetted on one of those immensely tall stamps that the Middle East seems to favour. Above the vignette is the date 1959 in both types of numerals. But this has been scored through in black by hand, and the date 1960 subscribed, the correction being reproduced photographically. This is odd indeed, and I await further information. The poet died, I believe, in 1945, I imagine at the age of 35 or 45



The two persons however who interest me most are not yet listed by Gibbons, but my information comes from one of those excellent folders put out in advance by the Netherlands Postal Services. Other governments please copy! Our illustrations come from this dodger. The two people are the anatomist and psychiatrist Jacobus physician and humanist Johannes Wier and Ludovicus Conradus Schroeder van der Kolk, and they celebrate World Mental Health Year. Johannes Wier, 1515-88, born at Grave on the Meuse, went to school at Bois-le-Duc and later studied medicine in the Paris and Orleans Universities, graduating in 1537. In 1545 he became Parish Physician at Arnhem and afterwards Court

Physician at Cleves. There he published a famous book "On Demoniac Bewitchment, Conjunction, Exorcising and Poisoning." in which he valiantly fought against the prevalent belief in sorcery. The astonishing thing is that yet another correction has here been officially made, and that within ten days of the issue of the stamp. As will be seen in the specimen stamp the name is given as "Johann Weyer," but at the last minute this was altered, and the stamp as issued reads "Johannes Wier."

Schroeder van der Kolk, 1797-1862, began to study medicine at 15 and at 30 became Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Utrecht University. In a famous speech ten years later he succeeded in rousing attention to the shocking neglect of mental patients and the need for radically improved methods of psychiatry. His lectures inspired a new generation of medical men with his more humane ideals.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

GREAT BRITAIN (CEPT and Phosphor Stamps)

CEPT. 19th September will have seen the issue in at least 16 and possibly 19 European countries of stamps honouring the first anniversary of the Conference on European Postal and Telecommunications. Britain will be issuing two values (6d. and 1/6d.). This is an event in British Postal History as it is the first time there has been co-operation with other countries in a more or less uniform design, which is expected to include at least the 19-spoke wheel badge of the conference. The British stamps will probably differ somewhat from the others in also including the Royal Portrait and in not having the name of the country. It seems to be possible also that they will be Britain's first bi-coloured photogravure and commemorative stamps. The CEPT stamps replace the former 6-country EUROPA stamps.

Phosphor only stamps appear to be ousting Graphite and Graphite plus Phosphor in the British experiments with making stamps with some chemical added to aid electronic sorting of letters. We had become more or less used to the stamps with black bands of graphite on their backs. Now they are getting bands of phosphor on the face of the stamps. This is said to be quite harmless and to be almost invisible by ordinary light, but to glow brightly under certain wavelengths of ultra-violet light.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIRGRAPHS

By **R. D. Allen**

Whilst browsing through an old price list of a well-known philatelic house searching for information re Army Post Office marks of South Africa, I came across something appertaining to philately of South Africa which I had not seen elsewhere, in the S.A.C./H. or its Supplement. So I started to dig. To dig, one implement that is required is a spade and spade work I would certainly have to do. I turned over pages, consulted indices (as my master index was now of not much use) and other philatelic literature with the following result.

The word "Airgraph" is a registered Trade Mark of Kodak Limited—for photographic sensitised materials and processing equipment.

The Price List of I. Stephen, now of Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire, Wales, reads: South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, re Type SA/1, address panel at bottom, arrow at each side, GPS under panel. Type SA/2, panel at top P.1122 at top, G.P.S. at bottom right space, (the picture showed two arrows one either side of address panel; Type SA/3, P.1122 now above texts at left, one large arrow same side. (These arrows are nothing like what we have met before except for mounting collections); page 38 item 43/6 Fancy border of holly leaves greetings and verse bottom right hand corner, page 39 item 447, man asleep in hammock; page 46 item SA/1, (refers to envelopes) triangular flap at top.

A pamphlet by Francis J. Field Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, reads: With the co-operation of the postal authorities concerned processing stations were installed at Nairobi, Johannesburg, etc. etc. Special Christmas Greeting airgraphs were made available in 1943 and 1944 in Great Britain and this example was followed by several other countries such as South Africa, etc., etc. . . . , also Services were instituted as 11.9.42 South Africa for Forces and Civilians.

The Air Posts of South Africa by N. C. Baldwin and M. F. Stern, item 126 reads: May 1 (1942) first civilian airgraphs to Great Britain,—arrived 18th May—franking was 8d. but reduced to 3d. on October 3rd, 1944. Item 131 reads, August 25, (1943): First airgraph despatches from Union to Australia, charges 10d. for civilians and 5d. for

members of the Forces. First despatch to New Zealand was p.m. Sept. 1.

Item 139 reads, July 31 (1945), Airgraph service ceased.

World War 2 Philately of Southern and Eastern Africa by J. H. Harvey Pirie, page 22, (part) reads: A special interesting wartime development was that of the Airgraph service. This began in Britain in 1941 as a safe and rapid method of communication between British service personnel in the Middle East and their folks at home. Letters had to be written on special forms, which were then photographed very much reduced in size. The rolls of negatives were then flown by air to a central depot in England or in Egypt, as the case might be, and there enlargements were made for further transmission to the addressees, in special envelopes. A similar arranged Airgraph service from the Union to Great Britain was started on 1st May, 1942, and in reverse direction on 10th September, 1942. East and North Africa were excluded from this service from the Union, because of the Active Service Letter Card service in operation. The rates charged for the service between the Union and Britain were at first 8d. for civilians and 3d. to or from a member of the Allied Forces, but in the latter part of 1944 the civilian rate was reduced to 3d. also. The service was one which was much appreciated but it was rather an expensive one to run. With communications becoming more rapid and safer, the urgent need for it fell away and the service (both ways) closed down on 31st July, 1945.

The South African Philatelist Vol. 18, number 5 reads: Airgraph Service to Britain. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has announced an Airgraph service to the United Kingdom, to be started on 1st May (1942), the fee to be 8d., reduced in the case of messages to or from members of the Allied Forces to 3d. An Airgraph service in reverse direction will be put into operation as soon as possible. This service will only operate to Great Britain; East and North Africa are excluded because of the Active letter card system already in operation between these points. Vol. 18 number 10 reads: Airgraphs from Britain. The Union Airgraph Service to Great Britain was started, it will be remembered, on 1st May.

The return service to the Union and intermediate points began on 10th September (1942).

The South African Philatelist, Vol. 31, numbers 7 and 9, an article by J. H. C. Godfrey gives a host of information relative to Airgraphs of Southern Africa, which includes South Africa. The G.P.O. Notice is worth recording within the other relevant material:

"On 22nd April, 1941, the following notice P.N. 1751, was issued by the General Post Office, London, England:—

AIRGRAPH

Novel and Speedy Letter Service from the Middle East Forces.

The Postmaster-General announces that in order to meet the need for cheapening and expediting homeward postal communications from the British Forces in the Middle East, the Post Office is introducing an Airgraph Service—the first of its kind in the world. Under this system a letter will be less than a fortnight in transit. The charge from the Middle East to this country will be threepence.

Ordinary Air Mail letters, owing to the weight involved, have to be carried part of the way by sea and take much longer on the journey.

This remarkable change in the speed and cost of letter transmission is being effected by harnessing photographic science to the Postal Services. Working in co-operation with Messrs. Kodak, the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Admiralty, the Post Office believes that a solution to the problem of the long time taken by correspondence from our Forces in the Middle East has been found.

The operations of the Airgraph Service can be summarised as follows:

1. The sender writes his message on a special form 11 inches by 8 inches. In a panel at the foot he prints the address in block letters.

2. The completed form is then photographed on to a very small film, the letter being reduced many times its original size.

3. The miniature film is sent by aeroplane to its destination.

4. On arrival of the film an enlargement measuring 5 inches by 4 inches — about three-quarter of the size of the original—is made.

5. The enlargement is placed in an envelope, with the block printed address showing in the cut out panel and delivered in the usual way.

6. The original letters are eventually destroyed.

The homeward Airgraph Service from the Forces in the Middle East to this country will begin almost at once, and a similar outward service from Great Britain to the Middle East will be started as soon as the necessary technical arrangements can be completed.

In the Middle East members of His Majesty's Forces will be able to obtain the necessary forms which, when completed, would be handed in with stamps affixed in accordance with information issued locally. The Airgraph Service is being introduced because of the great reduction in weight and space caused by films replacing original correspondence. Thus 4,500 film negatives of letters will weigh only one pound. The equivalent number of ordinary letters would weigh one and a half hundredweights. Therefore, all the negatives can be sent by air to their destination, and it is possible to fix a much lower charge than is at present possible for an ordinary air mail letter. It may be said that this system will be less private than ordinary correspondence, but the difference is more apparent than real. Under an arrangement of this kind it is obvious that a communication cannot be sent in a sealed envelope throughout its transmission, but the Airgraph letters will be delivered in envelopes and in this respect they can be likened to telegrams.

Of course, the Airgraph Service is only supplementary to the normal service, and correspondents not wishing to avail themselves of this cheap and more speedy method of communication can continue to use the existing facilities.

A great deal of effort has been spent upon organising this Airgraph Service as quickly as possible. Special filming equipment has been sent to the Middle East, and an expert of the Kodak Company has gone out. Owing to certain difficulties the inward and outward services cannot commence at the same time. It is hoped, however, that the first Airgraph letters from the Middle East will begin to arrive in this country very shortly.

The outward service will be started as soon as the necessary technical arrangements can be completed.."

A pamphlet, giving somewhat similar instructions and quoting the price at 3d, per airgraph, and certain instructions to users has been seen but in the opinion of the writer, the repetition of the whole would not clarify matters.

With a view to get as much information as possible I have written to the genial Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, asking if any pamphlets etc. were still available, and what information was available, his reply was so short, yet so sweet: "You have me stumped. I was formerly Historian before doing this job and I cannot remember anything on Airgraphs;" but he did help, by putting me in touch with a contact in South Africa. That is the precise information to date.

What of the Examples?

I. Stephens' List I find is just about as complete as possible.

Original blank forms; S.A./1 I am missing from my collection; S.A./2 I have both in English and Afrikaans, neither has a postage rate or instructions on the back, the Afrikaans number is P.1123. I have seen S.A./3 with Airgraph charges on the back of the form, "Forces to Civilians 3d., Forces to Forces 3d., others 8d." I have an S.A./3 without the postal charges on the back of the form.

Used forms: S.A./1 I have seen one dated 14.9.41 from Durban to South Devon. I possess S.A./2 in English and Afrikaans and S.A./3 in English only. I have also seen one used on last day of the service, 31st July, 1945.

Now as to Christmas Greetings: I have one original blank, that has no price on the back, and the verse is immediately under the Greeting—the centre of the whole. As to used Christmas Greetings; I have three separate and distinct types, Type 1. 1942 (dated) has two verses—immediately after formal Greeting:

From somewhere in Africa
This Christmas and New Year
To all at Home I'm wishing
Victory, Peace and Good Cheer!

From bottom left corner; in a different printing set up:

Keep your chins up—friend in Blighty!
Keep your thumbs up—hold them tightly,
But chiefly keep those home fires burning
For pretty soon I'll be returning!

The border of this is Christmassy holly, berries and "V"s.

(To be continued).

U.S.A.

The following stamps, all of 4¢ denomination, have either already appeared or are due soon.

September 16: For the 150th anniversary of Mexican Independence. The design features the historic bell which was rung by Miguel Hidalgo from his church in his call for independence; it now is located in the National Palace and is rung each year by the Mexican President. Except for the necessary differences in captions and denomination, an otherwise identical stamp will be issued by Mexico.

September 26: Celebrating the centenary of the first treaty ever signed by Japan with a foreign power (the U.S.A. in this case). The design shows in Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. with sprays of Japanese cherry blossoms round its base.

November 1: A stamp honouring the "Camp Fire Girls" on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee! it features the insignia of the group.

According to the "Philatelic Magazine" the Thomas G. Masaryk stamps issued recently by the U.S.A. in the Champions of Liberty series are being refused admission to Czechoslovakia. At first mail bearing such stamps had them removed and the mail marked "Received without stamps." The U.S.A. post office protested only to find that the Czechs then returned the mail marked "not admitted."

So now the W.R.Y. stamps are not the only ones prohibited from passing the Iron Curtain!

PHILATELIC RACKETS

Dublin. Arthur Shanahan, former director of Shanahan's Auctions, has been found guilty on 17 counts out of 22 of conspiracy and fraud arising out of the operations of the firm. He has been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour. The case against Paul Singer still drags on.

Budapest. "Stamp News" reports on secret trials which have been going on since early 1959 although no reports have appeared so far in the philatelic press. Some 50 officials and employees of the Hungarian Post Office have been accused of various offences involving the sale and export of stamps. Some sentences which have been confirmed run to from 2½ to 5 years in gaol.

NEW REPUBLIC

"ORPHAN" REVENUE STAMPS

By Sylvester L. Crozet, Assoc., S.P.H.

The imperforate "stamps" illustrated herewith, have been given the name "orphan" as their origin is not definitively known. They have a most interesting background but, before any attempt at describing them is made, it will be necessary to review the recorded specimens of revenue stamps of the New Republic. This little study arose through a number of them having been submitted by Mr. Leonard J. Dodd of Pretoria for scrutiny.

In his "Priced Catalogue of British Colonial Adhesive Revenue, Telegraph and Railway Stamps," produced by A. B. Kay in 1908, the following types of revenue stamps of the New Republic are recorded:

(i) 1885—Handstamped double-lined oval handstamp with "Landdrost Kantoor," "Nieuwe Republiek" and Vryheid in the centre. The value in manuscript and initialled.

(ii) A second type, also issued in 1885, is a handstamped fancy oval with buckle, on blue laid ruled paper, with "Nieuwe Republiek" at the top, "Vryheid" at the bottom and "A de Vletter" in the centre; and overprinted "GOUVTS. ZEGEL. N.R." in Gothic type; the value being in manuscript and initialled.

Morley, in his "Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies," Third Edition 1910, also records the above mentioned types.

With the foregoing information to hand, the illustrations No. 1 and 2 bearing the following wording "Gouvts. Zegel. N.R." and "Gouvst. Zegel. N.R." respectively, may now be scrutinised.

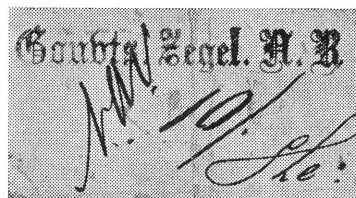
Dr. Harvey Pirie in his work "Swaziland and New Republic — Their Stamps and Postal Histories" refers to these two types of overprints, but he was unable to account for the origin of the word "Gouvst." His opinion was that the "s" in Illustration No. 1 had been included in error and, although obtaining various opinions on this, the consensus was that the word "Gouvst" was a contraction of "Gouvernement" and "Stempel" but no one was completely satisfied that this was the correct interpretation.

Therefore, after closely examining the "revenue" stamps, I undertook some research in this connection.

First of all I ascertained that the definitive revenue stamps of the Republiek of Stellaland, which were issued in 1886, had the words "GOUVERNEMENTS ZEGEL" printed in a single line across the top.

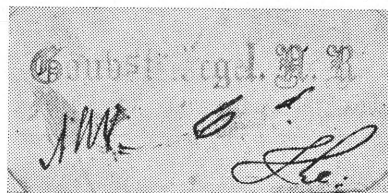
Further research revealed that the spelling of the word "GOUVERNEMENTS," from which the New Republiek contraction was undoubtedly obtained, was in general usage at that time, as Nederlands was the official language in the Transvaal.

The authority for this is J. G. Kotze, who in his eminent work, "Die Locale Wetten en Volksraads Besluiten van die Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek 1886-1887," published in Pretoria in 1887, used the word GOUVERNEMENTS throughout, in the possessive sense.



From this it was deduced that officials of the Nieuwe Republiek had abbreviated the word "GOUVERNEMENTS" to "GOUVTS." in the handstamp, as no doubt the device for holding the rubber type was of insufficient length to accommodate the entire word.

At some time or other this line of type must have been reset, with the result that the letters "t" and "s" became transposed to form the word "GOUVST", which spelling is recorded both by Kay and Morley as an error.



From an examination of a number of revenue stamps of the oval type, bearing the single line overstamp, it is clear that this was applied after the former as a different colour ink was used and the overprinting is quite distinct.

Whether this was the usual practice or not, cannot be stated with certainty.

It is interesting to note that Morley does not record this type of overprint as a separate item, but only when used in conjunction with the oval band and buckle types.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Fundamentals of Philately, by L. N. and M. Williams. Sections 1 and 2. Published by The American Philatelic Society. Price of Section 2 is \$1.50; the price of Section 1 (which is a 2nd edition) is presumably the same.

This work, which is stated by the writers to be for adult "beginners," appeared in the first instance, serially in "The American Philatelist" but there have been extensive re-castings and additions, and it is magnificently illustrated. The subject of the work is immense and is still far from completion. A feature which should be helpful to many is the elucidation of technical terms given at the end of each chapter in an alphabetical list of terms, definitions and examples germane to the subjects dealt with in the chapter. A listing of the chapter headings will give some idea of the scope of the work—further than that we cannot go. The first six are in Section 1, the others in Section 2.

1. Philatelic trends, with list of collecting interests. 2. Aims of collecting. 3. Paper, with all its many varieties and terms. 4. Watermarks. 5. Stamp Design—features and terms. 6. From Design to Issued Sheets—plate markings and stamps in multiples. 7. Printing problems and varieties—Terms and varieties of printing generally. 8. Printing characteristics, terms used in describing processes. 9. Intaglio Printings, I. Line Engraving. II. Gravure—Varieties and terms used.

British Postmarks — A Short History and Guide, by R. C. Alcock and F. C. Holland. Published by R. C. Alcock Ltd., 11 Regent Street, Cheltenham, Glos., England. Price 21/-, postage extra 1s.6d.

This is a shortened version of the larger "Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland" (now out of print) by the same authors, but it is still a very good guide for the collector and is very well illustrated.

It is in three parts: (1) Marks of the

period before the general introduction of penny postage and the continuation of certain classes of marks to about 1857. (2) Postmarks from about 1840 to the present time, but excepting those referred to in (3) which deals with marks used for special purposes, both before and after 1840. This is a big section.

Even if not interested specially in British postmarks this book can be recommended as a guide to anyone making a collection of the postmarks generally of any one country. It shows how to arrange the marks according to the various groups into which they may fall.

I.F.S.D.A. Handbook. Published at 2 Clements Inn, London W.C. 2. Price to non-members U.S.A. \$15.00 or £5-5-0.

It is the Handbook of the International Federation of Stamp Dealers' Associations. It lists all dealers who are members of their own national trade associations, together with pertinent information about customs and currency regulations. It is a volume of some 350 pages, including advertisements from over 200 dealers all over the world.

Pocket Graticule and Magnifier.

Messrs. Graticules Ltd., 57/60 Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 send us particulars of a pocket size folding magnifier with built-in graticule which has been designed to fill the gap between rough estimation with a scale and precise measurement with elaborate and expensive instruments. It should have a wide application in many fields of industry and science. In philately it should be most useful for measuring the sizes of overprints or of any feature of a stamp which so often leads to the recognition of forgeries. The scale is said to show up well against a wide variety of colours, whilst the graduations are sufficiently fine to ensure a reading accuracy of plus-minus .002 of an inch.

The cost of the complete magnifier and graticule, including packing and postage is 80/-. The graticule alone can be supplied at 30/- in case replacement is necessary for breakage.

Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part II. Foreign Countries—Europe and Colonies. Price, 30/- plus postage abroad 2s. 1d.

Once again a new Part II Gibbons is with us, after an almost unbearable wait of two years since the previous edition.

Although the book has more pages it is actually thinner and lighter to handle by

virtue of the use of a thinner paper which in no way detracts from the usefulness and looks of the "Foreign Philatelic Bible."

This edition is noteworthy for the very thorough revision of prices which has taken place throughout their entire list. While there are a number of price-reductions the vast majority of changes have been upward and many very marked indeed. While talking of prices let us make up our minds once and for all that the "bad old days" when market prices were assumed to be 1/3 of Gibbons have gone for ever. The ordinary collector must be made to realise that Gibbons' prices are market prices—in fact they are sometimes, if anything, lower than current continental prices for the scarcer items of such groups as German or Italian States, and it is only when condition plays a part in the very great rarities that much of a discount off catalogue can be expected.

The Edition state that the Catalogue is intended to last two years but that the 1959 edition has been out-of-print for over a year. This Book is so essentially a "must" for the collector of European stamps that one wonders just what solution will eventually have to be found to enable collectors to keep their information up-to-date. A subscription to Gibbons Monthly is an obvious course to take but it is, alas, only a partial solution.

In thanking the Editors for their invaluable "Green Catalogue" may I dare suggest that they consider splitting it into two parts— (A) Europe and (B) European Colonies with a view to an annual edition of at least part A.—C.E.

2nd Checklist of Artists.

This is a 48-page brochure published by the "Fine Arts Philatelist," which is a unit of the American Topical Association. It lists artists, their works, stamps on which they appear, etc., and should be extremely useful to collectors of this theme. There are a number of additions and corrections to the 1st list which appeared in 1957. Copies of either or both are available at \$2.00 each from Miss Beatrice Berner, 200 East 36th Street, New York 16. N.Y., U.S.A.

Polish Special Postmarks, Part Four.

This continues previous listings and deals with the period 1938-1947. It lists nearly 250 postmarks and illustrates 79 of them. Obtainable from the publisher, Mr. J. C. Crimlisk, 9 Victoria Avenue, Filey, Yorkshire, England at 3s. 6d. post free.

SOCIETY NEWS

P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

3rd August. We were pleased to have Mr. Hagger, the Union stalwart from Germiston with us. This was members' night, with themes limited to 3 pages each; there were eight exhibitors, all very different.

Mrs. Reineke's "In Our Life" — a seven ages of man theme, nicely illustrated and mounted.

Mrs. Zarnac provided a "Prince Charming" theme very tastefully mounted, but would have been better if written up.

Mrs. Walker chose as her theme "The G.P.O. Advert, Advices and Advertisers," illustrated by slogan postmarks. The slogans eliminated that uncommonly trying job of writing up.

Mr. Ray Walsh showed us his idea of a "Philatelist's Nightmare." Mint pairs of Union stamps where one stamp in each pair had been treated to change the colour without damage to the original gum. He promises to keep them locked up securely!

Mr. Kriste elected to show us "A City was Bombed." Here one saw all the horrors of that form of warfare. We suspect that Mr. Kriste has more than a superficial knowledge of his theme. An original theme and it deserved the praise it got.

Mr. Bob Richards, whose suggestion it was to hold such a members' evening, expressed pleasure at the results of his idea. Bob gave us as his theme "The Journeys of St. Paul." His search for facts and for the stamps was indeed well rewarded.

Mr. Osbourne, displaying at our Society for the first time, provided us with a well thought out theme—"Around the Commonwealth in 58 Stamps." It was voted runner-up by all the members present.

The President introduced a new Philatelic Character "Phooey" to illustrate his theme "A Little Folly Now and Then Is Relished by the Wisest Men."

This was voted No. 1 but I would say only because of its unusual presentation. The theme had introduced something which he believed most Society meetings lacked, namely the lighter side of the hobby.

Graham Milner Palmer expressed the great pleasure which the Members' Evening had afforded all present. He was astonished at the variety of ideas which members had produced.

I really do think this was one of the best evenings we have had at the Natal Society.

The second meeting held on the **17th August**, brought together 27 members, this being the informal or swapping night. Quite a number of items changed hands.

Remember: All new books for the Sales Packets should be priced-up in Rands and Cents.
—J.G.W.

COPPERBELT P.S.

The **July meeting** was well attended in spite of the cold weather. The mint stamps commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Union of South Africa and the Covers issued at UNIPEX were distributed. Approval books are much more in evidence at meetings now, and exchanges are much more frequent.

Mrs. Vera, having just returned recently from leave, was presented with the Ndola Floating Trophy for her winning entry of Dutch stamps during last year.

Mr. N. P. Hartley displayed a collection of U.P.U. 75th Anniversary stamps comprising several miniature sheets, the complete mint and used sets of the British Commonwealth and almost complete mint and many used of the foreign countries.

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of every month in the Jewish Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, at 8.15 p.m. Visitors and new members always welcome.

PRETORIA P.S.

On **August 1st** a Special General Meeting was held for the purpose of reviewing, and discussing amendments and additions to, the Society's Constitution. Certain changes and additions were made, and in due course members will receive a copy of the new amended Constitution. Generally the changes are minor ones.

After the business agenda we found time to see two exhibits. First Mr. Jablonsky read a paper on the stamps of Russia over the period from 1858 to 1923. He then tabled his exhibit of the various issues from the Imperial period to the early Soviet issues. It was an interesting group and time was all too short to study it. Then Mr. W. Impey tabled a display of United States of America from 1861; just a short display as our allotted time was almost exhausted.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (JOHANNESBURG)

July Meeting. This meeting was well attended and after the usual formalities Mr. Weinstein treated us to an excellent paper on the Emergency Airmail between South Africa and Israel and to a small but highly specialised display of covers. This display has proved what can be done with only a dozen sheets and original research. Mr. Weinstein was warmly complimented on his research. After an interesting discussion it was decided to form a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Kark and Messrs. Weinstein, Buchen and Wacks, to complete research into all aspects of the Emergency Airmail to and from Palestine/Israel and South Africa and to submit a paper (original research) thereon for the benefit of members.

August Meeting. At this meeting Mr. L. Buchen read a paper on, and displayed a

collection of, "The Byways of Israel Philately." This was a most interesting display comprising Censor Labels, machine cancellations, taxi mail, Diplomatic mail, postal customs, labels, bulk mail cancellations, covers from the Philatelic Services of Israel etc. Mr. Buchen is to be complimented on a display made up of everyday items which most of us have completely neglected and just destroy. He has once again proved that an excellent display can be achieved at virtually no cost.

GERMISTON P.S.

August 17. One of the largest gatherings ever. No less than 40 stamp collectors were present, including ten visitors.

The highlight of the evening was the display of the visitors from the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. Mr. Celliers tabled his collection of Japan; Commander C. D. Enoch displayed a very interesting lot of Prince Edward Island. Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, showed his collection of covers bearing post-marks of World War II, while Mr. Bosch brought his collection of SAAR.

All of the above collections were of a very high standard and the local members and visitors had a most enjoyable evening.

—S.L.C.

ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

The **July meeting** was fairly well attended and the exhibits were of the usual high standard. Firstly we were privileged to see Mr. A. L. Meyburgh's Silver-Gilt Unipex award "Anglo-Boer War Philately." This covered all aspects of philately in that period, including censor-marks, Army Post Offices, propaganda cards (from both sides), P.O.W. letters etc. Amongst the gems seen were a cover bearing a Commando-brief label and the Burghersdorp cancellation; Malmesbury cancellation; Schweizer Reneke Beseiged cover; and a Field Post Office No. 35 double-circle cancellation.

The second exhibit of the evening was a selection of Switzerland by Mr. A. H. Scott. Here displayed were Officials, Tête-Beches, Postal Dues, Booklets, L of N Offices and departments and their UN Successors, and the latest pictorials—a most interesting exhibit!

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

August. The Been Cup Competition drew a fair number of members who spent a very interesting evening. Only two entries had been received for the competition but both were extremely well arranged and presented. The first collection to be exhibited was a collection of Commemorative stamps of the Netherlands by Mr. John Kriste. As can be imagined this was a colourful display as all Netherlands commemoratives are beautifully designed and printed.

The second collection was of the Turkish Post Offices in Palestine tabled by Mr. J. M. Weinstein. This is a portion of his well-known collection of "Forerunners of Palestine" with which he recently won a Silver Award at Unipex. The judges of the competition had no hesitation in awarding the Been Cup to Mr. Weinstein, and in congratulating him on winning the premier award of the Society, the judges also mentioned the fine collection tabled by John Kriste. A fine competition and a worthy winner.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

On Tuesday, 9th August, we enjoyed very much still another portion of Mr. W. C. Mann's collection of Italy, "Italian Somaliland" which, together with a most learned paper, showed how much interest there could be got out of that country "under three flags." Mr. S. M. Boss, at the last moment, was good enough to substitute for Dr. Walker (whose display will come at a later date), and to show us the new "Republics in the French Community," an array of beautiful and most enticing stamps, written up in Mr. Boss's inimitable manner.

After some lapse of years, the members of the East Rand Society came again to us, on Monday, 22nd August, led by their Vice-President, Mr. H. Suklje, who himself showed the fine booklets made up for members of U.P.U. Congresses, and then there came Messrs. Bogner, senior and junior, with the fine "New Zealand Health stamps" and most interesting "Rhodesian Inter-provincials," a new theme for all, including the experts, postmarks on the Rhodesias of Nyasaland."

Important.—When you send in new booklets for the Exchange Packet please price the stamps now in Rands and Cents, otherwise the books would have to be withdrawn in February, before they had well started their rounds.

The Society regrets that it is losing the services of Dr. Walter Hesse as Secretary. He is leaving early this month to take up a post at Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Our best wishes go with him.

THE ROYAL P.S., CAPE TOWN

August 11. Mr. K. Alexander showed what he termed "Bits and Pieces." The members were really amazed at the wonderful showing of well-set-out sheets from his world collection. Needless to say many items were of very great interest.

This was followed by a showing of "Austrian Italy on Cover" by Mr. W. G. Combrink. These were actually a showing of Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia first issues 30 centesimi Plate 1 including the matched plate flaws of 1850 and these stamps on hand-made paper. In addition the stamps were shown on cover. This fine exhibit can compare with many seen at International Exhibitions and possibly Mr. Combrink will consider showing it at other

than Society meetings. In addition he really has studied his subject and can talk easily and in an interesting manner about this section of philately.

August 25. The Paarl Philatelic Society paid their annual visit and the following showed: J. Malan, "Unions—King's Head ½d.-3d." (including all varieties); N. C. Combrink, "Revenues of the Union 1910 onwards" (this covered all issues); S. Morrell, "B.O.A.C. Covers"; P. S. T. Beukes, "Latest New Zealand Issues"; I. Murray, "Selections—British Commonwealth."

Messrs. Malan and Combrink spoke in regard to their exhibits and both showed in doing so the research they have carried out. It says much for these Paarl enthusiasts that they come the long distance (40 miles) to Cape Town and show what a small country Society can turn out in the way of a real showing. —M.F.S.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

August 2. This was the Annual General Meeting. After the report of the outgoing committee, the following committee was elected: Life President, Prof. A. W. Sloan; Chairman, R. Meyer; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer, Miss S. Shapiro; Hon. Librarian and Custodian of the Dr. T. B. Davie Collection, D. Alyson. This was followed by a Quiz which was won by Dr. Keller. Then various exhibits were shown: portion of the Dr. T. B. Davie collection "Union Coronation Issue: Elizabeth II"; C. Jones, "Switzerland 1956-60"; Capt. M. F. Stern, "First Flights of Batavia, Antilles, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana and Newfoundland 1921."

August 23. The members indulged in the usual Quiz, which was won by Dr. M. Hotz. After this interesting sheets of used stamps, "Commonwealth," belonging to Mr. R. Newdigate, were shown. —M.F.S.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING (JOHANNESBURG)

Ons is toe Vrydag (2 Sept.) verras deur lede van die Germistonse vereniging wat onverwags kom kuier het ter nakoming van 'n uitgestelde verpligting. Dit het veroorsaak dat ons op die laaste nippertjie ons eie reëlings moes aflas maar dit was die moeite werd want lede het lank en waarderend na twee puik versamelings kon kyk.

Die eerste was die tema „Antarktika" deur mnr. S. Crozet en die tweede 'n netjiese versameling gebruikte seëls van mnr. B. Eilers. Eersgenoemde versameling is met 'n diploma op Unipex bekroon en bevat 'n aantal stukke van groot seldsaamheid.

—S.J.V.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB (CAPE TOWN)

August 8. Mr. J. J. de Wet showed his well-known Union commemorative covers. Those who had previously seen this, were astonished to find a number of new items.

As usual Mr. de Wet is able to enthuse his hearers when he talks of his covers, and brings to life events connected with them.

August 22. This is the evening that every member waits for during the year. It was the annual showing of the Weizmann Teenage Stamp Section, which acts under the able guidance of Dr. and Mrs. Jack Chiat. Their work was not unrewarded as the members were shown a wonderful show by the teenagers, and which was a marked improvement on last year's showing. Those who showed were: Peter Hotz, "Science and Invention," placed second, (age 16); Glenda Silverman (16), "National Costumes" (placed third); Gordon Chiat (13), "The Changing Face of Africa"; Colin Tuch (15), "Israel"; Brian Chiat (11), "Modern Aircraft of Today"; Sandra Fine (12), "Maps on Stamps" (winner of Weizman Teenage Thematic Cup); Aubrey Maze (14), "Ships on Stamps"; Evan Krantz (14), "Soccer" (placed fourth); Selwyn Nagelman (12), "A Zoo"; Monty Nagelman (17), "Pitcairn Island. Then and Now" (winner of the special prize for progress during the year); Leon Jankelowitz (14), "Space." The judges, Messrs. E. Blum, L. Simenhoff and F. L. Archer had a really tough job and in their remarks stated that each of the exhibitors should have got a prize. These young people really showed up quite a number of seniors in selection of material and setting—out of their subjects. —M.F.S.

MASHONALAND P.S.

The **August Meeting** at the Ambassadors' Hotel was very well attended, and one of the liveliest meetings the Society has had for a long while.

Unfortunately Mr. Stander was unable to attend through illness, but his Thematic Collection will be displayed at the next meeting. Mr. Davenport stepped into the breach with an extremely witty and humorous talk on "Different Methods of Showing Stamps" which he illustrated with pages from his collection. Well done, Mr. Davenport, and thank you! We hope that members will/will not be guided by the remarks in presenting future displays!

Mr. Walters conducted a lively auction. Once again, there was a large quantity of material, some of which fetched good prices. It is hoped that the quantity and quality will continue to be maintained.

It was with real regret that the meeting heard the announcement that our Chairman will shortly be leaving Salisbury, as a result of which he will be relinquishing his office of Chairman after October. He has put life and energy into the Society at a time when it was greatly needed.

TWO NEW SOCIETIES

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation held on 2nd September, applications to join up were received from two recently constituted societies.

(1) **The Mafeking and Bechuanaland P.S.** A short note which appeared in our August issue, referred to this Society as it has been asked by the Bechuanaland Controller of Posts to compile a complete collection of the stamps of the territory for a Postal Museum.

The application was in order and the Society was formally admitted to the Federation. It is understood that monthly meetings are held alternatively in Mafeking and in Lobatsi and it is hoped that reports of these meetings and of the progress of the Society will be received.

(2) **Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa.** The application for affiliation was temporarily turned down as the membership was just short of the number required by the constitution for a Society applying for membership. This should soon be rectified. The entrance fee is only 5/-, with another 5/- for annual subscription although this may be reduced. The secretariat is at P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

It is reported in the latest News Letter of the Mashonaland P.S. that a special issue of stamps and a cover is to be made for a forthcoming Mining and Metallurgical Congress. The Philatelic Advisory Committee reported against the special stamp issue as they did not consider the occasion one of sufficient national importance. Their advice was nevertheless overruled.

It was reported that a sheet of the 1d. Queen's Head overprinted POSTAGE DUE, bought over the counter at the Salisbury G.P.O., had recently been sold at approximately £3,000.

The Federation now seems to be well in the swim with "dot and dash" varieties, what with the "bomb burst" variety, the varying shades of lake over the whole sheet of the 1/3d. Kariba, and the varying position of the mast in the 1d. definitive.

NEW ZEALAND

The combined Philatelic Societies in Canterbury will stage an N.Z. National Exhibition there in August 1961. Particulars obtainable from P.O. Box 2336, Christchurch, C.I. N.Z.

ISRAEL

A 25 agorot stamp is being issued commemorating the National Stamp Exhibition "TAVIV" being held 9-19 October, 1960.

The South African Philatelist

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The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

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UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

3d. Joined Paper Item.

We have had the opportunity of inspecting a Paper-makers joined-paper item of the 3d. Animal Series, printed from Cylinders Nos. 82 Interior, and 84 Exterior on Arms watermarked paper, and stated to have been purchased over a Post Office counter.

The join which escaped being marked by the regulation "red-ink-splash," extends along horizontal row No. 20 and includes the bottom margin of the sheet.

5/- Arms Watermark Printing.

Dr. F. C. Allen, of Johannesburg, reports a printing of the 5/- Animal Series on Arms watermarked paper, from the previous cylinders Nos. 118 Interior and 4 Exterior.

As we go to press, the stamps are on sale at a few post offices only, and also due to this condition, we have viewed, thus far, Pane B only of the printing, but its companion Pane A should be in existence unless, for some technical consideration, it may not be available.

Since this stamp will be replaced by a corresponding value of the decimal series in February 1961, the printing is likely to have been a small one, and correspondingly the life of the stamp of short duration. Consequently collectors would be well advised to see to their requirements without delay.

Incidentally, the ½d., 1½d., 2d., 4½d., 1/3, 1/6 and 10/- values have not appeared on Arms watermarked paper thus far. In our opinion the first three are not likely to do

so, due to their present-day restricted postal requirements. The 1½d. stamp is no longer available at most post offices, while a recent monthly supply, to some post offices, of the 2d. value was made from Cylinder No. 56, the original printing—evidently "put by" stocks being brought forth.

The 4½d. denomination was among the first to go off sale, and due to the amended postal rates, this value is no longer required and so not likely to be reprinted, while the 1/3 and 1/6 values have now been catered for by the corresponding Festival stamps.

The 10/- stamp is the only one which may be reprinted, the need to do so depending (a) upon available stocks of a denomination which is not in great demand, and (b) if a substitution of two 5/- values is authorised for it, as has already been the practice of supplying two 2d. stamps for a requested 4d. item.

Thus, if the 10/- value is not reprinted, the current issue of the 5/- denomination will be the last printing of the Animal Stamps—a series which many collectors of the "Sprinkbok" and "Ship" school did not take kindly to upon its introduction in October, 1954, but which, upon further acquaintance, proved most entertaining and won over many an enthusiastic convert.

May the forthcoming Decimal Series be as interesting, and it promises to be so, particularly if the new multi-coloured printing machine is brought into operation. There will be plenty of fun!

"Wrong Stamp" on a 1½d. Picture Postcard Printing.

We reported in our July 1959 Notes, that in response to an order for 2,736,000 1½d. Picture Postcards, the Government Printer made an initial delivery of 46,656 cards on the 23rd December 1958, and that the total



delivery to the 3rd March 1959 was 1,420,092 cards.

This is the last recorded printing of the 1½d. cards, which comprised 36 views, printed from the previously used two Picture Cylinders Nos. 45 and 66, each producing 18 cards, aligned three horizontally and six vertically, and the same Stamp Cylinder No. 54. By this arrangement of cylinders, the language sequence resulted in the first word on the card being in the same language as that at the top of the stamp, viz. POSKAART and SUID-AFRIKA, or POST CARD and SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. Yelland, of Krugersdorp, has called our attention to a printing, illustrated, wherein the abovementioned language order was not maintained on some cards, the first word on the card in Afrikaans being grouped with an English inscription at the top of the stamp, and vice versa.

A variation in the printing technique of the cards has been furnished as an explanation of the "transposition" of card and stamp.

The Government Printer, when executing a large order for cards, has found that it facilitates the sorting of the cards into sets, to print say 16,000 cards at a time, after which the card cylinder is advanced one horizontal row (of three cards) and the stamp cylinder is likewise reset. In the printing under consideration, the dual resetting of the two cylinders was not made, one cylinder being advanced and the other not, with the result that the cards received the wrong language stamp.

The error was observed during the printing process and corrected. The number of

cards so produced is not known, while the earliest date-stamp so far recorded on a used item is the 12th October 1959, with dates ranging onward to July, 1960. These cards have been franked with an extra ½d. stamp, signifying that they came into use after the introduction of the increased postage rates on the 1st April, 1959.

The 1½d. Cards were replaced by the 2d. Series in December 1959, and collectors requiring the former will have to look for obsolete stock, the cards being fairly common in the used condition, but scarce in the unused state.

Adhesive Label used for Payment of Postage.

Mr. S. L. Crozet has furnished the following notes regarding a cover which recently came into his possession.

This bears an adhesive label used for the payment of postage. In format it is similar to those used for parcel post, a description of which appears on page 314 of the Union Handbook-Catalogue Part I.

The size of the specimen, which is on white gummed paper, is 44 x 53 mm. and the printing has been done through a violet ribbon. There is no numeral or letter, however, by means of which the issuing machine may be identified.

The amount of postage paid appears in the centre of the label and, to the right of this the sequence number is shown. The wording is bilingual but there is an error in the Afrikaans spelling of the word 'BETAAL' which should read 'BETAALD'. Further, the name of the office is shown in English as 'RISSIK STREET', whereas the correct nomenclature of this office is 'RIS-

SIKSTRAAT', vide the official list of Post Offices in The Union of South Africa, as published by the Postmaster-General.

The day of the month and that of the year are printed in Arabic figures while that of the month is shown in Roman characters.

The label described was issued at the registered letter counter at the aforementioned office, as a normal type of registration label is affixed to the envelope.

In view of the aforementioned discrepancies, the opinion is that this label emanated from an obsolete type of cash register machine, some of which, it has been ascertained, are on trial at certain post offices, for possible adaption in connection with the forthcoming decimal currency.

A South African Philatelist Honoured.

We have learnt with pleasure that the Committee of the London International Stamp Exhibition has awarded a Certificate to Mr. G. N. Gilbert, of Westminster, O.F.S., "for valuable contributions to Philatelic Literature during the past decade."

The many esteemed dissertations of "Flyspot" Gilbert to Philately are universally known, and have proved of inestimable value to all interested in the hobby, particularly the South African side of it. In congratulating Mr. Gilbert upon his well-deserved honour, we feel sure we reciprocate the sentiments of all interested in stamp collecting, both locally and abroad.

Well done Gil, but do not stop now!

A similar certificate has also been awarded to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. Seeing that one of the objects of the Federation is the provision of a medium for the publication of specialised articles on the philately of Southern Africa, it is a pleasure to feel that this unsolicited testimonial (if it may be so termed) to its efforts shows that they have been appreciated over the past decade.

BUDAPEST EXHIBITION

The date for this International Exhibition has now been announced as 23 September, 1961.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I—British Commonwealth.

1961 Edition, 782 pages. Retail price from the publishers, 391 Strand, London W.C.2, 22s.6d. net and postage 1s.3d.

The feature of this new edition is the extremely thorough price revision, reflected in enhanced quotations not only in the perennially popular groups (where demand continues to outstrip supply), but in sections and countries which until quite recently were not greatly sought after. The wider spread of interest in Commonwealth issues is most noticeable.

Take Griqualand West, for example, which they describe as "a once shunned country." Prices are practically all up anything from 50% to 100%.

"Differential Pricing" for certain classic issues has been abandoned in favour of firm quotations for stamps in fine condition. E.g. Natal Nos. 1, 4 and 5, formerly £12-£60, £8-£35, and £18-£80 respectively, are now £80, £60 and £95. Poorer copies are worth less but can be supplied. "Bisects" are now only quoted "on cover" and "im-perforated errors" in pairs.

This year Morocco Agencies has been completely rewritten and among the great deal of more minor revision special attention has been given to Bahamas Special Delivery, Great Britain Used Abroad and Canada (early re-entries).

It may be noted that the Schweizer Reneke "locals" are at long last given formal recognition, listing and pricing.

The Swiss Hotel Posts, by Dr. H. Leeman.

It is regretted that this pamphlet of twenty pages, published by Sandoz Ltd., Basle, Switzerland, is not for general circulation.

The publishers, a firm of pharmaceutical manufacturing chemists, have produced this most interesting account of the hotel stamps of Switzerland, for private circulation among medical practitioners who are interested in philately.

Each stamp issue is listed and the various types of cancellers are described. —S.L.C.

W A T E R M A R K S

USED ON THE AIR LETTER (AEROGRAMME) SHEETS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND CERTAIN COLONIES (including Southern Rhodesia, The Federation, Basutoland and Bechuanaland).

By F. W. KESSLER, 500 Fifth Ave., New York (Assisted by I. H. C. GODFREY).
(Copyright).

The vast majority of the paper used in the production of the world's Air Letter sheets is entirely unwatermarked, and no forms printed in the Union have yet appeared on watermarked paper. As far as Southern Africa is concerned, however, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia and the Central African Federation have had certain of their Air Letters and Aerogrammes printed in the United Kingdom on paper made by the two leading paper manufacturers — Messrs. Wiggins Teape & Co. Ltd. and Messrs Charles Morgan & Co. Ltd. The standard Watermark used on paper made by the former Firm bears the words "IMPERIAL AIR MAIL" as well as depicting a mediaeval castle "GATEWAY", beneath which is, usually a capital letter. This letter is significant in that it indicates the year in which the actual paper was manufactured (though not necessarily used during that year) in accordance with the following Code:—

A = 1948	E = 1952	I = 1956
B = 1949	Ƴ = 1953	K = 1957
C = 1950	Ɔ = 1954	L = 1958
D = 1951	H = 1955	M = 1959

Illustration 1.

NOTE: The letters "F" and "G" are intentionally reversed, as shown, to avoid confusion with the letters "E" and "C". The letter "J" was not used in 1957 and the letter "N" was likewise omitted to prevent confusion with the earlier "I" and "H". It is expected that paper manufactured in 1960 will bear the letter "O", but this has not yet been confirmed.

The capital letter is an integral part of the design incorporated on the dandy roll which produces the entire Watermark in one operation.

The management of the New York Office of Wiggins Teape & Co. Ltd. has been most helpful in providing the following basic facts:—

In the manufacture of paper, the Watermark is impressed upon the still wet and

pulpy paper by a so-called "dandy roll" BEFORE the final drying process begins, hence the expression "Watermark". At this stage the paper is still quite thick and pulpy. After this impression, or displacement is made, the paper travels over a great many steam heated cylinders. In forming the sheet distortion takes place and the design created by the devices on the dandy roll, in the wet web of paper, tends to become elongated. To counteract this, the device is somewhat deformed initially and the changes which then occur result in the design appearing on the finished paper as originally required.

Depending on the size of the sheet to be cut from the finished roll of paper, it is sometimes necessary to apply the Watermark with the device falling in the machine direction, and at others in a cross direction. The paper maker's aim is in either case to achieve finally identical Watermarks, but slight variations are inevitable.

Dandy Roll: Here follows a brief description of what a "dandy roll" is and how the "Watermark" is made.

The original design in its somewhat deformed state is made by a highly skilled artisan and formed by hand out of copper wire. The finished design, made from this copper wire, is impressed upon wax and then removed, so as to leave an exact **negative** impression. The wax is then covered with a thin film of graphite to make it conducive to electricity; immersed in a copper sulphate bath and an electric current then deposits metallic copper on the graphite surface. Thus electros are made, which, of course, have the same form and thickness of the original copper wire design. These electros are then carefully soldered upon the dandy roll.

The "dandy roll" itself is made of metal and shaped somewhat like a hollow tube, with an outer cylinder of wire mesh reinforced at intervals by a skeleton or frame. It is upon this wire mesh that the electros are soldered at specified intervals across the length of the roll. Spacing between the

electros depends upon the size and the desired registration of the Watermark.

As regards Watermarks appearing on Air Letter sheets and Aerogrammes, where the capital letter must change each year, the main "dandy roll" remains intact, but the capital letter is removed annually and the appropriate new one substituted. In very rare instances parts of the devices have become detached from the "dandy roll" dur-

ing the Watermarking process, thereby creating an "Error". Only one such instance has been recorded: An Air Letter sheet of Great Britain issued in 1950 where the capital letter is entirely missing from the Watermark. (Eleven of these rarities were discovered in a Liverpool Post Office).

We are indebted to Messrs. Wiggins Teape & Co. Ltd. (New York) for the illustrations which accompany this article:—



A

B

C

A.—This is the original design when placed to fall in the machine direction. It is shorter than the Watermark on the finished paper.

B.—This is the original design when placed in the cross direction. It is narrower than the Watermark desired.

C.—The final and approved Watermark impression.

Note: Allowance in the size and shape of the Watermark on the finished paper needs to be made for uneven shrinking. The letter "B" has been shown in all illustrations for the sake of uniformity.

The Code—using capital letters to indicate the year of manufacture of the paper—originated in 1948. Messrs. Charles Morgan & Co., Ltd., of London, used the same Code in their paper used for the printing of the Air Letter sheets of Southern Rhodesia, which bear the Watermark "KENT VALE PARCHMENT". The only earlier Watermarked Air Letters emanating from this Firm are:—

"Kent VALE PARCHMENT—W 2", made in 1942 used in Southern Rhodesia in 1944.

"KENT VALE PARCHMENT—7", made in 1947 and used that year in Southern Rhodesia.

This same firm—Charles Morgan & Co. Ltd.—also supplied the paper used for the Air Letter sheets of Ethiopia, Watermarked:

"WROTHAM VELLUM WOVE-KENT-A", made in 1948 and used in Ethiopia in 1951.

Air Letter Sheets with Watermarks Entirely Missing:

As mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article, comparatively few Air Letter and Aerogramme forms exist with Watermarks. However, even among sheets which normally have Watermarks the impressions are occasionally missing. This is due to the way that the individual sheet was die-cut and the incidence of such minor "errors" depends on how closely the Watermark is spaced on the original large sheet of paper.

Inverted Watermarks: A Watermark cannot be inverted, as it is the first marking the paper receives. Only the printing can be inverted or sideways.

NOTE.—For the use of this article we are indebted to Mr. F. W. Kessler, New York. It is a modified version of one of the chapters which will appear in his new Catalogue of the Aerogramme (Air Letter) Sheets of the World, which is to be issued this year and of which the undersigned is an honorary Associate Editor.—I. H. C. GODFREY.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Crown Agents announce the issue on 24th September of a definitive pictorial set of fourteen stamps ranging from 1 cent to \$4.80 values. The designs include a medallion portrait of Her Majesty and the St. Edward's Crown.

THE AIRMAIL STAMPS OF ISRAEL

By S. Samuels

(Continued from page 168 of October issue)

Israel's Ministry of Posts issued a set of 6 stamps in 1954 which featured Israeli landscapes. The 10, 100 and 500 pruta were issued on the 2nd March, and the other values on the 6th April 1954, and were withdrawn on the 29th November 1957, excepting the 10 pruta. This new series was designed by G. Hamori of Tel Aviv and printed by photolithography. The perforation is 14 comb, and they were issued in post office panes of 25 stamps with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row. The 10 pruta stamp depicts an olive tree which is so common in the Jewish State, and which is mentioned so often in the Bible. The 70 pruta stamp reproduces a scene of Ein Gev, a settlement at the foot of the hill of Susita on the eastern shore of the sea of Galilee, where once stood a city called Hipos (Susita in Hebrew). Ruins of the city remained on a high plateau and the view from this plateau is thought to be one of the most attractive in Israel.

The 100 pruta stamp shows the entrance of a road to Jerusalem. Far more interesting is the 150 pruta stamp showing "the Lion's Rock." This rock guards the road which winds down to Aquaba where the twelve tribes fought against the King of Aroer. Legend has it that this rock is in the vicinity of the grave of Aaron, Moses's brother.

The 350 pruta stamp shows the Bay of Eilat in the south where Israel is doing so much to revive the land and open it to the new settlers. The Bay of Eilat is Israel's outlet to the Indian Ocean and most important for her trade with African and East Asiatic countries.

The 500 pruta stamp, the highest denomination in the series, shows a waterfall, the Tanur cascade of Metulla (Tanur means cascade in Arabic). This waterfall is in one of the tributaries of the Jordan where it enters Israel.

The next Airmail stamp was of 750 pruta denomination, brown in colour and was issued on the 21st August 1956. The design was by G. Hamori, and depicts a view of Lake Hula. It was printed by photo-lithography and is perf. comb 14. They were issued in sheets of 25 stamps with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row. One cannot pass over this stamp without going

into the history of the Hula area since the establishment of the State. As it is known, the Hula area is in the north of the country close to the Syrian border in eastern Galilee. The Hula was once famous for having the richest crops among the valleys of the country and the old historians describe its amazing variety of flora, but in the course of time due to neglect, it degenerated into swamp.

After the establishment of the State, a reclamation programme of the Hula valley was undertaken and at present some 2,000 new farming units have been established on the reclaimed territory.

The last Airmail stamp issued on the 12th November, 1956, was designed by G. Hamori and depicts the tomb of Rabbi Meir Bal Haness in Tiberias with the Lake of Galilee in the background. It was printed by photolithography and is perf. 14 comb.

The denomination is 3,000 pruta and the colour lilac. It was printed in post office panes of 25 stamps with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row.

Rabbi Meir Bal Haness, the miracle worker, was born in Asia Minor in the second century. His tomb near Tiberias which appears on the new Airmail stamp is considered one of the holiest sanctuaries in Israel. His family history is wrapped in obscurity but according to the Hagadah he is said to have been a descendant of Nero, who, says a Jewish legend, escaped death at the time of his deposition and subsequently became a convert to Judaism. The last years of his life were spent in Asia Minor, where he died. He was said to have told his pupils that they were to bury him by the sea that washed the land of his fathers, so that it may touch his bones. Many people visit his tomb to pay tribute to his virtues and greatness.

Israel has so many historic landscapes to feature on its stamps that one may expect many such series in the future. One can be sure that they will have an appeal not only to Jews all over the world, but also to all men and women who find inspiration in the Bible and the Holy Land.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

(Concluded from following page)

of the Philippines, Dr. Martin C. Martinez, whose centenary Uruguay celebrates, and Silvanus Olympio, first Premier of the Republic of Togo proclaimed on April 27 of this year.

W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXIV

Of the 15 new portraits by far the most noteworthy are those of the six Frenchmen in a set carrying a premium for Red Cross funds. What a galaxy of famous people have already appeared on the stamps of France and the French community throughout the world! No other territories can show anything like it. France herself has issued over 250, and her colonies—yes, we will stick to the word in spite of the mudslinging of envious demagogues!—another 60 or so. Nor (with very few exceptions) are these 310 people nonentities like some that figure in other rooms of the Portrait Gallery, and these last six are as vital and interesting as any. The two that illustrate this article are l'Hospital the statesman and Bizet the composer.

Michel de l'Hospital was one of the most attractive figures of the 16th century, and the brilliant portrait, in reddish violet, against a background in claret of his family château, gives a wonderfully true impression of the man—wise, kindly, humorous, yet saddened by the stupidity and intolerance of others. He was born in 1507 near Aigueperse in Auvergne, where his father was physician to Charles of Bourbon. He studied first at Toulouse and then for six years at Bologna. Thence he travelled to Rome in the suite of Charles V and held a position in the papal court. At 27 he returned to France, practising as an advocate, and having married at 30 served for some ten years as Councillor to the Parliament of Paris, after which he became in succession Chancellor to the King's Sister Margaret, Master of the Requests, President of the Chamber of Counts, and at the age of 53 Chancellor of France. It was characteristic of the kindly and tolerant nature of this noble man that one of his first acts as Chancellor was to persuade Parliament to pass the Edict of Romorantin, designed to protect Protestants from the secret and summary methods of the Inquisition, following this with the Edicts of 1561 and 1562, the most liberal (save the Edict of Nantes) obtained by the French Protestants. These measures, however, roused the fury of the papal legate (surely intolerance is the worst sort of schism!) who did all he could to effect l'Hospital's dismissal. Though deeply grieved he continued his efforts for religious toleration and against

abuses in the administration of justice. In 1564-6 he accompanied the young King Charles IX on an extended tour of France. But his implacable foes in the Church of Rome drove him to seek letters of discharge in 1568, and he spent his last five years in the seclusion of his family estate at Vignay.



Georges Alexandre César Léopold Bizet appears on the 30 centimes of this set, in deep blue, with his most famous works, *l'Arlésienne* and *Carmen*, in violet, together with a fan, a sword and a tambourine! His life is well known to all music-lovers. Born near Paris in 1838, the son of a singing-master, he studied under Zimmermann and Halévy, whose daughter he married later, and won the Prix de Rome at 19. After three years in Rome he returned to Paris and won fame, first as pianist and accompanist, then as composer, his first big success being with his incidental music to Alphonse Daudet's drama *l'Arlésienne*, parts of which have sung themselves into our hearts. His masterpiece however, is undoubtedly *Carmen*, the libretto of which by Meilhac and Halévy exactly suited his romantic temperament. Coolly received at first, it has won a lasting place in the affections of all who love gay yet workman-like music. It was a tragedy that he died of heart disease at 36.

The remaining 13 must be dismissed in but few words. The other four Frenchmen are Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de Turenne, Soldier, 1611-75, Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, Poet and Critic, 1636-1711, Jean-Martin Charcot, Physician, 1825-93, and Hilaire Germain Edgard Dégas, Painter, 1834-1917, each with a most engaging background.

Here are Sulman bin Hamed al-Khalifa, Shaikh of Bahrain, Pasha Vasa and Jani Vreto, two Albanian scholars (with an old friend, Sami Frasheri), Istvan Türr and Lajos Tüköry, Hungarians who took part in Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily a century ago, Juan Paso, who distinguished himself in the Argentinian Revolution of May 25, 1810, José Abad Santos

(Continued on preceding page)

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

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Cape Town

1960

- NOV. 10: N. G. Combrink — Selected Boer War Items.
J. S. Malan — Union
- NOV. 24: Simenhoff Cup — Ladies' Evening.
- DEC. 8: Dr. P. L. Vautier — France.
E. O'Brien — George VI.
- DEC. 22: President's Evening.

1961

- JAN. 12: Visit by Fish Hoek Philatelic Society.
- JAN. 26: Jacob Cup.
- FEB. 9: E. J. Beunderman — Union.
J. C. Bruce — Great Britain.
- FEB. 23: Annual General Meeting.

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Saints on Stamps

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SOUTH AFRICAN AIRGRAPHS

By R. D. Allen

(Concluded from page 174 of October issue)

The Christmas Greetings Type 2, has the same border and in fact the same set up except the second verse is omitted. I have seen these dated 1943 and 1944.

The Christmas Greetings Type 3, has a different border, it has, Holly in pair, "V" with a Springbok head immediately above it. The verse is in the bottom right hand corner:

God Bless Thy Year giving you
Strength for the Strife
Peace for the Pathway
Wisdom for the Work
Friends for the Fireside
Love to the Last.

I do not know if the Christmas Greetings were issued in Afrikaans, but all I possess are in English. Whilst on these Christmas Greetings, I have seen an original blank form with 9d. and not 8d. thereon, but in this case the 9d. had been cancelled and 3d. put thereon. This piece is the property of a collector in South Africa. Both the 9d. and the 3d. are enclosed in a box of one inch by one and one eighth inches, the 9d value has been cancelled by three heavy bars horizontally. The question does arise, did Civilians and maybe members of the armed Forces have to pay a penny for the specially printed Christmas Greetings form, as we know, from official notices, that the postage rate was 8d. for civilians. I do hope some readers of this will have good memories and answer this question.

According to my searching I find that South African airgraphs for normal usage had a different edge to the form. This consisted of a black line about $\frac{3}{8}$ th of an inch from the edge of the paper and between that black line and the edge have short strokes from right to left in a downward motion at an angle of about 15 degrees. These measurements have been taken from an original blank form, so the processed airgraph will have smaller dimensions only. The borders that I have seen of other countries and the illustrations that are somewhat similar are: (1) Canada, the spacing is much wider; (2) M.E.F. of which there are several types, a narrower border, a border edged on both sides with black line, a border on which the outside is a solid black thick line, and where somewhat similar in

borders, the wording is different, "Military Airgraph." (3) Palestine, but this has "Palestine Airgraph Service" thereon. The reason behind all this is that I have one, "suspect" South African, used in Egypt, it is an unofficial or private Christmas Greetings, somewhat similar to S.A./1. Can anyone give me some information on this item please, through the Editor?

Another query, does any one know if any South African Afrikaans-worded airgraphs or Christmas Greetings were used, that is if they were available for use. For the trio of questions, has any person got the South African item mentioned by J. Stephens, "Man asleep in hammock."

Envelopes: I have managed to trace two types, Mr. Godfrey in his article mentions one only, namely "Airgraph/Fotobrief" in large letters, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch tall and the overall length just under 2 inches, the envelope has a Paid meter mark of Johannesburg. The other type 2, has "Airgraph/Fotobrief" in large letters of $\frac{7}{32}$ nds of an inch tall and the overall length 1 and $\frac{5}{16}$ th of an inch long, also below the cut out panel is "Official Free—Offisiele Vry" in one line, lettering being $\frac{3}{8}$ th of an inch high and overall length being $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

I find that Francis J. Field, Ltd., are not absolutely correct in their article that Great Britain was first with Christmas Airgraphs in 1943, as I have a processed form dated 1942 sent to a Detective Inspector of Police in Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, from 23 Air School, Waterkloof, Transvaal, it is the one mentioned above with the two verses thereon. I have seen another similar type. It is not surprising that we do find something that needs corrections in the first listing of items, maybe some will come out of this, so if you have something to add or to have deleted please pass to the Editor. I am very grateful to Francis J. Field Ltd. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, England, who lent me a collection of Airgraphs so that a complete as possible picture can be presented on these airgraphs, also to Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Weinstein of South Africa for their collaboration on certain items and points.

To sum up the Listing I make it:

Ordinary Airgraphs.

- S.A./1 address panel at the bottom of the form;
- S.A./2 address panel at top with P.1122 or 1123 at top right, arrows etc.;
- S.A./3 address panel at top with P.1122 on top left.

Christmas Airgraphs.

- S.A./4 with two verses, one in middle and the other bottom left;
- S.A./5 with one verse, that in the middle;
- S.A./6 with one verse, that bottom right, (different verse).

Envelopes.

- S.A./7 Large size Airgraph-Fotobrief ¼ of inch tall;
- S.A./8 Airgraph-Fotobrief 7/32nds of an inch and also Official Free—Offisieël Vry under cut out panel.
- S.A./2 can be had in English or Afrikaans; ? other types in Afrikaans.

—————

NATAL
 —————

—————
PLATING S.G. Nos. 114-124
 —————

Major Norman Welsford in going through some old hoardings, came across this plating of the varieties in the lettering of the overprint "POSTAGE/HALF-PENNY" on 6d. (S.G. No. 24). The main varieties are long P's, T's and long left limb of the A's in the word 'Postage', but several others are also noted.

The list is taken from an article by J. E. M. Boyd in "The Stamp Lover" of September, 1950 but it seems to be worth while re-printing.

The overprinting was done on sheets of 60 (12 across x 5 vertically). In the diagram the letters in the top line for each of the 5 rows indicate long letters in the overprint whilst a blank means no long letters. In the

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bottom line for each of the 5 rows the other errors of overprint are given; they are comparatively few in number.

It may be said that the comparative commonness or scarcity of the normals and of the various varieties is reflected very closely in Gibbons pricing of them.

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TA	P	PA	P	TA			PA			PT	T
PTA No Stop	PT	TA	PA	TA			PT			PT	PT
PA	P Pennv	PTA	TA Pennv	PTA Comma			PTA			T	PT
A	T		TA	PTA			TA			Ealf T	T

JUDAICA ON STAMPS

by Alfred Brasch.

The thematic collector, who has a wonderful field for his collection of stamps, and can choose from a great many subjects, has certainly not forgotten Judaica. Like all other subjects, it depends solely on the collector where to draw its borders. In the following I will give my own interpretation of what I collect under "Judaica on Stamps". Certainly the whole of my collection is part of my Judaica on stamps. Besides this there are many which are connected with Jewish life and history. I do not believe that Jews who often achieve fame in their lives are entitled to a place in Judaica if they are not conscious Jews and practise their Jewish heritage. On the other hand there are those who have become world figures and have in consequence become the centre of antisemitic propaganda, such as Karl Marx and Rosa Luxemburg, who for this reason should be included in such a thematic collection. I personally, as in my Israel collection, make a study of the subject depicted and the result will help me to decide whether the item should be included in philatelic Judaica. There are, for instance, stamps with emblems such as the six-pointed star (Magen David) and swastikas which are not connected with anything Jewish. Hong Kong has on its stamps in the bottom corner, the swastika as an ancient Good Luck symbol.

In this little talk I wish to recall a few interesting messages which postage stamps of various countries carry with them about Jews.

I don't intend to make a review of Jews who are honoured on stamps. There are many physicians, chemists, poets, scientists, economists and artists of Jewish faith who are depicted on stamps for the work they did for the benefit of the country in which they lived or for humanity as a whole.

The Israel stamp with Theodor Herzl is indeed more than just commemorative. With this stamp we are not only reminded of the father of modern Zionism, but also of his immortal words: "If you want it, it is no legend". Professor Einstein on another Israel stamp proudly reminds the world that this genius of our century was a Jew.

The tragedy of inter-war Germany is recalled on the stamp bearing the picture of Walter Rathenau. The valuable work of

this engineer, statesman and philosopher was fiercely attacked by the German Conservative parties, organisations and newspapers, who defamed Rathenau as the leader of the "Jew Republic". Six members of a nationalist terrorist organisation staged a plot against his life and killed him on June 24th, 1922, by pistol shots and hand grenades while he was on his way to the German Foreign Office. The murder aroused tremendous excitement and he was honoured by the democratic parties. A memorial tablet was placed at the spot where he was assassinated. In 1933, however, the memorial tablet was removed by Nazis, who decorated the graves of his murderers.

In June, 1953 Germany (Berlin Zone) issued a stamp in the series "Famous Berliners" honouring Rathenau.

A few stamps were issued with the object of spreading anti-semitism propaganda throughout the world. Serbia issued a series of 4 stamps on the occasion of the anti-Masonic Exhibition in 1942. They were dated 22.10.1941, and show the Star of David in conjunction with some Masonic emblems, trying to spread the libel of Jewish-Masonic world domination.

Hitler Germany's secret service had prepared a special phase of psychological warfare and stamps were used for propaganda purposes. The headquarters of the Gestapo in Berlin had a department dealing with documentary forgeries. This section was housed in a former old age pensioner's home in Berkaer St. in Berlin and was known as Dept. VI.F Subsection 4, under a certain major. The printing works was situated in Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen. The code word of this department was "Enterprise Bernhard" and "Enterprise Wasserwelle" (the postmark used was a water-wave). It was from here that German agents abroad were supplied with counterfeit money, as for example the sterling notes used in the famous Cicero affair in Turkey.

Several stamps were produced by this department while the British stamp was retained, anti-Communist and anti-Semitic elements were incorporated. There were the low values of current British stamps, showing the head of King George VI with the following alterations: the crown was replaced by a "Jewish Star of David", and the value-tablet of a penny was replaced by the "hammer and sickle". Two other small

alterations were made. The rose in the top left corner was replaced by a hammer and sickle and the thistle in the top right corner was replaced by the Star of David.

Another forgery was made with Great Britain's Jubilee issue. The head of the King was replaced by the profile of Stalin. The inscription—true to its propaganda objects—read: "This war is a JEWISH WAR". The date 1910-1935 on the initial stamp was changed to 1939-1944. 1944 was chosen as the year of victory expected by Germany, and therefore, the end of Great Britain. These stamps were supposed to be dropped by aeroplanes and this is one of the reasons for their being non-adhesive. Nine million stamps of various types were supposed to be printed but it is believed that in all about 20,000 were distributed. Precise figures are not available. As the tide of the war turned, the balance of the stamps were destroyed by the German S.S. in Berlin and Jena.

The United States of America issued in 1948 a stamp commemorating the sinking of the troopship S.S. *Dorchester*, honouring the four chaplains who kept up the spirits of the men under their care before they lost their lives. The stamp is inscribed "These Immortal Chaplains" and "Inter-faith in Action".

A few stamp issues were intended to commemorate the extermination of six million Jews under the Nazi regime. There are a number of East German and other issues referring to monuments erected in former concentration camps. One issue shown here, refers to Dachau concentration camp, while the others refer to Buchenwald, Ravenbruck and Sachsenhausen is inscribed: "Led to death and behold we live".

To commemorate the heroes of the Warsaw Ghetto a Polish stamp was issued in 1956, showing one frieze of the monument erected in a wide-open space in Warsaw, which was once the centre of the city's ghetto. Its creator is the famous Jewish sculptor Rappaport, now living in Paris.

After the occupation of Poland the Germans created ghettos in all the main centres and established "Judenrats" (Jewish Councils) which, under the orders of the Nazis administered local affairs, including postal services. A good number of philatelic items of those dark days have survived, but our knowledge is rather scanty.

One stamp shown here is a ghetto stamp of Lodz. The stamps were issued in three values and were in use only for a few days in 1941. The leader of the Judenrat in Lodz was an eccentric old man named Rumkowski, who, with the permission of the Nazis sent a circular letter in Yiddish and German to his fellow Jews inviting designs for a ghetto stamp! The Nazis refused Rumkowski a title, so he signed himself "the oldest Jew in Lodz". All the designs bore Rumkowski's picture, but the old man's ego did not ultimately save him from death in the gas chambers.

A Yiddish inscription appears on a 20-kopeck Russian stamp issued on June 17th, 1938, to commemorate the new USSR Constitution. The inscription reads "Workers of all nations unite".

In May 1948, the Egyptian colonel Annar EL Sadat wrote: "To liberate Palestine, we have to drive out the Jews from all these points (he referred to Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa, etc.). When he gave the order to the Egyptian forces to cross the northern border of Palestine, Nokrachy Pasha seemed to think the whole affair would be a military picnic. Hence the stamp which they issued on June 15th, 1948. It depicted Egyptian soldiers entering Palestine. Like the soldiers, the stamp was soon withdrawn.

Eight years later came the Sinai campaign. After Israel had withdrawn her troops from Gaza, Egypt issued on May 4th, 1957, a stamp depicting the map of the Gaza Strip and inscribed "Gaza—part of Arab Nation". In support of Egypt, the postal authorities of Eastern Germany issued a stamp with a special surcharge in aid of the Egyptian relief Fund.

The United Nations issued two commemoratives for the United Nations Emergency Force which was drafted to the Middle East. The design depicts the circular badge worn on the arm band and headgear of the UN Emergency Force troops.

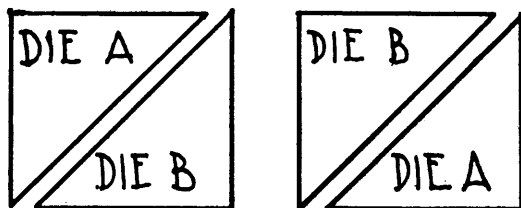
On November 2nd, 1957, one year after his death, West Germany paid tribute to Rabbi Leo Baeck. A special stamp was issued, carrying the head of this intellectual leader of progressive Judaism, and Berlin's principal Liberal Rabbi from 1912 until his deportation to Terezin in 1943.

There are many more stamps that bring a message to the Jews. As recently as December, 1957 the United States issued a stamp symbolising "Religious Freedom in America".

I hope that the few examples quoted here will serve to illustrate how the little pieces of paper which we call "Postage Stamps" could honour or repudiate us.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Mr. F. W. Collins has sent us a photograph of a reconstructed sheet of the plate of 120 pairs used for all issues of the 4d. triangulars printed in London, 1853-54. He has been engaged on this work on behalf of Capt. Emerson Huston and it was on show at the recent London Exhibition. We would have liked to have reproduced it in the S.A.Ph., but it would not have come out sufficiently clearly to show such a fact, however, that in the top 8 rows the arrangement of the pairs is as in Sketch 1, whilst in the bottom row it is as in Sketch 2.



Sketch 1

Sketch 2

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

The four stamps (1d., 3d., 6d., and 1/3d.) mentioned in our Sept. issue as being on order, were due for issue on Independence Day, 1st October. They will bear the country's new title — "Federation of Nigeria," which will be Africa's biggest nation with its population of 40 million. The stamps were selected from designs submitted in an international competition.

SEAPOSTS BRITAIN - SOUTH AFRICA

In "T.P.O." for July-August, 1960, Mr. A Bruce Auckland has a very comprehensive summary of the history of this service. Much of it has been published before, but several features have not, and we would like to refer to them here.

The first contract was made by the British P.O. in 1857 for a monthly service

by the Union Steam Collier Co., trip to be made within 42 days. The contract lost to the Castle line in 1873, then it was shared and the service became a weekly one. In 1900 the two rival companies amalgamated.

A list is given of the mailships operating from 1894 to 1924 and it is hoped that it will yet be possible to compile one for the years 1857 to 1893.

In the early 1890's Post Offices were set up on board the mail ships, by arrangement with the Cape Postal authorities, the Purser being appointed and paid as Postmasters. The various postmarks (Cape Colony Ocean Post Office, United Kingdom and South Africa Sea P.O., and Union of South Africa Ocean P.O.) with their varieties, index letters and numbers, are described and illustrated. The problem of the meaning and allocation of the various index letters and numbers is discussed, as it has been before, and though perhaps not yet finally settled, the solution favoured is that the handstamps were allotted to particular Purser-Postmasters, not to particular ships. This view is based mainly on the fact that certain indicia have been found on cards from different ships. The service ceased shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914.

U.N.O.

On 24th October (United Nations Day—15th Anniversary of Foundation) there will be two commemorative stamps, 4c and 8c, also a souvenir sheet with the pair of them. The design is a profile of U.N. Headquarters with, superimposed, the opening words of the Preamble to the Charter.

POSTMARK CORNER

Old Cape Cancellers Used in Union.

In our issue of December 1948 page 218, Mr. A. H. Sydow recorded the usage of a Cape barred oval mark with boxed number 1047 to hand-stamp covers which had escaped cancellation by the old continuous type of machine canceller then in use. Curiously enough this very number was illustrated, in another connexion, in our issue of July 1940 p. 101.

Dr. T. B. Berry has acquired much of Mr. Sydow's collections and he finds that some 9 other similar cancellers were used for the same purpose. The numbers of these are:—

44, 125, 434, 702, 930, 977, 1027, 1264, and 1317.

Checking up in Jurgens' book it is found that the place of original usage of these cancellers has been located for 7 of the 10, so presumably they had been returned to store at headquarters when they had been replaced by later types. And there they lay for perhaps fifty, or even more, years till a further special use was found for them.

KENYA

The Kenya "invert," mentioned briefly in our February issue, has been pronounced genuine by the Royal P.S. but they say it is not really an inverted centre, but an inverted frame, the clue being the watermark which is normal in relation to the vignette, but inverted in relation to the frame. The printers say there must have been a full sheet of 100 of them, so the hunt is on for the other 99. The stamp, by the way, is the 5¢ of 1954 with the Owen Falls Dam in the centre. It was found by a New Jersey schoolboy and was on show at the recent London Exhibition as a truly "unique" specimen.

The Crown Agents announce that a new definitive issue was to be released on 1st October. There are 9 values in cents (5¢ to 65¢) printed by photogravure in one colour, and 7 values in shillings (1/- to 20/-), recess printed in two colours.

FRENCH JETLINER SERVICE PARIS - JOHANNESBURG

Lt.-Col. Rawbone of Franschoek informs us he obtained 1st flight covers, both ways, of the new DC8 service between Paris and Johannesburg.

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The cover carried by the outward flight is handstamped Paris 18L. 14-9-1960 and back stamped Johannesburg 15-IX-60. Endorsed as carried by the inaugural DC8 Jet flight and with the company's handstamp, an aeroplane with "Premiere Liason par Jetliner DC8" above it and "Paris-Johannesburg, 14 September 1960. U-A-T" below it.

The cachet on the return flight cover is a rectangle divided in two, on one side being "Premiere Liason par Jetliner, Johannesburg - Paris 16 September 1960", and on the other "DC8-U A T".

U.S.A.

Oct. 8.—Two stamps, 4c and 8c in the Champions of Liberty series, honouring Ignacy Jan Paderewski, Polish Statesman-Artist.

Oct. 15.—A 4c commemorative "Wheels of Freedom", issued in conjunction with the Automobile Show in Detroit.

Oct. 18.—A 4c for the centenary of the Boys Clubs of America movement. It features the profile head of a young boy.

Oct. 26.—Two more in the "Champion" series, this time for K. G. Mannerheim of Finland, soldier, statesman and finally President.

PHILATELIC AGENCIES

Philatelic papers are beginning to protest about the growing tendency of various small countries to farm out issues of their stamps for sheer profit and to have frequent limited and controlled issues. Overdoing this sort of thing has always in the past led to unpopularity for the country concerned. "Linn's Weekly," in an editorial on the subject, gives two or three years as enough to ruin most of these agency businesses. Judging by the Agency advertisements with which we are bombarded, they must be doing pretty well at present, however. The "Commonwealth Courier" says if sales continue to be promoted (sic) in the Agency manner, then serious stamp collecting is going to be smothered out of existence. Collectors have the remedy in their own hands, as dealers are entirely at their mercy.

THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BEFORE 1853

By **SYLVESTER L. CROZET,**

Member, Germiston Philatelic Society, Assoc. Society of Postal Historians. A paper which received an award at the 21st South African Philatelic Congress held at East London 1959.

On April 25, 1652 Jan van Riebeeck landed on the shores of Table Bay and the first settlement at the Cape of Good Hope was commenced with the erection of a fort.

From about 1679 after farms had been granted to the free burghers, the only manner in which these people could communicate with each other was to employ their Hottentot or native servants as messengers.

These couriers, as also the other aborigines at the Cape of Good Hope, wore little more than a loin cloth and therefore had no means of concealing letters on their persons or in their clothing. Thus it was that the cleft stick was devised as a means of carrying written communications from one settler to another.

THE CLEFT STICK

Chroniclers appear to be somewhat confused in their records with regard to the origination of this cleft stick and it is generally stated that the postal authorities were responsible for the introduction of this method of conveying letters. This inference is definitely incorrect for such means of transmitting letters was in use many years before the first postal facilities in the Cape Colony were instituted.

The cleft stick or "brief stok" varied in length from three to six feet with a diameter in the region of one inch. The top of the stick was split down the centre for a distance of six or eight inches and immediately below this cleft the stick was bound with a riempje (rawhide thong) so as to prevent the slit from becoming elongated when letters were inserted.

No more than four or five letters could be placed in the cleft and the top of the stick was tightly bound in a similar manner to that previously described to prevent the missives from falling out. The letter bearers proceeded at a steady and consistent lope with the stick held in an upright position before them.

FIRST POSTAL SERVICES

In 1788 the Council of Policy, which administered the colony, was instructed from Holland to investigate the possibility of instituting postal services at the settlement.

Three years after the receipt of this order the first post office in southern Africa was established at the Castle—the stronghold of the community.

This postal service was brought into force by means of a "Placaat" or Proclamation in March 1792 but no provision had been made for the establishment of inland postal functions.

From 1795 to 1803 the Cape of Good Hope was occupied by Great Britain and during this period the existing postal arrangements remained unchanged.

It was during this period, in 1801 to be precise, that the first attempt to provide public transport in the Cape of Good Hope occurred. An advertisement appeared in the "Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser" announcing that a post wagon would be despatched every week to Simons-town. By 1816 a similar conveyance plied between Cape Town and Stellenbosch and a decade later a service was instituted between the settlement and Hottentots Holland Kloof.

Holland reoccupied the Cape of Good Hope in 1803 and under the new Governor, General Jan Willem Janssens, postal facilities were greatly improved and in the same year a regular post was established between Cape Town and Falsebaai and Cape Town and Algoa Bay, the latter embracing all the districts en route.

Further, a service by post wagon for the conveyance of letters and parcels was instituted between Cape Town and Stellenbosch. This wagon left the settlement on Wednesdays and Saturdays and was drawn by a span of twelve or sixteen oxen.

At Stellenbosch a post office was established at the apartments of the landdrost—an equivalent position to that of a magistrate. Here the mail was sorted and placed into bags for other districts in readiness to be carried by runners to the next stopping place where the mail was again sorted for post farther afield. Parcels were only accepted for delivery as far as Stellenbosch.

It was at this time, during 1803, that Uitenhage was founded and thus another

important town was added to the postal administration.

In 1805 letters were carried twice weekly to Stellenbosch and Tulbagh on horseback. A service to Graaff Reinet, some 500 miles distant, occupied five days when the couriers were not impeded by swollen rivers. Here, however, some laxity appeared to have entered the conveying of mail on this route. Delivery of letters was neglected and it is recorded that frequently letters were in transit for more than a month.

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS

January 1806 saw the Cape of Good Hope again as a British territory, and in this year further postal developments and improvements were made. A graduated scale of charges for the transmission of letters and packets on the inland routes, according to their destinations were proclaimed.

The prepayment of postage on a letter by the sender had to be made when the article was handed in at the post office at the Castle and letters arriving there from outlying districts had to be paid for when collected. This was a very definite regulation and no discretionary power was permitted under any circumstances.

This prepayment of postage by the sender was compulsory and when made the letter was stamped with a "letter stamp". These markings were referred to by the post office as aforementioned or as the post office seal, but they were never termed post marks.

This stamp or impression indicated that the postage had been paid and they virtually served the same purpose as did the adhesives which were brought into use in 1853.

Instructions were issued to the effect that these markings were to be applied to letters in the same position as adhesives are placed to-day. This rule was not always followed and letters have been seen with stamps in various positions, even on the back of the package.

With the growth of the Cape Colony, as the settlement was now known—frequent requests were made for the establishment of branch post offices in Cape Town. These suggestions were rejected on account of cost, but as an alternative, receiving houses for postal matter were instituted. As a result of this innovation ten receiving houses, under the jurisdiction of selected persons,

were established. The owners of these houses received the sum of £10 each per annum from the government and it was their duty to ensure that letters left with them were delivered to the post office in the Castle at specific times. These officials were provided with a schedule of postal charges and upon each letter for which postage was paid they had to inscribe the words "post paid" and, when delivered the letters to the post office the postage monies were deposited.

LETTER STAMPS

Under the postal regulations in force, masters of vessels entering and leaving the bays of the settlement were prohibited from receiving letters from the inhabitants unless such letters had been previously stamped by the post office. Letters from the outlying districts received at the Castle bore the name of the place of origin on the face in manuscript.

During 1806 the postal regulations were amended to the advantage of the inhabitants. One of these amendments permitted the conveyance of parcels on all internal postal routes, such packages not to exceed a weight of 8 oz.

Hottentot runners were then employed on the postal services from Cape Town to the district post offices with the view of promoting speedy communication between the settlements and Table Bay.

HOTTENTOT RUNNERS

The mail was carried by relays of Hottentots who were located at convenient farms along the routes, the farmers receiving a sum of five Rix dollars—equivalent to £1, per month for housing these runners. These farmers were requested to receive and treat the couriers with humanity.

The attachment of these Hottentots to the settler families was usually the result of conflicts between the settlers and the aborigines whereby the families were scattered and sometimes their offspring were left helpless on the veld. These waifs were taken in by the colonists and brought up on the farms of their rescuers. They performed various menial tasks and were treated as servants rather than slaves. Although sometimes harshly treated they generally remained attached to the family for long periods. The care of the herds and flocks were entrusted to the men and they sometimes accompanied their masters on

the hunt and had at all times to be ready for any service required of them.

The Hottentots were a yellowish people of medium build with pepper-corn hair. They were known for their great skill in stalking game and were said to have been so light-footed that they could out-run the fleetest of animals. These runners performed their duties with great alacrity and unless hampered by flooded rivers or illness, they delivered the mail on time.

The farmers on whose premises the runners were housed were requested to ensure that the mails were forwarded to the next post without delay and to report all instances of neglect to the postmaster.

The various offices served by these runners were located at Simonstown, Saldanha Bay, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay and Graaff Reinet.

In 1806 the first experimental post of the Saldanha Bay route was accomplished in 30 hours and the return journey in 28 hours. The mail was delivered to the landdrost who was held responsible for the due delivery of the letters.

POST ORDERLIES

In the following year the system of conveying mail by Hottentot runners was abolished and couriers, known as Post Orderlies, mounted on horses, were appointed to undertake these duties.

After a time laxity again crept into the postal service and in 1810 further postal regulations were promulgated. Among other things it was required that suitable persons, either Christian or Hottentots, should only be entrusted with the conveyance of the mail and the post holders were held responsible for the delivery of the letters.

These post holders were also required to provide reliable orderlies as well as two good horses for the relay of the mails. On arrival all letters and packages had to be forwarded without delay, either by day or night, to the next stage or post and the time of exchange or horses had not to exceed half-an-hour under the penalty of a fine of 10 Rix dollars.

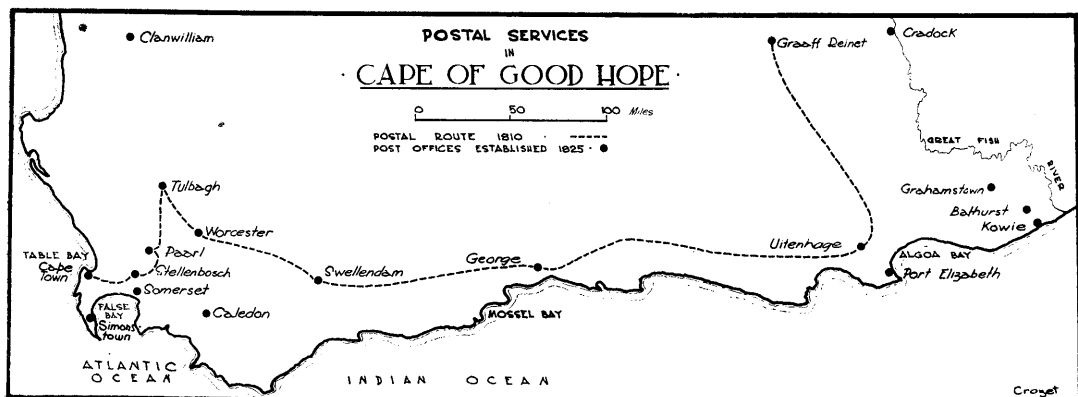
Times of arrival and despatch of the mails had to be recorded and receipts for the bags delivered had to be given to the couriers.

Here a few words in regard to the breed of horses which were used on these postal duties will not be out of place.

HORSES

It has been established without doubt that prior to 1800 the only horses in the Cape Colony were of Eastern importation, chiefly from the Gulf of Persia. At this period Britain was at war with France and two French vessels were captured off the coast. On these ships were some Spanish horses consigned to Buenos Aires for breeding purposes. It was from the cross breeding of these strains that were derived the blue and red roans which were so invaluable for their powers of endurance.

Generally this breed were small, fifteen hands being a fair average. These horses could stride all day at a "pasgang" or a tripple as a change. For them no distance was too great if the man in the saddle was a horsemaster and thirty mile treks with a weight up, day after day were commonplace. It was this breed that dragged the heavy post carts over the tortuous tracks in the Colony in later years. Good looks were frequently a second place to speed and stamina.



Later these horses were crossed with thoroughbred English stock imported by Lord Charles Somerset.

During the next few years further improvements were made to the inland postal services and in each of the drosties the landdrosts were allocated the duties of post masters. As such, these landdrosts used their old drosty seals on letters. The governor, Lord Charles Somerset, took strong exception to this with the result that in 1814 a regulation was framed to the effect that no arms or insignia other than those of His Majesty the King would be allowed and the present use of private seals, arms and insignia must cease.

The lack of control in regard to postal matters was noticed by the governor, and in October 1816 he established the first post offices in the country districts under the supervision of salaried post masters. These offices were set up at Paarl, Tulbagh, Caledon, Swellendam, George and Graaff Reinet. Offices at Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Simonstown and Uitenhage were already established so that there were now altogether ten post offices in the Colony.

(To be continued)

WARSAW EXHIBITION

We have had a note about this from Mr. A. R. Kleiner, who was both an exhibitor and a visitor. He says it was a magnificently laid-out show, with huge attendances, although the standard of the exhibition was on the whole not up to that of London. There appears to have been a split in the Jury, with the result that exhibits of and/or from countries outside the Iron Curtain were judged more harshly than those from inside it and they received very few of the higher awards. Mr. Kleiner states that a number of entries from South Africa did not actually materialise. Awards gained by members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg were: Silver Gilt, A. R. Kleiner; Silver, L. Abrahams, L. Feinstein and A. R. Kleiner; Bronze, J. H. Harvey Pirie, B. Glassman and J. Keet. Not yet having received a catalogue (and possibly we never will, as they are reported as all sold out on the opening day) we do not know what other entries there were from South Africa.

EUROPA - C.E.P.T.

19th September saw the issue of special stamps by 19 members of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Ministers. All the stamps, except those of Austria, had as their principal feature, a 19-spoke wheel forming the O of Europa. The Austrian issue featured the head of a Corinthian column. The British issue (first time they took part in a Europa issue) were bicoloured (6d. and 1/6d.) stamps differing only in that they also featured the head of H.M. the Queen. We have to thank "Stamp Collecting" for an F.D.C.

S.A.N.A.E. RELIEF EXPEDITION

The Department of Transport has selected the 12 men who are to go on South Africa's second expedition to Antarctica in December of this year.

Each member of the team will be trained for his particular assignment under the supervision of the Department.

The Norwegian ship, the Polarhov has been chartered for the purpose of taking the team to the Antarctic continent. The members of the present exhibition will return on the same ship.

The leader of the second exhibition will be Mr. J. P. van der Westhuyzen who will also fill the post of principal radio technician.

Second in command will be Mr. Dick Bonnema, a member of the first exhibition who offered to stay in Antarctica for a second term.

The other members are Mr. W. A. Swanevelder, land surveyor, Mr. B. C. Butt, geologist, Mr. R. J. Kleywegt, geophysicist, Dr. R. Plotkin, medical official, Mr. B. Rayno, senior radio operator, Mr. J. W. Viljoen, senior foreman, Mr. H. V. Lieberberg, mechanic, and three assistant meteorologists—Mr. P. M. C. Voges, Mr. D. W. Jacobs and Mr. P. J. van As.

—Acknowledgment to "Digest of S.A. Affairs"—Vol 7, No. 21; Oct. 14, 1960.

Note.—The P.O. Publicity Department has no information yet about taking a Philatelic Mail, although it is expected that facilities will be provided.

FRANCE

17 Sept.: Two stamps, 0.25 and 0.50 NF, of the Europa (CEPT). General design.

26 Sept.: A 0.15 NF featuring the Basilica of Lisieux.

SOCIETY NEWS

ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

August Meeting. The first exhibit of the evening was one which won a Diploma at Unipex, viz. Mr. R. Jones' "Israel Maximum Cards". This collection covered every pictorial issue of Israel, duly shown on a Maximum Card which bore an illustration in keeping with the subject on the stamp.

The second exhibit was one covering the issues of Russia from 1854 to date. Mr. Sacks is to be congratulated on the way in which he broke his collection up to illustrate the stamps in the following groups:

Sport; Propaganda; Air Force; Children; War Heroes; Medals; Museums.

The write-up was accompanied by drawings and diagrams. It was interesting to note how Russia is using philately to stress her greatness and to spread her doctrine.

The meeting concluded with refreshments and a 20-question quiz, conducted by Mr. A. Scott.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On September 6th we had our annual visit from the Johannesburg Philatelic Society. The visitors came along with four good collections.

Mr. J. E. Frankland tabled a collection of British Somaliland, which included Postal History, Various Overprints, with flaws, and Specimen Stamps of several issues. Mr. Frankland also showed a short collection of Postage Dues.

Mr. Stanley Boss displayed a collection of the various Republican Issues of the French Community, a most colourful and interesting collection.

Lastly, Dr. Harvey Pirie exhibited a collection of T.P.O. Postmarks from the early eighties of Southern Africa. He gave an informative and interesting paper on the subject. It must have taken considerable time and research to put together a collection of this type.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

September 14: This was the last meeting of the year and well attended. The following exhibited: Miss S. Shapiro 'Selection and F.D.C.s'; Miss G. Shire 'Selections and FDCs'; Miss J. Stern 'Modern Germany'; Prof. Sloan 'West Germany'; Dr. Keller 'Upper Silesia'; Mr. D. Alyson 'India and Mauritius'; Mr. R. Mayer 'French Morocco'; Mr. R. Newdigate 'Modern Commonwealth'. It seems that this Society will soon become one of the popular Societies at the University. Of special interest was Dr. Keller's exhibit. Several showed for the first time in

particular the women students. It was truly an interesting evening. —M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

September 12: Mr. R. C. Steinbauer gave the first part of his talk 'West Indian Medley', which was illustrated by stamps and maps and photos. He covered the British Leeward Islands, British Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, British Honduras and British Guiana.

September 26: This was the second part of Mr. Steinbauer's 'West Indian Medley', this time covering the French and Dutch Leeward Islands, Aruba, Bonair, Curaco, Guadeloupe and Martinique. Mr. Steinbauer has visited all these islands several times and made a real study of them, their geography, climate, people and customs, as also their history. —M.F.S.

P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

7th September: A visit from the Maritzburg P.S., at which were shown (a) a collection of Southern Rhodesia, made by one with only a few years' experience, and in the circumstances, remarkable; (b) a small collection of Germany, by Mr. Jackson, who wandered somewhat from his subject to tell of his experiences in the country just after the end of the war. These were most entertaining. (c) Mr. Slater-Kinghorn shewed extracts of his British Line-Engraved Stamps; in line of the classics and something seldom seen at our meetings.—K.I.B.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

September Meeting: There was no excuse for the poor attendance at the September meeting as the weather was good, the tea and cake supplied was first class and the exhibit tabled by "Cas" Castignani, was excellent. He brought along a portion of his collection of the Islands of the British Empire consisting mainly of recent issues. Collected in blocks of four this made a very fine show more especially those colourful issues of Ceylon, Malta, etc. Also tabled were a number of pages of varieties, some of the more important of the Great Britain varieties of the Queen issues being shown. A really first class exhibit and enjoyed by those members who attended. —W.K.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

21st September: An interesting item, comprising Union 1½d. postcards was tabled by Mr. S J. Hagger. Here it was shown how a transposition of type on the cards and that on the impression had taken place in English and Afrikaans.

Mr. J. S. Stolk tabled his collection of Bohemia and Moravia and Mr. B. Eilers displayed his collection of the Saar.

The Junior Section continues to hold interest.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

13th September: A display by Mr. B. Seelig, of Japanese commemoratives, which was most enjoyable.

Dr. W. Hesse read a paper on "Arts and Artists", which accompanied his outstanding exhibit.

26th September: A visit from members of the Germiston Society. Mr. S. J. Hagger showed a small part of his fine collection of used Union stamps; Mr. S. L. Crozet exhibited a number of out-of-the-way postmarks, mainly, but not entirely, of the Union — these should come in very useful for the editors of the future when they tackle a book on Union postmarks. Finally Mr. Eilers shewed a very fine collection of the stamps of Switzerland; there are still a few gaps to fill in it, but it was obvious that these would merely stimulate him to make it more nearly complete.

THE COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The August meeting of the Society was well attended.

Mrs. Vera exhibited a fine and well-written up selection of South West Africa, Hungary, Belgian Congo and Czechoslovakia stamps, while Mr. Stoerger displayed portions of his collections of "Sport on Stamps" and the SAAR.

There was much activity with approvals and exchanging of stamps.

Our congratulations to Janice Hartley (who is a member of our Junior Club) on winning the "Collection Floating Trophy" at the Hobbies Exhibition for her exhibit of "Natural History on Stamps" and to Martin Walton-Evans, who was awarded a Certificate of Merit.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

September 8: The Society turned out in good numbers to see Mrs. G. Hunt's exhibit of Gold Coast. This included superb specimens and was of unusual interest. It is not often that the Society can view such a philatelic treat. This was followed by an exhibit shown by Mr. F. L. Archer 'Native Tribal Life on Stamps'. Here stamps portraying native life had been selected and mounted according to countries. Here again was the beginning of a collection, as the exhibitor has a very considerable amount of material, which will be mounted thematically.

September 22: Again there was a very good turn out of members and also visitors to see Capt. M. F. Stern's exhibit which was shown at the London Exhibition 'History and Development of the Airmail of South Africa and S.W.A.' The exhibit was 150 sheets from the collection of over 1,500 sheets and all the rarities in the field were exhibited, many of them being the only items of their kind. Capt. Stern gave a talk on the sheets and pointed out the best items. One of the visitors was Mr. O'Connor, Chief Publicity Officer of the Post Office, Pretoria. He was prevailed upon to answer a large number of questions. All these were answered to the best of his ability and in the light of information available so far. —M.F.S

MAFEKING AND BECHUANALAND P.S.

Herewith a few notes about the formation of the latest recruit to affiliate with the Federation. These have been supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Brownlow, P.O. Box 64, Lobatsi.

Early this year several collectors in Mafeking had the idea of forming a philatelic Society and on 24th February a meeting was called and a society formed, the foundation members being G. E. H. Jones (elected first chairman), J. L. Harrison, R. J. F. Andersson, C. J. Beaumont, R. W. Brownlow, A. Jacobson, and U. M. Milansky. Thirteen more soon joined up, bringing the membership to 20. Several members are the possessors of fine collections.

Meetings are held in Mafeking and in Lobatsi. Two public displays have been given in the latter, and an exhibition is to be open to the public in Mafeking on 26th October.

Members took a lively interest in drafting a constitution, which was submitted to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa for affiliation. It was approved and affiliation granted at the meeting of the Federation Executive held on 2nd September.

Then they got busy over First Day Covers for the Union Festival Stamps and the new Bechuanaland issue. Soon they will be preparing for the stamps to be overprinted in decimal currency, but we will be hearing more of that soon from them.

EAST AFRICA

We are indebted to Mr. W. Tunstall for an official First Day Cover bearing several stamps of the new definitive issue for Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika issued on 1st October, 1960. Inside is a pamphlet describing the subjects portrayed. The cents values (9 in all, 5c-65c) are small and all in one colour. The shilling values (7 in all, 1/- to 20/-) are large and bicoloured.

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Whole Number 428

Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

UNION NOTES

Hon. Associate Editor: Dr. T. B. BERRY,
Box 31, Bryanston, Transvaal

The regular Saturday morning visitors to the Philatelic Agency at Pretoria, and in particular the stalwart, Mr. Eric Walker, were awarded for their diligence, for upon arrival there on the 22nd October they found available two new and interesting items, viz. the 1d. Animal Roll Stamps in sheet form, and a further printing of the 1d. Animal series—the 7th Issue.

The 1d. Roll Stamps in Sheet Form.

The preparation of Roll Stamps has already been dealt with in the S.A. Philatelist, and as recently as our May Number, while the manner of their issue in Coils of 1,012 or 506 stamps, has become an accepted fact. But to find these stamps in sheet form at a Post Office counter was indeed a great surprise!

The number of sheets issued is not known, but probably a couple of rolls in web form of the 1d. Animal Coil Stamps, previously printed from Cylinder No. 27, on Springbok Head Watermarked paper, were considered redundant for Coil-stamp requirements, and were cut into sheets of 240 (20 x 12) stamps. The sheets are without the usual top and bottom margins, but bear left and right vertical ones. On the right margin are printed two five-figure black sheet-serial numbers, and the printers' guide mark in the form of a 19 mm. horizontal line in the same colour as the

stamps. The left margin is blank and there are no marginal arrows on the sheet.

The sheets appear to have been taken from the coil-web by firstly cutting through the right vertical margin and then tearing them off through the horizontal perforations between the stamps and across the left margin.

Each successive sheet does not contain the same horizontal rows of stamps, for, as the web, especially prepared for coil stamps, is made up of a group-succession of 22 horizontal rows, the act of cutting the web into sheets of 20 horizontal rows has the effect of leaving two horizontal rows "surplus" for each required sheet. These two rows are incorporated in the next (and successive) sheets to be taken from the web with the result that there is a progressive change of two horizontal rows of stamps for each successive sheet, and this condition continues for eleven consecutively printed sheets when the cycle repeats itself.

In similar manner, the marginal sheet numbers and the printers' guide line also change their positions to occupy new ones two horizontal rows of stamps higher up on the margin for every successive sheet. This state of affairs result in some sheets bearing two similar serial numbers, others two different but consecutive numbers, or one only, while the printers' guide line also migrates to occupy a different marginal position, or to be absent on some sheets.

Although coil-sheets may differ from one another in their composition, they are similar in all respects to correspondingly reconstructed sheets from the severed coils, for in fact, a coil-sheet is but an assembly of individual coil-strips. Both have the same multipositive, cylinder, and printing characteristics, but the philatelic novelty and satisfaction lie in the acquisition of these stamps in sheet-form, and not in strips.

Coil stamps, sold in sheet form, are by no means unknown, although scarce, for the Union Handbooks catalogue various printings which were especially prepared for Booklet or Roll Stamp requirements, but had their surplus requirements disposed of in this manner, the last of these being, some twenty years ago, the 1941 issue of the ½d. Plate XIV Coil Stamps in sheet form, and listed in Volume 1 of the Handbook as R 17s.

The Seventh Printing of the 1d. Animal Series—imprinted Cyl. No. 89.

The Seventh, or "the Sheet and a Half,"



Pane B, on half sheet format, comprises 120 (20 x 6) stamps, and is designated by a pre-manufactured Cyl. No. 89B, set at a slight angle to the horizontal on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamps 5 of Row 20. Single line broken bars, in the same colour as the stamps, occupy the top and bottom margins, and although clearly defined, they appear to have been set over a shaded background. Two four-figure red sheet-serial numbers, of the thin type, appear twice on the right hand vertical margin, opposite Rows 4 and 5, and 15 and 16 respectively. The sheet is perforated by an eleven row multiple perforator, the perforations extending through the top and bottom margins, while the side margins are imperforate except for one hole. The sheet possesses only one arrow, placed on its right margin, opposite the gutter between Rows 10 and 11.

A faint "ribbon" smudge, 10.75 mm. wide and of a lighter shade than that of the stamps, runs over vertical Row 3 for the complete length of the sheet, and as its direction appears vertical, and not inclined, it may be considered to be a cylinder characteristic, rather than a doctor blade mark.

printing of the Animal Series introduced a hitherto unknown format, in that, although printed from a Double Die assembly, one pane comprised the usual sheet format of 240 (20 x 12) stamps, while the other was half a sheet of 120 (20 x 6) stamps. We understand this innovation was intentionally made so as to use up a quantity of "odd size" paper.

As we go to press, Pane A of this issue has not yet been made available, but probably will be in time to be commented upon in our notes next month. Consequently we will deal with Pane B only, a portion of which is illustrated here.

The printing is of a pleasing appearance and well made from a cross-lined screened cylinder, on a white-toned paper bearing the arms watermark. The shade of the stamps is again brick-red, but of a richer tone, which the image of the Animal stands out more clearly than in previous printings.

Upon closer examination, it may be determined that the image of the Wildebeest and frame differ from those of previous issues, suggesting that a new, or a redrawn, Master Design for the stamp had been used in the preparation of this printing. The following determining characteristics illustrate this:

ANIMAL'S HEAD—Old Design:

1. No "halo" effect surrounding the Animal's Head.
2. Darkish spot, surrounded by a round smudge, near **right** vertical frame line, directly opposite **INKOMSTREVENUE**. Th D6.
3. Animal's beard under chin takes the form of one tuft and a bunch of hair.
4. Two tiny dots in name, below K of **AFRIKA**. Th B5.

New Design:

1. A "halo" affect surrounding the Animal's Head—a distinguishing feature of this printing.
2. A triangular blurred patch near **right** vertical frame line, directly opposite INKOMSTE-REVENUE. Th D6.
3. Animal's beard under chin takes the form of four distinct tufts.
4. Dot in mane, below K of AFRIKA. Th B5.

The Frame Portion of the new stamps also show different characteristics, in that the lettering is more distinct, and the inscription "POSGELD-POSTAGE" has been moved bodily 0.25 mm. nearer the left frame line, thereby resulting in the G of POSGELD being slightly to the left of the upstroke of H of SOUTH, and the A of POSTAGE to the left of I of AFRICA, instead of vertically above these respective letters.

It may thus be concluded from these detailed differences that a New, or a Redrawn, Design had been used to prepare a new master negative for this printing at a stage when the Animal Series Stamps are about to give way to those of the Decimal Series, the previous Master Negative having been in use since the introduction of the series in October 1954. This change in design resulted in the preparation of a new multipositive for the printing and consequently the stamps are different in character from those of previous printings.

The following is a list of cylinder flaws situated in the regions of the four corners and arrow.

Row:—

- 1-1. Tiny dot above d of 1d., and d of POSGELD. Th E2 and F4.
- 1-2. Tiny dot to the right of d of 1d., and above S of INKOMSTE. Th. E2 and C2.
- 1-5. Marginal dot above first A of AFRIKA. Th + A3.
- 1-6. Dot below K of AFRIKA, and above SG of POSGELD. Th A5 and F3.
- 2-4. Dot to the left of tip of right horn, and dot between d of 1d and Animal's muzzle. Th B1 and F2.
- 10-6. Dot to top right of second A of AFRIKA. Th A6.
- 11-1. Tiny dot to left of Animal's muzzle. Th E2.
- 11-6. Faint wavy line on L.H. margin, to left of INKOMSTE. Th CD1.

- 19-1. Dot above S of INKOMSTE. Th C2.
- 20-1. Dot on top margin, above 1D of SUID. Th. A2.
- 20-4. Dot below ID of SUID. Th A2.
- 20-5. Dot between REVENUE and 1 of 1d. Th E1.

STOP PRESS

(1) Antarctic Post.

It is now announced that Philatelic Mail WILL be handled by the SANAE relief ship leaving early in December.

Those wishing to have covers postmarked at the Union's Antarctic station should send them, stamped and addressed, to "Postmaster (Philatelic SANAE), G.P.O., Cape Town," if possible by 1st December.

(2) Decimal Stamps.

The Postmaster-General announces that it has been decided not to proceed with the proposal to issue a series of stamps with new designs concurrently with the introduction of decimal currency on 14th February 1961. Instead, the designs of nine of the present animal series and four of the special Union Festival commemorative issue will be used for a definitive decimal stamp series—to be known as the fourth definitive series. The designs on the thirteen stamps concerned, the values of which will be indicated in Rand or Cent instead of sterling, will be those of the following animal stamps: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ($\frac{1}{2}$ c), 1d. (1c), $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ c), 2d. (2c), 6d. (5c), $\frac{1}{3}$ ($12\frac{1}{2}$ c), $\frac{1}{6}$ (20c), 5/- (50c), and 10/- (R1); and of the Union Festival stamps 3d ($2\frac{1}{2}$ c), 4d. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ c), 6d. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ c), and 1/- (10c).

We hope to have a full account of this issue in our February number, but to get this, there may be a little delay in its appearance.

It has also been decided to issue a completely new definitive series consisting of thirteen stamps at the time a Republic is declared. This will be the first Republican series and details concerning the stamps will be published later.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Full descriptions of the reconstructed plate of the Cape triangular Fourpennies (referred to in our November issue) are to be found in the "London Philatelist," 1960 July and October issues.

AIR MAIL NOTES

I. H. C. Godfrey

Aerogrammes—Union of South Africa (1960 Issues). Three types of the 2-fold 6d. "Lion" Sheet.

Between April and October, 1960, three different printings of the current Aerogramme for overseas use were put on sale. They can be distinguished by the format and by the lengths of the hyphens between the folding and opening instructions.

Format: The top left and bottom right corners of the folding flaps:—

- (a) Straight cut.
- (b) Circular cut.

Hyphens: Between "First fold—Eerste vou" and "Second fold—Tweede vou" (and vice versa) measure:—

- (a) 3 mm.
- (b) 2 mm.

Between "To open cut here—Sny hier oop" (and vice versa):—

- (a) 3 mm.
- (b) 2 mm.

"English First" sheets.

	Overlay.	Flaps.	Hyphens	
			Folding.	Opening.
1. Original issue (April 1960).	Bluish gray.	Straight Cut.	3 mm.	3 mm.
2. Intermediate issue.	Bluish gray.	Circular Cut.	2 mm.	3 mm.
3. October 1960.	Dark gray.	Circular Cut.	2 mm.	3 mm.

"Afrikaans First" sheets.

1. Original issue (June 1960).	Bluish gray.	Circular Cut.	2 mm.	2 mm.
2. Intermediate issue.	Bluish gray.	Straight Cut.	3 mm.	3 mm.
3. October 1960.	Dark gray.	Circular Cut.	2 mm.	2 mm.

The intermediate printings were the cause of complaints in the Johannesburg Press during September that the paper was so thin and transparent that the written message could easily be read through the paper. These complaints elicited a reply from the Postmaster General's Office that the quality of the paper would be improved as Post Office stocks were exhausted. A decided improvement in the texture and overlay has now been made; they are now printed on thicker white paper with a dark gray, instead of bluish gray, overlay and are opaque. Both versions of the new Aerogramme appear to have been first put on sale during October.

* * * *

U.A.T. French Airlines First DC-8 Jet Service to Europe. Johannesburg-Paris, via Salisbury and Brazzaville.

The first daytime flight between South Africa and France was inaugurated on Friday, September 16th, 1960, by a Douglas DC-8 Jet plane. To mark the occasion U.A.T. French Airlines prepared souvenir covers suitably inscribed:

"PREMIERE LIAISON / PAR JETLINER / JOHANNESBURG-PARIS / 16 SEPTEMBRE 1960 / DC-8 AUT" (in blue).

and with "SALISBURY in place of "JOHANNESBURG" for their first service from

Southern Rhodesia (in red). Rhodesian mails were not flown however on the 16th September as originally intended, but on the second flight on the 23rd and were backstamped in Paris the following day.

The texts of the cachets described above are not quite correct: U.A.T. inaugurated its first Jet service to Europe from Johannesburg as long ago as 29th October, 1953, using the illfated "Comet I".

PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXV

The extraordinary variety of portraits appearing on modern stamps is well illustrated by the seven that enter the gallery this time—a Turkish effendi, an Argentinian lawyer, an Austrian composer, an Austrian physician, a Lord Mayor of Berlin, a French athlete and a beauty-queen from Haiti.

The growing number of Moslem personalities, mostly on stamps from Turkey and Persia, fascinate me. They generally come on large, multi-coloured stamps, and have enormous turbans and very impressive beards. To name a few, there are Mohammed II on an ornate stamp in the 1953 set (SG 1515), Hayreddin Barbarossa (SG 1279),

the architect Sinan (SG 1684), the poet Fuzuli (SG 1688) and, most gorgeous of all, the philosopher Farabi (SG 1441). Among Persians, there are the poet and musician Rudagi, already illustrated in this column (June 1959), the poet Saadi (SG 1023) and the scientist Toussi (SG 1125). The latest addition, Muslihittin Merkez, as he is spelt on the stamp, appears in a set of four issued to mark the Manisa Fair, a portly gentleman in a purple robe, his hands completely hidden in his padded sleeves, sporting what looks like a vegetable marrow tucked into his turban. I await further enlightenment on this worthy.

The Argentinian lawyer is Dr. Luis Maria Drago, illustrated, born in 1859, so that this celebration of his centenary is yet another case of delayed action. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1902 and was a member of the Hague Tribunal. Early in his term of office, upon the failure of Venezuela to meet its commitments in respect to external loans and the consequent threat of blockade of some of its ports by Great Britain, Germany and Italy, he communicated what came to be known as "the Drago Doctrine" to the Argentinian Minister at Washington. This laid down that "the collection of pecuniary claims of any country against the Government of any South American Republic should not be effected by armed force." Though this did not, like the Monroe Doctrine, win general acceptance, the powers concerned, under the Hague Convention of 1907, agreed to its principles, provided that the debtor state did not refuse an offer of arbitration nor repudiate its terms. Dr. Drago died in 1921.



The Austrian composer is that controversial figure Gustav Mahler, born at Kalischt, Bohemia, on July 7, 1860. We illustrate the brilliant profile portrait that makes the 97th in a series that includes some of the world's finest engravings. It would seem that one either raves about Mahler or raves against him! Of his brilliance there can

be no doubt, and I for one find his best work has a haunting appeal that grows with each repetition. A pupil of Anton Bruckner at the Vienna Conservatory, he became Conductor of the Cassel Opera 1885-6, Leipzig Opera 1888-91, Royal Pest Opera 1891-7, Hamburg City Theatre 1897, and the Vienna Imperial Opera. Here by his prodigious zeal and enthusiasm he raised the opera to a wonderful standard, though his exacting ways provoked much hostility and eventually forced his resignation in 1907. At once however he was offered the chief Conductorship of the Metropolitan Opera House and of the Philharmonic Society, New York. These posts he held for three brilliant seasons, but the strain at which he lived told on his health, and he returned early in 1911 to Vienna, where he died on May 18. He wrote, apart from lesser works, ten symphonies which have had a growing vogue. The tenth was not produced till 12 years after his death!

Another fine Austrian engraving is of the physician Anton Eiselsberg, 1860-1939. This is an outstanding example of modern stamp-printing, in which everything superfluous is rigidly excluded. There are just the head, cut short below the chin, the strong face, with the searching eyes of the surgeon, his signature, only 10 millimetres long, his dates, only 5½ mm., and for the rest just REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH, S 1.50 in bold figures, and, in minute type, the names of artist and engraver. A model of what a stamp should be!

The fifth of our seven stamps shows the dour, clean-cut features of Walther Schreiber, the gallant Lord-Mayor of Berlin in the critical years 1951-3. This also is a good engraving, but of the more conventional type, complete with the bare rampant and the crown of the Arms of Berlin.

The sixth is a stamp of France, by no means up to the high standard we expect from the French ateliers (Decaris this time), and shows the gold-medallist Olympic runner Jean Bouin against a background of the stadium in Rome, where a number of shadowy figures are pelting round the arena, and the last (but who will say the least?) is the charming Claudinette Fouchard, 22-year-old Miss Haiti of 1960, World Sugar Queen. This dusky belle appears, complete with crown and sceptre, in four most attractive designs, three of them showing a background of sugar plantations, and the fourth, and most beautiful, a

Haitian strand with the waves breaking lightly on the sandy beach. And, in welcome contrast to the eternal bathing-costume, the enchanting Claudinette wears either a white satin gown or a gorgeous cloak with wide fur collar, and in each case elbow-length white gloves. Quite the most beautiful stamps of recent days.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

SWAZILAND

We have been informed by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs that in connection with the decimalisation of coinage which is to come into force on 14th February, 1961, the current series of stamps, etc., will be overprinted as follows:—

Postage Stamps:

2d. overprinted	½c.
1d. overprinted	1c.
2d. overprinted	2½c.
3d. overprinted	2½c.
4½d. overprinted	4c.
6d. overprinted	5c.
1/- overprinted	10c.
2/6 overprinted	25c.
5/- overprinted	50c.
10/- overprinted	R1.
£1 overprinted	R2.

Postcards 1½d overprinted 1½c.

Air Letters 6d. overprinted 5c.

Registered envelopes embossed 6d. stamp overprinted 5c (sold at 9d./7½c each).

Revenue Stamps:

£5 overprinted R10.

New Issue.

A new definitive series of stamps and stationery will be issued in decimal values at a date to be announced later.

Short descriptions of these are published at the end of the 1960 Index. They will be pictorials in two or three colours; the denominations will be cent: ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 50; Rand: 1, 2.

Orders for current, overprinted, or new issue to be sent to the Postmaster, Mbabane., with self-addressed envelope containing a stiffener. Remittances to include 7½c or 9d. for postage and registration; to be made by money order, British or South African Postal Order or Bank Guaranteed Cheque. Orders for overprints will NOT be posted before 14/2/61.

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BAHAMAS 1938: ½d.-£1 S.G. 149-157. Superb used	£4. 0.0
BASUTOLAND 1933: ½d.-10/- S.G. 1-10. Mint, very fine	£5.10.0
BARBADOS 1916-20: ½d.-3/- (both 3/-). Superb mint	£13.10.0
BECHUANALAND 1932 ½d.-10/- S.G. 99-110. Very fine mint	£6. 0.0
BERMUDA 1938: £1 S.G. 121. Brilliant mint	£7. 0.0
CAPE 1863: 4d. S.G. 17a. Pair. Full O.G. and superb	£25. 0.0
CAYMAN ISLANDS 1921-26: ½d.-10/- S.G. 60-83. Mint and superb	£17. 0.0
FALKLANDS 1878: 1/- S.G. 4. Superb Cnr Strip. 3 Mint	£5. 0.0
GAMBIA 1922-27: ½d.-10/- S.G. 118-142. Superb mint	£14. 0.0
EGYPT: 1st Airs (both) 1932 Railway. Complete. Fine used	£4.10.0
GIBRALTAR 1938: 1d.-10/- Complete mint. Very fine	£10.10.0
KENYA 1922: £1 S.G. 96. Superb used	£3.10.0
MALAYA 1945: 1c-5 S.G. 1-16. Complete mint	£6.0.0
NATAL 1902-3: ½d.-4/- S.G. 127-139. Mint. Very fine	£4.15.0
NEWFOUNDLAND 1932: 1c, 2c, 3c, 15c Line perms. Brilliant mint	£20. 0.0
NEW GUINEA 1932: ½d.-£1 S.G. 190-203. Superb mint	£9.10.0
NIGERIA 1914 32: ½d.-£1. Complete Very fine mint with seven 5/-s, three 10/-s, two £1's	£33.10.0
N. RHODESIA 1925: ½d.-£1 S.G. 1-17. Superb mint	£12.10.0
NYASALAND 1891: 1d.-10/- S.G. 1-13. Very fine used	£10. 0.0
O.F.S. 1890: 1d. S.G. 59. Superb used. B.P.A. cert.	£10.10.0
RHODESIA 1913-22: £1 S.G. 243. Brilliant mint	£8. 0.0
ST. HELENA 1922-27: 15/- S.G. 113. Brilliant mint	£22.10.0
ST. LUCIA 1938-48: ½d.-£1 S.G. 121-148. Mint. Very fine	£7.10.0
SEYCHELLES 1912: 2c-2.25R S.G. 78-88. Fine used	£4. 0.0
SIERRA LEONE 1932: ½d.-10/- S.G. 155-166. Superb used	£6. 0.0
SOUTH AFRICA 1913: £1 S.G. 24. Brilliant Mint	£15. 0.0
S. RHODESIA 1931-7: 1½d. S.G. 16c. Brilliant mint. Pane of 6	£11.10.0
S.W.A. 1923: 1/- to £1 S.G. 35-40. Superb mint	£11.10.0

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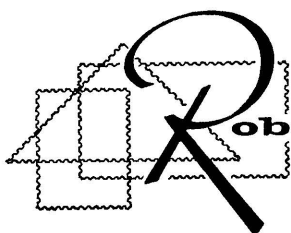
This would-be breakaway province is reported as having issued a whole lot of former Belgian Congo stamps overprinted "Katanga". Like the various Presidents, Premiers, etc., it will perhaps someday be decided which are to be recognised as the real thing.

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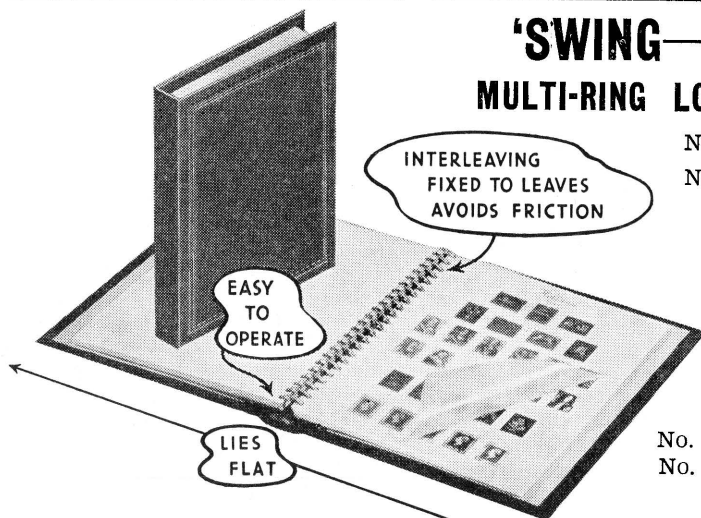
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THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE BEFORE 1853

By **SYLVESTER L. CROZET**,

Member, Germiston Philatelic Society. Assoc. Society of Postal Historians. A paper which received an award at the 21st South African Philatelic Congress held at East London 1959.

(Concluded from page 198 of Nov. issue).

FIRST LETTER STAMPS

In the year 1817 Cape Town, Simonstown, Stellenbosch and Uitenhage were issued with distinctive post office letter stamps, and in the following year Paarl, Tulbagh, Caledon, Swellendam, George and Graaff Reinet received a similar issue. Between 1820 and 1823 post offices were established at Somerset, Cradock and Worcester and a stamp similar to the aforementioned was brought into use.

The first letter stamp with movable date was issued to the post office in Cape Town on December 17, 1822. In 1852 a similar type of letter stamp was issued to Port Elizabeth and these two towns were the only centres where letter stamps with movable dates were in use during the pre-stamp period.*

(* See footnote).

INTRODUCTION OF POST CARTS

With the expansion of the Colony the amount of mail matter constantly increased and it was found that it could no longer be transported on horseback. This resulted in the introduction of carts for this purpose. Various types of vehicles were put into use and in an attempt to standardise the type of cart for mail transport the Government offered a prize for the best design for a mail coach. Unfortunately there does not appear to be a record of the designs submitted.

With the continued increase in the amount of mail to be carried, the post contractors were requested to provide carts with waterproof wells or boxes in which the mail bags could be placed for protection against the weather and from damage by water when rivers were crossed.

By 1824 a weekly post was despatched to each district in the Colony on light, spring carts. These early post carts were equipped with wheels and axles made of iron wood.

Leather straps acted as springs and these supported the seats while overall was a tilt of matting or sailcloth.

The early post carts were constructed in several local villages, notably Wellington—which was previously known as “Wagon-maker’s Valley”—Worcester and Paarl. The post carts so produced were well made, but with the progress of time improved types were imported from London and the United States of America.

A novelty which later became universal in South Africa was the post horn. Shortly before the mail cart reached the post, the driver would sound a horn and when he drew rein a fresh team of horses, either two or four, would be in readiness at the roadside. Within a few minutes the change of horses was made and the cart on its way, the post bags being exchanged just as speedily as the horses were changed. These changes were made at distances varying from ten to fifteen miles.

Besides the conveyance of mail the post contractors were permitted to carry passengers or parcels as they saw fit, and could make their own charges for these services.

A regulation, covering the use of mail carts, promulgated in 1834 enacted that no letters could be carried by such a vehicle unless the mail matter was placed in a post office bag. Failure to do this would render the post contractor liable to a fine of £10.

In 1842 two weekly posts were established between Cape Town and Grahamstown, the mails usually consisting of 21 large and seven or eight small packages. The postal communication formerly so difficult and protracted between these two extremities of the Colony, was now regularly maintained taking five days for the distance of some 600 miles.

Here it is interesting to note that the amount of revenue derived from postage on letters had increased ten-fold since 1827, while in 1832 this amount had risen to £3,900. By 1841 the sum collected was £6,650.

* The various types of letter stamps in use are illustrated in “The Hand Struck Letter Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope”, by A. A. Jurgens, published in London 1943.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS PROPOSED

During 1844 Sir Peregrine Maitland, the governor of the Colony, proposed certain alterations in respect of postage rates and times to be permitted for the delivery of mails. The Cape Legislative Council rejected these suggestions and in January passed an Ordinance for "The Regulation of The Post Office and Postage".

A clause in this Ordinance provided for a uniform rate of postage on letters based on weight at 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and authorised the Governor, among other items to arrange for the issue of adhesive postage stamps. The Ordinance received Royal Assent and its provisions were put into operation except as to the supply of the postage stamps. These were issued in 1853.

Another clause in the Ordinance stated that all letters posted, forwarded, conveyed or delivered under the regulations had to conform to size, dimensions and enclosures as the Government might from time to time direct.

By 1850 improvements to the roads executed by the Central Road Board were of great value to the post office. The roads were maintained in good condition, rivers were bridged and thus a large area of the interior, formerly undeveloped, became easily accessible.

And so with the passing of the years the authorities in the Cape Colony persisted in the use of the title Cape of Good Hope in connection with postal matters and we stamp collectors, following in their footsteps, know not of the Cape Colony in our philatelic geography.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.

RECTANGULARS. POSTMARKS.

Extensive selections of the above are always available, as well as interesting covers and Postal History material.

References from new customers please.

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REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Commonwealth Cat. Q.E. II Stamps, 1961 Ed.

Published by The Commonwealth Stamp Coy., 7 Leather Lane, Liverpool. Price 7/6 plus Postage 8d.

There are many new features about this edition, and in the firm's October "Courier" it is stated that they are left aghast at the orders which have poured in.

Special new features are the illustrations of the overprints on the G.B. high values used in the Persian Gulf. Other useful new listings are the two types of recent Singapore and the current Postage Dues of Australia.

Altogether this catalogue is, as usual, an excellent buy. Booklets are classified separately at the end.

Post Office Guide Supplement.

The 1960 up-to-date edition of this booklet is now obtainable at any post office, price 3/-. It lists all post offices in South Africa and in neighbouring territories as far north as Kenya.

Postage Stamps of K.U.T. by R. D. Berrington, F.R.P.S.L.

This is described as (a) Additions and corrections to his Handbook on K.G. VI K.U.T. issues, (b) Notes on 1st definitive Q.E. issue, (c) Notes on 2nd definitive Q.E. issue. This would be of great assistance to K.U.T. collectors, but unfortunately we were given no price for the brochure, nor any address where it can be obtained, although we fancy "Nairobi" might find Mr. Berrington.

U.S.A.

Oct. 20. A 4c commemorative for the first automated post office in the U.S.

Nov. 2. 4c and 8c stamps in the Champion of Liberty Series, this time honouring Giuseppe Garibaldi of Italy.

Nov. 19. Fifth of the "Credo" series, featuring Lincoln's words: "Those who Deny Freedom to others deserve it not for themselves."

Nov. 25. A 4c "Famous American" stamp honouring Andrew Carnegie, steelmaster, philanthropist and founder of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace.

Oct.-Dec. Three memorial 4c stamps honouring great American officials who have died in office. They are Senator Robert A. Taft, who died in 1953; Senator Walter F. George, died in 1957, and Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, died in 1959.

Centenary of the Pony Express.

This historic service, which operated for about 18 months in 1860-61, cut down the average time taken to carry mail between St. Joseph, Missouri and Sacramento, California from about 30 to 10 days; on one occasion, when carrying President Lincoln's Inaugural speech, a record was made in 7 days, 17 hours.

To celebrate the occasion a re-run was made, starting on July 19, 1960. Special centennial cacheted covers—priced at \$100 each—were carried.

When the service operated a century ago it had some 80 riders on its pay-roll, horses were changed every 10-12 miles and there were 155 stations on the route to be kept up. It is estimated that the cost of the service was well over \$500,000. Close on 35,000 items were carried, for which the company received \$91,404. There was therefore a deficit of over \$400,000.

These figures have been taken from articles in the "American Philatelist" for September, 1960, which tell the colourful story of the Pony Express.

According to "Linn's Weekly" the U.S. Post Office has issued 45 stamps in 1960, with 72 days still remaining for possible additions. We gave up counting some time ago!

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Four welfare stamps were issued on 1st October, with a new motif for stamps—Little Red Riding Hood.

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TANNU TUVA

In the July-September, 1960 issue of "The Philatelic Journal" Mr. James Negus is acting as ambassador-at-large for what has been termed Philately's Ugliest Ducklings, the 1934-36 issues of Tannu Tuva.

S.G. has given them at least partial recognition, admitting that these pictorial, postage, air mail, and registered stamps did see "postal service" but it was doubtful whether this service was from Moscow or Tuva.

Mr. Negus has here dug widely and deeply in this matter and has assembled definite evidence that there was some genuine usage of these stamps in Tannu Tuva, despite the hordes of material "post-marked" in Moscow. They may therefore in due course make the full grade in S.G. as they appear to have done in Yvert, Michel, Sanabria and Whitfield King.

FIGURE OF VALUE — UNION 1925 AIR MAIL STAMPS

Mr. A. Lesley Leon of Durban writes:—

With reference to your remarks in the October issue, I have to advise you that I am in possession of blocks of the 6d. value from both the bottom of the sheet and from the right hand margin. In each case, the figure of value is bisected by the perforation exactly as in the case of the other values. Despite efforts made both in South Africa and in England, I have been unable to acquire any material of this value from the top of the sheet.

K.U.T.

The recently issued definitive series has been coldly received by the British Philatelic Press. "Stamp Collecting" says: "The low values are a gift to those who have said loudly and often that it is impossible to incorporate the royal portrait and a picture on stamps the size of the British low values. These small stamps are disappointing in the extreme and the high values are not much better."

NIGERIA

The stamps foreshadowed in our November issue duly appeared on 1st October. Jim Crow in the "Commonwealth Courier" refers to the Federation as having entered for the "Lurid Labels Stakes." Their stable has been moved to the new philatelic capital of Africa, New York; and future colours will no doubt be a bilious rainbow like those of Ghana, and as numerous perhaps as those of the Maldiv Islands since they deserted the Crown Agents for New York.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have a large stock of straightforward items and a rather smaller stock of Varieties, major and minor, Double Papers, Arrow Blocks and the like. It is up to you to make the first move!

C. E. SHERWOOD

"THE UNION SPECIALIST"

105, Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire,
G.B.

FRENCH PHILATELIC AGENCIES

Four former French colonies, now independent republics, French Congo, Gabon, Central Africa and Tchad, have appointed the Paris philatelic firm of Theodore Champion as agents for the sale of their stamps. Well, it is a change from New York, anyway!

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a Collection or any Philatelic Property, we can sell it for you on a 10% Commission Basis. We have customers wanting collections and we can get reasonable prices. Contact—

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THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PALESTINE 1917—1948

(A Paper presented to the Society of Israel Philately)

By Wilfred Kark

The stamps of Palestine arose out of the circumstances and the progress of the first World War; they were designed, printed and issued in hurried and emergency conditions. The need for them was entirely utilitarian and prosaic, but the great events of international warfare and the subsequent changes in the legal status of the country which was the home of the Bible, give the stamps an aura of romance.

In addition to the history of the stamps, both fundamental and anecdotal, there is considerable interest in the actual issues; their study can serve as a model for collectors and philatelists at all levels. In the simplest terms, the number of emissions can be reduced to three: the E.E.F., the Overprint and the Picture Set; however, the different printings and the overprints, with their variety of settings, can fairly be held to convert the study of these stamps into one of the most complex in the field of philately. Current study owes a great deal to past researches, of which there are a number of classical and detailed publications, but there are many aspects of the subject which are still open to further research and enjoyable investigation. From the level of the simple, straightforward collection, not very difficult or expensive to accumulate, to the level at which there are some of the greatest rarities in the stamp world, priceless and almost impossible to procure, there are features of absorbing interest.

Military Administration. 1917-1st July 1920.

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force crossed the Egyptian-Palestine border at Rafa on the morning of January 9th, 1917. These forces, under the command of General Allenby, occupied part of the Southern regions of the country, but it was not until December 9th, 1917, that Jerusalem was occupied. Hostilities continued thereafter and only ceased in October, 1918. The change in legal status of the country was initiated at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919, and the British Mandate was framed at the San Remo Conference in April, 1920; following

this, arrangements were made for the handing over of the Administration of the country to Civil authorities and this was effected on July 1st, 1920.

As the British and Allied forces advanced northwards, Turkish Post Offices closed down and the need arose for postal services for the personnel of the occupying army. Col. P. Warren, the Director of Army Postal Services at H.Q. in Egypt, sent his deputy, Major Routh, to organise these services: new Post Offices were established in the principal towns and they were managed by army personnel. No charge was made for letters, but services such as registration and parcels were paid for by the use of British and Indian stamps. All the material was channeled through H.Q. in Egypt where censorship was effected.

With the occupation of increasingly larger areas of the country, the need for a civilian postal service grew; on December 1st, 1917, when the fall of Jerusalem was imminent, General Barton of G.H.Q. E.E.F. suggested the need for postal communications for civilians generally and particularly for the large numbers in Jerusalem: he proposed that either British stamps overprinted E.E.F. or a steel "Paid" be used for the marking of letters handed over the Post Office counter against a cash payment. Col. Warren considered the "Paid" steel stamp unsatisfactory, and proposed the overprint. This was referred to Lt. Col. W. H. Deeds, the Political Officer, on December 4th, 1917; in view of the uncertainty of the future of the country and also because of the different nationalities composing the Allied forces, he considered the use of British stamps as undesirable, and he suggested that a label "E.E.F. Postage Paid" be used on letters against payment of one piastre. Captain Mann, (on behalf of the D.A.P.S., Col. Warren) on December 8th, 1917, replied that the labels were acceptable, but that they should be of dark blue colour and have the value inscribed in Arabic; he also included in this letter the instruction that 379 specimens should be sent to His Majesty's Post Master Gene-

ral in London for distribution in U.P.U. countries. G.H.Q. approved the suggestion on December 9th, 1917.

These details of the sequence of suggestions and the lines of communication are of interest on account of the rapidity and despatch with which the decision was taken despite the different features which were referred to different military officers: something which could only happen towards the end of a war when the administrative machine had become well-oiled and smoothly functioning: philatelically, the interest arises from the fact that the details of this correspondence provide the background for the ultimate design of the postage stamp.

Lithographed Issue

Col. Warren requested the Typographic Department of the Egyptian Survey Office at Giza, to design and print a one piastre stamp, intended for military and civilian use. Lt. G. H. Rowtree submitted three designs, and the approved one was then printed by photolithography. Four ferro-prusside proofs were printed on cardboard in very dark blue; then a plate proof of the complete sheet, in milky-blue, was printed on thick, white, smooth paper, imperforate and unwatermarked; the proof sheets consisted of ten rows of twelve stamps each, with the control number A18 in the lower left margin opposite the ninth row of stamps. The issued sheets followed the same pattern and were printed on paper supplied by Somerset House, London, with the Crown and Royal Cypher watermark in column, with "Postage" watermarked in the right and left margins in large double line letters. The paper was not gummed, and it had a quartz-like material in it, which can be recognised when the paper is held obliquely against a light.

The first printing in indigo, and consisting of two hundred sheets, was run off on January 15th, 1918; later, deep blue and blue coloured printings were made, providing a grand total of 1948 sheets of this lithograph issue. The stamps were divided by a 20 roulette.

They were first placed on sale on February 10th, 1918, in Jaffa and Jerusalem; initially, the stamps were fixed by the postal official at the counter against payment, but they were later sold in the ordinary way.

This 1 piastre stamp was used for foreign letters, and it soon became obvious that a

stamp for local purposes was essential. A new printing of the one piastre was ordered with a surcharge, also by photo-lithography, of five milliemes in Arabic and English. The same paper was used, the colour was changed to a much lighter cobalt-blue, and the control number was changed to B 18 A. A printing of 419 sheets was done on February 12th, 1918, and they were placed on sale on February 16th, 1918.

The printed quantities of these two stamps did not last very long; the 1 piastre lasted about five weeks, and 5 mls. for even less time.

A new supply of paper was ordered from Somerset House; now gummed and without the quartz-like particles. The printing colour was changed to a pale ultra-marine, and new control numbers were used as follows: 1 piastre—C 18, 5 mls.—C 18 B. The first printings of these new stamps were made on February 26th, 1918, and were put on sale on March 5th, 1918; further printings of the 1 piastre were made during March, April and May, 1918, making a total of 2,824 sheets; after the initial issue of 463 sheets of the surcharged 5 mls., a further printing of 451 sheets of this surcharged stamp was issued on May 13th, 1918, this time with a changed control number, D 18 C.

(To be continued)

THEMATICS AT "THE ROYAL"

For what we think is the first time ever, the 1960-61 Programme of the Royal Philatelic Society, London lists a thematic exhibit. On 19th January Mr. Ernest W. Trory is showing "Olympic Games, 1896-1960."

Can we regard this as a climax to the recognition of Thematology as a part of Philately?

MAURITIUS AIR CRASH

Anent the mail lost in the crash at Mauritius, reported in our October issue, Mrs. C. L. Sharpe sends us a cutting from an Australian paper with a photograph of a charred cover bearing several South African stamps. She had sent a number of stamps in the cover, but they had all gone. Of course her friend in Australia already had the few left intact on the cover!

SOCIETY NEWS

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

October 24: The third talk by Mr. R. C. Steinbauer on his "West Indian Medley" was given, illustrated by some stamps and pictures. This last section was devoted to the Islands of Haiti, Cuba, Dominica, and Puerto Rico. A number of visitors were present to hear this travel talk. The background of these islands was fully explained and at least members have now some idea of where they are and also something of their history, development and products.

—M.F.S.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

October 13: This was as last year a husband and wife evening and as successful as that of last year. Mr. and Mrs. Jeidel showed "Belgium" (Mr. Jeidel) and "Congo and Ruanda-Urundi" (Mrs. Jeidel). Mr. Jeidel not only had a fine showing of Belgium, which attracted much attention but also gave a very good talk on the country and its stamps. Mrs. Jeidel had an equally good showing of the Congo and was able to give a good talk on them, including the latest emissions from the Congo and Katanga, bringing her collection up-to-date from the very first issues. It was a most interesting evening.

For the first time Mr. R. Putzel began a regular feature, namely a talk to members on recent information gleaned from magazines from all over the world. In addition Capt. Stern showed the usual latest covers and issues.

October 27: Mr. Walter Hesse was a visitor (Hardly that, as he is a member of the Society) before leaving for overseas. He was able to give the latest information re Union issues e.g. the 5s. stamp with new watermark, and also something on the new issue for next February. This was followed by an exhibit "More Queens" by one of the younger members, Mr. M. Shifrin. Here there was a continuation of his previous exhibit, and in his notes he referred to items shown, such as the latest British Queens, and varieties, as also the overprinted issues for Kuwait and the variations. In addition quite a number of the more recent Commonwealth issues were shown with their varieties. It was a really good exhibit. This was followed by Mr. J. E. Giezendanner's "Swiss Francs used abroad" —which was a surprise as his showing was that of "Liechtenstein" and "Camionpe." These two exhibits were a full general collection with miniature sheets and covers, which were indeed attractive. Mr. Giezendanner then gave a talk on the two areas and showed some exceedingly fine slides showing the areas, which increased the interest of his stamps and talk. Then fol-

lowed the now usual features by Mr. R. Putzell and Capt. Stern in regard to latest information and issues. —M.F.S.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

October 19. Again the attendance was good and with the contingent from the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging, who were our guests, there were twenty-eight philatelists present.

At this meeting we were privileged to see the following collections displayed by our visitors: Mr. Keet, Olympic Games; Mr. Inerseel, Belgian Railway Stamps; and Mr. W. Lambert, British Empire Airmails. All of these displays were most interesting and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the owners.

An Exchange Evening was arranged for October 12 but the response was not encouraging; only eight members attending. A further such evening will be held on November 2 and if no response is forthcoming this innovation will then be abandoned.

The Sales Packet Circuits are progressing but further material is required for circuit.

—S.L.C.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

2nd August was the annual "Ladies' Night." Four brave women put down their exhibits for the critical gaze of their male fellow collectors. It is customary at our meetings for each exhibitor to give an explanatory talk on the material shown. But our fair friends did not live up to the libellous stigma of loquacity. As our Chairman truly remarked, they wanted their stamps to speak for them; and speak they did.

Mrs. Pamensky entitled her exhibit "Gallery of stamps of fine postal art." Beautifully arranged on jet paper, the stamps showed up well. The glaring crudity of recent Ghana issues was well demonstrated. More sedate were the many issues of flora and fauna of various countries. Particularly fine were the stamps of the Portuguese Colonies.

Miss J. McSparran put out English stamps from late Victorian to the just issued 300 years-Post Anniversary. Mrs. Douglas, better known as a philatelic shipping expert, showed Elizabethans, while Mrs. Smukler showed a medley from Angola to the Vatican.

16th August: Three new members were welcomed. To help the circulation of the S.A. Philatelist, it was decided to award a year's subscription to three non-subscribers of our Society. The nominees to be drawn by lot.

The evening belonged to our Mr. Slabbert. He saw to the teas, acted as autioneer, and exhibited "Religion on Stamps." He achieved two firsts. This was the first time our Society saw an exhibit of this thematic, and it was the first one here to be written up in Afrikaans. The development of the theme was quite original.

Commencing with the six days of the Creation, there were several pages of stamps to illustrate the biblical description. Many stamps showing flora and fauna, which one would not ordinarily associate with religion, found their place on these pages. Judaism, Mohammedanism and Buddhism were there. The Sabbath was illustrated by stamps showing places of worship. Biblical texts, both from the New and Old Testaments, were illustrated by appropriate stamps. Here Israel played a prominent part. Saints and Scholars were much in evidence. Altogether, though the number of sheets was relatively small, this exhibit aroused greater interest than most thematics shown here hitherto.

6th September: This was our second meeting for juniors this year. A cold blustery evening reduced the attendance. Mr. Forbes addressed the youngsters on "How not to collect stamps," while Mr. Baer explained philatelic terms with illustrations. The juniors brought along their albums. Two prizes were awarded to the under 12 and over 12 sections.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

September Meeting and Dinner. This proved to be a philatelic feast, with stamps very much to the fore. In fact, the general business of the meeting and refreshments were the only activities in which stamps were not actually on show.

Mr. A. L. Meyburgh showed a collection of "Colourful Covers" which drew favourable comment.

"Nobel Prize Winners"—a Unipex Diploma winner—by Mr. J. W. Hodgson, was also shown. Here we saw an array of some 60-odd prize-winners who have thus far appeared on stamps. The introduction, giving the story of Alfred Nobel's life, the prize, the presentation, medals, citations, diplomas, etc., added greatly to the interest of the collection.

"King's Heads en bloc" could have been the title of Dr. K. Freund's exhibit, for he showed the Union King's Heads in a variety of blocks ranging in size up to 32 x 2½d. Other lower values were shown in lesser quantities, viz. 12's, 16's, 20's and 24's. These were tastefully displayed, as is expected of Dr. Freund but we would have liked to have seen him there to talk on his exhibit.

The evening was rounded off with a Quiz—again an unusual one thought up by our Secretary, Mr. A. H. Scott. He quizzed members present on the contents of the Society's Magazine, to see how well they read it . . . and the results were most gratifying especially to the Editor!

We regret we have not more space to refer to the dinner, which apparently was a most enjoyable affair. Also a philatelic one, what with the place-cards showing the individual's peculiar collecting habits, and the menus illustrated by stamps! These were auctioned later on. The ladies had bouquets instead of the place-cards. The one and only speech was one of welcome

and thanks by the President. Slides taken by a member on an overseas tour finished up the evening and all departed hoping this was only the first of such functions.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING (JOHANNESBURG)

Ons vergadering van **Vrydag 1 deser** was die geleentheid van die vereniging se afskeid van lid dr. Walter Hesse. Hy vertrek op 16 deser om 'n betrekking in Belfast, Ierland, te aanvaar en daarmee verloor ons 'n getroue lid en plaaslike filateliekring eene van sy ywerigste vereniging-administrateurs.

Ons beste wense gaan met hom en sy ewe geesdriftige gade.

Soos gewoonlik met 'n rullaand, was die aanwesiges die ene kooplustigheid. Unie (ja hulle raak nou onrustig oor die kaal kolle in die album) en lande van die Vasteland van Europa bly sterk in aanvraag.

Die Wesrandse vereniging stuur weer 'n afvaardiging (Vrydag 4 November) om vir ons te kom wys waarmee hulle deesdae doenig is en ons verneem dat hulle 'n verassing of twee in die mou voer. Kom dus seker na die volgende byeenkoms om ons kuiermense te help vergas.

Die jongste vriende om lidmaatskap te verwerf is die here V. C. B. Crockett, H. Kofman en C. F. van Hille en die seun G. R. Jacobs (10 jaar oud). Hartlike welkom aan hulle. Ons vertrou dat ons hulle dikwels sal sien en dat die vereniging vir hulle van nut sal wees.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On the **3rd October**, the Philatelic Society of the Western Rand came over, led by Mr. Yelland. They brought along three exhibits which were something out of the ordinary run of collections; members present were very much interested and many questions were asked.

Mr. I. C. H. Godfrey was first to table his collection of "The Evolution of the Air Letter." Mr. Godfrey exhibited air letters from 1941 in various forms. Amongst those exhibited were Active Service Letter Cards, some of which are very rare; also Free Forces mail, various overprints of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland and East Africa. This collection was really an "eye-opener," and it was interesting to see what could be done with an air letter collection.

Next, we had a collection seen at this Society for the first time—that of Mr. Vermaak, who tabled a collection of Post Cards. Mr. Vermaak tells us that he went to a lot of trouble to get this lot together, and we are sure that his troubles are not over yet. It was most interesting to see these various printings of post cards.

Last, we had a Thematic Collection of the Olympic Games, shown by Mr. James Keet. This collection dated from 1896 and showed mint and used of the various issues.

—D.R.

JOHANNESBURG P.S.

We have to welcome back Mrs. Koralek, Mr. Oppenheim, and Dr. von Vadendorff from trips overseas.

Our **October** functions fulfilled their promises. The exhibit of Switzerland presented by Mr. B. Joseph was outstanding and unique. The collection was both comprehensive and unusual. We seldom encounter so many examples of stamps that are no longer issued, accompanied by so enlightening and interesting a commentary as that of Mr. Joseph. Our interest was held throughout.

We extend our thanks to Mr. W. M. Rudolph for the really fine exhibit. We have learnt something about forgeries, and would like to know more! We saw examples of the crude and the more expert forgeries, as well as reprints. Our special thanks to Miss Rudolph for reading the paper on her father's behalf. At the same time we learnt with regret that Mr. Rudolph intends leaving South Africa in the near future. We take this opportunity of wishing Mr. Rudolph all the best for his future overseas. His association with us has been a real pleasure.

The presentation of the Union 1d. and 2d. animal series by Mr. Vermaak was quite phenomenal! The exhibit firstly was very big for its size! Even Union Specialists found the collection outstanding and enlightening. Rare items, particularly cylinder 105, were in abundance. Mnr. Vermaak, jy het baie goed gedoen met die pennies en twee-pennies—bring nou die tickies!

The Society is going to suffer a severe blow in the departure of Comdr. C. E. D. Enoch early in 1961 for more salubrious surroundings and work in the S.E. of the Union. He has played a very active role in many aspects of philately here and will be sadly missed. Recently he has been in control of the financial side of the Society's Exchange packets; Mr. W. F. Tilney has agreed to take over this work. All members in possession of packets please note that the last name appearing in the circuit list should be changed from that of Cdr. Enoch to Mr. Stanley Boss, P.O. Box 9818, Johannesburg. —A.F.A.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (JOHANNESBURG)

September Meeting: Mr. C. Waner of Brakpan displayed an almost complete collection of Plate and Tab Blocks of the stamps of Israel and also Maximum Cards and First Day Covers. Mr. B. Glassman in extending a vote of thanks complimented Mr. Waner on his display of an almost complete straight collection and offered some constructive suggestions for improvement. The stamps were all neatly mounted on decorative album sheets and well written up.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

October: The first good rains of summer fell on the evening of our meeting this month, and this, no doubt, kept a number of members indoors, but those that braved the weather saw two very fine collections and the visit was well worth the trouble. The two collections were entries in the Society Certificate of Merit competition for Thematic collections.

The first one to be tabled was that of Dr. Hack which consisted of stamps and covers of a medical or nursing theme. He could, naturally, only table a portion of his collection, which has now grown tremendously but his exhibit was a very good cross section of his whole collection. Doctors, nurses, medical scientists, medical persons who have made a name for themselves in other spheres and numerous other sub-headings were included in the collection.

The other collection entered was Cas Castignani's collection of Madonnas on Stamps. This collection won for Cas a bronze award at "Unipex" so that should be proof enough of the excellence of the collection. This is a well chosen subject and excellently handled by Cas and when the result of the judging, which was by popular vote, was announced, Cas was given as the winner, he was very warmly congratulated by the members present. Nice work Cas, and thank you very much Doc for making it such a fine competition. —W.K.

MASHONALAND P.S.

Thirty-three members and visitors were present at the **October meeting**. Mr. Crewell took the chair for the last time and gave a most interesting display and talk on the stages of collecting stamps from his school-days onwards. He showed some of his magnificent collection of Denmark.

Mr. Watters proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Crewell for all he has done for this Society during his term of Office as Chairman, and on behalf of Members, wished him Good Hunting, philatelically, in Bulawayo.

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