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## THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

### VOLUME 34 1958

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# The South African Philatelist

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## EDITORIAL

With this issue we enter upon a new phase in our history. The need for a philatelic magazine was long ago felt in South Africa and there was actually a "South African Philatelist" started in 1895, but it ran to only six numbers.

Our direct ancestor was born in 1923 - a small demy octavo monthly. From 1925 to 1932 its owner and editor was Mr J. Robertson and the magazine was operated primarily as his house-organ.

At the Durban International Stamp Exhibition of 1928 most of the Philatelic Societies in the Union, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland banded themselves into the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. In 1932 the Federation decided it would be a good thing to have its own magazine, the specific purpose of which would be to stimulate, and to provide a medium for, the publication of new knowledge and research work in philately, dealing especially with Africa south of the equator. So far as was practicable, it was also intended to deal with any matters of general philatelic interest.

Arrangements were made to take over Mr Robertson's magazine and the first number under the new ownership appeared in 1932, the size being increased to quarto.

At first, owing to the small circulation, it did not pay its way, but the shortfall was made up by a few enthusiastic supporters, who wished, and were allowed, to remain anonymous. Gradually the circulation rose, up to about 1,500 a month, and advertisers became more numerous. With these increases the magazine became self-supporting.

For the past two or three years, however, we have again been "in the red", as the bankers might put it. This has been due practically entirely to the steadily rising cost of printing. Losses have so far been made up mainly by donations from several of the constituent societies in the Federation (part owners of the magazine). It is obvious that this is not sound finance nor is it a fair proposition.

The Publications Sub-Committee of the Federation's Executive considered the matter and came to the conclusion that either the publication of the magazine must cease, or a cheaper method of printing must be found. The Executive was strongly against closing down on publication.

After further investigation the Sub-Committee recommended printing by photo-lithography. Samples of such printing shewed that the appearance of the magazine need not be notably different from what it had been in the past, and it was estimated that the cost of production would be less by just about the amount of our shortfall for the last year or two. A very considerable part of the saving would lie in cutting out the extra cost of making half-tone or line blocks for illustrations. Pictures could be reproduced at little more expense than text, and we could therefore spread ourselves on them as much as much as we liked, without any misgivings.

The Federation's Executive Committee approved of the idea and their approval was further confirmed at the recent Congress in Paarl.

Seeing that we are, as it were, making a new start, the Editorial Board would like to put a few points before stamp collectors of Southern Africa. We have little new to say; for most of it has been said before, from time to time, but we think it can bear repetition.

We would very much like to have more subscribers in South Africa. We really believe we have actually more readers and subscribers who are not

members of any philatelic society, than we have of members. Why is this? The societies are the owners of the magazine and, though knowing the financial difficulties, most of them do nothing towards getting their members to support it.

Yet the representatives of the societies at Executive meetings and at Congress seem to think that the South African Philatelist is a worth-while magazine. We should hate to think that they are the only keen members of their societies and that the others are not interested in their subject.

The quality is there — we obtained a Silver Award at TABL — and we get much appreciation from our readers abroad, but we want more here, even if for the most mundane reason — more local subscribers will mean more local advertising! Though we think we could help them to “study your country’s stamps”.

But not only do we want more readers of the magazine, we want more writers for it too. The number of collectors who write about their hobby, whether for us or for any other publication, is distressingly small. Of course we know quite well that there are comparatively few collectors who have the material, even if they have the urge, to do intensive or extensive research work. Those who have the urge will somehow or other find a way to give effect to it — there need be no worry about them.

But many collectors — we might almost say most — could write a little about something; it is surprising how many have items in their collections which are worth being recorded, even if the record be only a short note or article. Won't you, dear reader, see what you can do in this direction and help to put South Africa even more on the map?

The philately of Southern Africa is not yet “written out” by any means, and, anyway, you need not confine your writing to Southern African philately; we appreciate having notes or articles of general interest so as to give our magazine a wider appeal.

Notes about personalities are also welcome if they are of general interest.

A word about “Society News”. It was made very clear at the Paarl Congress that this column is eagerly perused by many readers. They find it most useful for making contacts with other collectors. We would just say to those who write these Notes: do not make them either too short or too long (it is easy to say that!), but remember they should not deal with purely domestic affairs, of interest only to your own society. Give information, if possible, with an appeal to collectors outside your own society.

## UNION NOTES

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

### DATE STAMP AND HAND STAMP IMPRESSIONS

The Post Office exhibit at the recent National Stamp Exhibition at Paarl shewed impressions of various stamps used during the past 140 years. Some of these are reproduced here. The George handstamp was, in later years, diverted from its proper use to acting as a sealer for wax impressions on official mail and was still in daily use at the time of its recovery in 1954. The Cape Town date stamp of circa 1929 shews the words “Official Free” and may have been used to frank official mail matter. The use of the name stamp “Swellendam” is obscure; most likely it was merely used on official forms.

Of the numeral stamps sufficient has already been written to make further discussion here superfluous. The date stamp for Houwhoeck had to be replaced quite soon as the engraver had made the end read “HOCK” in error. Linedrift is little known today, but a century ago it was an important stopping-place for travellers between Grahamstown and King William’s Town and had a well known hostelry.

Lady Grey R. was, of course, the old name of present-day McGregor and the “R.” denoted “Robertson” to distinguish it from “Lady Grey A.”, which was, and still is, near Aliwal North, although the “A.” has dropped away. Fort Cunynghame was one of the series of forts erected against invasion. It still exists today, but in the more peaceful role of a well known forest station near Stutterheim.

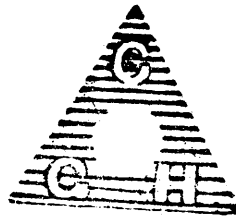
Boven Vallei should be well known to residents of Wellington, Paarl and thereabouts under its shorter modern name of Bovelei. That there was a Distributor of Stamps at Paarl in 1901 is evidenced by the date stamp used in his office, but other records in the Post Office are silent on the point. Was there a Distributor at each large town?

The “UE” stamp was described in our columns some months ago and a further example of ingenuity is the “Armada Castle” Ocean Post Office date stamp. The proper stamp was under repair at Cape Town when the ship sailed, so with the co-operation of the ship’s engineers a temporary substitute was made from brass tubing.

*Date-stamp and Hand-stamp Impressions.*



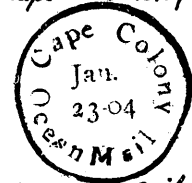
*Used at the Houses of Parliament about 1906.*



*Used in Cape from 1853.*



*Cape colony*



*Ocean Mail.*



*Handmade Cancel, Used at Uitenhage 1901 to 1930.*



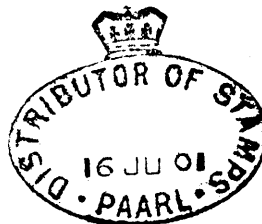
*Used at Buffeljachtsrivier.*



*Found in 1936 at Grahamstown.*



*Prince Albert. 1849-1898.*



*George*



### The S.A. Medical Congress Cover

Mr J. H. H. Chamberlain, of Durban, has called our attention to a very interesting feature of the special cover, as illustrated, which was issued in connexion with the 41st S.A. Medical Congress recently assembled at Durban.

The cover which was originally issued bore the inscription "41st S. A. Medical Congress" etc. in black in the lower left corner, and the crest in the lower right corner was printed in blue-green, whereas in the issue of covers made during the second last day of Congress, these markings were printed in green and red respectively - the red crest apparently overprinted on a previous green impression.

It would thus appear that there had been a second printing of this cover; if so, it would be interesting to know how many were printed - rather few, we believe, as the "red crest" cover appears to be scarce - or is the latter a variety of the earlier issue?

### The Story behind our stamps

Our June and September 1957 issues contained notes on the origin and method of preparation of certain issues of the Union. It would thus appear appropriate to comment on the origins of the current issue.

In June 1949, the Union Department of Posts and Telegraphs invited competitive designs for a new series of postage stamps, the series to comprise twelve separate designs, of the following denominations, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/- & 10/-, and offered a range of prizes - £75 as a first prize and £25 as a second prize in respect of accepted designs in each of the twelve denominations. Also, any design, even where a prize had not been awarded, might be purchased by the Government within four months after the award of prizes for a sum of £25.

Competitors were permitted to compete for one or more designs, and the prize-winning designs and their copyright would become the absolute property of the Government, which did not bind itself to adopt any of the selected or purchased designs, and reserved the right to make any alterations it deemed necessary to any of the designs.

It was required that the designs, which might be pictorial, symbolical, or allegorical, must be associated with the Union of South Africa, and suitable for reproduction by the photogravure process. The stamps were to be bilingual, and in the display or arrangement of the wording on any stamp, the English and Afrikaans lettering was to be of the same size. The ½d, 1d, 1½d & 2d stamps were to be vertical, the others horizontal.

The closing date of the competition was set down for 31st October 1949, and the Government's decision would be final as regards the selection of the designs and the award of prizes.

In June 1950, a Bulletin issued by the Publicity Officer, G.P.O. Pretoria, announced that six first prizes and four second prizes had been awarded in the competition for designs for a new series of postage stamps for the Union, and that a further two designs had been selected for purchase.



The Bulletin went on to state that the number of suitable designs submitted was insufficient to permit of a complete series of new stamps being selected, and the services of the special committee appointed to advise on questions relating to the proposed designs were being retained for the time being to deal with the preparation of additional designs to complete the proposed series and to arrange for the adaptation of selected designs.

The years of Government silence – and of speculative discussion amongst collectors – that followed were suddenly interrupted in August 1954, when the Publicity Officer, G.P.O. Pretoria, issued a bulletin to the effect that “as already announced, the existing pictorial stamps of the Union of South Africa are to be replaced by a series depicting South African wild animals. The new stamps, details of which are given herewith, will be placed on sale at all Post Offices as from the 14th October 1954”.

And thus, some three months after this announcement, made in all probability when most of the stamps had already been printed, and without their designs having been referred to “the special committee appointed to advise on questions relating to the proposed designs”, the long-awaited new issue, the present Animals Series, made its appearance.

There is, however, a philatelic aspect common to all postage stamps, however varied their purpose, origin or status may be. The present issue received a very mixed reception, to say the least, from Union collectors, who have nevertheless found pleasure and relaxation in their assembly and study; but they sincerely hope that the Post Office will in future employ all the assistance available to them, to ensure that the next issue, when it is made, or even extensions to the present series, will be more worthy examples of stamps of the Union. Other countries, employing similar methods of printing, can and do produce stamps of better quality than ours, and thus they cannot conceive any reason why our stamps should not be of at least equally high standards, both in design and production.



#### Marion Island

We are informed by the Philatelic Agency, Pretoria, that a temporary Postal Agency will be established at Marion Island, probably during March 1958, when a date stamp of special design will be used, portraying South Africa's participation in the International Geophysical Year's events.

No details of the Date Stamp or of any other relative arrangements were available at the time of going to press, but these are expected in time for inclusion in our February issue. Meanwhile readers may well be advised to watch the lay press for subsequent announcements.

#### READERS' QUERIES

Mr C. E. Kachelhoffer, of Bloemfontein, writes:

Referring to the inquiry in the November Union Notes concerning the unrecorded 1d “mock-up” item, the design is the work of the late Mr H. S. Wilkinson, who was the Distributor of Stamps at Pretoria, and who designed the 1910 2½d Commemorative stamp. It is believed that the original of this “mock-up” is in the possession of Mr Wilkinson's son who is resident in East London. Some mock-ups have been seen autographed by the designer.

In our November Union Notes, a contributor wished to know whether the other two strips of the ½d Booklet issue, comprising Rows 2, 3 & 4; and Rows 9, 10 & 11; also exist as Economy Strips, as they do in the 1d Booklet issue. Mr G. N. Gilbert, of Westminster, replies that the ½d Booklet Economy sheet was issued with all the three strips as in the case of the 1d, and that he has examples in his own collection to prove this.

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Pair showing stop after offisiëel ..... 12/6d.

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Block showing short 'L' and stop on Afrikaans 20/0d.

ALL MINT

**C. E. SHERWOOD,**

“THE UNION SPECIALIST,”

105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire, G.B

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Mr M. J. Rall, of Heidelberg, Cape Province, writes to say that a printing of the 6d, Plate V, UHB 49B, has two ghost arrows on the left vertical margin opposite Rows 2 and 17 respectively. He considers this is unusual and inquires whether any reader knows of the occurrence of this condition in any other plate.

### THE UNION ANIMAL 1d. COIL STAMPS

By G. N. GILBERT

(continued from page 186, December 1957 issue)

#### Coil No. 8 (5)

No. 22. Heavy blob above hyphen between Suid-Afrika.

No. 7. Dot to left of nose near bristles, and three minute dots over -geld-Post.

No. 8. Dot near left edge opposite Inkomste. Tiny dot over d in Posgeld. Heavy dot in bottom margin under So of South.

No. 9. Two tiny dots just under mouth — above d in Posgeld.

No. 11. Heavy dot between legs of first A in Afrika.

No. 12. Dot over f in Afrika, and dot over "In" in Inkomste. Dot in Wildebeest's neck.

No. 13. Dot between Af of Afrika.

No. 14. Dot between 1d of 1d.

No. 19. Dot above el in Posgeld.

No. 21. Heavy line on top margin over SUID.

#### Coil No. 9 (4)

No. 22. Dot in top left corner of margin.

No. 2. Darker patch over ost in Postage.

No. 4. Dot under f in Afrika.

No. 6. Tiny dots above and to right of f in Afrika.

No. 8. Dot on bottom margin under So in South.

No. 10. Dot on hyphen between Suid-Afrika and dot above d in Suid. Two tiny dots by horn on left.

No. 15. Dot under i in Suid.

No. 17. Dot under bottom of k in Afrika

No. 20. Dot in the horn on right.

No. 21. Dot under os in Postage.

#### Coil No. 10 (3)

No. 22. Tiny dot right of and slightly above last e in Revenue.

No. 2. Dot above the horn on left in the centre of the curve.

No. 5. Tiny dot at foot of right leg of first A in Afrika.

No. 6. Dot over S in South.

No. 7. Dot on white strip on shoulder nearly touching right margin.

No. 8. Faint dot between Su in Suid, and two tiny dots above the curve of the horn on left.

No. 9. Two dots, on each side of the tip of the horn on left.

No. 11. Dot just over top of head under f of Afrika.

No. 14. Tiny dot under f in Afrika.

No. 16. Dot between the end of Inkomste-Revenue and face.

No. 17. Large dot between 1d and Revenue.

No. 19. Tiny dot over first limb of u in Suid, and two tiny vertical dots above I in Inkomste.

No. 20. Dot in neck almost level with eye.

#### Coil No. 11 (2)

No. 22. Dot left of the top of the horn on left and two dots above the curve of the same horn.

No. 5. Tiny dot left of the horn on left.

No. 6. Two minute dots in top left corner of gutter margin.

No. 7. Dot on the horn on right.

No. 9. Tiny dot under u in Suid, and tiny dot left of the nose. Dot above So, and dot under ou in South.

No. 13. Dot above head under first A in Afrika.

No. 20. Dot between ri in Afrika.

#### Coil No. 12 (1)

No. 7. Dot to left of the horn on left under S in Suid.

No. 10. Stroke on top of P in Postage.

No. 13. Faint scratch from left margin up through the top of l of 1d.

No. 16. Two tiny dots just right of the tip of the horn on left. Tiny dot left of nose, near bristles.

No. 20. Dot in top gutter margin over r in Afrika.

No. 21. Two faint dots near left margin, level with Inkomste. Dot right of the h in South.

**Note.** The flaw listed under Coil No. 5 (Works No. 8) — a scratch from the 1d to the nose, on extra row 21 was purposely made on the cylinder at the Works to mark the two extra rows, according to information given to the writer.

As the majority of coils appear to start with row 22, and the writer has arranged his layout accordingly, the list of coil flaws given above is also arranged in that order.

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## NEW REPUBLIC STAMPS

by L. J. Dodd

Recently a portion of a Deed of Transfer, dated 5 November 1885, signed by Jos. R. Bell, Registrateur van Acten, has come into my possession. The document bears revenue stamps of the following denominations:— three of 5/- and one of 2/6.

The stamps are made with a rubber stamp on blue ruled paper, in violet ink. They consist of an oval shaped band with an ornament somewhat similar to a buckle on the right and left. Within the band at the top is NIEUWE REPUBLIEK in sans serif capitals, and at the bottom VRIJHEID in square capitals with serifs. In the centre is the name A. de Vletter. The denomination is written in manuscript numerals and initialled "T Le". All the stamps are overprinted "Gouyst Zegel N.R." in violet in Gothic lettering with a rubber stamp.

In a catalogue printed by Wm. Morley in London in 1910, it is reported that this overprint is erroneous and should read "Gouvts Zegel N.R." (Government Stamp New Republic). The three stamps I already have, denominations 10/-, 10/6 & 13/-, also have the error "Gouvst".

Besides the above four stamps, I obtained eight of the New Republic postage stamps all genuinely used as revenue stamps. Five of these are on blue granite paper and bear dates; these are cancelled in ink "DDBW" with dates in October & December 1886. The other three are on cream paper with no date but embossed in the centre with the Arms of the Republic: these are cancelled in ink "DDBW" 20 July 1887.

It was especially interesting to see these stamps, because in Robson Lowe's

Encyclopaedia, Part II (Africa), it is stated that of the Republic stamps only the 1d and 2d were recognized as valid for postal duty, and within the republic only. Postal rate 1d for ½ oz.

It would therefore seem that use as revenue stamps is indicated for the higher denominations, although Gibbons quote prices for some of these both mint and used.

Should any reader be able to supply additional information about the use of these stamps, it will be appreciated if it can be made available for publication.

## SOCIETY NEWS

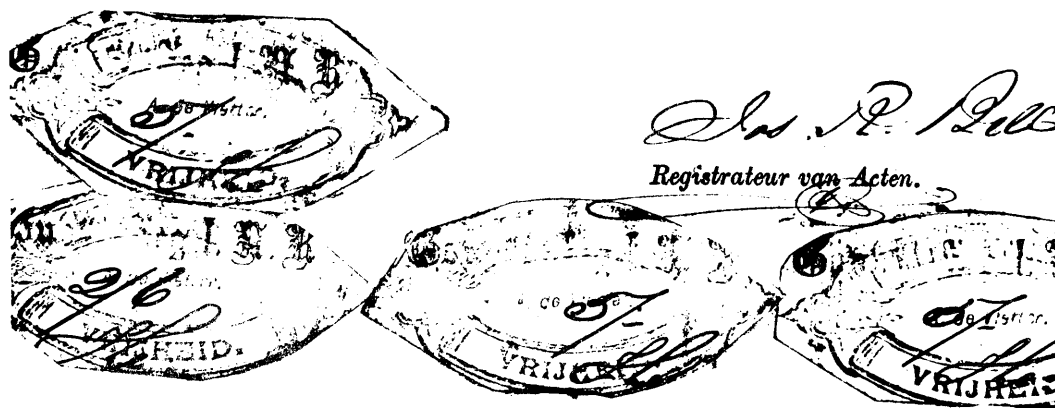
## COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Society celebrated its 21st anniversary on 21 November, and members and their husbands and wives spent a very interesting evening at the Synagogue Hall where they were joined by members of the Ndola Philatelic Society.

The display of stamps was impressive and interesting, and included one frame of assorted miniature sheets from all parts of the world exhibited by Mrs Kelly. Mrs Kelly was the only Founder Member present and has been Chairman of the Society for over half its lifetime.

Other exhibits included four frames of Netherlands and New Zealand stamps entered by Mr Keet, including some fine copies of the "Smiling Boy" and other early New Zealand Health issues: some mixed Empire stamps — mainly Canadian — by Mrs Sharpe: some fine Swiss covers by Mr Mathis: and a complete Coronation set with historical notes and a large selection of Northern Rhodesian stamps by Mr Neil Hartley.

D.N.F.



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1-6	First Coins	\$8.00	\$36.00	\$40.00	8.90	\$3.40	\$90.00	.....
7-9	High values	200.00	380.00	900.00	120.00	140.00	1400.00	.....
1-3	Rouletted	3.00	45.00	80.00	2.20	11.00	110.00	.....
10-14	Festival 1948	8.50	29.00	68.00(6)	7.00	7.50	75.00	.....
15	Flag	.90	4.80	17.00	.60	.90	16.50	\$260.00
16	Tabul sheet	24.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	.....
17/23	Second coins	2.00	8.50	27.00	.70	6.50	27.00	.....
22	Peta Tikva	9.80	16.00	69.00	.90	6.00	66.00	900.00
24	University	.55	3.60	2.70	.20	4.00	9.50	45.00
26	Jerusalem	1.50	4.00	6.20	1.10	7.00	17.00	150.00
27	Negev	4.50	13.00	21.00	4.50	20.00	40.00	290.00
28-30	Festival 1949	7.00	39.00	34.00	3.60	4.50	98.00	820.00
31-32	UPU	1.60	7.00	8.50	1.60	3.20	17.00	240.00
33-34	Indep 1950	9.00	39.00	65.00(6)	7.00	8.00	98.00	840.00
35-36	Festival 1950	1.20	5.50	17.00	.45	1.25	17.00	90.00
37	Maccabi 1950	4.50	15.00	19.00	3.80	5.00	39.00	300.00
38-43	Third coins	.25	1.00	1.50	.05	17.00	2.50	32.00
44	Tel Aviv	1.00	4.00	4.40	.40	1.00	12.00	88.00
45	Bonds	.36	2.00	1.50	.36	.70	5.00	29.00
46-47	Independ 1951	1.20	4.80	5.20	.80	1.30	12.00	88.00
48-50	K.K.L.	1.80	19.00	15.00	1.60	2.00	46.00	295.00
51	Herzl	.40	2.00	2.00	.40	.80	5.00	22.00
52-4	Festival 1951	.30	1.50	1.40	.30	.80	4.50	16.00
55	Menorah	12.00	20.00	50.00	7.00	12.00	70.00	320.00
56-61	Suppl Coins	.40	1.20	1.50	.10	1.40	4.00	55.00
62-64	Indep 1952	.80	2.70	3.50	.70	1.10	7.00	32.00
65	ZOA	.75	2.30	3.20	.75	1.10	7.00	32.00
66-9	Festival 1952	1.40	3.50	6.00	1.10	2.20	9.80	44.00
70-71	Weizman	.60	2.40	2.70	.65	1.00	6.00	27.00
72	Bilu	.45	2.20	2.00	.45	.75	6.00	22.00
73	Indep. 1953	.45	2.20	2.00	.45	.75	6.00	22.00
74	Maimonides	.36	1.40	1.50	.30	.90	3.60	15.00
75-77	Festival 1953	.45	1.60	2.00	.40	1.10	4.50	11.00
78	Maccabi	.70	3.00	3.00	.70	1.20	7.50	32.00
79	Desert Exhib.	.50	2.20	2.20	.45	.90	5.50	24.00
80-83	Coins	.40	.80	2.50	.20	.85	3.00	50.00
84-85	Indep 1954	.40	1.40	1.80	.40	.80	3.70	20.00
86	Herzl	.20	1.00	.85	.08	.75	2.60	10.50
87	Festival 1954	.05	.25	.20	.02	.25	.80	2.00
88-9	Tabim	.35	1.50	1.60	.30	.80	4.00	20.00
90	Rothschild	.25	.85	1.10	.30	.60	2.20	9.00
91	Teachers	.25	.90	1.10	.20	.60	2.40	10.00
92	Parachutists	.20	1.00	.90	.20	.80	3.75	13.00
93	Indep 1955	.30	1.20	1.40	.25	.80	3.50	12.00
94-99	Children	.80	2.00	3.60	.65	1.80	6.00	28.00
100-103	Festival 55	.40	.70	1.80	.35	.60	2.20	10.50
104	Magen David	.12	.35	.50	.10	.45	1.10	4.50
105-16	Tribes	.70	.90	3.00	.50	2.00	4.00	72.00
117	Einstein	.30	1.00	1.40	.30	.70	3.00	10.00
118	Technion	.25	.30	1.10	.20	.60	1.20	5.00
119	Indep 1956	\$.12	\$.30	\$.50	\$.10	\$.60	\$1.20	\$4.00
120	Citrus	.20	.45	.90	.16	.60	1.50	5.50
121-3	Festival 1956	.16	.25	.70	.14	.60	1.00	4.40
124-6	Defense	.45	1.70	2.80	.36	5.50	4.40	98.00
127	Indep 1957	.15	.18	.65	.08	.20	.80	3.20
128	Bezalel	.25	.28	1.10	.20	.30	1.20	5.00
129-31	Festival 1957	.32	.34	1.30	.30	.45	1.30	6.60
132	Tabul sheet	.70	.....	.....	1.40	1.40	.....	.....
C1-6	First Airmails	9.00	20.00	65.00(6)	8.00	20.00	60.00	750.00
C7-8	Taba Airm.	1.80	6.00	6.00	1.80	2.70	17.00	65.00
C9-14	Airmails	.90	2.70	4.00	.85	3.00	7.50	32.00
C15	Jaffa airm.	5.00	11.00	22.00	3.30	7.00	34.00	210.00
C16	750 P air	.46	1.00	2.00	.45	3.50	3.30	16.00
C17	3000 P air	1.85	3.50	8.00	1.80	6.00	12.00	65.00
J1-5	First dues	65.00	125.00	580.00(6)	65.00	.....	430.00	.....
J6-11	Second dues	6.00	12.00	58.00	5.50	.....	35.00	780.00
J12-20	Third coins	1.10	1.80	5.50	1.00	6.00	7.00	65.00
O1-4	Officials	1.80	9.00	9.00	.90	9.00	20.00	260.00
	The compl. country	460.00	990.00	2500.00	315.00	350.00	2900.00	.....
	Same ex. 7-9, J1-5	198.00	490.00	.....	130.00	220.00	.....	.....

**UNION STAMP CO., 240 Broadway, New York**

*Pretoria Railway Philatelic Society*

The exhibit for our November meeting was provided by one of our Country members, Mr Reimers of PaulPietersburg. Mr Reimers' exhibit was composed of a large and varied collection of mainly foreign stamps many of which were very colourful and some of the examples of modern printing of certain European countries were excellent.

*PHILATELIC SOC. OF JOHANNESBURG*

November 12th. Commander C. E. D. Enoch shewed his "European Number Ones" and regaled us with a fine study of all plates of the Penny Black, the first Malta and four copies of the first Russia. Mr S. Hoenigsberg's display of "Modern France", with all those finely engraved and beautifully printed colourful landscapes and celebrities we know so well, balanced the evening admirably.

November 25th. Mrs Hunt exhibited three volumes of "Gold Coast", and Mr Hunt shewed twenty pages of his "sidelines", with a £500 fiscal stamp of Queensland and some beautiful Perkins Bacon essays amongst them, topping his own show with the first page of Hawaii, all the "missionaries" being present in beautiful condition, shewn to us for the first time.

From his beginnings in the last century, Mr Hunt told us, he had considered himself a stamp collector always, not a philatelist. In fact, he had been so much of a collector only that he began with match-boxes, way back in 1888, when he was a schoolboy in London! He could not remember what became of this first effort "to have and to hold", but this interest waned when he became a lepidopterist. He not only collected butterflies, he even attempted to breed them, but had to give this up, too, when his cocoons always yielded a batch of perfectly developed houseflies!

Only in 1890 did he go over to collecting stamps, his twopence a day lunch money enabling him to buy the rarer items. While his album cost him ninepence only, he always insisted on good copies, and he used hinges right from the start (we didn't know they had been invented so early!); and he knew his stamps, too, even if occasionally an Austrian Mercury found its way into the first issue of Greece. His finest stamp was a parrot from Guatemala (he didn't know then that it was a quetzal), but it was envied so much by his school-mates that one day he found it had "flown" from its page.

Perhaps this loss discouraged him so much that he parted with the whole collection for ten shillings, and took Mother out to a West End show on the proceeds. Those were the times, he told us, when he needed no catalogue, and consequently never had a headache.

He came to South Africa in 1903, but the headaches started only in 1927, when he began to collect stamps again. The impetus came from one of his employees, who sold him his collection to get money to build a house, and Mr Hunt built up on that collection. In 1933 he visited a well known local dealer and purchased the complete set of twenty Schaubek albums for the whole world - containing spaces for "normal" stamps only to 1933 - and this set he has now practically filled up (27 gaps still to fill at the moment!). How many collections he has bought since, to fill his gaps, he cannot remember; but he does know for certain that he did not find those Hawaiian Missionaries in any of them!

*FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

December 2nd. This was an All Members Night, in preparation for the visit to the Royal Cape Town during January 1958. The following were shewn:- "Dogs on stamps" by Mrs M. Williams; "Pages from a General Collection" by Mr E. R. Bouwer; "Health and Child Welfare" by Mr G. J. J. Ferreira; "Modern Sweden" by Mr K. L. M. Alexander; "Special Stamps of the Netherlands" by Mr A. Singels; "First Airmail stamps of the world" by Captain M. F. Stern.

M.F.S.

*O.F.S. & BASUTOLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

October meeting. The Rev. Brutsch exhibited Swiss charity and commemoratives arranged in themes. Mr C. Kachelhoffer's "Royal Tour" was most tastefully written up and included such choice items as the covers commemorating the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to St Helena and Ascension. A map shewing the routes taken added greatly to the interest of the exhibit. Mr McDonald exhibited some selected items from his New Zealand collection, including the new Health stamps in miniature sheets. Mr S. Zackon shewed modern Canadians, Mr A. Meyburgh "Covers of interest", Mr H. Roux George VI & Elizabeth II, Mr Bentley likewise, also United Nations and U.S.A., and Mr J. Hodgson "Mourning stamps".

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*SOCIETY FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY*

To coincide with the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the State of Israel, the Society will stage an Exhibition of the stamps of Israel at the Zionist Centre, Johannesburg, at the same time as the opening of this new building.

30 November. Mr Leo Buchen shewed a most interesting and unusual historical aspect of Israel. His "Israel Field Post Offices during the War of Liberation 1948-9", were an amazing lot, which traced the history of that famous campaign.

A.K.

*GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

The Exhibitor at the November meeting was Mr John Mendelsohn of Johannesburg, who displayed selected sheets of Mr S. A. May's collection of Unions.

I.S.B.

*Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town*

On 14 November we had Mr E. B. Lye shewing a small but extremely good collection of St Vincent. He mentioned that, in the period 1860-1890, stamps were used virtually only by the white population, as the coloureds were almost all illiterate. Mr Lye said that the smallness of this collection is due to the fact that it does not go beyond SG 66, and added that stamps of such great rarity as those of St Vincent are still obtainable at fairly low prices.

J.H.

On 28 November the Paarl Society visited us, and two Paarl members exhibited; Mr J. Malan "George V Unions", a small collection but rich in the major varieties and corner blocks (in particular two of the 1d, Plate 2). The second exhibit was by Mr Nico Combrink, the Paarl Chairman, who shewed "The G stamps of Griqualand" and "Oval cancellations of the Cape of Good Hope". The first shewed all the 17 types and made all clear by a tenfold enlargement of the types of overprint, as well as shewing how widespread was the later use of these stamps, as evidenced by postmarks. The second exhibit was of covers shewing the special cancellers used, and Mr Combrink gave a fine dissertation on both his exhibits. This was followed by a pleasant item in the handing of the Society's first Medal to Mr J. D. Rossouw, who was not only President at the Paarl Congress and Exhibition, but also was awarded the medal for his Boer War collection. A handsome silver award and honorarium were presented to Mrs J. Hall, who acted as Stenographer at the Congress. Present at this meeting was Mr Mark Vandeneschen, the artist who produced the designs for the animal stamps of the present South West Africa pictorial series.

December 12th. This was President's Night and again Mr W. G. Combrink came out with something new. Instead of shewing a country, he illustrated various aspects of philately. First he shewed "Forgeries, reprints & facsimiles"; then "Die Proofs, Plate Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Stamps prepared for use but not issued, Varieties & Errors, Bisects, Trisects & Quadrisects, first issue of postal stationery, five centuries of letters of the middle East", and finally for really good measure a specialized collection of first issue B.C.A. on cover and the N.F. overprints. He was able to give a really interesting talk on all the above to one of the best attended evenings of the year.

M.F.S.

*FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

November 4th. A number of members turned out to see Mr A. Versino's "Great Britain". This was the exhibit recently shewn at the Royal Cape Town.

M.F.S.

*THEMATIC STAMP CLUB*

November 11th. Mr F. L. Archer shewed another of his thematic collections, this time "Sport on stamps". He certainly puts in a lot of time on this hobby and his keenness shews in the neat arrangement and his love for the subject in the number of superb specimens he mounts. Miss A. E. Archer shewed her "Saints on stamps", a small but well set out collection. These two members are an example to others and always prove a draw.

November 25th. Captain M. F. Stern again shewed his 200 page collection "Architecture on stamps". This deals with the subject from a comparative historical angle, but the Exhibitor surprised everyone by severely criticizing his collection and pointing out the errors in mounting, setting up, etc., and where this had been done correctly. This was quite an educational talk and based on his sincere study of thematics. This collection is being written up in the light of the personal criticism. This led to interesting discussion, and members gained much information on mounting, etc.

December 9th. The Club was privileged to see Mr W. G. Combrink's Nyasaland. This fine collection is always worth seeing again, as it covers not only the issues but also the postal stationery, the airmails of that area, and other items which go to make up a complete study. Interesting items were amongst the early covers and postmarks.

M.F.S.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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FEBRUARY, 1958

Whole No. 394

## UNION NOTES

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

### The 2½d Commemorative Stamp

Further to the inquiry appearing in our November and December 1957 Notes concerning the "mock-up" of the 2½d Commemorative Stamp, Mr Leo Hellman, of East London, has submitted for our inspection a photograph, of which he is the owner, made and autographed by the late H. S. Wilkinson in 1909.

If readers compare the photograph reproduced in our November Notes with the "mock-up" illustrated on page 6 of the Union Handbook, Vol. I, it will be observed that this recently reported mock-up appears to be an earlier study than the one catalogued, in that the latter embodies certain alterations eventually included in the final design, amongst which are: the denomination was altered from 1d to 2½d; "South Africa" was replaced by "Union of South Africa" and "Postage and Revenue" became "Postage". The head of King Edward in profile appears on both items as they were produced during his reign, but it was later replaced by the portrait of King George V in the issued stamp, the issue having been made after the death of King Edward.

We are obliged to our contributors for information concerning a hitherto little known item which has been read with interest by Union specialists.

### New Printing of the 2d Postage Due

Mr Eric Walker, of Pretoria, has drawn our attention to a new printing of the 2d Postage Due stamp which made its appearance from a new Interior Cylinder No. 85 and the same Exterior Cylinder No. 33 during October 1957.

The colour of the frame is a slightly lighter mauve than that of the previous issue, and, as the same frame cylinder has been used, the frame flaws of the earlier issue are repeated. As the new centre cylinder was formed from the same multipositive as before, the "Double Image" variety is reproduced in the same sheet position, at Rows 15 & 16, stamps 5 & 6. This multipositive flaw which appeared in the printings of 1950, Cylinders 44/33, and 1952, Cylinders 85/33, is reported upon in the Union Notes (page 22) of our February 1951 issue.

Although the new printing generally resembles its predecessor, we have noted the following particular features: the printing is made on thin paper; the denomination is in dense jet black, the effect of screening being virtually invisible, and two black smudges occur on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp No. 3 of Row No. 20.

### An Uncatalogued 1913 Union Booklet

Further to our Union Notes of November 1956, we are privileged to comment upon two unbroken 1913 Booklet covers, UHB B1, graciously placed at our disposal by Mr J. H. H. Chamberlain of Durban. We illustrate the front and back covers along with those of the last Transvaal booklet which was current at the time of Union.

The two Union booklets are similar in size and each contained four panes of six of the 1d and two panes of six of the ½d stamps, but there are certain characteristics which indicate two different printings.

The first Booklet (centre illustration) has a "pillar box red" cover with black printing thereon, interleaved with semi-transparent unwaxed paper bearing no advertisements. This corresponds exactly with the make-up of the Transvaal booklet.

The second Booklet (bottom illustration) possesses a dark red cover with black printing, interleaved with semi-transparent waxed paper bearing no advertisements.

This booklet is probably the one at present catalogued as B 1 on page 167 of the Union Handbook, Vol. 1.

The Postal Announcements appearing

on the back covers are different, as shewn in the illustration, but those on the inside of the front and back covers are the same in both booklets. One of the latter announcements gives the Inland Postage Rate on Parcels as "2d per 4 ozs" and is helpful in determining the date of issue of the two Union booklets.

## TRANSVAAL.



Thirty 1d. Stamps.

Price: 2s. 7d.

### POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal Orders are issued of 14 different values—  
1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d.,  
5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 15s. and 20s.

Amount of Order.	Poundage.
1s. up to 5s. ....	1d.
7s. 6d. up to 10s. 6d. ....	2d.
15s. and 20s. ....	3d.

### TELEGRAMS (INLAND).

1s. for 10 words or less, and 6d for every additional  
5 words or less.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

POSTAGE  
STAMPS.



POST-  
ZEGELS.

2<sup>s</sup>/6<sup>d</sup>

UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA.

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INCLUDING LOURENÇO MARQUES INSLUITENDE LOURENÇO MARQUES  
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Voor KABELTARIEVEN  
zie men de POSTGIDS.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

POSTAGE  
STAMPS.



POST-  
ZEGELS.

2<sup>s</sup>/6<sup>d</sup>

UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA.

### TELEGRAMS TELEGRAMMEN INLAND. BINNENLAND.

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### POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK. POSTSPAARBANK.

MAXIMUM DEPOSIT:— MAXIMUM INLAEG:—  
(Ordinary account) £500 (Gewone rekening) £500  
(Certificate account) £500 (Certifikaat rekening) £500  
Interest allowed - 3%. Rente toegekend - 3%.

On 1 September 1913 the parcel postage rate was changed from "2d per 4 ozs or a fraction thereof" to a scale of "not exceeding 4 ozs 2d; 8 ozs 4d; 1 lb 6d; etc". Thus the inclusion of the old parcel postage rates in these booklets indicates that they were in the process of being printed, or had already been printed, prior to 1 September 1913, and this fact determines these two booklets as the Union's first booklet issue. But which booklet, the "pillar box red" or the "dark red", was the first to be printed or issued?

Due to the extreme scarcity of material, and notwithstanding many inquiries, it has not been possible to gather any information concerning the individual dates of printing of these two booklets, but we would suggest that the "pillar box red" booklet was an earlier printing, and probably an earlier issue, due to its similarity in colour to the Transvaal booklet. Being also printed by De La Rue, it was probably a "follow-on" in material and design to the Transvaal booklet, and thus qualifies as an earlier printing, and probably an earlier issue, than the dark red booklet.

Should any reader be able to furnish any information concerning these booklets this will be appreciated.

#### New Post Office

Mr C. Clement of Post Elizabeth reports that the Cape Road Post Office was suddenly closed on 28 November and reopened the next day in Westbourne Road, one block away, under the new name of COOPERS KLOOF. A relief canceller was in use until the new one arrived a week later, but the impression is too weak to reproduce satisfactorily.

It is a great pity that the Post Office authorities, in their wisdom, do not notify the intended opening of new Post Offices sufficiently in advance to give collectors of Postal History an opportunity to arrange to obtain first day cancellations.

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### FOR SALE

#### U. 023. Id. Official Varieties

- Pair showing stop after offisiëel ..... 12/6d.  
 Block showing stop after offisiëel ..... 15/0d.  
 Block showing short 'L' and stop on Afrikaans 20/0d.

ALL MINT

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#### GEPEX - GEP U, Germiston, 1958

Every Exhibition needs some theme to give it point and purpose. Teppex (Pretoria 1955) looked back to those parts of Europe from which South Africa draws its heritage. Port Elizabeth (1956) looked at Youth and aimed at encouraging the younger generation. Paarl (1957) looked at Southern Africa as it is today.

Germiston, with its eyes on the Unipex International Exhibition planned for 1960, might say with John Wesley, "The world is my parish". So from the confines of Southern Africa, through the wider fields of Europe we now look to the whole World. Exhibits, provided they are genuine postal material, may cover any field of study from any part of the world. Each will be judged on its merits and not in any competitive setting. Each collection will in effect be viewed against the usually accepted philatelic standards and judged accordingly. Awards will take the form of medals struck at the Mint, Pretoria, from a die depicting the City Coat of Arms specially engraved when Germiston became a city in 1950. A Grand Prix together with a number of Named Awards have been made available through the courtesy of generous individual donors.

GEPEX - GEP U will form part of a full week of celebration in Germiston. The week commences on Saturday October 4th 1958 when the City Hall will be specially decorated for the Spring Flower Show. The competitive exhibits will be removed but the special decor arranged by the City Parks Department will remain in place throughout the period of our exhibition. GEPEX - GEP U will open on Monday October 6th and continue until Thursday October 9th. The Festival Week will conclude with Heroes' Day celebrations on Friday October 10th. His Worship the Mayor of Germiston, Councillor S. D. Hattingh, has graciously consented to open Congress on the morning of Tuesday October 7th and it is intended to devote the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday to business sessions so that delegates arriving from a distance and unable to spend more than a day or two at Congress will lose nothing of importance. For the same reason the main entertainment will take place on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday October 7th & 8th. The Exhibition will be mounted in the main City Hall whilst Congress Sessions take place in the lesser City Hall and delegates need not leave the Civic Centre throughout the proceedings.

In order to attract public interest and support and also to tie in with the Heroes' Day Celebrations, a special exhibit of Kruger and other historical relics will form part of the exhibition. Much unique material, which has lain buried in archives and which is not normally accessible to the public,



will be on show. This portion of the exhibition will remain on show during the concluding civic celebrations taking place on October 10th.

Society Secretaries, intending exhibitors and others are asked to watch the pages of the South African Philatelist for a monthly bulletin of GEPEX — GEPU News which will appear in the advertisement pages. All inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to GEPEX Secretary, 57 Driehoek Road, Germiston, Transvaal.

#### The 1959 East London Congress and Exhibition

The 1959 Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa will be held in East London during April 1959 under the auspices of the East London Philatelic Society, and will be accompanied by a Philatelic Exhibition staged in commemoration of the Society's Golden Jubilee.

The Exhibition will be held from the 31st March to 2nd April in the John Besseker Hall of the East London Technical College. Entry will be open to all members of Philatelic Societies and similar bodies in Africa South of the Equator and members of overseas bodies affiliated to the Federation.

Exhibits may be entered in the following classes:—

1. Union of South Africa (a) General collections; (b) Specialized and/or research collections of a limited nature.
2. Cape of Good Hope.
3. Natal (with or without Zululand), O. F. S., Transvaal, New Republic, Rhodesia (with or without N. and S. Rhodesia), South West Africa.
4. N. and S. Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, East Africa, St Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Griqualand West, Zululand.
5. Great Britain.
6. British Empire countries not elsewhere enumerated.
7. U. S. A.
8. European countries and Colonial possessions.
9. India and Asiatic countries.
10. Middle East Countries.
11. South and Central America.
12. Airmails (stamps and covers).
13. Miscellaneous: Ship letters & stamps, Army Post marks, Pre-stamp covers, &c.
14. Thematic Collections.
15. Juveniles — General collections.
16. Juveniles — Thematic collections.

The closing date for entries to be included in the catalogue is 31 December 1958. Entrance fees are nominal, and the awards comprise: Grand Prix — a Silver Gilt medal; First Awards — Silver medals; Second Awards — Bronze medals; Third Awards — Certificates. In addition, the American Philatelic Society has presented its Award of Distinction.

The Exhibition Committee hopes to supply copies of the Rules & Regulations to the various Philatelic Societies in the near future for distribution amongst their members, and meanwhile we have been asked to print the above preliminary information.

Should any competitor wish to make personal contact with the Society or to obtain any information, the Exhibition Secretary, P. O. Box 925, East London, will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

#### Doubtful Proof of the 1d, Plate XXV

Mr R. D. Allen of London kindly sends us particulars of an item recently offered to him as a PROOF of the 1d, Ship type, in the colours of the issue and on gummed watermarked paper, but apparently imperforate.

One stamp, an Afrikaans language one, was offered and it was found to belong to Group 7, Plate XXV (UHB 45D).

In this printing the format is 17½mm by 21½mm, and the inter-stamp margin is 3mm. The so-called proof had a margin of only ½mm on the left and 1mm on the right — together only half the inter-stamp margin — and close examination discovered on the left what appeared to be the edges of perforation holes. The gum was unlike that of similar stamps available for comparison, but it did vary, and this feature by itself might not really be of any significance.

Mr Allen considers that the item was probably a cut down normal stamp, possibly regummed.

No record exists of any proof having been pulled of this printing, nor is it likely that, had any been made, it would have escaped from official custody in view of the strict precautions latterly in force to prevent any such irregularity.

Union specialists will be obliged to Mr Allen for this timely warning of the attempted marketing of a dubious item.

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Postal Agency: Marion Island

Further to our January Notes, we are privileged to communicate the following extract from a Bulletin recently issued by the Publicity Section of the G. P. O.

"A temporary postal agency will be opened at Marion Island during March 1958. It is not possible to give the exact date, but a frigate of the South African Navy is expected to leave for the island about the middle of March 1958. A date-stamp, bearing a special design to indicate South Africa's participation in the International Geophysical Year, and South African postage stamps will be used at the agency.

Persons living in the Union of South Africa who are desirous of having envelopes date-stamped at Marion Island must send addressed envelopes, to each of which the necessary postage stamps have been affixed, under cover to:-

The Postmaster,  
(Philatelic),  
G.P.O. Cape Town.

The envelopes should reach that office not later than the 28th February 1958.

If registration of the envelopes is desired, an additional sixpence in postage stamps must be affixed to each envelope. The envelopes may be addressed to the applicant or to any other person. There is no air mail service from Marion Island, but envelopes which bear sufficient postage stamps and an air mail label will be sent on by air mail from Cape Town after return from Marion Island. Any Post Office will supply information regarding the postage rates.

The public are advised to use an envelope about 6" X 4" or 9" X 4", not wider, to place the address in the lower right hand corner and to affix the stamps at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the edges of the envelope. The Post Office will not supply or purchase envelopes for the purpose."

Publicity Officer, Publicity Section,  
Pretoria

Mr J. J. van der Watt, Publicity Officer since February 1956 has been promoted to Administrative Control Officer at Windhoek and left Pretoria at the end of December 1957 to assume his new duties.

Collectors of Union stamps and all those who have come into contact with Mr van der Watt will, we are sure, hasten to congratulate him on his well-earned promotion while at the same time wistful at losing such a friend to South African philately and his courtesy and helpfulness at the Philatelic Section of the G.P.O.

He fulfilled his duties in a grand manner. Any legitimate request, be it small or extensive, was always sure of a most sympathetic reception: any assistance asked for was always rendered: any investigation suggested fully carried out. No visitor to his office, however preoccupied he might be, was ever allowed to feel that he was intruding. He assisted all collectors alike and philately in general, and fully deserved the special commendation of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa at its recent Congress at Paarl in appreciation of his co-operation and assistance - a gesture equivalent to placing him on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, had he been a collector! We extend to Mr van der Watt all good wishes for the future, good health and fortune, and trust that the knowledge of our stamps which he gained while attending to the needs of collectors will stand him in good stead should he require a hobby on his eventual retirement!

Captain M. F. Stern kindly forwards the following note on the Goodwill (Proving) Flight of South African Airways from Johannesburg to Perth (Australia):-

A very small mail was carried on this flight which left Jan Smuts Airport on 5 November 1957. Three covers were cancelled Jan Smuts Airport 5.XI.57, collected the further markings "Customs Mauritius 5 NOV 1957" and "Qantas Empire Airways Ltd Cocos Islands NOV 1957" and the arrival mark "Customs Perth Airport 6 NOV 1957" (these due to the aircraft arriving at times when the Post Offices were not open and leaving before next day reopening). The covers were also marked Jan Smuts Airport 14.XI.57, thus proving carriage both ways. Three covers were also originated from Perth with cancellations Perth G.P.O. 11 NOV 1957, Qantas Empire Airways Ltd Cocos Islands NOV 1957, Customs Mauritius 13 NOV 1957 and Jan Smuts Airport 14.XI.57.

Paarl Exhibition Notes.

A visit to the recent Philatelic Exhibition at Paarl proved hopelessly inadequate, in the time available, to see all the gems that were displayed.

During the short time that I was able to spend at the Exhibition, I did, however, particularly notice in a composite display arranged by Mr Robson Lowe, which included material from various collections of

the Royal Philatelic Society London, and certain eminent British philatelists, the following items in particular among many others:-

Early Cape Ship Letter stamps on a cover from the Netherlands to Java.

Cape of Good Hope THREE PENCE error in a strip of four and a letter with a Cape 4d Triangular written from the Zambesi by David Livingstone.

Another 4d Triangular cancelled with the "Seal type" of Port Elizabeth Post Office and a fine selection of African campaign covers of the period 1810 to 1901.

The first postage stamp, the penny black, was the subject of a fine study and this included many examples of trials and essays. A copy on cover used on 2 May 1840 and one of the two known copies of the 2d bisected were also exhibited.

Among the foreign items contained in the same exhibit I particularly noticed some rare French pre-stamp covers and some of the finest entires of Hanover and Oldenburg in existence today.

Selections from the Netherlands included pairs and strips of the first issue, covers and examples from every plate. The last section of this exhibit produced three amazing covers from the first issue of Portugal: the 1855 5 Reis Die I; a superb pair of the same stamp from Die II shewing part of a third stamp; and a magnificent specimen of the 100 Reis.

A truly wonderful display from overseas and one which will be long remembered not only in Paarl but also by those from elsewhere who were lucky, nay, privileged, enough to see them.

The Department of Education, Arts and Science lent a very fine display of entires addressed to every Governor of the Cape from Van Riebeeck in 1652 to 1854, while collections of the Transvaal and Natal were lent to the exhibition by Mrs G. H. Hunt of Johannesburg. Both these collections are, of course, very well known and it is an impossible task to select any of the amazing display of error and variety, many unique, for particular mention, although I feel I cannot omit special mention of the unique Natal green embossed 6d bisected, postally used.

As regards collections entered for competition, unfortunately I was unable to see most of these but of the few which I did have time to examine I was particularly impressed by the remarkable selection of combination covers of New Republic used with Transvaal or Natal. This collection fully deserved the Silver Award "with the felicitations of the Jury" which was given to it.

A small collection of Zululand was noteworthy for its extreme completeness, including as it did a study of all the postmarks and also of the forgeries. There were many covers in this collection which was a remarkable achievement for so difficult a country.

Among many other stamps on view I noticed the Bechuanaland "unappropriated dies" Specimen to £5 together with the Union KGV 1d and Transvaal KEVII 6d, both overprinted and used on cover, undoubtedly very scarce items.

In conclusion I must express my deep personal regret at not having seen anything further of the exhibition, including all the Union and Thematic exhibits, which were, I understand, particularly fine. But the hospitality offered to delegates to Congress by the Paarl Philatelic Society was so magnificent that insufficient time remained for the mundane purpose of looking at other peoples' stamps!

C.E.D.E.

#### Paarl Exhibition Thematics.

We received a report from the panel of thematic judges at Paarl, but unfortunately too late for inclusion in our January issue. Herewith is a summary of their report:-

The new Code and Scale of judging of thematics has been tried out thoroughly for the first time in South Africa. It was the unanimous opinion of the judges that it proved useful, very simple but quick in operation and enabled them to adjudicate in a completely fair manner. There were 26 competitive collections, the winner being J. Keet "Scouting on Stamps" (50 points) obtaining a Silver Plus Award and the ATA certificate for the best on exhibition. There were also several splendid exhibits not for competition from the American Topical Association and the International Federation for Constructive Philately.

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## Bought and Sold

### POSTAL HISTORY

and

### AIR MAILS

(from pigeon post to jet mails)

COVERS — DOCUMENTS — LITERATURE

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### Tristan da Cunha

I was recently sent a number of Tristan covers on approval and amongst them were some bearing British stamps cancelled with the mark here illustrated.

Some of them had British place and date postmarks of 1951 but none had Paquebot marks, as was usually the case with genuine covers from Tristan of that period.

Never having seen or heard of this type of Tristan mark, I naturally started making inquiries; the information I obtained was such that I think it advisable to make it publicly available.

My first finding was that the mark had been recorded before, viz. in the "Philatelic Adviser" of April 1952, with an illustration from which a copy was taken for that shewn above. The note with the record, however, was only to the effect that the mark had been seen and readers were asked if they could give any further information about it. Apparently no one did supply any details and I have not found any more published accounts of it.

## HOLY LAND AND MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC MAGAZINE THAMEP

This publication deals with postal history and philatelic matters of the following countries:— Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

The magazine is published bi-monthly and contains 28 pages. It gives details and prices of new issues, mail auctions, useful articles by well known writers, stamp news, price lists, &c. A specimen copy will be sent on request, and for same please write to:

THE MOSDEN STAMP COMPANY  
QUEENS HOUSE,  
LEICESTER SQUARE,  
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Yearly subscription is 17/6.

I then got in touch with an English collector who, I knew, was specially interested in the island's postal history (let me call him Mr X) and from him I obtained the following story:—

In 1950 he had been informed by Mr Elliott the then Administrator of Tristan da Cunha that there were at that time only three rubber stamps on the island, all in active use for marking letters. He sent impressions from these stamps — they were of the types generally known to collectors as VII IX and X — all well known.

Early in 1952, i.e. just after Tristan got its own stamps and an official P. O. canceller, Mr X acquired by exchange a cover with the mark we are here dealing with. It was new to him and he wrote to Mr Elliott about it. A letter from Mr Elliott actually crossed his in the post and in this letter it is stated:—

(Quote) "A point which may interest you is that I have found that a "Tristan frank" has been manufactured in England recently and that I have had huge batches of stamped letters marked with this frank sent here — presumably to be authenticated by a Paquebot mark. Needless to say this has been foiled by my sending all the letters back in a parcel, unstamped. I hope the Postage Due was heavy." (unquote) Later correspondence established that the "frank" referred to by Mr Elliott was the mark we are here considering.

What is the status of such covers? There could possibly be argument about this. Tristan has had a succession of unofficial "postmarks" from 1909 up till 1951, but always under the charge of some responsible person, usually the resident missionary, as "Acting Postmaster". As the island had no postage stamps the main function of the "postmarks" was to shew that the covers bearing them actually came from the island; this led to such letters usually being treated, in the countries they were sent to, as "compassionate mail" and the recipients were charged only the single rate, not double rate, of postage.

Sometimes people sent their country's stamps on covers to be posted back to them ("philatelic covers", common after about 1930). At first such stamps were often given the "unofficial postmarks". Later, instructions were given that this should not be done, that the Tristan mark should be applied away from the stamps, these being left clear to receive the Paquebot mark of the first port of call of the ship taking them and handing them over as "ship's mail". This instruction was not always obeyed, however, and the stamps were still sometimes cancelled with the island's mark.

Because such irregularities could happen the sender of the batch of covers as described by the Administrator no doubt hoped to get away with it. He probably knew that an issue of stamps for Tristan was in the offing and was in a hurry to get a lot of

covers of the old-fashioned type before these came in.

I think that there was clearly an attempt to deceive, by the use of a mark which was unknown on the island, and that the action of Mr Elliott in refusing to post the covers so that they would be apparently authenticated by a Paquebot mark, was most commendable.

Nevertheless, covers of this type are still being offered for sale, but it is hoped that Tristan collectors will now at least be aware of their nature.

One more point, however, which rather worries me, is that the mark has made a reappearance in 1957 on a cover with the special cachet of the Visit of H.R.H./The Duke of Edinburgh/Tristan da Cunha January 1957. The mark is not on all such covers but I have it on one sent me from another source in England.

In this instance the mark is in the top left corner of the cover quite away from the stamps and place-date cancellation. If one just regards it as a private cachet no great objection can be taken to it and in fact the wording makes it rather appropriate to the special occasion.

## UNITED NATIONS

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FRANCISCO (1) @ 8/6, HUMAN RIGHTS  
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U. P. U. (2) @ 15/-, TECHNICAL (2)  
@ 7/6, HUMAN RIGHTS @ 8/6, 1954  
FOOD & AGRIC. (2) @ 8/6, INT.  
LABOUR (2) @ 8/6, U. N. DAY (2) @  
8/6, HUMAN RIGHTS (2) @ 75/-, 1955  
CIVIL AVIATION (2) @ 7/6, UNESCO  
(2) @ 6/6, U. N. DAY (3) @ 10/6,  
HUMAN RIGHTS (2) @ 5/6, 1956  
TELECOMS. (2) @ 5/6, WORLD HEALTH  
(2) @ 5/6, U. N. DAY (2) @ 4/6, HUMAN  
RIGHTS (2) @ 3/-, 1957 METEOROL.  
(2) @ 2/6, SINAI FORCE (2) @ 2/-,  
SECURITY COUNCIL (2) @ 1/6, HUMAN  
RIGHTS (2) @ 1/6.

*Net, Cash with Order, post free, subject  
unsold.*

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

(B.P.A.)

BOX 576

— BLOEMFONTEIN

But, again, one wonders where the mark was applied, and it does seem rather a pity that a cachet with such a murky past history should have been used.

J. H. Harvey Pirie

## The Cape Oval Postmark of 1853 — a Correction

by C. H. Thornton

The late Mr A. Jurgens, in his monumental work on Cape Postmarks, for which he was awarded the Crawford Medal, has become so much the accepted authority on this subject that one feels it to be almost sacrilege to question any dictum of his.

I happened to be spending an evening with Mr Jurgens at the time he was busy on the preliminaries for that work, and he then mentioned the Oval Postmark (of the type shown in the illustrations accompanying this article), though he had not then got an example of the original but only a tracing; and was surprised when I said "I have it on a letter from America to Britain, but with nothing to indicate whether it was struck at the American Port, on the vessel, or on its arrival in England."

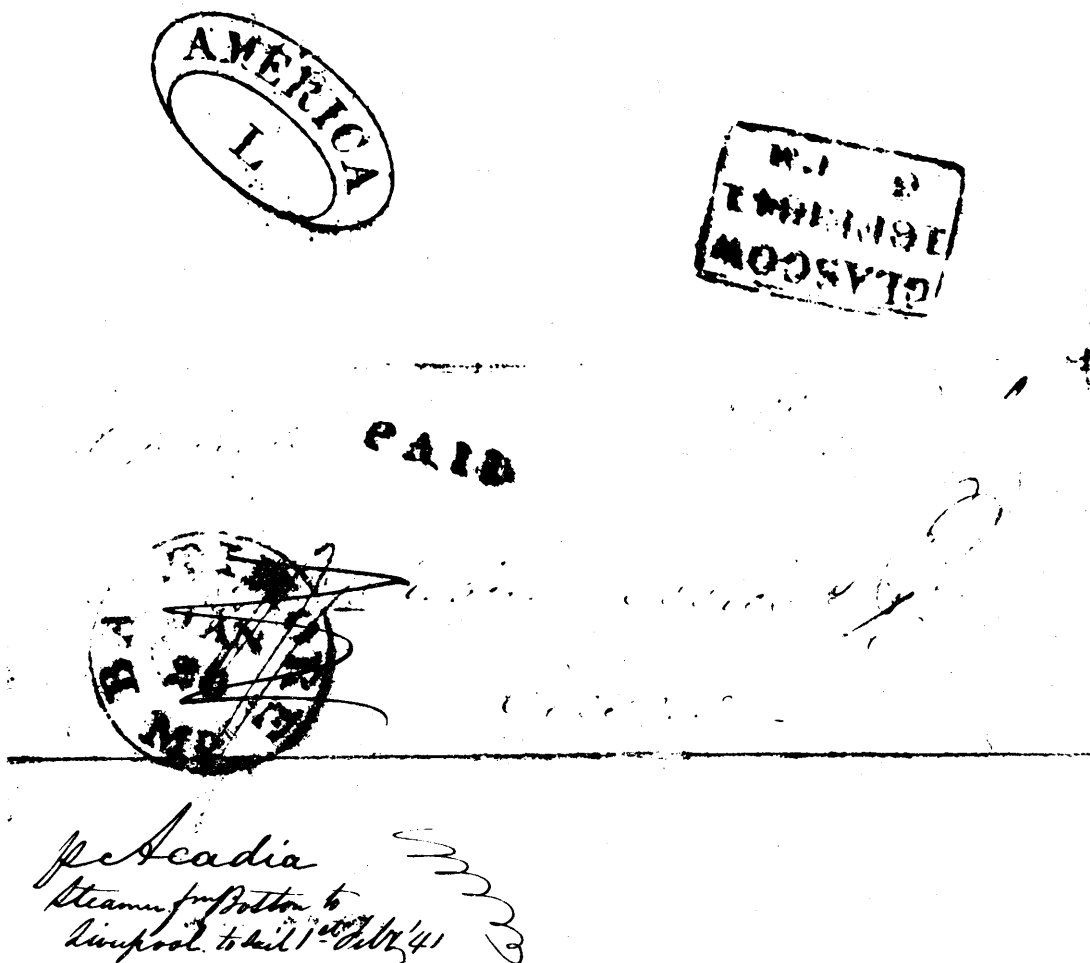
On page 57 of his book the mention of this Postmark appears in somewhat ambiguous wording leaving considerable doubt in the minds of readers whether he himself thought the design to be of American origin or not.

As Jurgens remarks, it was very probably first used on mails carried by the ship *Britannia* in July 1840 from Liverpool to America.

Confirming this view, we find in Dendy Marshall's "The British Post Office" that the Cunard Line, at first called "The British and North American Steam Packet Company", had the contract for mails to America for which were provided four wooden paddle vessels named *Britannia*, *Acadia*, *Caledonia* and *Columbia*. This service commenced on 4 July 1840 with the *Britannia*. The letters were marked with a date stamp containing "Br. Packet" but no mention is made by Dendy Marshall of the Oval Postmark.

All this gives no answer to the question — American or British?

It is only when we come to the card (second illustration) which on the address side has the footnote "26th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Liverpool, June 13th-19th 1939", that we find something really relevant to this question for here is a lengthy list of the old Liverpool Port postmarks amongst which is prominently shown THE OVAL giving what must be considered a final answer to the question and leaving no possibility of further doubt!



This photograph is exact size of the letter as folded in my collection. The Baltimore postmark and "PAID" are in red. The address is in blue ink and shows fainter in the photograph. All the other markings are in black.

It is with extreme regret that I must run counter to our Paarl friends, who made use of The Oval as their sign manual for the recent Congress & Exhibition, but I feel the only correct procedure is to straighten out our Postal History when found faulty and I am happy to say that these friends have given their full concurrence to my action in the matter.

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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.

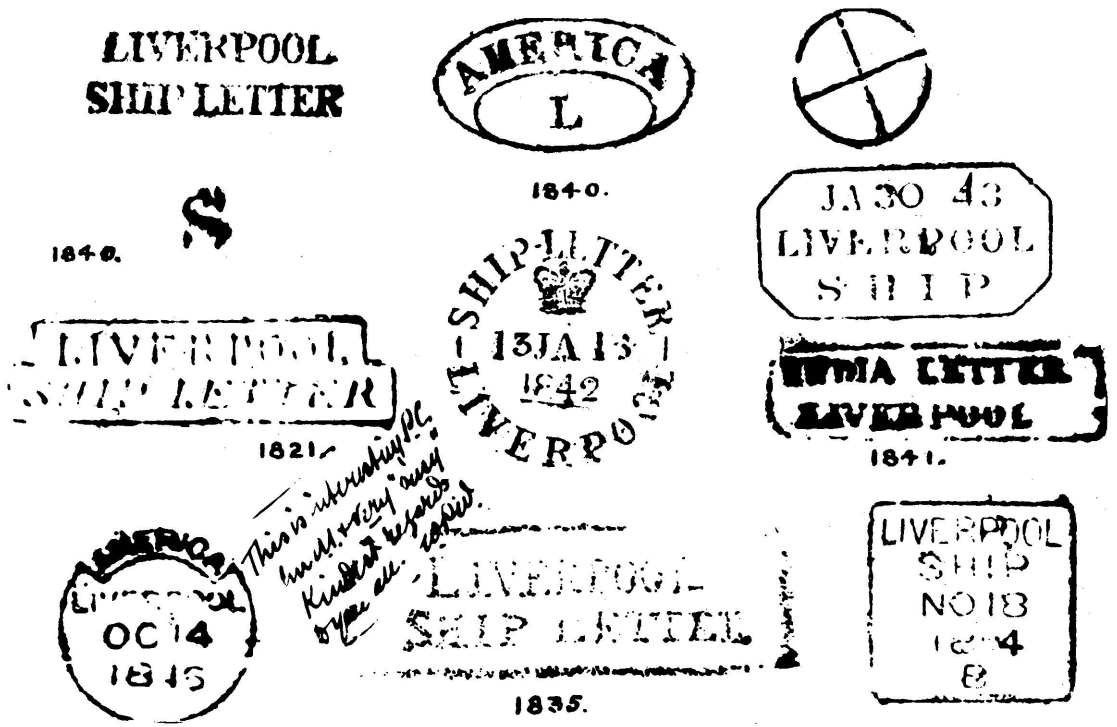
**F. W. COLLINS,**

STOBOROUGH CROFT, WINCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.

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The Liverpool post-card. On the front, below the address, appears (in one line) "26th Philatelic Congress, Great Britain, Liverpool, June 13th-19th 1939".

The Union's Easter Stamps

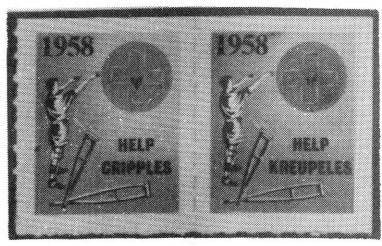
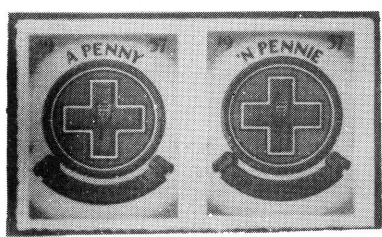
Stamp collectors from many parts of the world write regularly every year to the National Council for the Care of Cripples in South Africa for booklets of Easter Stamps and imperforate printers' sheets of these.

We illustrate the range of stamps issued from the inception of the Easter Stamp Fund for Cripples in 1944 to date, with the 1958 stamps soon to appear. They are

all in pairs, alternately English and Afrikaans.

The U.S.A. and Canada also operate a scheme of Easter Seals in aid of Cripples.

Our Easter Stamp campaign opens on March 1st each year, and runs for several weeks. The 1958 design is in three colours: the protea rests on a gold cross on a red back ground. The design is symbolic of that Hope for Cripples which Easter brings to all humanity.







UNIPEX - 1960Monday May 30 - Saturday June 4Progress Report

Date. Note a slight change in the date. The new fixture will give more time after closure for exhibits to be sent on to the London Exhibition if so desired.

When we first heard they had fixed the London Exhibition for 9th - 16th July our hearts went down almost into our boots for fear we should get no overseas exhibits. Thanks, however, to co-operation from the London Committee and with the assistance of the British Overseas Airways Corporation it is now clear that exhibitors can show both at Johannesburg and at London without any risk of being late for the latter.

Jury. Mr. H.R. Holmes, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, has agreed to act as Chairman of the Jury and Mr. W.F. Deakin of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. will be a member of it. We are in correspondence with other distinguished philatelists overseas as to the possibility of their serving.

Commissioners. The following gentlemen have accepted appointment to serve as Commissioners for their respective countries.

Mr. J. Gartner - Australia	Mr. J. Poulie - Netherlands
Dr. F. Wallner - Austria	Dr. M. Ophir - Israel
Prof. Walter Bose - Argentina	Mr. G. Bolaffi - Italy
Mr. J.N. Sissons - Canada	Mr. H. Mantero - Portugal
Mr. A. Reddersen - Denmark	Mr. J.M. Borrás Feliu - Spain
Mr. A. Nyman - Finland	Dr. I. Wajda - Sweden
Mr. C. Andrews - Great Britain	Mr. E. Mueller - Switzerland
Mr. P.J. Drossos - Greece	Mr. J. Minkus - U.S.A.

We have also approached philatelists in several other countries but have not yet had definite replies from them. With this galaxy helping us we have no fears about getting overseas entries. It may be mentioned also that several of our Commissioners have stated that they think they can readily get their Governments to send official exhibits if we desire them.

The Committee will soon be proceeding to the preparation and distribution of Provisional Entry Forms and setting-out of details as to the size and number of frames likely to be available.

*J. H. Harvey Pirie*

J.H. Harvey Pirie,  
Chairman, Publicity Sub-Committee.

P.O. Box 4967,  
Johannesburg.

## GEPEX - GEPU 1958

Germiston Philatelic Society has pleasure in announcing a NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION to be held in the Germiston City Hall from October 6th to 9th, 1958, in association with the XXth Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

Entries of any and every kind are invited and each will be adjudged on merit.

PREPARE YOUR ENTRY NOW!

All correspondence to  
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1840-1890. For the stamps of any country in this period write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

**SWITZERLAND** — Specialist and out of the ordinary items required. Write giving details and prices to B. JOSEPH, P.O. Box 9232, Johannesburg.

**LABELS**, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc. Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine. — R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

**WANTED FOR CASH**. Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country. — DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.

**REVENUE STAMPS**: Union and four Colonies. Correspondence invited with view to exchange or purchase. — L. J. DODD, 885 Schoeman Street, Pretoria.

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## ISRAEL

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A picture taken at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, at which various awards won at TABIL were presented. The South African Philatelist won a Silver Award, and the Federation's Union Handbook/Catalogue also won a Silver Award. Those appearing in the picture are (from left to right):— Mr Sam Legator, Dr Alec Kaplan, Mr Ernest Hunt, Mr J. Michelson, Mrs Gertrude Hunt, Mr S. J. Hagger, Dr T. E. Berry, Mr W. N. Sheffield and Dr J. H. Harvey Pirie.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION —  
PAARL 1957  
PREMIER AWARD

In the list of awards published in our December 1957 issue, mention was inadvertently omitted of the Premier Award at the Paarl Exhibition which was won by Mr J. D. Rossouw for his collection "Posgestiedenis van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog".

This particular award was made available by the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town for the competitive entry judged to be the best in Sections 1 or 2 at Paarl, i.e. Southern Africa and is in the form of a large bronze medallion bearing the design shown in the adjacent picture.

It is understood to be the intention of Cape Town to offer this new trophy to Federated Societies staging either National or non-competitive exhibitions when holding Congress and we extend our hearty congratulations to Mr J. D. Rossouw who has the distinction of being the first to win this very fine honour.



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# SOCIETY NEWS

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

22 November. The first exhibit "The King's Heads of the Union of South Africa" was tabled by Mr G. N. Gilbert, who shewed practically a complete set of the first definitives. This specialized collection included items rarely seen, such as the Harrison essays in brown and violet, and proofs of "Head" dies (McKenna) in black on white cards Before Hardening and After Hardening. All the denominations from ½d (Plates 1 to 7); 1d (Plates 1 to 7); 1½d to £1 with Plate numbers, with upright and inverted watermarks, plus varieties such as watermark missing in the 1d and 2d; watermark sideways in the 1½d (one of the rarest varieties), reversed perforations of ½d, 1d & 2d; co-extensive Jubilee lines in 2½d, 3d (red), 4d & 6d; missing Jubilee lines in all issues, and the watermarks with broken horns, were on view.

Mr Gilbert also shewed the Postage Due 1914/22 Die Proof in black on glazed card of the frame only marked Before Hardening dated 18 JAN 1913 together with imperforate colour trials on watermarked paper in five colours (the 3d denomination). Other interesting items included Van Riebeeck's ship without watermark and Waterlow proofs of the ½d & 1d with red vignettes and black frames.

A short but pleasing collection of the stamps depicting Princess Elizabeth was shewn by Mr J. W. Hodgson. The last display of the evening consisted of Mr S. Zackon's Postal Slogans.

## PHILATELIC SOC. OF JOHANNESBURG

The experiment of a "Ladies' Night" for our only meeting in December proved an outstanding success. After a sumptuous tea, for which the ladies provided cakes and sandwiches, popular vote gave first place to Mrs N. Joseph's beautiful thematic collection entitled "Filatelic Phlora"; second to Mrs F. Redford's fine "Somaliland"; and third to Mrs G. Koralek for her 'Native Tribes of Africa'. The other displays were good - Mrs Hunt's "Australia" (her Gold Coast, also shewn, was not for competition), Mrs Kupferman's "Union Christmas Stamps", and "Literary Dewey", by Mrs Seligmann, stamps connected with literature and classified according to the Librarian's bible, the "Dewey".

## GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December. On show was a fine collection of German postage stamps assembled by Dr van der Merwe of Viljoenskroon, the

first collection to establish Afrikaans as an internationally accepted language in the field of stamp collecting by winning a high award in Finland in 1955. Also on show was a fine display of philatelic books arranged by the City Librarian, Mr R. F. G. Bompas.

I.S.B.

January. Mr N. S. Hesselbarth tabled his collection of Unions and Mr N. Parkin a thematic display of stamps depicting Shakespeare and Shakespearian terms.

I.S.B.

## PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

21 October 1957 Mr D. Slater-Kinghorn shewed his collection of "Old Pretoria", a thematic exhibit which shewed in an interesting manner the history and development of our City.

Mr R. N. Castignani tabled Queen Elizabeth commemoratives in blocks of four. The group is a most colourful one.

4 November 1957. Mr Newlands shewed Faroe Islands, Nyasaland Specimens and "cheque" stamps, N.F. overprints, Ascension, Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha. Mr Wright shewed Bechuanaland and British East Africa. Mr Slater-Kinghorn shewed fine "earlies" on and off cover.

18 November 1957. Dr A. J. Broughton shewed the Society's collection of Fournier forgeries and read a paper on Forgeries and Forgers of Stamps. Messrs Wright & Castignani then tabled O.F.S. Postal Stationery, and San Marino Air Stamps & Italian Flight Covers respectively.

2 December 1957. This was the annual President's evening and for his programme Mr Ferguson had the support of two veteran collectors, our Mr N. L. Watson and Mr E. Hunt of Johannesburg. Mr Watson shewed what he termed a "mixed grill" of pre-1935 adhesives, while the material sent by Mr Hunt was British Circular Delivery Stamps; Telegraph Delivery Stamps; Revenue Stamps of Queensland; College Stamps of England; Perkins Bacon Essays and selected Barbados.

Mr Ferguson himself tabled his small collection of Smuts covers and funeral photographs.

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Vol. 34, No. 3

MARCH, 1958

Whole No. 395

## UNION NOTES

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



### NEW ISSUES

Unheralded by any previous official announcement, two new denominations in the Postage Due series were issued on 1 February 1958, namely the 4d and 1/-. Fuller details will be included in our April Notes.

### Recent Printings

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 1 May 1957 to 31 October 1957. For the previous list see our July 1957 issue.

### The Animal Series Postage Stamps

1d - Job No. 5413 contd. On an order for 2,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on 10 January 1957, the total delivery to 29 January 1957 being 208,200 sheets. Same double die cylinder No. 105.

On the same Job No. but from the old double die cylinder No. 3, 4,500 sheets were delivered on 29 January 1957, the total delivery to 26 February 1957 being 120,425 sheets.

On the same Job No. but from the old single die cylinder No. 12, 25,500 sheets were delivered on 28 February 1957, the total delivery to 18 April 1957 being 312,857 sheets.

On the same Job No. but from a new single die cylinder No. 97, 9,500 sheets were delivered on 18 April 1957, the total delivery to date being 587,240 sheets.

2d - Job No. 12532. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,500 sheets was made on 4 July 1957, the total delivery to 1 August 1957 being 195,000 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 56.

On the same Job No. but from a new double die cylinder No. 92, 9,500 sheets were delivered on 3 September 1957, the total delivery to date being 258,172 sheets.

3d - Job No. 17732. On an order for 200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on 1 October 1957, the total delivery to date being 60,908 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 16 Interior and No. 107 Exterior.

4d - Job No. 17734. On an order for 140,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 41,700 sheets was made on 20 August 1957. Same cylinders, No. 53 Interior and No. 93 Exterior.

6d - Job No. 17689. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,000 sheets was made on 29 October 1957, the total delivery to date being 19,500 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 1 Interior and No. 121 Exterior.

1/- - Job No. 12905. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,500 sheets was made on 4 June 1957, the total delivery to date being 76,760 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 94 Interior and No. 104 Exterior.

1/3 - Job No. 17736. On an order for

45,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 13,000 sheets was made on 22 October 1957, the total delivery to date being 17,500 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 106 Interior and No. 38 Exterior.

5/- - Job No. 17737. On an order for 7,000 sheets of 60 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on 31 October 1957. Same cylinders, No. 118 Interior and No. 4 Exterior.

#### Roll Stamps

1d - Job No. 129844 contd. On an order for 10,000 rolls of 1,012 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 300 rolls was made on 18 November 1956, the total delivery to 29 August 1957 being 10,680 rolls. Same cylinder No. 27.

On the same Job No. on an order for 20,000 rolls of 506 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 600 rolls was made on 10 November 1956, the total delivery to 29 August 1957 being 22,900 rolls. Same cylinder No. 27.

#### Picture Postcards

1½d - Job No. 12533 contd. On an order for 2,720,000 cards, an initial delivery of 236,160 cards was made on 30 April 1957, the total delivery to date being 1,767,000 cards. Chambon printing machine and same cylinders.

#### Air Letter Cards

6d - Job No. 17689. On an order for 6,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 100,800 cards was made on 29 August 1957, the total delivery to date being 565,200 cards. Chambon printing machine and same cylinders.

#### South West Africa

1d - Job No. 19554. On an order for 70,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 2,000 sheets was made on 9 October 1957, the total delivery to 29 October 1957 being 79,100 sheets. Same cylinder No. 46.

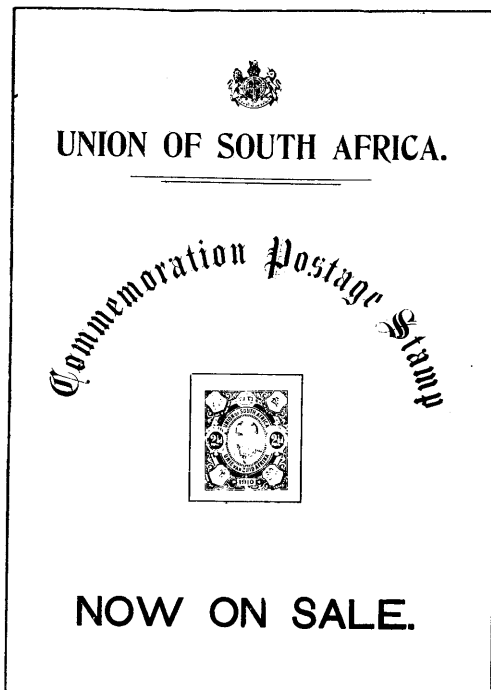
2/6 - Job No. 19555. On an order for 1,500 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 2,670 sheets was made on 9 October 1957. Same cylinder No. 43.

#### Air Letters

1½d - Job No. 24735. On an order for 10,800 sheets, an initial delivery of 7,200 sheets was made on 15 October 1957, the total delivered to 17 October 1957 being 10,800 sheets. Overprinted S.W.A. on flat bed machine. Same Formes.

#### The 2½d Commemorative Stamp

Referring to our December 1957 Notes con-



cerning the 2½d Commemorative Postage Stamp, Mr H. J. Kirk, of Pretoria, has graciously submitted for our inspection an appropriately inscribed card, illustrated herewith, measuring 5.6 by 7.9 inches, which was distributed to Postmasters to call public attention to the issue of this stamp. The card bears a stamp of the 2½d issue and it is not overprinted SPECIMEN.

H. E. Lobdell in his booklet "The De La Rue Georgians of South Africa" describes a similar card measuring 4¾ by 9 inches, with the stamp hand-stamped in violet with the word SPECIMEN (35½ by 4 mm) in block letters reading downwards diagonally.

Apparently cards of different sizes were issued, and it will be interesting to know of any further variations.

#### Sundry Notes on the Printing of the Stamps of the Union

The following comments are made in response to inquiries we have received from time to time concerning various technical aspects pertaining to the printing of the Union's stamps. The information submitted has been received through the courtesy of the Government Printer and is augmented in certain respects by extracts from the excellent article "Philately" by L. N. & M. Williams, which appeared in serial form in "The American Philatelist" during 1956/7.

A. Concerning the size of cylinders used at the Government Printing Works.

When bicoloured stamps are printed, two cylinders, mounted a short distance from one another in the printing machine, are employed for the purpose, the roll of paper passing over these two cylinders to complete the printing of the stamps. The second or last cylinder to print is a two-thousandth of an inch larger in diameter than the first or leading cylinder; and this very slight difference in size is so designed in order that the last cylinder shall exert a slight "pull" on the roll of paper, thereby taking up any slack and preventing "bagging" in the web of paper: the two cylinders revolve at the same speed.

The circumference of the printing cylinder is rated as 21 inches, while that of the inking roller is  $17\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The latter, made of a rubber compound and known technically as a "Compo Inking Roller", supplies ink to the printing cylinder by picking it up from the inking trough and delivers it by rotating in contact with the printing cylinder, the surplus ink being removed from the printing cylinder by the scavenging action of the doctor blade.

Incidentally, the Sheet Serial Number, printed twice on a length of paper which corresponds to the eventual sheet of stamps, is the first impression on the roll of paper as it passes into the machine. The cyclometer is set forward of the printing cylinders and not only numbers each sheet in the two positions but also registers on a dial the quantity of sheets which have been printed.

B. Concerning the sequence of printing of the respective parts of bicoloured stamps

The Machine on which the work is done, the Goebel Rotary Stamp Printing Machine, Model K.M.11, can print in two colours, overprint in one colour, and perforate all in one operation. The feeding of the gummed paper, perforation, and cutting up of sheets or rolling on reels, is done automatically while printing is in progress.

Two printing cylinders are used for the printing of bicoloured issues, normally one for the frame and the other for the vignette. The rule is that the portion with the name South Africa/Suid-Afrika is set to print last on the roll of paper as it passes through the machine.

The stamps of the Union, prior to the introduction of the Animals stamps of October 1954, generally had the name of the country as an integral part of the frames, and it followed from the above rule that the frame would be printed last, after the vignette portion.

In the bicoloured Animals stamps, the vignette (animal) and the whole of the legend are printed in the same colour with the other colour as a background or frame. Consequently it is now the vignette cylinder which is set to print last, with the frame first, just the reverse order of that previously adopted.

C. Concerning the screening of the stamps of the Union

The ability of the photogravure process to reproduce half-tone work depends on the "grain" or "screen" by means of which the design is split up into a mass of recessed "cells" of varying depth on the cylinder. Each cell has its walls coming right up to the original surface of the cylinder, and the various depths ensure that the correct intensity of ink is applied to the paper at each point in the design to give the desired effect of imperceptible variations in tone.

The same principle is used in typography from "blocks" and in half-tone photolithography.

The Photogravure cross-line screen consists of plate glass upon which appear myriads of minute dark rectangles arrayed in vertical columns and horizontal rows. Viewed in a different light, the "screen plate", as it is termed, consists of dark glass upon which appear closely spaced lines of clear glass crossing each other at right angles. The number of such lines to the linear inch is usually employed as the gauge to indicate the fineness of the screen. The number may vary greatly for various purposes, but for stamp printing the range is usually between 150 and 250. It follows that the number of "cells" in a square inch of the design is 62,500 with a 250 screen and 22,500 with a 150 screen.

Philatelically, we regard precise accuracy about the number of lines per linear inch on the screen plate as unimportant, and rather difficult to ascertain in any case! Differences are usually only important when they help to distinguish between stamps resulting from different bases; and, for this purpose, the qualifications "coarse screen", or "fine screen or mesh" are normally sufficient.

Such differences, with the same design, occur for example in the War Effort stamps (Bantams) 2d, printed from cylinder 6931, "fine mesh" Printings 1 & 11 (UHB 92 a to f); and from cylinder 39, "coarse mesh" Printings 111, 1V & V (UHB 92 g to i); the 1d monocoloured coil stamps, cylinder 16, "coarse mesh" (UHB R 20) and cylinder 24, "fine mesh" (UHB R 23); and there are others.

The "screen" effect is applied to the printing cylinder by means of the "carbon tissue", which consists of a paper backing



on which is spread with exact uniformity a film of gelatine of constant thickness. The gelatine is normally coloured red, as assistance to the technicians at a later stage in its manipulation, and after being treated with a solution of potassium bichromate it becomes light-sensitive. When light falls on gelatine so treated, it tends to become insoluble in water, and its degree of insolubility is in direct proportion to the amount of light falling on each part of the gelatine.

The procedure adopted at the Government Printing Works is to screen the carbon tissue prior to its exposure to the multi-positive plate. For this purpose, the carbon tissue is placed in direct contact with the screen plate, and by exposing the carbon tissue to a bright light through the screen plate for a predetermined period the screen effect is imposed on the carbon tissue whereby the gelatine under the lines of clear glass is hardened but that under the dark rectangles is unaffected. No visual changes are apparent in the gelatine at this stage and the screen effect appears only after the carbon tissue has been "developed" in warm water at a subsequent stage in the preparation of the printing cylinder.

#### Flaws of the 2d double die cylinder No. 92 printing of the Animals Series

Mr C. Clement, of Port Elizabeth, has kindly supplied the following flaws of this printing which are "easily visible and worth bothering about":-

#### Single Bar Sheet

- 2/5 Sloping horizontal line from left edge through 2d to head
- 2/7 Dot in gutter below r of Afrika, and faint horizontal line through 2 of 2d
- 3/2 Curved line above hyphen
- 4/4 Horizontal scratches under Suid and through Af of Afrika
- 5/1 Smudge in left gutter outside perfs, one third of the way up the stamp
- 5/6 Dark shadow line in front of muzzle (like banderilla on ld coils)
- 10/1 White chip on left frame under S of Suid
- 11/3 Broken s of Postage
- 11/8 Horizontal line right of head, level with ear
- 15/6 Dots on u of South
- 18/9 & 19/8 Line from right ear to S of South on 18/9
- 20/2 Faint oblique lines through first A of Afrika
- 20/3 Two vertical dots under s of Postage
- 20/5 White patch above a of Afrika
- 20/10 Eyelash

#### Double Bar Sheet

- 1/7 Stroke after a of Afrika and marks on and under 2 of 2d
- 1/8 Marks around 2d

- 2/8 Blob on A of Afrika
- 4/3 Eyelash
- 5/5 Right-angled stroke under a of Afrika
- 5/7 Curved stroke over d of 2d
- 10/9 Dot over hyphen
- 14/12 Blob on d of 2d
- 15/4 Light curved scratch under Suid
- 19/12 Stroke over a of Afrika
- 20/2 Stroke from i of Suid to 2 of 2d

#### Ghost Cyclometer Numbers on the Animals Series

Referring to our earlier listings of "ghost" printings, Mr J. E. Frankland has drawn our attention to an example of the ld of the Animals Series bearing ghost cyclometer numbers in red on the right vertical margin of the sheet, this time in close proximity to the lower actual number and not removed from it as in previous instances examined.

#### Further Printings or "Run-offs"

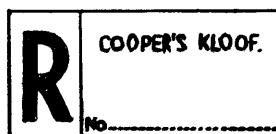
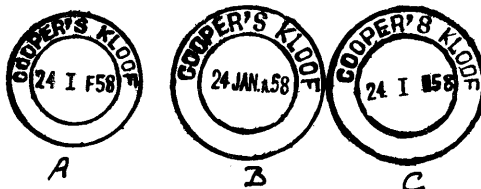
Mr C. Clement reports purchasing a cylinder number block of the 10/- Animals Series, printed in a deeper blue than usual, the vignette in intense black and the lettering heavy - in fact the whole impression is so much "heavier" than usual as to make the printing outstanding.

Mr S. J. Hagger calls attention to a further printing of the 5/- Animals Series now on sale. The sheets carry red five-figure sheet numbers which are placed further away from the cylinder numbers than in the previous issue. The "staggered perforation", the first observed on the printings of the Animals Series, is also present.

#### Cooper's Kloof Post Office

Further to our February Notes, Mr C. Clement reports that the Cooper's Kloof Post Office has now received its permanent cancellers which came into use on 24 January 1958.

Three cancellers have been supplied, an impression of which, marked A, B & C, with the Registration handstamp, are illustrated.



It is stated that canceller A is the one in normal use; B is a larger canceller held in reserve; while C is used at the Non-Europeans' counter. It is interesting to observe that B has the month NOT in the Roman numerals which are general modern practice in the Union.

#### Publicity Officer

We extend a hearty welcome to Mr J. H. Lillie, who arrived from South West Africa to assume duty as Publicity Officer, G. P. O. Pretoria. Union collectors look forward to making his acquaintance in due course, and under his aegis the regular Saturday morning visitors to the Philatelic Agency, in quest of something new or the explanation to something baffling, will now forgather.



The Nursing Sister on the 1d War Effort Stamp

A notice in the Rand Daily Mail of 15 February 1958 announced the sudden death of Mrs Barbara Friedlander, whose portrait became so well known throughout the Union, and also the stamp collecting world, as the nursing sister on the 1d denomination of the South African War Effort stamps.

Mrs Friedlander, then Miss Palmer, was serving as a sister in the Roberts Heights Military Hospital, near Pretoria, when she was approached by the War Artist Neville Lewis to sit for her portrait as one of

the series he was then painting at the request of the Government.

The completed portrait was eventually adopted as the central design for the 1d denomination in the War Effort series of stamps and so paid a world-wide tribute to the Service nursing and medical staffs.

The actual painting, reproduced herewith, is now hanging, with the others of the series, in the War Museum, Johannesburg.

W.N.S.

#### Georgian Double Strikes

Mr R. D. Allen, of London, writes that he is sending the whole photograph of which we reproduced part in our July 1957 notes to Mr Donald D. Smythe and Mr K. S. Sergeant, and will gladly do the same for any interested specialist. He adds:-

"I do not agree that the stamps should be ignored. I collect what I like and so do we all. Some try to solve the riddles of printing and it is only by mentioning these things that riddles can be solved. If the theory on page 97, S.A.P. June 1955 is correct, then why are not more of these "double strikes" produced for inspection unless they occurred on the last sheet of the run and the printing surface was cleaned before the start of the next run. If the explanation given by De La Rue is correct, then they may be all listed; we have 9Vh for the start. We have hundreds of cases of bad printing listed and the majority of varieties listed come in the category of bad printing".

#### The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist

Three keen collectors of Anglo-Boer War material, resident in England, have felt that such collectors are dispersed in various countries and are, in the main, collecting individually and not in touch with their fellows. "Let's have a Society and a Magazine", they said, and here it is. The brave three are J. H. Rathbone, N. Snowden and H. W. Pearson, already known by name at any rate to readers of this magazine.

The Society is open to all interested collectors and to join it you have merely to write to Mr Rathbone, "Allways", Rudheath, Northwich, Cheshire, England, and send him 7/6 for a year's subscription. For this you will receive the quarterly magazine. In No. 1 of this there is an article by Mr Snowden, which we think breaks completely new ground, viz. covers from POWs on board ships for temporary internment until camps ashore could be made ready for them. It is not easy to distinguish between ships used for this purpose and others which were merely transporting POWs to overseas camps. So far only two seem to have been identified with certainty, the Kildonan Castle and the Catalonia. Here is a good field for research.

The 2d Union Buildings Plates V to VIII

by P. D. HAIGH

The March 1957 issue of the South African Philatelist contained, in "Union Notes", an interesting article entitled "Some Characteristics of the Hyphenated Roto-gravure 2d stamp", which concluded by indicating that the cataloguing of the 2d Plate VII should be reinvestigated.

Having been previously interested in this stamp, the present writer thereupon commenced a re-examination of the material in his own collection, considerably adding to it during the course of the study, and has now come to a conclusion contrary to that reached by G. N. Gilbert & T. B. Berry in their article in the April 1957 South African Philatelist.

While their findings are supported by the officials of the Government Printing Works (whose records, for part of the relevant period, are missing) and by circumstantial evidence, it is now hoped to shew, by means of an analysis of printing flaws, that the "Plate VII" group must consist of three different frame cylinders, in conjunction with two different vignette cylinders.

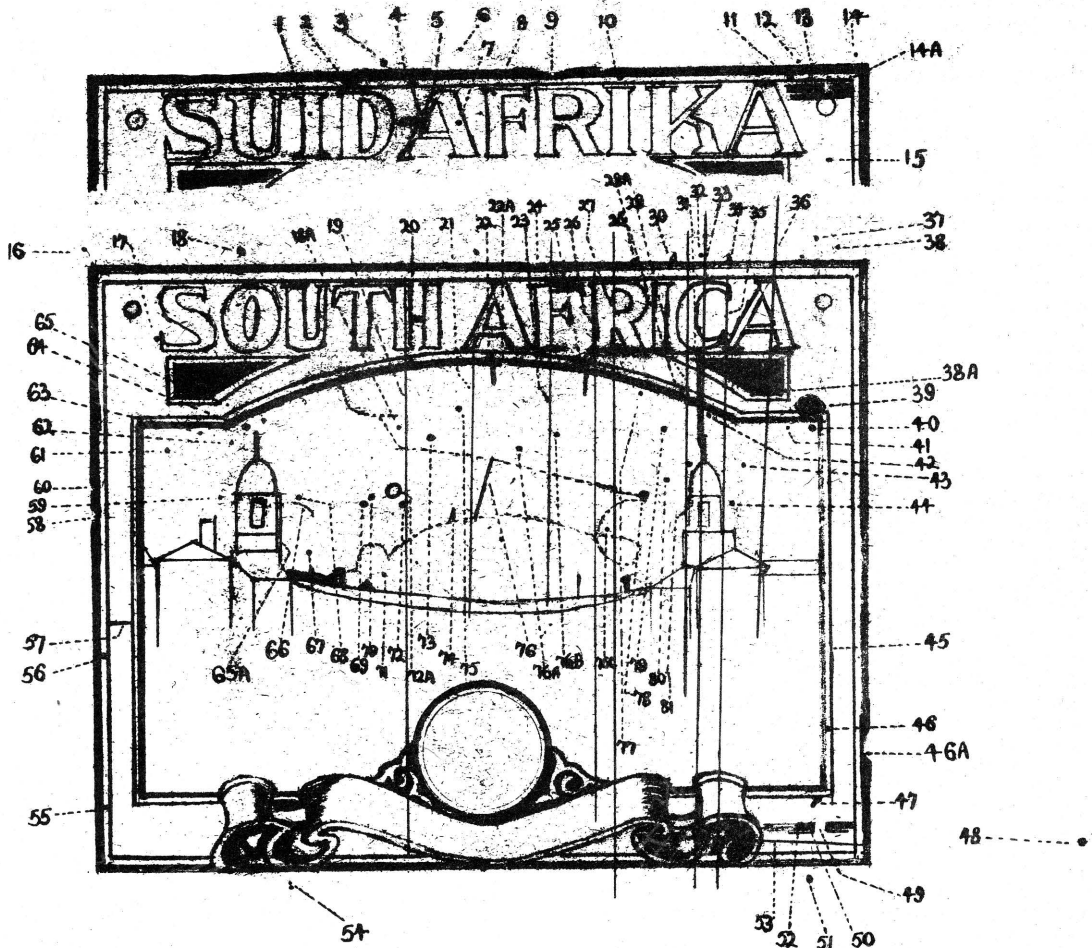
Plates V, VI and VIII are included in this analysis because the frame cylinders were all prepared from a common multipositive, but attention is directed mainly to the "Plate VII" group. For the purpose of this analysis the printing cylinders detected therein are numbered consecutively from 1 upwards, for both frames and vignettes, but later these are tied in tabulated form with the generally accepted nomenclature.

## Analysis of Printing Flaws

Key: A Afrikaans-inscribed stamp  
 E English-inscribed stamp  
 Fr Frame  
 Vig Vignette  
 Cyl Cylinder Flaw (followed by the number of the cylinder on which it appears)  
 Mult Multipositive Flaw  
 M.N. Master Negative Flaw

Flaw No.	Sheet Position	A or E	Fr or Vig	Descrpn.
1	4/6	A	Fr	Mult
2	2/2	A	Fr	Cyl 4
3	20/6	A	Fr	Mult
4	1/5	A	Fr	Cyl 3
5	2/2	A	Fr	Cyl 2
6	6/2	A	Fr	Cyl 2
7	6/2	A	Fr	Mult
8	20/6	A	Fr	Cyl 5
9	2/2	A	Fr	Cyl 5
10	10/6	A	Fr	Mult
11	18/6	A	Fr	Cyl 3
12	2/6	A	Fr	Cyl 5
13	18/6	A	Fr	Cyl 3

14	2/6	A	Fr	Cyl 5
14A	18/2	A	Fr	Mult
15	1/5	A	Fr	Cyl 3
16	6/1	E	Fr	Mult
17	1/4	E	Fr	Cyl 3
18	14/3	E	Fr	Cyl 1
18A	15/4	E	Vig	Cyl 1
19	7/3	A	Vig	Cyl 3
19	& 8/3	E		
20	10/1	E	Fr	Cyl 5
21	10/1	E	Vig	Cyl 2
22	12/2	A	Fr	Cyl 3
22A	6/6	A	Fr	Cyl 3
23	10/1	E	Vig	Cyl 2
24	20/3	E	Fr	Cyl 2
25	9/2	E	Fr	Cyl 3
26	7/3	A		
26	8/3	E	Vig	Cyl 3
27	9/3	A		
27	19/5	E	Vig	Cyl 2
27	& 20/5	E		
28	19/6	E	Fr	Cyl 5
28A	20/2	A	Fr	Cyl 1
29	3/2	E	Vig	Cyl 3
30	1/2	E	Fr	Cyl 1
31	18/4	A	Vig	Cyl 2
32	1/6	E	Fr	Cyl 4
33	2/2	A	Vig	Cyl 3
34	13/2	E	Fr	Cyl 3
35	1/2	E	Vig	Cyl 3
36	1/1	A	Vig	Cyl 2
37	1/6	E	Fr	Cyl 5
38	1/6	E	Fr	Cyl 5
38A	all	A	Fr	M.N.
39	18/2	A	Fr	Cyl 3
40	1/5	A	Vig	Cyl 2
41	6/2	A	Fr	Mult
42	15/2	E	Fr	Mult
43	17/5	A	Vig	Cyl 2
44	17/5	A	Vig	Cyl 3
45	2/1	E	Fr	Cyl 5
46	20/6	A	Fr	Cyl 5
46A	17/5	A	Fr	Cyl 3
47	2/2	A	Fr	Mult
48	(a) 20/6	A	Fr	Cyl 4
49	19/3	A	Fr	Cyl 5
50	19/3	A	Fr	Cyl 4
51	6/2	A	Fr	Cyl 1
52	2/2	A	Fr	Cyl 3
53	1/2	E	Fr	Cyl 1
54	6/2	A	Fr	Cyl 1
55	13/1	A	Fr	Mult
56	8/6	A	Fr	Mult
57	18/4	A	Fr	Cyl 3
58	19/2	E	Fr	Cyl 3
59	1/5	A	Vig	Cyl 3
60	20/3	E	Fr	Cyl 3
61	13/1	A	Fr	Mult
62	1/5	A	Vig	Cyl 3
63	1/5	A	Vig	Cyl 3
64	4/6	A	Fr	Mult
65	19/6	E	Fr	Mult
65A	5/3	A	Vig	Cyl 3
66	1/2	E	Vig	Cyl 3
67	20/4	A	Vig	Cyl 1
68	11/5	A	Vig	Cyl 1
69	16/2	A	Vig	Cyl 1
70	1/1	A	Vig	Cyl 3
71	13/2	E	Vig	Cyl 3
72	5/1	A	Vig	Cyl 1
72A	6/3	E	Vig	Mult
73	2/2	A	Vig	Cyl 1
74	9/6	E	Vig	Cyl 3



75	7/3	A	Vig	Cyl 3
76	13/2	E	Vig	Cyl 2
76A (b)	all	A	Vig	M.N.
76B (b)	all	A	Vig	M.N.
76C	18/4	A	Vig	Cyl 3
77	3/2	E	Fr	Mult
78	14/1	E	Fr	Cyl 4
79	14/1	E	Fr	Cyl 4
80	19/5	A	Vig	Cyl 1
81	20/6	A	Fr	Mult

(a) in sheet margin  
 (b) Cylinder 4 only

Frame Cylinders

The following six groups are now identifiable:-  
 1 Screenless and containing flaws 18, 28A,

- 30, 51, 53, 54
- 2 Screenless and containing flaws 5, 6, 24
- 3 Screenless and containing flaws 4, 11, 13, 15, 17, 22, 22A, 25, 34, 39, 46A, 52, 57, 58, 60
- 4 Screenless and containing flaws 2, 32, 48, 50, 78, 79
- 5 Screenless and containing flaws 8, 9, 12, 14, 20, 28, 37, 38, 45, 46, 49
- 6 Cross-lines screened. This being the only screened frame printing is sufficient proof of a new cylinder and no attention need be given to the cylinder flaws.

The next stage is to determine how many different printing cylinders were used to produce these six groups, and to this end

an analysis of the frame multipositive flaws is set out below. In this table x indicates that the particular flaw is present on the plate so marked, - means that it is absent, and the blank spaces are positions still to be verified.

Flaw No.	Position		Frame Cylinders					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
77	3/2	E	x	x	x	x	x	x
64	4/6	A	x	x	-	x	x	x
7	6/2	A	x	x	x	x	x	x
10	10/6	A	x	x	x	x	x	x
42	15/2	E	x	x	x	-	-	x
14A	18/2	A	x	x	x	x	x	x
16	6/1	E	-	x	x	x	x	-
65	19/6	E	-	x	x	x	x	x
81	20/6	A	-	x	x	x	x	x
47	2/2	A	-	-	x	x	x	x
1	4/6	A	-	-	x	x	x	-
41	6/2	A	-	-	x	x	x	x
56	8/6	A	-	-	x	x	x	x
61	13/1	A	-	-	x	-	-	x
55	13/1	A	-	-	x	x	x	x
3	20/6	A	-	-	-	-	-	x

It can be seen that new multipositive flaws appear under each heading except No. 6, on which, being the last, they would not be identifiable apart from cylinder flaws. This, however, is the only group with screened frames, which, apart from any other considerations, proves it to be from a different printing cylinder.

The appearance of a new multipositive flaw where none existed previously indicates a fresh use of the multipositive: indeed this principle seems to be fundamental in any deductions on photogravure printing. It is thus concluded that the six groups of frame printings under consideration all emanate from different printing cylinders.

#### Vignette cylinders

Four different groups are identifiable, as under:-

- 1 Containing flaws 18A, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 80
- 2 Containing flaws 21, 23, 27, 31, 36, 40, 43, 76
- 3 Containing flaws 19, 26, 29, 33, 35, 44, 59, 62, 63, 65A, 66, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76C
- 4 Containing flaws 76A, 76B, which, being new master negative flaws, are sufficient proof of a new printing cylinder, and no attention has therefore been directed to the cylinder flaws.

This cylinder flaw analysis cannot be supplemented by a multipositive analysis, as was done with the frames. A very interesting feature is the appearance of master negative flaws 76A and 76B for the first time in group 4, coupled with the disappearance in that group of the only vignette multipositive flaw so far noted (No. 72A on 6/3 of groups 1 and 3, and possibly group 2 also, though this still awaits definite confirmation). This not only indicates that group 4 is from a different

printing cylinder, but also shows that that cylinder was produced from a new vignette multipositive, the master negative having acquired the two spots since it was used to produce the first multipositive.

It is known that two of groups 1, 2 & 3 are from different printing cylinders, the former being that reported as number 6913, and being common to Plates V and VI, while a number 8 has also been reported by the Government Printer, and is generally believed to be the vignette cylinder of the Plate VII group.

It is now suggested that the completely different sets of flaws in these groups are a fair indication that all three are from different printing cylinders, and that the hitherto unreported features of group 2, being the earlier of the two vignette cylinders used for the Plate VII group, are most likely to be those of the recorded cylinder No. 8. However, some further research is necessary before this matter can be placed beyond doubt.

#### Summary of Plates

Having, it is hoped, proved the existence of six frame and (almost certainly) four vignette cylinders, it may now be useful to summarize the combinations in which these can be found, and at the same time link the consecutive numbering used in these notes with the generally accepted nomenclature.

Plates	Cylinder Numbers				Frame colour	Note
	Official	Sequence	Int	Ext		
V	6913	10	1	1	Purple to pale violet	a
VI	6913	64	1	2	Dark purple (shades)	b
VIIa (i)	8	21	2	3	Dull purple	c
VIIa (ii)	?	21	3	3	Purple to deep violet	c
VIIb	?	?	3	4	Deep violet	d
VIIc	?	?	3	5	Deep violet	
VIII	2	37	4	6	Plum	

- Figure 2 touches white circle
- Figure 2 generally clear of circle
- Figure 2 well clear of circle
- One printing contained the thinned top inner frames

The printing with black serial numbers and thinned top inner frame lines below TH and D-A (which all stamps on the sheet exhibit but most strongly in the first three vertical columns) has been placed with Plate VIIb. The frame flaws tie it definitely to this plate, but the vignettes presented a surprise, as it was noted that flaws 65A, 69, 33 & 35 in the top left corner block were completely absent. While this is at present a perplexing feature, other minor flaws characteristic of the third vignette cylinder are present (for instance Nos 59, 61 & 63).

Official overprints occur on Plates VI (including the diaeresis variety), VIIa (ii) (mixed fount), VIIb & VIIc (both the latter in thin, clear type).

#### Marginal Arrows

These are all in the colour of the frame, and those of Plates V & VI (two different frame cylinders) are identical in size, shape and positioning. A second set of arrows is common to Plates VIIa, VIIb and VIIc; while Plate VIII has a third set. These are all illustrated in the Union Handbook/Catalogue. Actually right hand side arrow blocks of Plates VIIa, b & c can be distinguished by reference to the adjacent cylinder flaws: on Plate VIIa a short diagonal line branches out from the lower corner of the middle prong; and VIIb has one large blob above the arrow, and a second blob below and to the right.

In the early days arrows were engraved by hand on the cylinder, so differing for each one. It was therefore at one time supposed that similar arrows on Plate VII betokened the cylinder was unchanged. Recent practice, however, is to mount prepared transparencies for the arrows on the multipositive where required, whence they are etched on the cylinder along with the stamps. Should the arrow transparencies be left attached to the multipositive untouched, the marginal arrows of two successive cylinders will be identical.

#### Ghost Arrows

The appearance of ghost arrows in similar positions on the three frame cylinders of the Plate VII group also at one time appeared to suggest that these were really all one plate, especially as it was at first believed that they were the remains of old arrows incompletely removed from a previous use of the cylinder. It has now been established, however, that in the present instance the ghosts are produced as offsets from the main draw roller, and this condition need not be confined to one plate only. The circumference of the draw roller is 226mm and examination of a number of sheets shews that the first offset of the side arrows occurs at that distance therefrom (opposite the top row of the sheet). A further 226mm along the roll brings up opposite Row 14 of the next sheet, and there we find a second offset ghost arrow. Similarly a third offset occurs opposite Row 4 of the same sheet, and a fourth opposite Row 17 of the next sheet (the third sheet from the original arrow).

There is also a ghost arrow opposite Row 3 on both side margins, but stronger on the right, as are the other ghosts mentioned. This is not any multiple of 226mm from the main arrow: its distance from the nearest is 190mm. Could this be an offset produced by some other part of the machine? It is not followed by second and third offsets as is that produced by the draw roller.

## REVIEWS

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue - 1958 Edition - price 21/-

This masterpiece of ruthless condensation has now been altered to conform in size with the other Gibbons' catalogues, but even so runs to all but 1,600 pages, and how long it can be maintained at all in its present form, with new issues making a 2% increase every year, is a matter for conjecture. It is very fully illustrated, about 15% of the stamps listed being shown altogether, and it is no doubt this feature which accounts for its immense popularity, particularly with thematic collectors. If this principle is kept up, it must soon become necessary to take some other steps to cope with imponderables, and probably some sub-division will result on the same lines as the "big" Gibbons, by Continents, or, perhaps more suitable for this work, by periods, in which case the older half, being more static except for prices, might be left to come out less frequently than once a year - or the whole

project might be abandoned in favour of a (much overdue) major spring-clean of the "big" catalogues: one wonders just how much editorial time is at present devoted to the "simplified" which might otherwise be used (as many will think, more happily) for work on the real thing.

#### NEW AND RECENT ISSUES

12 USA (Magsaysay, Flag, Ship etc)	5/6
3 Ghana, Ships	10/6
6 G.B. Naphtadag, from sheets or coils	1/6
6 Ceylon, Buddha Jayanti incl.Provs	2/6
10 Turks and Caicos, Q E. Pictorials	5/6
5 Germany & Saar, Zille & Max & Moritz	2/6
3 East Germany, Pastor Schneider etc.	2/6
4 Dutch New Guinea, Child Welfare	3/6
6 Greece, Merchant Navy	5/9
6 Hungary, Pidgeons	6/9
2 Vatican City, new Airs 500 & 1000 L.	27/6
12 Spanish Cols, 1957 Stamp Day Beasts	2/-

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**A. LICHTENSTEIN**

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**BOX 576 — BLOEMFONTEIN**

However, while it can survive, the "simplified" is so popular that last year's edition was sold out within about six weeks and there can be no reprints!

Catalogo Hevia de Sellos de Espana - price 10 pesetas from Casa Filatelica Hevia, Mayor, 13, Madrid.

This is the eleventh edition of a work covering, in 153 pages, the issues of Spain (including locals), Spanish colonies past and present, and all periods of Cuba and the Philippines. It is copiously illustrated, with prices in pesetas, including the prices for "cancelled to order" where such exist. It will be found particularly informative regarding the Civil War issues, which are perhaps over-ruthlessly treated by Gibbons, and gives a number of interesting minor varieties which are not elsewhere catalogued. The only major editorial weakness observed was in relation to the perforations, where the information given is neither complete nor always accurate: incidentally here, as in Gibbons, the recognition of quarter-perfs is an overdue reform! Considering its very reasonable price, this catalogue can be warmly recommended to any collector of any of the fields covered.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of King George VI Postage stamps - 7th edition - published by the Commonwealth Stamp Co., 7, Leather Lane, Liverpool.

Now that the issues of the current reign are catered for in a separate volume, this work does not appear in a new edition every year, and in fact nearly two years have gone by since its predecessor. A supplement gives prices for Canadian imprint blocks, booklet panes, and precancels (including a priced list of town numbers): Australian imprints, and South African cylinder numbers, formerly listed, are apparently no longer of editorial interest.

This catalogue gives much useful information not elsewhere catalogued in respect of varieties and numbers issued, and is more highly specialized regarding papers and shades: it therefore ranks as the indispensable specialist work on the subject and on the whole quotes realistic prices.

1958 Stamp Collectors' Annual - Harris Publications, price 3/6

This delightful "annual" is an excellent work for "dipping into" in an idle moment, and contains a catholic selection of articles well worth later re-reading as well as the more ephemeral material expected in such a publication. We particularly commend the two articles on postmarks and two others, one making more sense than is usually achieved out of the Heligoland issues and their reprints, and the other on the distinction between the lithographed and typographed printings of modern India: both these will end up in many scrapbooks when the rest is eventually discarded!

Thamep Magazine - The Holy Land and Middle East Philatelic Magazine. Published by the Moaden Stamp Company, Queen's House, Leicester Square, London W.C.2. Price 1/6 per number or 17/6 per annum.

This is a very well got up magazine dealing with the postal history and philately of Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen. Judging by the quality of the No. 1 Vol. 2 sent us, collectors of these countries will find much of interest in the original articles. As a house organ there are also some price lists and a mail auction list, but these do not take up an undue proportion of the 28 pages. We notice one mistake in the items of "Stamp News" and refer to it because it happens to affect us locally. UNIPEX is being held in 1960 and the dates are May 30 to June 4, not (thank goodness) May 1 to July 11 as they have it.

#### Cape Colony Ocean Post Office

Mr B. Powell, of England, in a letter card to Dr T. Berry with New Year greetings notes the Italian "Capo d'anno" (Head of the Year) for "New Year", and then adds that his only Ocean Post Office mark, on a Cape 1½d postcard, just misses by two days being a Head of the Year one. It is dated JA 3 94.

In other respects, however, this mark is noteworthy as being the earliest recorded usage. According to the Note in our issue of November 1957, the earliest then known was FE 14 94. As the Note further states, the contract for this service only came into operation at the "Head of the Year" 1894, so Mr Powell's example was applied, presumably, on the very first ship sailing with an Ocean Post Office operating on board, and can never be beaten by more than two days.

Mr Powell's mark is a 23mm one with index letter H. A comparison of sizes and dates indicates that the 22mm and 23mm varieties were in concurrent use (supposedly on different ships) but actually I am becoming doubtful whether the distinction between them is valid. There is considerable variation in the thickness of the circles and measurements from the outside or the inside could readily account for a difference of 1mm.

Mr Powell further notes that there are dots or stops between the upper (Cape Colony) and the lower (Ocean Post Office) lettering, and also on either side of "Post" in the lower lettering. This agrees with my examples.

Mr Horace C. Adams, of New York, writes that he has six examples: he also is doubtful if the distinction between 22mm and 23mm is valid, and thinks it is just a question of a light or a heavy strike. He

has three which measure 23mm: their dates are AP 12 10, MY 31 10 and L2 SP 11. These extend the date of usage of this variety by several years and the latest of the three overlaps considerably the period of use of Type 3 (with 4mm high lettering).

He has Type 4 marks (inscription continuous) with dates in November 1904 and September 1905: the first of these is earlier by a year than the previous record and it is interesting to note that all recorded examples, whatever the date, have the time as 8 p.m.

Mr Adams ends his letter with a little speculation, which sounds very reasonable. Is it not likely that any given canceller was assigned to a certain ship and continued in use there as long as she was in service? Any new ship coming into service would get a fresh canceller, and possibly it might be of a different type. The Ocean Mail service only lasted 20 years and a canceller might well have lasted that time for its work cannot have been very heavy.

J. H. Harvey Pirie

#### GOUGH ISLAND

About 12 January 1958 H.M.S. Burghead Bay left Simonstown for Gough Island with stores for the South African I.G.Y. party there.



GOUGH ISLAND, where S.Africa's main I.G.Y. Station is located. Looking up the glen at 'The Apostle'

Some special envelopes, with a view on the island, were sent under cover addressed to the "Postmaster, Gough Island" in the hope of getting them back with the island's postmark.

Some arrived back in Johannesburg on 14 February, but they all had Tristan da Cunha postmarks of date FE 4 (but, curiously, no year). There came also a letter from the Administrator, in which it was stated "there is now no Post Office on Gough Island as it was closed at the end of May last year. All mail from any of the islands of this Dependency is now given the Tristan da Cunha frank".

In the circumstances it may be interesting to recapitulate briefly the occupancy of the island and the recorded dates of mails hitherto:-

1. British Scientific Survey, 1955-6. Recorded dates of Gough Island postmarks are 14.12.55, 13.2.56 and 12.5.56.
2. A small temporary staff of South African meteorologists kept the Met. observations going for about a year until the arrival of the South African I.G.Y. party in May 1957. Dates of mails known are 10.11.56, 16.1.57 (Visit of the Duke of Edinburgh), 30.1.57 and, finally, 27.5.57.
3. On 27.5.57 the permanent South African I. G. Y. party arrived but the Post Office was not continued beyond that date.

J.H.H.P.

#### RHODESIA

In the December 1957 issue of the London Philatelist Mr A. J. A. Deal reviews the literature with comments on what has been a puzzle for fully thirty years, viz., the 6d Die II retouched stamp of the Admiral type of 1913-22. He does not claim to have settled the problem finally; but considers that, of the alternative suggestions postulated, the evidence is heavily weighted in favour of a Die II stamp on a Die III plate, the cap having been retouched on the plate after the transfer error had been noticed.

#### S.C.F. Fades Away

With its issue of 18 January, No. 1639, the Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly announces that it is suspending publication after a distinguished career of over 60 years. Ever increasing costs have made publication uneconomical, so an old soldier passes. Outstanding subscriptions have been taken over by the Philatelic Magazine.



## CAMPAIGN COVERS - ZULU REBELLION 1906

Covers connected with this last of South Africa's Native Wars do not appear to be very common. We have a vague remembrance of having once seen one before, when, lo and behold, two come to our notice within the space of so many weeks.

The first was submitted by Mr H. W. Pearson of England because it had an interesting Postage Due mark, viz., a T in circle with the Roman Numeral IIII cutting the circle at the bottom (Type 1 as illustrated in our August 1957 issue, page 117) and "1d" in pencil under the Eshowe postmark of 30 May 1906. It was marked "On Active Service" with the sender's name and rank and the countersignature of the O. C. of the corps (N.N.C.). The cover was addressed to Heidelberg, Transvaal, where it is presumed the T mark was applied, for that type is only known in the Transvaal. There is no proof whether the Postage Due was collected, and we do not know whether free postage was allowed to troops on this campaign.

The second cover was submitted by Mr J. H. H. Chamberlain of Durban; it is one originated by himself, now deposited in the collection of the Philatelic Society of Natal. This cover is marked "On Active Service - no stamps obtainable". It was endorsed by Mr Chamberlain "Broeders Hoek, Natal 24.6.06" and countersigned on the front by an officer of the N. M. R. The cover is addressed to London. The postmark is Umpumulo Natal 26 June 1906 and there are two postage due marks: (a) an oval with T 10c, which we take to be a South African mark (see Type 23 illustrated in our October 1957 issue, page 152), and (b) a large 2d above the letters F.B., practically certainly a London Foreign Branch mark. Again there is no evidence of the Postage Due having been actually collected as it was before the days of British Postage Due stamps, and likewise no evidence whether free postage had been authorized.

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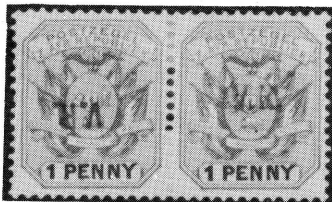
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## **45th AUCTION - SALE IN ZURICH APRIL 23rd TO MAY 3rd 1958**

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Switzerland

An Uncatalogued Rustenburg Item

Mr Ernest Hunt has recently discovered an exceptional Rustenburg item, a pair of the ld, one normal and one with inverted overprint. As far as can be traced, this has not been recorded before. It has been passed as genuine by the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

## SOCIETY NEWS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

14 January. Dr J. H. Harvey Pirie displayed his extremely informative "French Posts in Zanzibar": Mr Jecks his delightful and witty "Quotations": Mr Kleiner "Orange Free State": Mr Seelig "Madagascar Air Stamps" and Mr Strong "China".

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

19 November 1957. This evening was an object lesson on the delights of philately because it was sheet pleasure to see the stamps and their owner, Mr J. Abel, at the gathering. Mr Abel, in spite of his advancing years, was all enthusiasm and keenness, and succeeded in imparting these qualities to all present to a remarkable degree. He shewed us stamps of Ireland - and there were some real Irish Beauties to be admired - and from the Argentine and Aden.

3 December 1957. Our President, Mr A. F. W Pavitt entertained us with his comprehensive Egyptian collection.

21 January 1958. Mr C. G. Willson gave those present a fine showing of modern Canadian stamps and mint sets of Queen Elizabeth issues. There was a profusion of Canadian mint blocks, booklets and also the O.H.M.S. overprints (some scarce) and first day covers.

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Then prepare your entries NOW for

GEPEX - GEPU  
6th - 9th October  
1958

Correspondence to Gepex Secretary  
57 Driehoek Rd  
Germiston - Transvaal

\* \* \* \* \*

Please watch the S.A. Philatelist  
for further announcements.

## Wants, Offers & Exchange

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

**WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.**

1840-1890. For the stamps of any country in this period write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

**SWITZERLAND — Specialist and out of the ordinary items required. Write giving details and prices to B. JOSEPH, P.O. Box 9232, Johannesburg.**

**LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc. Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine. — R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.**

**WANTED FOR CASH. Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country. — DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.**

**FOR SALE. I am breaking up my collection of Great Britain. Some superb pieces. C.R. Reynolds 2 Cartwright Avenue, Grahamstown**

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NEW POSTAL ADDRESS  
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39 Upper Great George's Street,  
Dun Laoghaire, Dublin, Ireland.

4 February 1958. Members saw Mr A. B. Clark's Portugal and colonial possessions. Portuguese India was well represented with surcharge varieties and the stamps divided by vertical perforations. Mr Clark added to his display several sheets of Zanzibar.

#### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

19 February. At the Annual General Meeting, the following office-bearers were elected:-

Dr J. J. van Niekerk, President  
 R. F. G. Bompas, Vice-President  
 I. S. Burniston, Hon. Secretary/Treasurer  
 C. D. Sperber, Assistant Hon. Sec./Treas.  
 N. E. Parkin, Honorary Auctioneer  
 L. J. Picton, Hon. News Editor  
 Dr. A. Kaplan, S. J. Hagger, W. S. Deverall  
 B. Eilers and Mrs S. W. Burniston,  
 Committee Members.  
 T. L. Ross, Honorary Auditor

Mr Bompas will also be Librarian, and the Federation Delegates are Mr Hagger and Mr Picton, the retiring President, who tabled the display at the meeting; a specialist collection of Great Britain ld reds. This included stamps from 48 different plates.

#### GRAHAMSTOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected:-

H. H. Smith, Chairman  
 A. D. Lofting, Vice-Chairman & Auctioneer  
 W. A. Pettit, Hon. Sec./Treas. (Box 89)  
 Mr Smith also acts as Exchange Superintendent.

The Meeting was treated to a fascinating display, enlivened by several anecdotes, of Southern Rhodesia and Falkland Island Dependencies, given by a visitor from Umtali, Mr Farquharson.

#### SOCIETY FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

To commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the State of Israel, and the opening of the new Zionist Centre in Johannesburg, the Society is staging an Exhibition of the Stamps of Israel from April 30th to May 4th in the Minor Hall of the new Centre. More than 1,200 sheets will be on display, thus ensuring a very complete and comprehensive exhibition of all the issues of Israel.

At the last Meeting of the Society, Mr E. Schatzman shewed his collection of the interim issues on covers. A.K.

#### East Rand Philatelic Society

January 1958. At the Annual General Meeting the following were elected to office:-  
 President: Mr W. N. Sheffield; Vice-President: Mr S. Legator; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer: Mrs G. Wood, P. O. Box 5004, Boksburg North, Transvaal; Committee: M. Forner, E. N. Rigg & H. Suklje.  
 Mr Rigg was the winner of the Sam Legator Trophy for 1957 with his collection of Austria. W.N.S.

#### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

12 February. At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected:

E. Walker, President  
 J. P. Roux, Vice-President  
 W. Kriste, Hon. Secretary  
 W. Howie, Hon. Treasurer  
 P. K. Brown, Hon. Exchange Superintendent  
 Mrs. P. Brown, Asst. Hon. Exch. Super.  
 D. Brown, Hon. Exchange Treasurer  
 Z. J. van Eyk, Hon. Stamp Superintendent  
 Dr C. Been, Hon. Librarian  
 Dr M. Peisach, Asst. Hon. Librarian  
 A. L. Grupel, Asst. Hon. Sec. & Scribe  
THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

27 January. We had the following exhibits: "French First Day Covers" by Mr C. R.V. Solomon, "Vatican City" by Mr F.L. Archer, "First Day Covers" by Dr L. Vautier, Sport on Stamps by L. Lurie, a junior visitor, selections from her developing thematic collection "Birds" by Mrs V. R. Coe, Egypt by Mr Bertie Green, and Captain M. F. Stern shewed 35 sheets of his Air Mails, comprising first flights of various countries. M.F.S.

#### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

6 January. Mr W. G. Combrink shewed his "Postal History of British Central Africa" an interesting and informative display.

#### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

9 January. The Fish Hoek Society made its annual visit and the boards were filled with the following: "Iraq Air Mails" by T. A. Drower; "British Empire" by E. R. Bouwer; "Sudan" by W. H. L. Warrenner; "Dogs on stamps" and "U. S. Commemoratives" by Mrs M. Williams; "Dutch Colonies and Indonesia" by Mr Kriste; "N. Z. Healths" and "North Borneo Overprints" by L. M. Alexander; "Monaco" and "Great Britain QV" by F. L. Archer; and "Netherlands Child Welfare" by A. Singles.

23 January. For the Jacob Cup four collections were selected, "Commemorative Covers of the Union" by R. J. de Wet; "Venetian Pre-stamp covers, 14th to 18th Century, including First Austrian Occupation, French Kingdom of Venezia, Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia; and adhesive stamps on cover 1850 to 1866" by W. G. Combrink; "Unions used in blocks of four" by H. R. Savage; and "Low Values Great Britain" by A. G. Versino. The voting resulted in the Cup going to Mr Versino. M. F. S.

#### NEW STAMP CLUB FORMED IN PINELANDS

Captain M. F. Stern kindly sends news of the formation of the Pinelands Stamp Club in January. Mr K. Cameron is the first President and Mr F. Sinnott the Honorary Secretary.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

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Vol. 34 No. 4

APRIL, 1958

Whole No. 396

## UNION NOTES

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

### THE NEW 4d & 1/- POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Brief mention was made in our February Notes of the issue of the 4d and 1/- Postage Due stamps, two denominations of some historical interest, in that the former is the first fourpenny to be included in the Union's Postage Due series, while the latter is the only printing of this denomination since the Union's original typographed issue of 1914-15.

The new stamps measure 18 X 22 mm, are cross-line screened, and are printed on watermarked paper in the usual sheet format of 240 stamps, divided before issue into panes of 60 stamps (6 X 10). The same Exterior Cylinder No. 33 (from which the previous issue, catalogued in the Union Handbook under Group X, was made) was used again, with the result that the same frame flaws are present.

The colour combinations selected for the new stamps are both pleasing. The 4d has the denomination (printed from Interior Cylinder No. 75) in a dark (bottle) green, with the frame in a light emerald green. On the 1/- the denomination (printed from Interior Cylinder No. 28) is in dark sepia while the frame is in red-brown.

### THE S.A. MEDICAL CONGRESS COVERS

Referring to the inquiry appearing in our January Notes, for information about the special cover issued in connexion with the 41st Medical Congress held in Durban in September 1957, Dr J. W. Harris, of Port Elizabeth, supplies the following details which he obtained through the courtesy of Dr M. J. Cohen, who was in charge of the Doctors' Hobbies Section of the Congress.

There were three printings of the special covers:-

1st Printing had inscription in black on left bottom corner of cover. The crest in the bottom right corner was produced by a black strike over a green background, resulting in a pale grey-green colour. On some covers this black strike was over-intense and a very dark crest resulted. This is a variety. Altogether, there were 5,000 in the first printing, which was completely sold out.

2nd Printing was hurriedly done, with the inscription in green and the crest green on a red background, resulting in a red crest and black background. This is well shewn by one cover where the colours were out of registration and the green comes over the edge of the (supposedly homogeneous) red. 2,000 covers of this printing were made of which 1,700 were used.

3rd Printing was issued on the last day of the Congress. The inscription was in blue, with the crest in green and background in blue, resulting in a dark green colour. 500 were printed and only about 80 used, from which figures the scarcity of this printing speaks for itself.

Note: This commemorative cover should not be confused with another type where the crest is found on the right in the colour of the first printing but there is no inscription. 1,200 such covers were printed: 1,150 were used for invitations to the opening of the Hobbies Section, the balance being placed at the disposal of the Organizing Committee of the Hobbies Section.

### THE ELEVENTH ROW REPETITION FLAWS

Union Notes of December 1956 contained a request originating with Mr A. E. Wilkinson, of Ireland, for information concerning certain flaws which possessed the characteristic of recurring every eleventh row apart on a sheet of stamps. Three examples of this condition were enumerated.

An inquiry addressed to the Government

Printer in response to this request elicited the reply that no record of these flaws could be traced, and a suggestion was made that they were probably caused by accidental injury to the printing cylinder by the ends of a caliper used during the process of resurfacing a cylinder after it had previously been used.

This information was duly published in our May 1957 Notes, but it soon became apparent that the diagnosis of the Government Printer did not agree with the findings of the philatelic post-mortems which followed wherever two or more interested specialists were gathered together! Various suggestions were made, and articles submitted by students of South African philately on the probable cause of these defects, but these, although not giving the answer to the problem, served the useful purpose of focusing attention on these fascinating varieties. In this respect unstinted credit must be given to Mr A. E. Wilkinson for the admirable and painstaking research he has carried out, and visitors to the recent Exhibition at Paarl were privileged to view his highly commendable exhibit, accompanied by illustrated diagrams, all of which served to emphasize the characteristics of these defects in a manner not previously appreciated. His efforts laid the foundations for subsequent structures.

However, the condition causing these flaws still remained without a satisfactory solution, and with a view to getting to grips with this baffling problem, the Publicity Officer, G.P.O. Pretoria, kindly arranged for a visit of three Union collectors to the Government Printing Works during the month of December 1957. Accompanied by an experienced member of the staff and armed with complete sheets on which the defects had occurred, a lengthy and thorough investigation ensued, the outcome of which was the unanimous verdict that these varieties were caused by injury to the printing cylinder by the inking roller during the process of printing.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE FLAWS

During the process of printing, the printing cylinder is inked from the inking roller. This is technically known as a "Compo Inking Roller" as it is made of a rubber compound, and when new is soft and pliable though after prolonged use it deteriorates and becomes hardened. The inking roller performs its function by picking up ink from the inking trough and delivers it by rotating in near contact with the printing cylinder, from which the surplus ink is removed by the scavenging action of the doctor blade.

The ink used at the Government Printing Works contains xylol as one of its ingredients. This chemical is obtained as a by-product from the local iron and steel works, and on occasions the operators of

the printing machine, when cleaning the ink troughs, have found minute pieces of steel, thus indicating that the ink has on occasions been contaminated with these foreign bodies, probably through its xylol content.

When a particle of steel is picked up by the inking roller and becomes embedded in the rubber compound, it will cause an indentation on the surface of the printing cylinder during inking operations. These indentations on the printing cylinder, as any other recesses on the surface, will retain ink when the surplus is wiped off by the doctor blade, and thus print marks or flaws on the sheet of stamps.

The flaws appear as small marks, larger than a "flyspot", in the same colour as that of the cylinder involved, and exhibit the following characteristics:-

- (a) They are always the same shape, and appear in the same order on the sheet of stamps.
- (b) They always occur as a group of six flaws in the same vertical row on the sheet, and comprise three pairs of two similarly positioned flaws.
- (c) The individual flaws of each pair always occur eleven rows apart, i.e. on English and Afrikaans inscribed stamps alternately in unilingual printings.
- (d) The measurements on the sheet are always the same, namely, over the full six flaws, 21 inches, which corresponds with the circumference of the printing cylinder; between adjacent flaws,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; between the members of a pair of flaws,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; shift in position on the stamp from one flaw to the next, 8mm.
- (e) The flaws (so far) always exist as "acquired flaws", that is, they occur on the later issues of a printing. The first 1d Small War issue (Bantams) may be quoted as an instance. The original sheets of the issue, which were issued in January 1943, from Cylinders 6922 Interior and 6 Exterior, are free from these flaws. Later sheets, printed from the same Cylinders, issued in March 1944, contain the "Eleventh Row Repetition Flaws" - the name is suggested as an appropriate one from the peculiar features of these flaws.

As will be evident from their origin, the Eleventh Row Repetition Flaws may occur during the printing of any issue. They are not, however, of frequent occurrence.

#### Sheet Positions

The study of the positions which the flaws may occupy on a sheet of stamps will, for the purposes of this dissertation, be confined to three printings for the 1d denomination.

A. The 1d, Plate VIII, in which the flaw occurs in the form of a rose coloured blob commonly known as "St Elmo's Light" and catalogued as 37LVB & c.

B. The 1d, Plate XIV, in which the flaw oc-

curs as an elongated carmine blob, 1½mm in length, on the right vertical margin of the sheet: this is not catalogued. C. The later issues of the first printing (from Cylinders 6922/6) of the 1d Small War issue (Bantams), in which these defects are found on two vertical rows of the sheet, the 7th and the 11th. On the 7th row it assumes the form of a small carmine smudge, difficult to pick out in two positions on the sheet, and not catalogued. On the eleventh row the flaw consists of two

short horizontal carmine lines, and as one of its positions happens to be on the upper part of the nurse's right sleeve it has come to be known as the "Chevron" variety and is catalogued as 90Vd.

The following Table gives all relevant information, and we are greatly obliged to Mr W. N. Sheffield for making available complete sheets from his reference collection: these have much facilitated its compilation.

1d, PLATE VII, "ST ELMO'S LIGHT" FLAW

	No. 1 Flaw	No. 2 Flaw	No. 3 Flaw	No. 4 Flaw	No. 5 Flaw	No. 6 Flaw
Sheet	R2/3(E),	R6/3(E),	R10/3(E),	R13/3(A),	R17/3(A)	In bottom
Position	below bows	St Elmo's	on vertical	below bows	St Elmo's	margin,
and	of pilot	Light	limb of R	of pilot	Light	below stamp
Description	boat.		of AFRICA	boat.		R20/3(E) i.e.(R21/3)



1d, PLATE XIV, SMUDGE ON RIGHT MARGIN

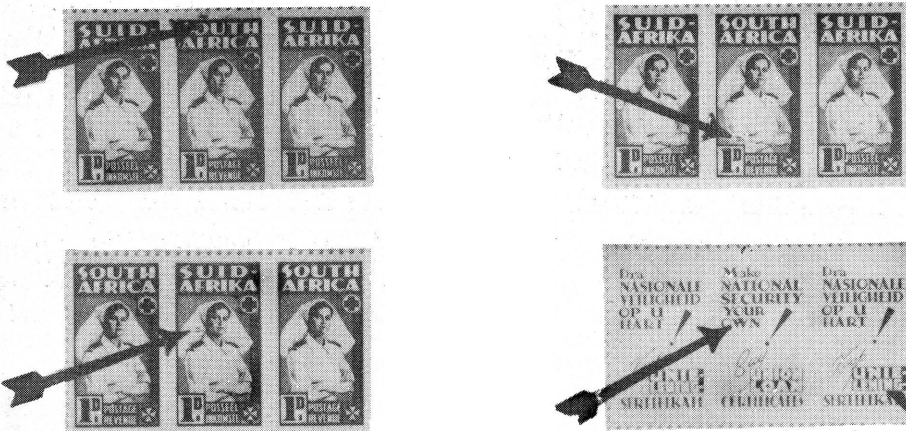
Sheet	Opposite	Opposite	Opposite	Opposite	Opposite	Opposite
Position	perf.between	Row 4(A),	Row 8(A),	perf.between	Row 15(E)	Row 19 (E)
and	top margin	in line	in line	Rows 11 and	in line	in line
Description	and	slightly	with second	12, (E & A)	slightly	with second
	First Row(E)	above pilot	pennant		above pilot	pennant
	i.e. R22	boat	of ship.		boat.	of ship
	and R1					



1d, BANTAM, ROW 7, SMALL CARMINE SMUDGE

Sheet	R2/7(E)	R5/7(A),	R9/7(A),	R13/7(A)	R16/7(E)	R20/7(E)
Position	below limb	on top	The carmine	below limb	on top left	The carmine
and	of R of	fork of K	smudge on	of R of	fork of V	smudge on
Description	AFRIKA	of	on nurse's	AFRIKA	of	nurse's
	(Indistinct)	INKOMST	chest.	(Indistinct)	REVENUE	chest.





1d, BANTAM, ROW 11, THE "CHEVRON" FLAW

Sheet	On "W" of	R4/11(E).	R7(11(A),	R11/11(A),	R15/11(A),	R18/11(E),
Position	"OWN", in	on top	The	on nurse's	on top	The
and	top margin	margin of	"Chevron"	veil.	Margin of	"Chevron"
Description	above R1/11	stamp,	Flaw		stamp,	Flaw.
	(A) i.e.	above 0 of			above U of	
	(R22/11)	South			Suid	

NOTE: 'E' indicates English, and 'A' Afrikaans inscribed stamps.

#### The Relevant Mechanical Considerations

In order to appreciate how a piece of steel grit on the surface of the inking roller may be capable of causing these astonishing varieties, it is necessary to examine certain mechanical data pertaining to the printing machine. The information has kindly been supplied by the Government Printer.

The printing Cylinder has a circumference of 21 inches. It is supported in a cradle and rotated by a gear wheel with 84 teeth. The inking Roller has a circumference of between  $17\frac{1}{2}$  and  $17\frac{3}{4}$  inches, depending on the condition of the rubber compound, and averages  $17\frac{3}{8}$  inches. This Roller is also mounted in a cradle and rotated by a gear

wheel, but with 70 teeth; the pitch of the teeth being the same in each case. Both the Printing Cylinder and the Inking Roller are geared to the main drive of the machine; they rotate in adjustable contact with each other. A piece of steel grit embedded in the surface of the Inking Roller will thus meet and mark the Printing Cylinder during the inking process at certain points as illustrated in the accompanying diagram.

At the beginning of a printing cycle, the steel grit on the inking roller will make contact with, and will indent, the printing cylinder at (say) point 0. Starting from this point, while the inking roller makes a complete revolution (through 70 teeth on the gear wheel), the printing

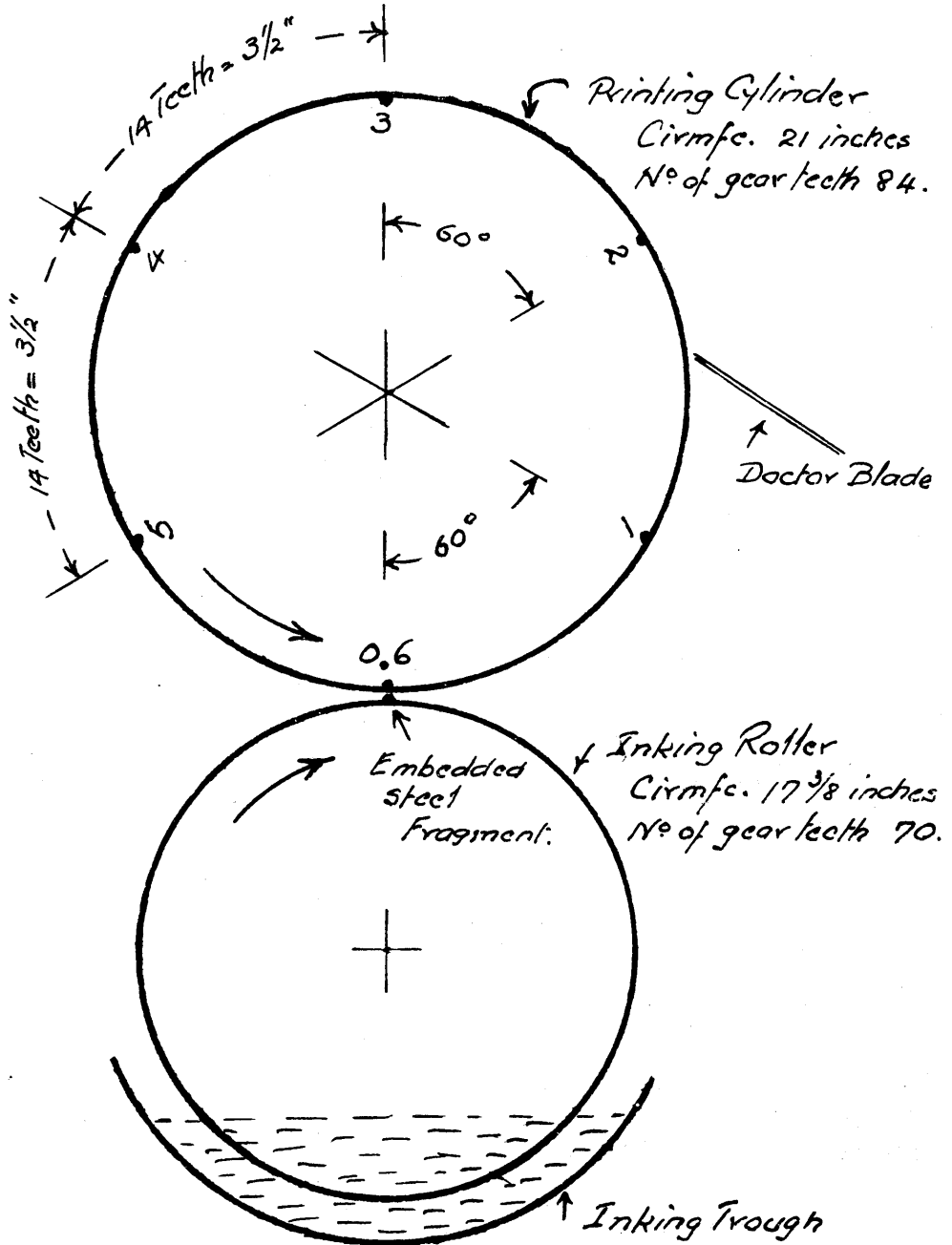
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The Assembly of the Printing Cylinder and the Inking Roller.

cylinder likewise rotates through 70 of its 84 teeth, whereupon the steel grit again meets the printing cylinder at point 1 on the diagram. At this point the printing cylinder has still to rotate through its remaining 14 teeth in order to complete one revolution, and as 14 teeth are one-sixth of its total number of 84, the printing cylinder has thus still to rotate through an arc of one-sixth of its circumference, namely  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches (one-sixth of 21 inches). It will be noted that this circumferential measurement of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches between the initial point of contact, 0, and the next point of contact, 1, corresponds with the measurement made between neighbouring flaws on the sheet of stamps. After a further complete revolution, again through 70 gear teeth, the excrescence on the inking roller again strikes the printing cylinder (which has also passed a further 70 teeth) at point 2 on the diagram, again  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the last point of contact, at 1. Once again this measurement of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches corresponds with the distance between neighbouring flaws on the sheet of stamps.

And so the cycle of events repeats itself, subsequent revolutions of the inking roller making in turn imprints on the printing cylinder at points 3, 4, & 5. The next after that is made at the same point as the original contact, namely 0.

Thus, during a cycle of six revolutions of the inking roller, the piece of steel grit will strike the printing cylinder and make depressions at six equidistant points on its circumference. Each of these depressions will pick up ink and print the six flaws on the sheet of stamps, the same distance apart on the sheet as they are on the cylinder.

This appears to be the answer to the inquiry concerning the origin of these varieties. As printing progresses, so the cycle will repeat itself. Just how long the piece of steel thereafter remains attached to the inking roller is immaterial for once the indentations are made on the printing cylinder, there they stay through its remaining lifetime, continuing to reproduce these characteristic Eleventh Row Repetition Flaws, of which examples may be lurking in many Union collections, but of which little was previously known.

#### MORE MASTER NEGATIVE CHARACTERISTICS

by B. Powell

In the course of the last ten years' study of the many excellent articles which have appeared in the South African Philatelist dealing with the Rotogravure method of printing the Union's stamps, I do not recollect any definite reference to a quadruple Master Negative of the vignettes, as for example in the 1<sup>st</sup> Springbok. As recently as last year, when the very com-

prehensive handbook by Dr Gordon Ward on the Springbok Halfpenny was published, the author writes at page 6, paragraph 10 "The head cylinder is prepared in a modified fashion since it is not affected by the two-language difficulty. It has presumably no quadruple negative stage, but it must be emphasized that the details of photo-gravure printing are constantly varying and only an outline of the basic procedures can be attempted here".

However, a close look at the rotogravure stamps of the 1<sup>st</sup> Springbok, Plates 1 to 3, will shew a faint white line (diagonally) across the buck's nose. It occurs on every fourth stamp (Afrikaans) commencing at No. 2 on Row 2. In a block of 12, including Rows 9 & 10, I am able to prove constancy in stamps 10/4, 10/6 & 10/8. I can also confirm constancy on other positional blocks.

I find that the line is much more prominent on the Plate 1 & 2 stamps, and less so on the "Cleaned Plate" and "Splintered Horn" Plates.

It is suggested that this proves conclusively that the Head Plate or vignette was prepared as a quadruple negative in at least the Group 1 stamps.

Another quadruple negative characteristic which I cannot find reported occurs on the 1<sup>st</sup> Springbok Plates 15 to 22, in the frame design. On Plates 16 to 19, and on Plate 22, it occurs in even rows, commencing on stamp 2 of Row 2; and on Plates 20 & 21 on the odd rows from position 1/1, accounted for by the change of setting of these last two Plates. The characteristic occurs on the English stamp, and shews in a slight thickening and downward tilt of the top line extending from under the top solid bar to the left hand ornament. I find that it varies considerably in intensity, and is most prominent on Plate 19.

#### BASUTOLAND

Mr G. N. Gilbert reports the closure of the St Martin's Mission Agency as from 1 February 1958. The Agency was only open for a very short time, and its cancellation will be extremely scarce.

#### LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1960

An international exhibition is being sponsored by the British Philatelic Association and the Royal Philatelic Society, to be held in July 1960.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee will be Mr E. Gerrish, President of the R.P.S.L. and the Vice-Chairmen will be Mr Robson Lowe of the B.P.A. and Mr H. R. Holmes of the R.P.S.L. The Organizing Secretary is Miss Eileen Evans, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

The promoters of "Unipex" are, not unnaturally, somewhat worried as to how the holding of another big stamp exhibition in 1960 is to affect the prospects of their exhibition in May-June 1960. They have been in correspondence with the sponsors of the London show and have been informed that the date fixed on is the only one on which they can get a suitable venue and that it cannot possibly be altered.

They are satisfied, however, that there is ample time available for the same exhibits to be shown both in Johannesburg and in London and that we need have no fears on that score.

What worries us most, however, is that we may not get the support from dealers that we might otherwise have had, and that can be a serious matter financially. Dealers, we understand, have been clamouring for a big exhibition in London, and they will undoubtedly go to the limit in supporting that. But will they be willing almost simultaneously to support us here?

#### AUSTRALIAN "OLYMPIC SHEETS".

A storm has arisen in Australia over the fact that Departmental permission has been given for the private reproduction, in full colour, of the four XVIth Olympiad commemorative stamps in sheet form for attachment to Olympic Games commemorative postcards. There were various conditions laid down, such as that they might not be represented as actual postage stamps and that they could only be offered for sale outside Australia. Some of the conditions have apparently not been very strictly observed in practice. A frank explanation by the PMG is awaited.

#### INDIA

Asiatic Hobbies News Service reports that there has been considerable dissatisfaction amongst stamp dealers and collectors over the Post Office's lack of interest and bungling over advance publicity in respect of recent issues such as the Red Cross issue of October 1957 and the Children's Day stamps of November 1957. The issue of a stamp for the steel industry which was expected for December 1957 has been postponed until 1958.

#### CACHET OF THE O.V.S. POSTMEESTER-GENERAAL

Referring to the article by Dr K. Freund in our issue of September 1957, page 131, on the cachet of the O.V.S. Postmeester-Generaal, I was pleased to learn that this could be a Censor mark as well as a Fiscal mark.

Dr Freund mentions two types of PMG cachet - a double-bordered 38mm circle, and a single line oblong 36 X 20 mm. On checking up my material, I find that there is a third type which may be a Censor mark. It

is the mark listed on page 36 of my book "Orange Free State - Postal and other markings" as Group JJ Type 1a. This is a vertical oval 34 X 17 mm. It occurs on a cover ex Kroonstad 7.2.00, with a Republican seal, and is addressed to Jansenville, Cape Colony, via Delagoa Bay. There is on front a Bloemfontein c.d.s. 8.2.00 and the PMG cachet already referred to. There is also an oblong box 60 X 15 mm, with "Stopped by Censor/Return to Sender" and a Returned Letter mark, circular date stamp Natal 7.3.00.

A. Cecil Fenn

#### STOLEN STAMPS

The Philatelic Traders' Society Ltd, London has asked us to warn readers of the theft last year of part of the White Collection, housed in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. It is apparently thought that the thieves may endeavour to offer this material overseas in markets where it might not be so readily recognized - hence the warning.

New South Wales: 1850, 1d proof of plate & 5 used: 1851 2d SG 35b used: 1856 6d SG 92 (or 92a): 1862 2d SG 189b used: 1888 2d SG 255c mint (2): 1905 20/- SG 346b mint.

Queensland: 1860 2d SG 2 mint & used on cover, 6d SG 3: 1882 10/- SG 155 used (2): £1 SG 165 mint block of 17: 1900 2d SG 264b proof.

Tasmania: 1854 4d SG 12 used: 1892 £1 SG 225 mint.

Any reader who is offered this material is asked to inform the police immediately.

#### KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA

Mr W. Tunstall reports that there have recently been extensive revisions in postal rates. Because of these, two discarded denominations will be reintroduced, viz., the 15 and 40 cents. The 15c will be in the elephant design in black and kingfisher blue: the 40c will be in the lion design in "continental brown".

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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.

## F. W. COLLINS,

STOBOROUGH CROFT, WINCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.

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ANGLO-BOER WAR CENSOR MARKS & LABELS

by J. D. ROSSOUW

Here follows a record of new markings found since the listings given in the South African Philatelist between August 1954 and April 1955. I have received valuable assistance from Commander F. W. Collins and Mr H. W. Pearson, both of England; their findings being incorporated

in the record. I have not included any new details (extended dates etc.) about already published descriptions of marks or labels, but have confined myself to completely new discoveries.

An interesting new mark found by Commander Collins, but not in the list here, is one of the Johannesburg Racecourse Burgher Camp. It is a Camp Cachet rather than a true Censor's mark.

BRITISH CENSOR MARKS with PLACE NAMES

Place	Shape	Size mm.	Colour	Wording etc.	Date of use
Alice	Double triangle	51 X 30	Green	Passed Press Censor Violet Alice in centre	4. 6.02 26. 3.02
Porterville	Double border double oval	50 X 32	Violet	Passed Press Censor Porterville	6.11.01
Somerset East	Double triangle	55 X 33	Violet	Passed Press Censor Somerset East	
Simon's Town	Double triangle	52 X 30	Violet	Passed Press Censor Simon's Town	19. 2.02

BRITISH CENSOR MARKS without PLACE NAMES

Cala C.G.H.	Single line	42	Red	Passed by Censor (in old English type)	8.12.01
Caledon	Double triangle	57 X 25	Violet	Passed Press Censor	5. 2.02 to 29. 5.02
East London	Double triangle	50 X 30	Violet	Passed Press Censor	24. 7.01
Herbertsdale	Single line	30	Red	Censored	6. 1.01
Komgha	Double triangle	47 X 24 (Inverted)	Black	Passed Press Censor	6. 5.02 19. 6.02
Laingsburg	Double triangle	47 X 27	Black	Passed Press Censor	11. 5.01
Muldersvlei Junction	Cork circle with white cross	10	Red		11.01
Modder River	Double triangle	50 X 31	Black	Passed Press Censor Large initials T.M. in triangle	24. 6.01
Port Nolloth	Single line	35 X 4	Red	Passed Censor	25. 1.02
Pretoria	Octagonal	49 X 17	Red	Passed by Censor	23. 2.01
Uitenhage	Double Triangle	48 X 28	Blue	Passed Press Censor	2. 9.01
Victoria West	Double Triangle	57 X 26	Red	Passed Press Censor Initials in middle	4. 5.01
Worcester	Double Triangle	50 X 30	Violet	Passed Censor (only) "3" & date in red pencil in centre	4. 8.01
Worcester	Double Triangle	50 X 27	Violet	Passed Press Censor	26. 2.01

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PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

Place	Shape	Size mm.	Colour	Wording &c	Date of use
Diyatalawa	Double Oval	34 X 22	Violet	Passed Censor P.O.W.	22. 6.02

CENSOR LABELS

Colour of Paper	Size mm.	Wording &c	Place of use	Date of use
Pink	108 X 35	Passed Press Censor Opened under Martial Law	St Helena	12. 1.01
Orange	105 X 29			
White	72 X 20	Opened under Martial Law	Zastron	4. 9.01
White	137 X 35	British Coat of Arms between E. R. Opened under Martial Law	Bredasdorp	2. 6.02
Orange	108 X 28	Opened under Martial Law at bottom of label	East London	24. 7.01
White	82 X 38	Arms between E. R. Under Martial Law	Gordons Bay	29. 5.02
White	72 X 25 Double boxed	Opened under Martial Law	Stellenbosch Gordons Bay	4. 8.01 15.10.01 29. 4.02
			Simonstown Burghersdorp Worcester	19. 2.02 22. 7.01 27. 5.01
Pink (like Rich's 10-10 but numbered 314 instead of 436)		Opened under Martial Law	Krugersdorp	13.11.00

CENSOR INITIALS AND OTHER RUBBER STAMP MARKINGS

Initials or Mark	Colour	Length	Place of Use	Date of use
P B C (seriffed caps)	Violet Blue	20mm	Gordons Bay	10. 4.02 10. 5.02
P B C (Roman caps)	Violet	32 X 9	Stellenbosch or Cape Town (from England - flap missing)	6.12.01
P	Violet	10 X 16	Gordons Bay	Early 1902
P	Violet	12 X 20	Gordons Bay	20.11.01

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Cover with Seals of both sides

Mr B. Powell, of England, reports what appears to be a unique item, viz., a cover going inwards to the Transvaal with Censor Seals of both sides on it. He states that Mr S. G. Rich in his book remarks on the scarcity of covers with censor seals of both sides, and all those which he mentions are covers going outwards from the Transvaal. He wrote to Mr Rich on this subject and the reply received was to the effect that he could not remember having seen any such item.

The cover recently found by Mr Powell was posted at Durban on May 2, 1900, and has a Censor Seal 10-3 (the seal numbers are those of the illustrations in Rich's "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War"). On the back of the cover are postmarks of Lourenzo Marques 7 Mai OO and Pretoria 22 Mei OO, both of them tying the 10-3 seal. The Pretoria postmark also ties a ZAR seal similar to Rich's 10-1 but imperf. all round, measuring 3.3 inches by 1 inch. The size of the box is exactly as shewn in 10-1. Mr Rich in his letter states that he did not know of the imperf. variety when he wrote his book, but has since become aware of it in use from April 1900 onwards and even after the fall of Pretoria. The cover was addressed to Nylstroom.

Mr Powell's item did not remain "unique" for very long! After the above note had reached the editorial file, but before the opportunity had come to publish it, a rummage through a boot-box accumulation of old covers and postal stationery produced another example.

This is a cover from the U. S. A. sent to a Reverend gentleman with successive addresses in Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg. Dates of the various postmarks range from 25.4.00 to 3.5.00.

The British seal is practically certainly the 10-3 style (the coat-of-arms part is hidden under the ZAR seal) in deep pink, the earliest tying mark being that of Lourenzo Marques. The ZAR seal is of Rich's 10-1 style, differing only in being perforated all round, a variety apparently not previously noted. It is tied by a Johannesburg postmark. J.H.H.P.

ST HELENA POW MARK

An English reader, Dr B. de Burca, sends a drawing here illustrated of what he calls a cancellation (Is it really this or merely a cachet? - Ed.) seen on a letter from a POW to Potchefstroom from Dead Wood Camp. The St Helena C.D.S. is of 27 FE 01. He believes it has not been recorded previously

**•DEAD•WOOD•CAMP•**

THE EARLY CIVILIAN "AIR LETTER" SHEETS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

by I. H. C. GODFREY

The threepenny "AIR MAIL LETTER CARDS" which were placed on sale in the Union in 1944 are frequently stated to have been issued for "general use", i.e. for the general public. This is not correct and such Cards should rightly be classed as "Military Issues", for, although they were on sale until the end of hostilities concurrently with the sixpenny "Air Letters", they could only be used for messages to civilians if additional franking in adhesive stamps was affixed. The appropriate Postal Notice relating to "Air Mail Letter Cards" reads:-

AIR MAIL LETTER CARDS:- Special lightweight forms for communication with members of the Forces serving under the undermentioned Commands are obtainable at the face value of 3d at all Post Offices:- E.A.F. (East Africa Force); W.A.F. (West Africa Force); M.E.F. (Middle East Force); C.M.F. (Central Mediterranean Force); B.N.A.F. (British North Africa Force); PAIFORCE, P.A.I.F. or P.I.F. (Persia and Iraq Force); CEYLON COMMAND; INDIA COMMAND S.E.A.C. (South East Asia Command). The service is not available to civilian addresses.

The first two issues of "AIR LETTER" sheets for civilian use, which made their appearance on 3rd October 1944 and in February 1947 (3LS and 4LS in the American Air Mail Society's Catalogue) were printed in one language arrangement only and therefore there is no need for them to be collected in pairs as was the case with the wartime issues. The basic sheets all bear the words "AIR LETTER - LUGBRIEF" in that order, the English version appearing on top in the vertical pairs of the 3d small War Issue stamps.

Due to the comparative longevity of the first of these issues (3LS), some two and a half years, various shades and textures of paper were used, and the writer was at first inclined to the opinion that any modifications in the actual printing setup also took place subsequent to 1944. Unfortunately the quantity of material available locally for research was very limited but thanks to the generous co-operation of Messrs Francis J. Field Ltd the writer has been afforded the chance of investigating some two hundred examples, and from postmark dates &c he has been able to establish approximately when the Types mentioned hereunder were put on sale and from which Cylinder they emanated. These findings, read in conjunction with information supplied by the Pretoria Postal Authorities and published in the South African Philatelist from time to time, have enabled a check list - albeit not quite complete - to be compiled. Air Letter sheets 3LS and 4LS were produced in batches of

six and two separate Cylinders were used for each issue. Therefore there are twelve collectible types in each issue. Try to

find them if you are interested - it will be difficult!



FIRST CIVILIAN ISSUE - 3 OCTOBER 1944

This sheet was current for about two and a half years and during that time various textures and colours of paper were used.

Measurements: Pair of stamps 28 X 31 mm.  
 Width of box enclosing stamps 33 mm.  
 Combined width of side margins 5 mm.  
 Value Tablets 6 X 4.5 mm.

Cylinder No. 74: 1st printing 12.9.1944  
 date of issue 3.10.1944  
 final delivery 26.6.1944

Total printing 3,148,728 in blocks of six

TYPE	Margins around stamps (mm)			Earliest pmk seen
	Left	Top	Right	
1	3½	2	1½	Nov. 1944
2	3	2	2	Oct. 1944
3	3	1½	2	
4	2½	2	2½	3 Oct. 1944*
5	2	2½	3	Feb. 1945
6	2	2	3	Feb. 1945

\* Day of issue

Cylinder No. 91: 1st printing 12.6.1945

date of issue 19.7.1945  
 final delivery 16.4.1947

Total printing 5,125,344 in blocks of six

TYPE	Margins around stamps (mm)			Earliest pmk seen
	Left	Top	Right	
7	3	3	2	Dec. 1945
8	2½	3	2½	Dec. 1945
9	2	3½	3	May 1946
10	2	3	3	Mar. 1946
11				?
12				?

3LS OVERPRINTED FOR EXTERNAL USE

The above Air Letter sheet issue was overprinted for use in Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and South West Africa, 10,800 sheets being so treated for each territory on 12 September 1944. The overprints only appear on the first printing, i.e. on Types 1 to 6, but only the following have so far come to the notice of the writer:-

- Type 2: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland
- Type 3: South West Africa
- Type 4: Basutoland, Swaziland





SECOND CIVILIAN ISSUE - FEBRUARY 1947

This sheet was current for only ten months and the actual date of issue is unknown. Paper texture and colour variations occur. Printed in blocks of six from Cylinders 71 & 73.

Measurements: Pair of stamps 27 X 32 mm.  
 Width of box enclosing stamps 33 mm.  
 Combined width of side margins 6 mm.  
 Value Tablets 3 X 4 mm.

Cylinders No. 71 & 73:

Date of release Feb. 1947  
 Final Delivery 20 Nov. 1947  
 Total printing 1,657,800

TYPE	Margins around stamps (mm)			Earliest pmk seen
	Left	Top	Right	
1	3	2	3	Feb. 1947
2	3	2.5	3	Oct. 1947
3	3	3	3	Mar. 1947
4	3	3.5	3	Nov. 1947
5	3	4	3	Oct. 1947
6		?		
7	2	?	4	Apr. 1947
8	2.5	3	3.5	Jan. 1948
9	2.5/3	2/1.5	3/2.5 (stamp askew)	June 1947
10		?		
11		?		
12		?		

(To be continued)

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NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION  
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**SOCIETY NEWS**THE SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

The Society of Israel Philately, in cooperation with the Tenth Anniversary Committee of the S. A. Zionist Federation, have arranged a Philatelic Exhibition to honour Israel's ten years of Statehood.

Some 1,200 sheets of stamps will be on display, covering the whole period of the past ten years. Among the exhibits will be some outstanding collections which have gained a number of major awards at International Exhibitions, both in the Union and overseas.

This will be the first time that an outstanding Exhibition solely devoted to Israel stamps, will have been held in the Union and it should be well worth while seeing.

D.W.

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PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN RAND

At the February meeting we had a visit from Mr S. J. Hagger, accompanied by Dr Berry, and the Union enthusiasts had a glorious time examining Mr Hagger's show of the hyphenated 3d springbok, and asking the experts questions. **R.W.B.**

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The February meeting was the Annual General Meeting, and the following office bearers were elected:-

W. H. L. Warrener, Chairman  
K. L. M. Alexander, Vice-Chairman  
E. R. Bouwer, Hon. Sec/Treas.  
W. Williams, N. C. James, W. D. du Toit, & T. A. Drower, Committee  
F. L. Archer, Hon. Auditor **M.F.S.**

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

At the Annual General Meeting held in February, the following office-bearers were elected:-

L. Buchen, Chairman  
A. Miller, Vice-Chairman  
Mrs A. Colemand, Hon. Secretary  
S. Samuels, Hon. Treasurer  
Dr M. Wulfsohn, Hon. Publicity Officer  
B. Glassman, Dr A. Kaplan, & D. Wacks, Committee.

Mr Buchen displayed the Doar Ivri issue after the formal proceedings. **M.W.**

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

10 February. Mr F. Putzel presented a display of the Pictorial Stamps of Austria.  
24 February. Mr L. Simenhoff, F.R.P.S., L., displayed "Zoology on stamps", **M.F.S.**

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

13 February. An "All Members" Evening, "Eire" by B. Green, "The Animal Series of the Union" by Mr Kachelhoffer of Bloemfontein, "Saar" by Mr R. Putzel, "Great Britain and Canada" by J. Shilton, "Belgian Congo" by Mrs H. Jeidel, "Switzerland" by Miss R. Eisenberg, "Canada" by Mr I. E. Hall, "Seychelles" by Mr D. Roth, "United Nations" by Mr S. H. Moyle, "Stamps on stamps" by Dr P. L. Vautier, being the main displays.

27 February. At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected: Dr P. L. Vautier, President  
A. G. Versino, Vice-President  
Mrs J. Hall, Hon. Secretary  
I. E. Hall, Hon. Treasurer  
C. R. V. Solomon, Hon. Ex. Superintendent  
R. Wheeler, Hon. Librarian  
F. L. Archer, H. R. Savage, R. Putzel, R. F. Chapman, W. G. Combrink, Committee  
**M.F.S.**

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

5 February. At the Annual General Meeting the following Office-bearers were elected: J. A. Dowdell, Chairman  
A. Fitzstephens, Vice-Chairman  
H. Rendsburg, Hon. Secretary  
J. Lazarus, Hon. Exch. Sec & Treasurer  
Mrs M. Wallace, F. W. Porter, F. A. Lacey, Committee  
Afterwards Mr K. Rosin showed his collection of Israel.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

3 February. At the Annual General Meeting the following Office-bearers were elected: D. Slater-Kinghorn, President  
W. Newlands, Vice-President  
R. N. Castignani, Hon. Secretary  
D. Coetser, Hon. Treasurer  
W. Impey, Hon. Exch. Superintendent  
Miss J. Taylor & H. Hulsenbeck, Hon. Librns  
J. M. Weinstein, Hon. Auctioneer  
Dr T. B. Berry, Hon. Curator  
Dr P. Keller, Hon. Correspondent  
E. C. Wright, Dr P. Hack & Dr Keller Committee

The Hawk Award for 1957 was presented to Mr W. Impey, and Mr J. J. Coombe-Martin was elected an Honorary Member.

**UNION - Special Offers**

½d Buck, Cyl 11 A/B, set of 4 arrows cpl	7/6
ditto set of 4 corners cpl	10/6
1d Ship, Cyl 6A/B, pair Cyl. blocks of 6	7/6
do Cyl 14/70, small sheet (4 corners)	10/6
ditto arrows set complete	12/6
do Cyl 36/6925 small sheet	8/6
ditto arrows set	10/6
do Cyl 48/54 small sheet	6/6
ditto arrows set	7/6
1½d Mine, Plate VI, 'Gold Blob' or 11/.2 bl.	2/6
do Cyl 6931 A/B pair cvl. bl. of 6	7/6
do do left arrow bl Cruciform'	2/6
2d Bldg. Cyl 6927/50 or 18/30 cyl. block	3/6
ditto top right corner 'plume'	2/6
do Cyl 18/30 arrows and sheet No.	5 blocks 12/6
do Cyl 46/27 cylinder or cloven Hoof	block 7/6

1d Ship. Plate 10, normal wmk, marginal block of 6, with hyphen between South and Africa, no hyphens Suid Afrika, no hyphens Postage Revenue, Pmk Beaufort West 1935. Possibly unique. Price 150/-

**A. LICHTENSTEIN**

(P.A.)

**BOX 576 — BLOEMFONTEIN**

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS :

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), J. E. FRANKLAND, Dr. T. B. BERRY,  
W. N. SHEFFIELD, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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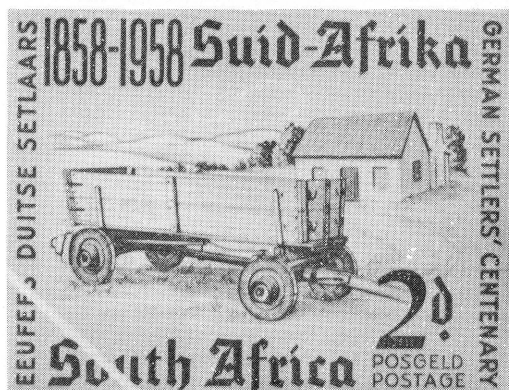
Vol. 34 No. 5

MAY, 1958

Whole No. 397

## UNION NOTES

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



### GERMAN SETTLERS' CENTENARY COMMEMORATIVE

Through the kindness of the Publicity Officer, G. P. O. Pretoria, we are able to illustrate the design of the 2d stamp to be issued on 1 July 1958 to commemorate the German Settlers' Centenary. The stamp will be on general issue in the Union for three months. The size and format are the same as for the current 6d stamp, but the colours have not been decided upon at the time of going to press.

### PUBLICITY OFFICER, G.P.O. PRETORIA

As recently as our March issue, we bid a warm welcome to Mr J. H. Lillie, who had taken up the post of Publicity Officer. It is almost a case of "ave atque vale", for we must now bid him farewell on his departure to a new appointment in Durban, and welcome to the vacancy Mr M. T. O'Connor, who is no stranger to the Philatelic Ag-

ency, as he has been the Second in Command there for some time and is already well known to philatelists, who are assured of continuing to receive the customary help and friendly co-operation from him that they have had in the past.

### RECENT PRINTINGS

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 31 October 1957 to 16 January 1958. For the previous list see our March 1958 issue.

### THE ANIMAL SERIES POSTAGE STAMPS

$\frac{1}{2}$ d - Job No. 36364. On an order for 25,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on 9 January 1958, the total delivery to 14 January 1958 being 26,500 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 84.

1d - Job No. 5413 contd. On an order for 2,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on 10 January 1957, the total delivery to 29 January 1957 being 208,002 sheets. Same double die cylinder No. 105. On the same Job No. but from old single die cylinder No. 3, 4,500 sheets were delivered on 29 January 1957, the total delivery to 26 February 1957 being 120,425 sheets.

On the same Job No. but from old single die cylinder No. 12, 25,500 sheets were delivered on 28 February 1957, the total delivery to 18 April 1957 being 312,857 sheets.

On the same Job No. but from a new single die cylinder No. 97, 9,500 sheets were delivered on 18 April 1957, the total delivery to date being 898,020 sheets.

2d - Job No. 12532 contd. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, 10,500 sheets were delivered on 4 July 1957, the total delivery to 1 August 1957

being 195,000 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 56.

On the same Job No. but from a new double die cylinder No. 92, 9,500 sheets were delivered on 3 September 1957, the total delivery to 31 December 1957 being 298,172 sheets.

On the same Job No. but from the old double die cylinder No. 20, 14,500 sheets were delivered on 7 January 1958, the total delivery to date being 25,000 sheets.

3d - Job No. 17732 contd. On an order for 200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on 1 October 1957, the total delivery to date being 107,198 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 16 Interior & No. 107 Exterior.

4d - Job No. 17734 contd. On an order for 140,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 41,700 sheets was made on 20 August 1957, the total delivery to date being 88,400 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 53 Interior & No. 93 Exterior.

6d - Job No. 17735. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,000 sheets was made on 29 October 1957, the total delivery to date being 75,700 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 1 Interior & No. 121 Exterior.

1/- - Job No. 12905 contd. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,500 sheets was made on 4 June 1957, the total delivery to date being 76,760 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 94 Interior & No. 104 Exterior.

1/3 - Job No. 17736 contd. On an order for 45,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 13,000 sheets was made on 22 October 1957, the total delivery to 28 November 1957 being 56,300 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 106 Interior and No. 38 Exterior.

#### Air Letter Cards

6d - Job No. 17689 contd. On an order for 6,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 100,800 cards was made on 29 August 1957, the total delivery to date being 1,814,400 cards. Chambon printing machine, and same cylinders.

#### Picture Post Cards

1½d - Job No. 12533 contd. On an order for 2,720,000 cards, an initial delivery of 2,720,000 cards, an initial delivery of 236,160 cards was made on 30 April 1957, the total delivery to date being 2,683,440 cards. Chambon printing machine and same cylinders.

#### Postage Due Stamps

4d - Job No. 36873. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 60 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,000 sheets was made on 16

January 1958. New Interior cylinder No. 75 and old Exterior cylinder No. 33.

1/- - Job No. 36884. On an order for 5,000 sheets of 60 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,800 sheets was made on 16 January 1958. New Interior cylinder No. 28 and old Exterior cylinder No. 33.

#### THE IMMELMAN ESSAYS

An article entitled "Stamps of the Union of South Africa" by Charles Hind appeared in the March 1920 issue of "The Union Philatelist" and contains the following excerpt from the Johannesburg "Star" of 18 January 1910:-

"Competitive designs are invited for a new series of postage stamps to be issued in connection with the Union of South Africa. The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each of the eleven denominations ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6, 5/- & 10/-. A premium of £10 is offered for the design selected as being the best for each of these denominations. All the designs sent in must be for an upright stamp such as are in use in the various provinces."

The entire response to this competition is not known, but two essays, the Mackay and the Immelman, are recorded in addition to the one which was ultimately selected for the Union's First Definitive Issue.

A set of six photographic reproductions of the reputed Immelman essays appears on page 16 of the Union Handbook, Volume I; but Mr Kachelhoffer, of Bloemfontein, has drawn our attention to the fact that these essays differ from those illustrated below and are commented upon in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal", August 31, 1911, as follows:- "Through the kindness of Mr C. P. Immelman, we are able to publish the designs which that gentleman submitted to the judges in the recent competition for stamps for the Union of South Africa...." Also, the 6d value was declared an accepted design.



Were there then two sets of Immelman Essays, or has one been incorrectly named? We should be glad to know the answer.

**Determining Characteristics of the Control Blocks of the 1d Unhyphenated Rotogravure Plates I and II**

The early printings of the 1d, Plates I & II, of the Unhyphenated Series, carry Control Letters in two positions on the right margin of the sheet, opposite horizontal rows 5 and 16. By means of these letters and the presence or absence of the Broken Mast flaw, a general determination of the respective printings may be made.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in distinguishing specimens from the lower half of the sheet of the two B and E printings, and to overcome this, it is necessary to refer to certain cylinder flaws appearing on the stamps forming the control blocks. These characteristics are illustrated and tabulated hereunder:-

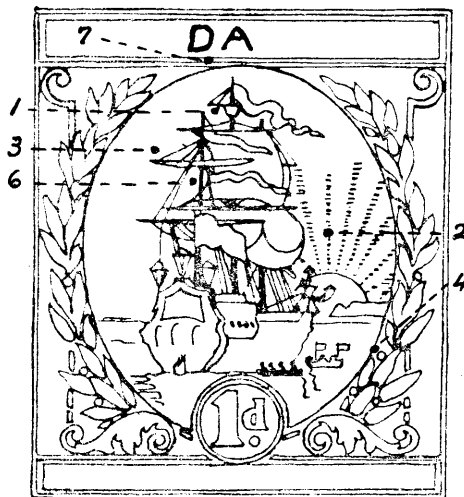


Plate No.	Control Letter	Cyl. Int.	Cyl. Ext.	Nos.	Flaw No.	Sheet Position	Eng. or Frame or Afrik.	Centre Cyl. Flaw	Description of Flaw
I	A, B	1	1	1	5/12	E	Frame	Red dot below top yardarm	
				2	6/12	A	Centre	Black dot in sun's second ray	
				3	16/12	A	Centre	Black dot above second yardarm	
				4	17/12	A	Centre	Small black dot on edge of right oval	
II	B,D,E Broken Masts	2	2	5	5/12	E	Centre	Broken Mast on 5/12	
				6	6/12	A	Frame	Red dot below second yardarm, near side of ship	
				7	16/12	A	Frame	Broken frame line below D of SUID	
I	E Mast Intact	1	2					NO BROKEN MAST on 5/12	
				2)					
				3)					
				4)				See above	
				6)					
				7)					

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References from new customers, please.

**F. W. COLLINS,**

STOBOROUGH CROFT, WINCHESTER,  
ENGLAND.



DR ALEC KAPLAN

At the 1958 British Philatelic Congress one of the eminent collectors to be accorded the honour of appointment to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists will be Dr Alec Kaplan of Germiston. Dr Kaplan is already on the South African Roll and a biography from the philatelic angle was published in our July 1957 issue.

This honour will be acclaimed by his many South African friends and we add our own felicitations to theirs on this memorable occasion.

A Correction

The comment appearing in our March Notes concerning a further printing of the 5/- in the Animal Series should have read:- "The "staggered perforation", the first to be observed on the high value printings of the Animal Series, is also present."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

My interest is solely in Union philately. I can offer covers, literature, definitives, commemoratives, postage dues, officials, varieties, catalogues, Many of my customers are literally miles from any other collector of Union philately and find my monthly list and services, a veritable life saver.

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"THE UNION SPECIALIST."

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1948 Bahamas Eleuthera complete set 85/-  
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     (two printings) 90/-  
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     pairs complete set 95/-  
 South Africa S.G. 81 Die 1 phantom ladder  
     and fallen leaf variety, block of 4 60/-  
 Israel 1st Coins, P.D. and Festival with  
     tabs, mounted £ 175

Subject unsold, c.w.o. on approval

**DEL STAMP SERVICE,**  
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 DURBAN

CYLINDER NUMBERS ARE HERE AGAIN!

Through the kindness of the Publicity Officer, G. P. O. Pretoria, we are able to illustrate the first new printing to be released since the decision to reintroduce cylinder numbers. This is the 2d from the new cylinder 116, which prints two panes of stamps side by side, these being guillotined into separate panes before issue.

Collectors will notice that the cylinder number has now "moved around the corner" and carries the letter A or B to indicate to which pane it belongs. Pane A is the one on the right looking at the sheets from the delivery end of the machine. The previous distinction between panes by the use of single or double bars in the gutter has now been discontinued as redundant, and both panes have single bars.



SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY EXHIBITION

The opening of the new Zionist Centre in Johannesburg coincided with the State of Israel Tenth Anniversary celebrations, and to mark the double occasion a Philatelic Exhibition was staged by the Society of Israel Philately on 30 April 1958.

The Exhibition was formally opened by the Postmaster-General, Mr Botes, who said:-

At this, my first philatelic function since my appointment as Postmaster-General, I wish to express my appreciation at being asked to open this Exhibition and I would like especially to congratulate the State of Israel on its Tenth Anniversary. The rapidity with which Israel has pursued a course which leads to self-dependence is a lesson in unity to many others.

I also want to congratulate the Society of Israel Philately on the excellent exhibits displayed here. The Israeli stamps are indeed a credit to the designers, the printers and the Administration which issued them. Postage stamps in most countries today have become media whereby events, people, products and progress are brought to the notice of all who see such stamps. It is not, however, easy to avoid the danger of producing a stamp which resembles one issued by another country and Israel has been wise to draw so largely on the various aspects and symbolic representations of the past and present life of the nation and its 5,000 years of history.

Postal services in what is now Israel are nothing new for it is recorded by eminent historians that during the reign of King Naram-Sin about 2,500 B.C., that is 4,458 years ago a postal service was conducted between Canaan and Babylonia. Israel itself is no new state - there was a state of Israel founded in 953 B.C.

What is new is the Postal Administration of Israel, and here I would like to pay tribute to the remarkable growth of a sister administration and nine-year member of the Universal Postal Union and of the International Telecommunications Union. Not only have postal, telegraph and telephone services developed rapidly and efficiently but the Israeli Post Office uses as modern equipment as any other country. In Israel one finds a unique postal feature, namely, the lowest Post Office in the world - at Sedom on the Dead Sea - 1,285 feet below sea-level. It is, however, a place important in Israel's economy for from here are exported products of the Sea itself such as bromine, potash, &c.

There are particular links between Israel and South Africa. When the Voortrekkers reached the spot where Bethlehem in the Orange Free State now flourishes, some of them elected to settle there and they had recourse to the Bible for a place-name. The first word found was Bethlehem, which means House of Corn or Bread. How very prophetic this choice was! Today the Bethlehem district is the finest wheat area in

the Free State. Many other settlements in South Africa have been given Hebrew place-names: Middelburg in the Transvaal was originally Nazareth; there is Rehoboth in South West Africa; Bethal in the Transvaal; Mamre in the Western Cape; and many others.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate this new Society on its progress. Philately can play a big part in promoting friendships and enlightening one country about another. It is an age of anxiety about atomic and other problems, an era of constant strain, and philately, followed in the right manner, not only broadens the outlook but soothes the mind. Most doctors tell us that the best form of relaxation is to change one's leisure occupation from the type of work which is one's daily task. It is not surprising that in the ranks of philatelists one finds so many doctors, all ready to take their own medicine in the form of philately.

The reason for its appeal is not difficult to find. It exercises the mind, can be indulged in at all sorts of odd times, requires no special machinery and, of particular interest to the housewife, it is clean and causes no tidying-up problems. It is a hobby which can be undertaken by personal touch with others or by post, by the energetic young person as well as by the invalid. There is, too, the constant hope that some day a valuable stamp will come into the collector's hands. A story is told of a well known man, who was waiting in a stamp dealer's shop while another customer was being attended to. When at last his turn came to be served he shewed the dealer a certain European stamp and asked how much the dealer would give him for it. The dealer examined it, looked

**HOLY LAND AND MIDDLE EAST  
PHILATELIC MAGAZINE  
THAMEP**

This publication deals with postal history and philatelic matters of the following countries:- Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

The magazine is published bi-monthly and contains 28 pages. It gives details and prices of new issues, mail auctions, useful articles by well known writers, stamp news, price lists, &c. A specimen copy will be sent on request, and for same please write to:

THE MOSDEN STAMP COMPANY  
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LEICESTER SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Yearly subscription is 17/6.

satisfied, and offered him £5 which he accepted. He then quietly asked the dealer: "Do you know where I got it?" The dealer said he did not and was astounded when the collector told him that while waiting for attention he had looked at the dealer's stock book and found the stamp there, priced at 6d!

So for each of us there are hidden treasures, be they in Union, thematic or overseas collections, but the biggest treasure of all is the peace of a tranquil mind.

#### SOUTH WEST AFRICA TO COMMEMORATE KARAKUL INDUSTRY GOLDEN JUBILEE

The Golden Jubilee of the Karakul Industry is to be marked by a Festival held in Mariental, South West Africa, where a special date-stamp will be provided, bearing the dates of the festival, 12 to 14 June 1958. The South West Africa 4½d stamp features the karakul, or Persian Lamb.

No official commemorative cover will be provided, and as the arrangements laid down for the servicing of first day covers are somewhat unusual, they should be noted carefully.

Only one type of servicing will be available, namely the insertion of one mint 4½d stamp inside the cover and the affixing of one on the cover, which will receive the special cancellation. No other service will be provided and no pairs or blocks, or registered covers, or orders for the

used stamp only, will be entertained. Personal visitors to the Festival will also be refused registration or the cancellation of pairs or blocks with the special date-stamp.

Postal applications should enclose the desired covers, left unsealed, with a remittance of 9d per cover, and are to be addressed to The Postmaster (Karakul Festival), Mariental, South West Africa, to arrive not later than 10 June 1958. Remittances are to be made payable to the Postmaster, Mariental, and should be made by means of Union or British Postal Orders if these are available. Otherwise, two International Reply Coupons per cover may be sent. Remittances made in any other way will not be accepted, and no responsibility is accepted in respect of covers lost or damaged in transit.

#### SWAZILAND

During the period 1889-1896 Swaziland was a joint British-ZAR protectorate in which the ZAR held a concession of the postal rights and the postal officials all came from the ZAR. The stamps used were ZAR stamps of the 1885 issue overprinted "Swaziland."

Considering the circumstances of the postal administration, however, it is not surprising that some unoverprinted ZAR stamps were used instead of the proper "Swaziland" stamps. The following have been recorded (SG Nos):- 1d (176), 1d on 6d (197c), 2d (178), 2½d on 1/- (198 & 198d), 4d (181). Mr E. Hunt now adds to this list the 3d (180) used at Bremersdorp 28 July 1893.

J.H.H.P.

#### SWAZILAND METER POST

Thanks to Dr Fick of Goedgegan we have received a specimen of the recently introduced Meter Postmark. It is of the same pattern as used in Basutoland - see our illustration on page 166 of Volume 32, 1956. The particular specimen sent us was used at Bremersdorp: like the Basutoland mark it has a high number, 793, but we doubt if the series starts with No. 1.

## SOUTH WEST AFRICA

1d Ship type, as SG 59, but o/pt in centre, mint block	12/6
ditto as SG 59b, but o/pt ¾ way up, ditto	12/6
ditto as above, but in arrow block	25/-
1d Ship roto, as SG 69, but o/pt at top, mint block	15/6
ditto as above, top left corner block	21/-

## UNION

1d Postcards 'Chunies Poot' error 'Stamp Impression missing' with matching normal card. Pair cards 25/-  
*Fine used roto pgs, wonderful range of colours to pick:*  
 6d H/C 49A, pairs at 1/-, blocks at 2/6 each  
 1/- H/C 50, vert. pairs at 1/-, horiz. pairs at 1/6, blocks at 3/6.

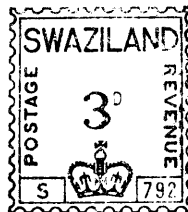
Willingly sent on approval for picking.

All Rotary values from 1½d up have been completely remade into new approval books, and selections are available, for inspection.

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

(B.P.A.)

BOX 576 — BLOEMFONTEIN.



## CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Sir,  
Verification of Bechuanaland Cancellation  
No. 209

The late Adriaan Jurgens reported in his 1943 book on Cape cancellations, numeral No. 209, thin bar type, for MARIBOGO in British Bechuanaland. In his Bechuanaland book, published two years later, no mention is made of this cancellation or of this Office. It is not reported as an Office or numeral killer known to him (page 31).

In February 1958, Mr John J. Britt, Past President of the Collectors' Club in New York, showed me a British Bechuanaland postal card, the regular mail 1d card of 1893 issue made from Cape 1d card by imprinting thereon, with a ½d 1887 orange adhesive attached, addressed to Germany. This he gave to me when I said it was of interest.

The cancellation turns out to be this No. 209 killer, and struck on the front, at the South West corner, is the Town mark of Maribogo, date AU 25 95 with no key letter above the date. The Town mark has B. B. at the bottom.

The card is dated from Maribogo 25 Aug. 1895, sent by Math. Sonenberg, to Kaiserslautern, Bavaria. The affixed ½d stamp has the well known variety, last H of British with right leg short.

\* \* \* \* \*

After completing the report thus far, I discovered, in working up previously secured Bechuanaland covers into my collection when preparing to exhibit it, two more Maribogo 209 examples. Both are covers of 1895, from the firm of Wirsing Bros. of that town, merchants and proprietors of the Royal Mail coach line between Vryburg and Mafeking. Both are on their imprinted envelopes, addressed to the firm of Dallodf Schabbel & Co. in Port Elizabeth. One has the 2d and one the 4d of the 1891 British Bechuanaland 1891 issue on Britain as franking. Date of the 2d cover is March 14 1895; of the 4d cover March 25 1895. In both cases the stamp and Maribogo Town postmark appear on the front. Both also have Cape Western T.P.O. UP backstamps.

I deem it useful to put these pieces on record as actual verification of the use of Killer 209 at Maribogo during the period before British Bechuanaland was annexed to the Cape.

Stephen G. Rich

Dear Sir,

Union 1½d Air Mail to India - 1938

Mr D. M. Rawbone inquired in the December issue of the S. A. Philatelist about a

cover he has, posted to India on the 18th February 1938 and back-stamped Allahabad 1st March.

The cover in question was carried by the inaugural service of what was then known as the "All Up" mail to India.

As far back as 1934 the British Postal Authorities formulated plans to convey all first class mail between all parts of the Empire BY AIR without surcharge and without Air Mail labels. This stupendous undertaking was achieved in three stages and the Union joined in on the following dates:

### THE EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME

Stage 1 (Union's first despatch 1 July 1937) To & from Great Britain and all Empire Territories in Africa (excluding West Africa).

Stage 2 (Union's first despatch 18 February 1938) Empire Territories in Asia and North America.

Stage 3 (Union's first despatch 22 July 1938) British Australasia.

Mr Rawbone's cover was carried to India on the First Flight of Stage 2, which left Durban in a C class Empire Flying Boat of Imperial Airways and reached its destination Allahabad on 28 February 1938, the points of call being:-

Durban, Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira Quelimane, Mocambique, Lindi, Dar es Salaam Mombasa, Kisumu, Kampala, Khartoum (and other places on the Nile) to Alexandria. From there the cover was flown by another Flying Boat via Baghdad, Karachi, and Gwalior to Allahabad. The plane then flew on to Burma, Siam and Malaya.

The Empire Air Mail Scheme was suspended on 7 September 1939 owing to the outbreak of War, and from that time the air postage rate was raised to 1/3 per half-ounce.

Full details of these "All Up" services are given in the South African Philatelist of July, August & November 1938, over the signature of the writer.

Yours faithfully,

I. H. C. Godfrey

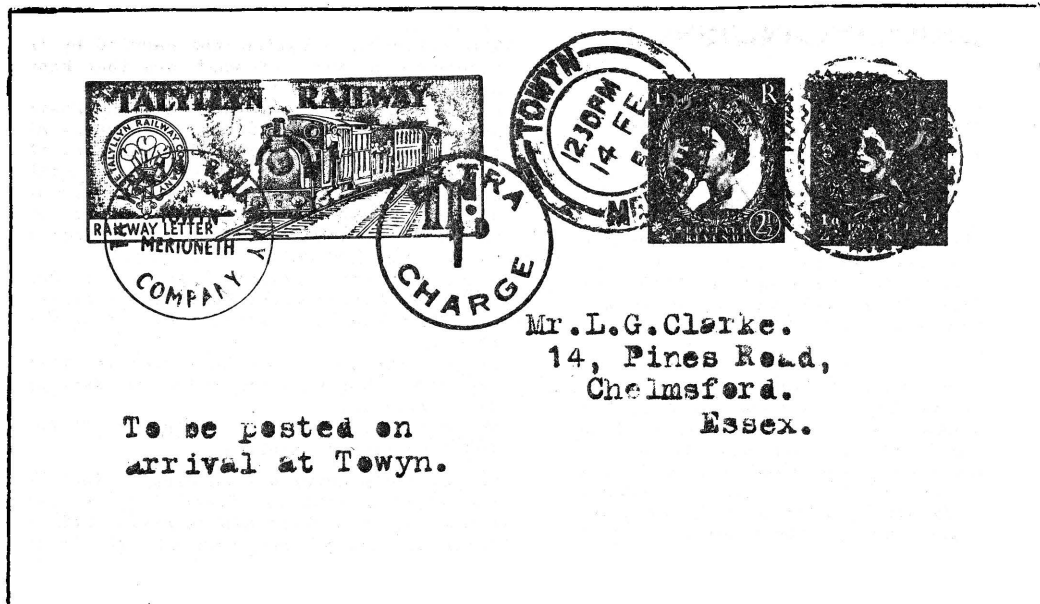
### THE "STAMP QUEEN"

One of the new features at the recent British Stamp Exhibition, STAMPEX, was the appointment of a young schoolmistress, Miss Eve Murphy, as Britain's first "Stamp Queen". Judges have to be versatile these days!

### SCOTTISH EAST GREENLAND EXPEDITION

An expedition under the auspices of several scientific bodies, under the leadership of Mr C. G. M. Slessor, is flying to East Greenland in the summer of 1958 to explore the almost unknown alpine region in east central Greenland between King Oscar's Fjord and Nordvest Fjord.

A limited mail will be posted at Mestersvig. Covers, which will be franked with Greenland stamps, will be serviced by Captain K. Jahr, 2 Priory Avenue, Lincluden, Dumfries, Scotland, at 4/- each, but orders must reach him before 20 June 1958.



#### THE TALYLLYN RAILWAY

In Great Britain, a letter can be sent by rail for a charge of one shilling, provided stamps for normal postage are also affixed. It can be addressed to a person, care of the railway parcels office, or can be transferred to the post at its destination; and if a letter is sent by a fast train there can be a considerable saving of time, compared with a letter forwarded by the usual postal service.

For many years the Postmaster General permitted the issue of special Railway Letter stamps by the Railway Companies for this service, and they were widely collected, but the practice fell into abeyance and since about 1930 parcels stamps have been used on rail letters.

In 1949, when the railways of Great Britain were nationalized and became known as "British Railways", a few small lines were left out because they were not considered suitable for co-ordination. Some were town services and others were in such a state that the Government had no wish to take over something apparently derelict.

Among the latter was a small railway in North Wales, seven miles long, which had been built in 1865 for the conveyance of slate from the quarries to the coast. Gradually the demand for slates waned, the quarries closed, and the traffic dwindled. It still functioned as a passenger line and as the years went by its rolling stock became a feature that attracted tourists because it was so old and quaint. But it did not pay, and in 1949 both engines and track were on their last legs, when a soc-

iety of railway enthusiasts formed the Talyllyn Preservation Society. By their donations and by their voluntary work they have saved this line and brought it to life again. Members all over the world have contributed funds and many have spent their holidays working on the line. Lawyers, doctors and men in many walks of life have taken their coats off and worked together on the tracks and rolling stock. Now the line is in good condition and last year, for the first time in many years, it has shewn a profit. More rolling stock has been added by purchase from other derelict railways and its varied collection makes it a living museum, which attracts more and more tourists each year, who come for the experience of seeing the railway and visiting the beautiful scenery it passes through. These visitors send home many souvenir postcards which can be posted on the trains and so the Talyllyn Railway decided, in 1957, to issue railway letter stamps. The permission of the Postmaster-General was obtained, and these are the only railway letter stamps in use in Great Britain at the present time. There was only one denomination but to make them attractive they were printed in miniature sheets of six, each stamp having a different design, shewing the engines and trains in black, with a red or green background. They are rouletted and have a face value of 11d each.

There are two types of sheet, alternating the red and green backgrounds to the six designs, so that each design is available with either background, making twelve varieties altogether. This has caused some criticism from stamp collectors, though

the original intention was quite innocent and simply to offer members of the society attractive sales material.

They had not been in use long before British postal rates were increased and with them the charge for railway letters which went up to 1/-. The Talyllyn Railway had a newly printed stock of stamps on hand and solved the problem by collecting an additional ld on all letters posted with the lld stamps and hand-stamping them "Extra ld" inside a circle. This handstamp was brought into use in September 1957 and was used throughout the winter; but it is rather a cumbersome process and no doubt when the 1958 tourist season starts the stamps will have to be overprinted or a new issue made.

Whilst these stamps cannot claim catalogue status as Governmental postage stamps, the stamps are valid Railway Letter stamps and more than just a curiosity to collectors of these issues.

#### A HELPFUL OFFER

Mr D. M. Rawbone, P.O. Box 29, Franschoek is willing to lend out any of the following books to members of any Society affiliated to Federation. Postage must be prepaid by the borrower.

The Stamps of Great Britain, Part II by J. B. Seymour (R.P.S.L. publication) (deals with Victorian issues to 1865)  
The Japanese Occupation Stamps of Burma by Col. L. G. Roberts & E. A. Smythies  
The One Anna & Two Anna Postage Stamps of India, with plates, 1854-5.  
by L. E. Dawson

A List of Post Cancellations of Early British Stamps giving Towns and their numbers (MS copy from a handbook)  
We are glad to publish particulars of this very friendly gesture by Mr Rawbone.

#### SOME FANTASTIC AUCTION PRICES

The recent Caspary and Caroline Prentice Cromwell sales at Harmer's New York have resulted in some colossal prices. A few of the more remarkable are as follows:-

Hawaii 2c & 5c Missionary stamps on cover	\$25,000	
Belgium two panes of the 1850 10c & 20c	\$48,000	
B.C.A. 1907 2d & 4d		\$1,600
E.A. & Uganda 1912-18 Rs500		\$2,200
Kenya & Uganda 1922-7 £50		\$1,000
	£75	\$1,700
	£100	\$1,600
Natal 1902-3	£20	\$7,500
Straits Settlements 1908-11 \$500		\$4,500

The appraiser for the Caspary Estate has stated "the exceptional prices did not stop European collectors and dealers from obtaining much of the material offered. Unless American collectors readjust their sights for quality material, before too long most of it will have left these shores".

#### EIRE

Eire is entering the international air field with the first flight, on 28 April, of the Irish Airline Airlinte Eireann from Dublin via Shannon Airport to New York. The mail carried on this occasion will receive a special cachet embodying a sham-rock design.

### **Wants, Offers & Exchange**

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

**WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.**

1840-1890. For the stamps of any country in this period write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

**LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc. Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine. — R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orileigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.**

**WANTED FOR CASH. Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country. — DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.**

**FOR SALE. I am breaking up my collection of Great Britain. Some superb pieces. C.R. Reynolds 2 Cartwright Avenue, Grahamstown**

**ALWAYS WANTED** worthwhile Stamp Accumulations or Mixtures of British Africa, including South Africa. Best prices. Union Stamp Co., 69 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 23-8257.

S.A. Philatelists for sale: March to Sept. & December 1943. June & August 1945, June to Sept & December 1947, Jan to Dec. 1948. Febr. to July, Sept. & Dec. 1949. Jan. to Dec. 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955. Jan. to Sept. 1956. Also The Springbok Vol. 1 Nos 2 to Vol. 4 No. 1. Both publications at 1/6 per copy or 15/- for complete year's issues. Postage extra. Dr Murray, Kuilsriver, C.P.

**COVERS** bearing Railway Letter Stamps of Talyllyn Railway, 3 different 6/-, complete set of 12, 24/-, including postage. Clarke 14 Pines Road, Chelmsford, Essex, England.

**EXCHANGE** up to 500 South Africa for Great Britain. — Buckroyd, 9 Brian Place, Crossgates, Leeds, England.

**FOR SALE.** Complete set of S.A. Philatelist Jan. 1946 to date. 1946 Standard Catalogue Union of S.A. Both volumes Handbook/Cat. Union of S.A. All best condition. Best offer within 6 weeks gets them. Smuts, 27 North Road, Dunkeld, Johannesburg.





## THE ROLL OF HONOUR OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, M.D., R.D.P.

Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1878; his people, of Huguenot origin, had been farming there for some 250 years. Educated at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen and then at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in Science and Medicine; later post-graduate studies in London and Berlin.

Soon after graduating in Medicine he went to the Antarctic as medical officer and geologist to the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, spending two summers and a winter there. The "Scotia" was frozen up at the South Orkneys during the winter, and he did extensive sledge journeys round the group mapping and geologising. He saw the Argentine Government take over the meteorological station started by the expedition and witnessed the setting up of the first Post Office ashore in the Antarctic. One of the Argentinos came down as a fully accredited and outfitted postmaster but the subject of this Note was unfortunately not particularly interested in Philately then. Had he been so, he might have acquired more first day covers which are so eagerly sought after nowadays.

On his return to Edinburgh, after writing up his geological work he started private medical practice and also obtained various part-time appointments in Pathology and Bacteriology. This laboratory side of Medicine always appealed to him more than clinical practice and in 1913 he accepted an appointment in Nairobi as Pathologist to the East African Government. Owing to the acute shortage of Medical Officers on the outbreak of War in 1914 he had to go on active service in the field for nearly three years. During this time an interest in Army Postmarks, Censor Marks and other aspects of War Philately was born in him.

At the end of World War I he came to Johannesburg to join the staff of the South African Institute for Medical Research, where he worked until his retirement in 1941. During the whole course of World War II he was President of the Medical Association of South Africa and as such acted as Liaison Officer between the Medical Profession and the S.A.M.C. He was also Representative for South Africa of the International Red Cross, a post which brought him frequently into contact with Prisoners of War from East and North Africa. He is still actively interested in the S.A. Red Cross Society.

The remainder of this Note, dealing more particularly with Dr. Pirie's philatelic record, is given in his own words:-  
"I collected stamps as a schoolboy but dropped it until about 1923 when I was

severely infected by the philatelic microbe and I have never been free of symptoms since then, although they have varied in character as the years have rolled by.

"Beginning as a general collector of more or less the whole of Africa, my sphere of interest gradually contracted and, moreover, I began to find that collecting according to catalogue bored me to distraction. I suppose it was the same trait coming out in my hobby as was present in my official work - I took very little interest in routine and had to be like the Athenians of old, always chasing after something new, although nowadays we dignify this with the name of Research.

"From time to time I found myself tackling the following aspects of philately:- Anglo-Boer War (Army postmarks, Censor marks, etc.), Travelling Post Offices, World War I and World War II Philately of South and East Africa, Paquebot and other Maritime Postal Markings, Numeral Postmarks, Stamps and Postal History of Swaziland and of the New Republic. The only subject I took up which went far beyond the borders of Southern Africa, was the Posts of Antarctica. In all of these there was scope for research and Catalogues or Check Lists, call them what you will, had to be drawn up by myself and largely from my own material.

"I have never been a collector of the "lone wolf" type but have always enjoyed sharing the pleasures of my hobby with fellow collectors. I joined the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society soon after re-starting collecting and have been a consistent supporter of organised philately ever since. I have had the honour of being President of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg and am now an Honorary Life Member. I am also a member of the Pretoria Philatelic Society and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. More recently the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa graciously appointed me its Honorary Life President.

"In March 1934 I took over the Honorary Editorship of the South African Philatelist from A. E. Basden. This was my first return to journalism since having been on the staff of the Edinburgh University magazine, The Student. But I have long suffered from Juvenal's Cacoethes Scribendi (an inveterate itch for writing) and have inflicted on my fellows some 60 philatelic articles and booklets, mostly written single-handedly, but some in collaboration with others. In addition I have been responsible for about 50 medical articles and 10 dealing with Antarctic matters other than philatelic.

"The year 1948 was my Annus Mirabilis. In it, firstly, the Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa elected me to their Roll of Honour, and secondly, the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain



put me on their world-wide Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. This latter honour, as I wrote at the time, I regarded as a tribute to South African philatelists in general. My personal writings no doubt helped in the Congress choice, but the high standard of the South African Philatelist probably played an even larger role and for that I had to thank the contributors to it over my period of editorship."

FLOREAT RES PHILATELICAE!

## REVIEWS

The "Emblems" of Victoria, by J. R. W. Purves. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, P.O. Box 222, G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia, price £2:12:6 stg.

It is no secret that the distinguished author has been responsible for the recent extensive rewriting of the Victoria list in the Gibbons Catalogue, and it is fitting that this labour of love should be contemporaneous with such a well executed book on one of the less favoured, but evidently most interesting, of the Victorian issues.

It incidentally reveals that material of this type, although still to a large extent humbly priced in the Catalogue, is really elusive, for even the author with his unrivalled opportunities confesses that it has not been easy to find some of the items he required for this specialized study.

The earlier chapters follow the history of the issue from its beginning with Calvert, the scandal which led to the work passing to Robinson, who was later to become the official Stamp Printer to the Government, and the rest of the printings to 1863.

The author then embarks on a detailed study of the printings and their plate varieties, concluding with a brief note on the known essays and proofs and an appendix containing the Contract Documents.

It is altogether a very fine work which can be commended to any philatelist on the look out for a new and (so far) little trampled field of inquiry.

The "J.L." Simplified Variety Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth II Postage Stamps. Published by John Lister Ltd, 186 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W.C.2, price 5/-.

This is an interesting new departure. The ordinary catalogue, even when highly specialized, handles varieties as off-shoots of the main issue. This work concerns itself exclusively with varieties.

The author has apparently not yet read our own Handbook, Volume II, or he would have found a lot more to say about South African issues than the four items listed (the 1/- Van Riebeeck "no shadow", Hope's "broken

knee", short U on the 4½d Hippo, and the Pretorius "cut while shaving") but he has the grace to admit in advance that there must be many items he has not noticed and asks for particulars for inclusion in any later editions.

Not only is the work well illustrated, an essential requirement for such a work, but for a further 2/- the reader can acquire a separate set of all the drawings, which can be cut out and incorporated in the write-up of his collection - a real boon to those whose own drawing is weak to helpless! The Artist is W. F. Gow, and he deserves a special word of commendation for a very fine job of work.

### FRANCIS J. FIELD PUBLICATIONS

This 12 page booklet lists the various "Aero Field" handbooks and other publications issued by this firm.

Brief details, with a number of illustrations, are given of over 60 titles ranging from general works on countries or other air mail groups to priced check lists or advanced historical studies. There are also a number of shorter pamphlets and studies dealing with special flights and other limited subjects.

A Review 1956-1957.

Robson Lowe, 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1.

This annual summary of the doings of this firm maintains its usual attractiveness. The greater part of it, of course, deals with the auction sales held in London and in Bournemouth; these may be general, specialized or specifically Postal History. There are numerous illustrations featuring many of the outstanding items which came under the hammer at these sales. These dealt with £216,670 worth of stamps; this realization being 102.63 per cent of the estimated valuation, an interesting indication of greater activity among buyers and improvement in current market prices.

It is noteworthy that the British Empire market shewed a considerably smaller turnover than in the previous season: specialized Foreign sales on the other hand rose quite a bit while Postal History sales rose spectacularly.

Other activities dealt with are Private Treaty sales, Insurance, Valuations, Writing up Collections, Exchange Clubs and Publications. In connexion with the last mentioned we must refer to the firm's taking over of "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" coincident with the merging of the old firm of P. L. Pemberton & Son into the organization. We note with pleasure that it is hoped to publish during the coming year Volume IV (Australasia) of the Encyclopaedia of Empire Postage Stamps and if, as appears to be the case, Volume II (Africa) is now out of print, we hope (this is just a hint) that we can soon welcome a new edition of this too.

Checklist of Artists, edited by Kay Ziegler. Price £2 from Beatrice Berner, 200 East 36 Street, Apt. 8-H, New York 16. (with a supplement incorporated in "Fine Arts Philatelist Volume 4 No. 1 - Jan-Feb 1958 issue")

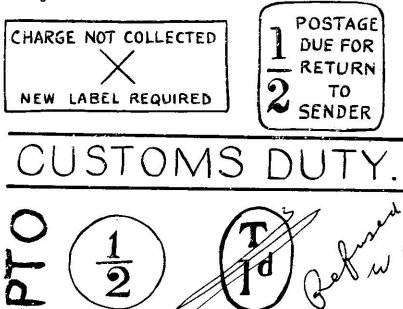
This very extensive catalogue is an attempt to identify the artist for all cases where a picture has been reproduced on a stamp, portraits included, a monumental task which, even with the supplement, is still rather incomplete, particularly in the British Empire issues. For example, we entertain some doubts whether all the Queen Victoria portraits attributed to von Angeli are in fact taken from his portrait but if they are, why omit the same ones which occur on British East Africa SG 65-79 and 92-99; and, for that matter, on Southern Rhodesia SG 60 also? The Chalon heads of Bahamas and Prince Edward Island are likewise left in oblivion - what a lovely thematic collection, all the Chalon heads!

We prefer the correct spelling of Cradock (Charles Cornwallis Mitchell) and wonder why Sir Bertram Mackennal and George W. Eve are not even mentioned: they did good work.

POSTAGE DUE

by Gordon Ward M.D.

The handstamps illustrated are all from one cover. The story they tell, so far as I can decipher it, is set out below, and may perhaps form a sort of supplement to the excellent articles by Mr Lydall and my colleague Dr Pirie which were recently published in the South African Philatelist (last year).



1. A printed circular advertising a patent medicine, enclosed in an open envelope with a 1/2d meter mark, was posted at Newcastle upon Tyne, England, addressed to Durban, on 28 July 1928.
2. On arrival at Durban it was noted that the duty on printed matter had not been paid. It was therefore handstamped CUSTOMS DUTY and passed to the appropriate department or officer who added a 1d Tax mark, and also a 1d Postage Due adhesive which was cancelled on 25 August 1928.
3. The letter was very naturally refused by the doctor to whom it was addressed and enfaced to this effect by the postman who used red ink and added his undecipherable

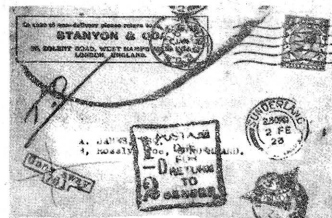
initials and the figure "28" - possibly the day of the month, in error for the 27th.

4. The cover now returned to the Durban Post Office and was backstamped 27 August 1928. It was observed that the letter would have to be returned to the sender and it was further handstamped with a large bilingual "Return to sender" handstamp which is not illustrated. The Postage Due stamp had also to be obliterated with the regulation CHARGE NOT COLLECTED/NEW LABEL REQUIRED and the old "1d" mark was cancelled with blue chalk. This "New label required" instruction was inaccurate as a label in this case meant another postage due stamp. This could only have been a South African stamp which would of course have had no significance at Newcastle upon Tyne. This was not all. The return of an undelivered letter should be paid for and there was still that matter of the 1/2d Customs duty.

5. Having no more room on the front of the envelope, the Durban P. O. produced a very homely "PTO" stamp - a postal marking until now unknown to me. Nor had the office any stamp for calling attention to unpaid duties so it contented itself with the 1/2d POSTAGE DUE FOR RETURN TO SENDER mark, and the printed paper duty was abandoned.

6. The circular having returned to England was marked "1/2" in a circle, presumably in the hope of recovering the 1/2d return postage, and there the story ends.

(Note: As the Editorial Board did not feel certain about Dr Ward's allocation of the boxed 1/2d POSTAGE DUE FOR RETURN TO SENDER mark to Durban, an inquiry was put to the G. P. O. Publicity Section, Pretoria. They replied "No record of any such mark can be found in the Department; had such a mark been in use in 1928, it would almost certainly have been worded in both official languages, not in English only.")



That a similar mark is a standard British mark is evident from the attached illustration, which we uplift, with due acknowledgements, from a recent Robson Lowe Sale Catalogue.)

## SOCIETY NEWS

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

February. Mr Meyburgh displayed "Miniature Sheets of the World", a remarkable exhibit amongst which must be mentioned the Japanese sheets and the 1957 Liechtenstein

Scout sheets. Mr Kachelhoffer then displayed Unions: highlights were the Mackay and Immelman essays and a specialized show of the 5/- denomination.

The Society also participated in the Hobbies Fair in Bloemfontein with a varied display covering everything from pre-stamp covers to the latest QEII issues.

#### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

10 March. Mrs H. M. Scott shewed the Netherlands Child Welfare stamps and "Birds on Stamps", the latter a repeat exhibit by special request. Professor W. S. Mackie shewed for the first time his "Chess on Stamps" and a most amusing collection "Handsome Stamps - and some not so handsome", presented with fine Irish humour.

24 March. At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected:

W. G. Combrink, President  
 F. L. Archer, Vice-President  
 Miss R. Eisenberg, Hon. Secretary  
 A. Simson, Hon. Treasurer  
 R. F. Chapman, Hon. Librarian  
 Captain M. F. Stern, Magazine Editor  
 T. M. Jakobsen, Hon. Exch. Supt.  
 Mrs H. Jeidel, F. Sinnott & G. Petroulis, Committee Members  
 The retiring President, Captain M. F. Stern, then gave a talk on "Setting up a Thematic collection", illustrated from his own collections of "Architecture on stamps and "Flags on Stamps". M.F.S.

## BASUTOLAND

1934 K.G.V. OFFICIALS

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#### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

17 January. At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected:

L. Hellman, President  
 C. Hasted, Vice-President  
 J. Gedye, Hon. Secretary  
 H. E. Williams, Hon. Treasurer  
 J. Sparkman, J. Hoal and J. Clarkson, Exchange Superintendents  
 J. Gedye and Miss B. Wilson, Magazine Circulation Superintendents  
 W. J. Gillespie, Hon. Auctioneer  
 C. P. Durkin, J. Paviour, J. P. Shingler & F. Drusinsky, Committee Members

The retiring President, Mr H. Harper, gave a display of New Zealand, followed by an exhibit by Mr Paviour, winner of the President's Cup for the second year running.

February. Mr C. H. Thornton, over a lifetime of collecting, has got together varieties and errors of many countries, which he made up into an exhibit called "Bits & Pieces". Written up with his well known dry humour these made a memorable evening.

March. Mr T. A. Harper, a still active Foundation Member of the Society, displayed a selection of the Revenue Stamps of the Union and also the precursors of the four Provinces, including the issues of the Republican era. J.P.S.

#### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

13 March. Miss A. Archer displayed the stamps of Greece, all issues, revealing at the same time her own intense interest in Greek history and appreciation of superb condition in stamps. Mr K. Cameron exhibited Natal, a small but fine collection in which full justice is done to the Chalon head issues, the most handsome of Victorian stamps.

27 March. Mr B. Green displayed British Empire Commemoratives, including many of the rarer issues and the latest Ghana issue to bring it up to the minute. Captain M. F. Stern exhibited "The History and Development of Ethiopian and Eritrean Air Mails", an outstanding collection complete from December 1929 to 1957 with all the important flight covers.

#### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

3 March. Mr F. L. Archer displayed his Collection of Vatican City.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

18 March. A discussion was held on "Stamps as a source of Government Revenue", followed by a display of China. M.F.S.

#### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

19 March. The Rev. W. Loxley Chamings, on this, his first visit to the Society, gave a very interesting talk and display, which was followed by Mr Alan Deverell's New Zealand and Mr L. J. Picton's India.

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- (5) The "Profit from Stamps—without Risk" Plan enables you to share in the profits from stamp trading on a guaranteed basis.
- (6) The "Double Barrel" Plan enables you to utilise the money you have invested under the "Profit from Stamps—Without Risk" Plan at the same time for Stamp Purchases here and thereby get your stamps much cheaper and under certain circumstances even for nothing.
- (7) The "Collection Picking Plan" enables you to buy and obtain a large collection or dealer's stock with a small deposit only, take out what you want, break up the remainder into smaller lots and send them to us, for re-sale by Auction on your behalf, thereby probably getting the stamps you really need for much less or even for nothing, with perhaps a profit thrown in.

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PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

18 February. At the Annual General Meeting the following office-bearers were elected:

A. F. W. Pavitt, President  
 E. Baer & G. Monaghan, Vice-presidents  
 G. E. Smukler, Secretary  
 Miss E. J. McSporrán, Treasurer  
 T. K. Forbes, Librarian  
 R. W. Pearson, Auctioneer  
 J. F. Slabbert, Assistant Auctioneer  
 A. J. Fisher, Exchange Superintendent  
 G. Bülbbring, Press Correspondent  
 D. Berg (Immediate Past President) &  
 Dr J. W. Harris, Committee Members  
 G. Monaghan, Honorary Auditor

Mr H. S. Exley, who joined the Society in 1921, was elected an Honorary Life Member.

4 March. An evening specially devoted to Juniors, during which Mr R. A. Brown of Grahamstown paid us a visit and displayed two collections: the first consisted mainly of African stamps associated with the stamps of countries with historical ties. Thus Portuguese stamps of the great explorers were connected with the territories they discovered, Angola &c; the second was France, in groups according to their historical, cultural, technical, industrial and similar relationships. After the judging of Junior collections, Mr Pearson exhibited models of writing up from his collections and Mr Fisher displayed "Flags on stamps".

18 March. Mr H. W. Vleghert exhibited his "Netherlands", an attractive straight collection of all issues.

The Committee announced the introduction of a scheme whereby six members, chosen by lot, are to be presented with a year's free subscription to the South African Philatelist. (We hope they will all keep it up on expiry. - Ed.) This is a practical contribution to helping to enlarge the circulation.

1 April. Boy Scout Evening, with the Scout Master and many Boy Scouts as visitors, to whom Major M. L. N. Gunnings displayed his collection of Boy Scout stamps, with many interesting covers, letters, photographs & badges. Mr D. Roth, a visitor from Cape Town, also joined us for the evening.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

3 March. A visit from the Philatelic Society of the Western Rand, who presented five exhibits. Mr Bruwer opened with "Die Ou Testament", a thematic presentation, and a specialized display of the War Effort issues of the Union. Mr Burrell followed with his specialized Union Air Mails, and Mr Kylander with his old and modern India. Finally Mr Brandt shewed his thematic collection "Athletics".

17 March. The evening started with a discussion on the causes of rust on stamps, & how to avoid it, led by Mr Slater-Kinghorn and Dr Reisener, with a contribution from Mr Wright. Then Dr Keller shewed the Groszky Overprints of Poland and Dr Reisener displayed various booklets presented to Delegates at the UPU Conference in Ottawa.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

11 March. A visit from the Pretoria Philatelic Society is always an event, and the team led by Mr Slater-Kinghorn once again put on a memorable display. Mr E. C. Wright had picked out a volume containing St Helena St Vincent and Sarawak and it seems that a lucky dip anywhere in Mr Wright's volumes cannot fail to bring up treasures of delight. Then Mr R. N. Castignani put up a rather different show with his "Nudes on Stamps", a thematic collection of great merit, and Mr H. Broerse displayed the Dutch Child Welfare stamps. Miss J. R. Taylor followed with Vatican City and Dr T. B. Berry exhibited the Union Postal Stationery, an excellent and highly specialized collection. Finally Mr J. J. Coombe-Martin put up what he said were the "scrapings of the barrel", but what a lovely barrel! The Belgium 20c imperf. and with T.P.O. cancellation, first proofs of Netherlands in blocks, Cape Triangulars, Penny Blacks, S.W.A. Pounds in blocks, and the O.R.C. "IOSTAGE" 4d on cover, are just some of the highlights.

24 March. Mr W. N. Sheffield held the floor with his "Conception, Birth & Growth of the Union Roto van Riebeeck's Ship Penny" right through from the original typographed job to the Darmstadt Trials and the eventual issues. This show was a real tour de force and is to be shewn to a number of societies later during Mr Sheffield's tour of the Union.

**GEPEX - GEPU**

GERMISTON, 6 - 9 Oct. 1958

The Exhibition Committee is pleased to announce that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to act on the Jury.

Dr A. Kaplan, F.R.P.S.L. Chairman  
 Mr L. Buchen, Vice-Chairman  
 Mr B. Glassman  
 Mr E. Hunt  
 Mr I. Isaacs, Q.C.  
 Mr S. Legator  
 Mr W. Oppenheim  
 Mr R. Osborne  
 Mr L. J. Picton  
 Mr W. N. Sheffield  
 Mr S. J. Vermaak

Entry Forms will be circulated to all Societies next month.

Correspondence to Hon. Secretary  
 57 Driehoek Road, Germiston.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS :

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), W. N. SHEFFIELD, Dr. T. B. BERRY.  
P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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

Vol. 34 No. 6

JUNE, 1958

Whole No. 398

## UNION NOTES

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

The Fourth Printing of the 2d. Stamp of the Third Definitive Series - Imprinted Cylinder No. 116

Further to our May Notes, a new printing, the fourth, of the 2d. Animal Series, made its appearance at the Philatelic Agency, Pretoria, during March. It follows the general features of its predecessor in language setting, bilingual inscription, sheet and pane format, sheet numbers and arrows, watermark, perforation, fine cross mesh screening.

The illustrations in our May issue were taken from blocks which exhibited a very "grubby" appearance and a very short exposure negative was taken to eliminate the "carpet" of ink specks which covered the stamps and margins. The elimination was perhaps a little too successful, as it also eliminated the marginal bars and the light portion of the stamp design! We now give new illustrations with this omission rectified.

The sheet format is 480, consisting of two panes of 240 (20 x 12) stamps each. The stamps are of a light violet shade and if a full sheet of stamps be viewed, it will be observed that the stamps occupying the central rows are of a lighter shade than those at the top and bottom of the sheet. This is due, it is stated, to the uneven distribution of the light over the multipositive plate while its impressions were being transferred to the carbon tissue.

The arrows are of the solid premanufactured type, similar to those of the third printing, and are of a darker shade of violet than the stamps. The printing has been made on a creamy-white, thickish paper, and abounds in "flyspot" flaws.



We publish in this issue a detailed study of the new printing by Mr. G.N. Gilbert.

#### The 2½d. Commemorative Stamp

Further to our notes of March 1958, Mr C. E. Kachelhoffer of Bloemfontein, has forwarded two 2½d. Commemorative Cards for our inspection. One is similar to that previously described, the stamp being handstamped SPECIMEN. The other, illustrated hereunder, is a cream coloured card measuring 5.7 by 8.1 inches, is inscribed in High Dutch, in red characters. The stamp is not overprinted SPECIMEN.



Mr. Kachelhoffer states that these cards were issued to Postmasters, and that this one is genuine as it was obtained person-

#### WANTED

I deal only in the stamps of the Union of South Africa and I am constantly in need of items to replenish my stock, particularly the specialist type of material. Please address offers with price indication to

**C. E. SHERWOOD,**

"THE UNION SPECIALIST,"

105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire, G.B.

ally while he was on the Post Office Relieving Staff, from one of the Free State Post Offices. It was pinned up for display in the Post Office and the mark of the drawing pin which kept it in position can be seen at the top of the illustration.

No further details are available about this most interesting and uncatalogued card, and should any reader be able to assist, his information will be gladly received.

#### The Sailor on the 2d. Stamp



Recently we furnished particulars concerning the Nursing Sister on the 1d. War Effort Stamp. We are now able to identify the sailor on the 2d. War Effort Stamp, whose portrait is equally familiar to all members of the stamp collecting world.

A note in the March issue of "The Sailor/Die Matroos" supplies the information that 'The Sailor on the South African Stamp' during the second world war has been identified by the Rand Daily Mail as Mr. Clive Peters, formerly of the South African Navy and now living in Southern Rhodesia.

#### DEPARTMENTAL PHILATELIC SERVICES FOR CAPE TOWN PHILATELISTS

A special counter has been set aside at the Cape Town Post Office to meet the special requirements of philatelists and tourists, the service being available, at present, on Thursdays from 3 to 5 p.m.

Collectors in Cape Town will thus be able to select a sheet of stamps and study or discuss it at their leisure; also to procure their requirements in a way quite impossible at a public counter.

#### THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. A.J. Botes on his appointment as Postmaster - General of the Union of South Africa as from the 20th April, 1958. He succeeds Mr. L.C. Burke who has held this position since 1943.

Mr. Botes is no stranger to Union Philately for in his previous capacity as Deputy Postmaster General, he attended many discussions between the Postal Authorities and representatives of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa; he was thus made aware, at an early stage in his career, of the many and varied needs of our hobby.

All collectors, and those interested in the stamps of the Union, look forward to a long and happy association with our new Postmaster-General.

#### THE NEW DOUBLE DIE CYLINDER 116 OF THE ANIMAL 2D

by G. N. Gilbert

In this new printing of the Animal 2d, the cylinder number is printed in the bottom margin of each pane, under stamp No. 11 of the bottom row. Both panes have single divided bars in the top and bottom margins. The left hand pane is numbered 116 B, while the right hand pane is 116 A. Examination of the panes revealed that the same multipositives are present as those which were found in the two previous double die printings, with three exceptions, viz., two completely missing and one partially missing.

The first surprise came when it was found that the multipositive flaws found in 116A panes occurred in the right hand panes of the two previous printings, and those of 116B panes occurred in the left hand panes of the previous printings; surprising, as it has been the custom to regard the left hand panes of the previous printings as Pane A, and the right hand panes as Pane

B. It is obvious that the multipositive cannot suddenly transfer flaws from one pane to another, and an inquiry addressed to the Works elicited the fact that they view the sheets as they come off from behind the machine, and therefore what we see as the right hand pane is to them on the left and so was numbered 116A.

It will be remembered that in the first printings of double die Cylinder 20, the left hand panes had single solid bars in the top and bottom margins, while the right hand panes had double bars in both margins. In this printing, the left and right hand panes could be identified by the doctor blade smear which occurred generally in the left margin of the left hand panes, and in the right margin of the right hand panes. The margins in which this smear occurred were also wider than their opposite side margins, owing to the fact that the sheet of two panes was guillotined down the middle of the centre gutter dividing the two panes.

In later printings of Cylinder 20, and also the following Cylinder 92, the left margins of the left hand panes, and the right margins of the right hand panes were guillotined narrow to remove all signs of the doctor blade smear, and it is obvious that the same procedure has been followed with the present printing.

As in the previous printings from Cylinder 20 and Cylinder 92 the left hand panes had single bars, and the right hand panes had double bars in the top and bottom margins, it was natural to call these panes Pane A and Pane B respectively. Owing to the policy followed by the Works, the present printing reverses the position, and it will be necessary, in order to keep continuity and for the sake of clarity, to call the left hand and right hand panes of the two previous printings Pane B and Pane A respectively.

A puzzling aspect of the new printing is the absence of two of the clear multipositive flaws, and the partial absence of a third; and also the extraordinary multiplicity of tiny specks and dots which are common to Cylinders 92 and 116 only.

There has been a rumour that a new multipositive was used for this new printing, but the mass of evidence which is given in the following lists of multipositive flaws makes this appear impossible.

Lists are given of (a) the individual

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cylinder flaws of both panes of 116, (b) multipositive flaws of both panes which occur throughout all three printings from the double die cylinders 20, 92 & 116, (c) the numerous dots and specks found on both panes of Cylinders 92 & 116 only, and which appear to be acquired multipositive flaws.

Individual flaws of Cylinder 116 A Pane  
(right hand)

1/8 Dark spot on edge of ear on left  
1/10 "Hyphen" under S in Suid

3/10 Scratch down through the top of 2 in  
2d

4/2 Scratch through ear on left  
8/5 Large spot left of nose  
9/9 Stroke up through the O in South  
12/12 Line above SUID-A  
15/2 Stroke down from a in Postage  
15/9 Stroke over last a in Afrika  
17/8 Mark on end of nose  
18/10 Dot left of S in South  
18/12 Dot below A in Afrika  
19/7 Dot after h in South  
19/11 Scratch up from left margin towards  
Postage

Individual flaws of Cylinder 116 B Pane  
(left hand)

1/6 Slanting stroke above Posgeld  
4/7 Scratch through top of head from Pos-  
geld  
5/6 Dot over os in Posgeld  
6/8 Heavy dot under Po of Postage  
9/2 & 3 Scratch through from 2d on 9/2 to  
under S in Suid on 9/3  
9/4 Slight stroke near right margin under  
last a in Afrika  
15/3 Stroke through c in Afrika  
16/11 Smudge over d in Suid, and dot bet-  
ween t and h in South  
17/5 Scratch down in front of nose  
17/7 Dot between r & i in Afrika  
18/11 Mark down near neck  
20/7 Scratch under ka in Afrika  
20/11 Hairline through bottom of last a in  
Afrika

Multipositive flaws common to Cylinders  
20, 92 and 116 right hand panes

5/12 Tiny dot in margin over u in Suid  
6/10 Spot on animal's muzzle  
8/9 Dot above first A in Afrika, near neck  
8/11 Tiny double dots above ri in Afrika  
15/8 Mark under d in 2d  
19/12 Mark over last a in Afrika

Note: There may be more, but the writer has not a complete sheet of Cylinder 20 A Pane to check on.

Multipositive flaws common to Cylinders  
20, 92 and 116 left hand panes

1/1 Dot over S in South  
1/3 Dot between A and f in Afrika  
1/6 Dot above h and A in South Africa

Note: The dot which appears between t and h in South in Cylinder 20 and 92 is absent in this printing

3/4 Dot left of the downstroke of 2  
5/1 Tiny dot right of last a in Afrika  
6/5 Tiny dot just under lip  
6/11 Tiny dot close to ear on left  
7/7 Tiny dot close to nose under g in  
Postage (faint in 116)  
7/9 Tiny dot just under last stroke of the  
last a in Afrika  
9/11 Note: The dot at 11 o'clock left of  
the S in South which occurs in  
Cylinders 20 and 92 does not occur in  
this printing  
10/10 Dot left of nose under st of Postage  
11/8 Faint scratch right of mane under ka  
in Afrika  
11/11 Dot near eye  
12/3 Tiny dot right of k in Afrika  
13/6 Mark on top of t in South  
14/1 Dot in bottom gutter margin under ic  
of Afrika  
15/9 Dot left of Po in Posgeld and slight-  
ly above  
16/2 Dot just left of the f in Afrika  
18/1 Dot under o in Posgeld  
18/6 Dot above S in South level with bri-  
stles on nose  
19/2 Mark almost touching nose on left  
Note: This is almost missing in 116  
sheets  
20/2 Blob above the d in 2d.

Some of the numerous dots and specks which are common to Cylinders 92 and 116 right hand panes

1/6 Tiny dot just right of the top of f in  
Afrika  
1/7 Mark left of the downstroke of the 2  
near bottom  
1/8 Streak down below and right of d in  
Posgeld. Also mark left of 2d.  
2/1 Dot near bottom left margin over S in  
South  
2/6 Dot in top edge of margin over f in  
Afrika

## 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.

- 3/9 Dot above and to right of last a in Afrika  
 4/2 Dot under u in Suid level with s in Posgeld  
 4/8 Dot left of nose  
 4/10 Dot left of nose  
 5/7 Dot between i and d in Suid  
 5/10 Dot under u of Suid  
 6/2 Dot between legs of A in Afrika  
 6/10 Dot near margin below ou in South  
 7/2 Dot left of and lever with bottom of S in Suid  
 7/4 Dot just left of edge of ear on left  
 7/12 Dot over P in Posgeld. Dot left of 2d  
 8/10 Dot left of nose  
 10/7 Dot in the d of 2d  
 10/12 Three tiny dots spaced like a triangle opposite bottom of nose  
 11/4 Dot above l in Posgeld  
 11/10 Dot under jaw  
 11/12 Dot close to ear on left below d in Suid  
 12/9 Dot close to nose on left  
 13/3 Two tiny dots under jaw  
 14/1 Dot in d of Suid  
 14/2 Dot between A and f in Afrika  
 14/3 Dot near downstroke of 2 on right  
 14/7 Two tiny dots just off eyebrow  
 15/1 Dot near left bottom toe of 2  
 15/10 Dot under jaw, near white band on neck  
 16/2 Dot between legs of A in Afrika  
 16/6 Dot between k and a in Afrika  
 16/7 Dot near neck over A in Afrika  
 16/9 Two tiny dots close to lip  
 17/9 Dot above Af in Afrika  
 17/10 Dot right of the d in 2d.  
 17/11 Dot above A in Afrika  
 17/12 Dot in white band in neck over ic in Afrika  
 18/7 Dot left of P in Postage  
 19/7 Dot over ut in South  
 20/2 Stroke up from Posgeld to i in Suid  
 20/8 Dot under o in Posgeld  
 20/9 Dot near edge of ear on left

Some of the numerous dots and specks common to Cylinders 92 and 116 left hand panes

- 1/10 Tiny dot just left of o in South  
 2/2 Tiny dot above f in Afrika  
 2/10 Spot on top edge over id in Suid  
 2/12 Dot left of the curl of the 2  
 3/2 Dot in right gutter margin, near middle  
 3/4 Tiny dot over ou in South  
 3/10 Dot between id in Suid  
 3/11 Tiny dot just left of top curl of 2  
 4/4 Tiny dot between jaw and neck  
 4/5 Tiny nick on top of d in Suid  
 4/9 Two tiny dots between ear and d of 2d.  
 4/11 Tiny dot over el in Posgeld  
 5/1 Tiny dot in curve of 2  
 5/7 Tiny dot left of first A in Afrika  
 5/9 Tiny dot left of nose under t of Postage  
 5/12 Tiny dot right of d in 2d. and dot at 11 o'clock left of S in South  
 6/5 Dot under first A in Afrika in bottom gutter margin

- 6/6 Two tiny dots, one between h in South and A in Afrika, and the other above the first A in Afrika  
 7/7 Tiny dot close to g in Posgeld  
 7/10 Tiny dot under ka in Afrika  
 9/3 Dot between 2 and d of 2d., near the 2  
 9/7 Scratch through ut in South  
 9/9 Dot in top edge over u in Suid  
 9/10 Two dots in top edge over Af in Afrika  
 10/1 Dot under So of South, near S  
 10/10 Dot right of hyphen - Suid-Afrika  
 11/4 Two tiny dots over Su of Suid  
 11/6 Dot under ta of Postage  
 11/10 Dot right of the top of f in Afrika  
 12/1 Dot off end of nose, near bristles  
 12/6 Dot near ear under first A in Afrika  
 12/9 Dot over Af in Afrika, near neck  
 13/4 Dots behind mane on right  
 13/5 Dot under f of Afrika  
 14/1 Dot over el of Posgeld, and two dots near right margin under last a in Afrika  
 14/4 Dots left of ear and between d of Posgeld, and the d of 2d.  
 14/9 Dot off the left eyebrow  
 14/10 Dot left of nose  
 15/10 Dot left of Po in Posgeld - in middle  
 17/1 Two tiny dots left of stop under d of 2d.  
 17/8 Tiny dot left of toe of 2d.  
 17/10 Tiny dot right of d of 2d., and two tiny dots on left of 2d. near edge  
 18/3 Dot left of top curl of, and two tiny dots under ka of Afrika  
 18/8 Tiny dot under t in South  
 18/9 Extension of scratch from 19/8, through S in South  
 19/6 Dot left of S in South  
 19/8 Scratch up through head and last a in Afrika, extending into 18/9  
 19/12 Dash over ge of Postage  
 20/12 Dot under d in Suid

### HOLY LAND AND MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

#### THAMEP

This publication deals with postal history and philatelic matters of the following countries:- Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

The magazine is published bi-monthly and contains 28 pages. It gives details and prices of new issues, mail auctions, useful articles by well known writers, stamp news, price lists, &c. A specimen copy will be sent on request, and for same please write to:

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Yearly subscription is 17/6.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,

### SOUTH WEST AFRICA

I was interested to read Mr. J. Malan's letter in the November issue of S.A.P. It is indeed true that little appears in the philatelic press on the subject of South West Africa and this is a pity for it is a country with much of interest (and many surprises) in its stamps.

I have been collecting this country for some 25 years and I still have a long way to go to completeness. May I try to give some information, such as Mr. Malan asks for, from my own collection? May I also seek information?

### German South West Africa

My collection starts with a selection of German South West Africa. This is the poorest part of my collection and contains many gaps. Why is it that I never see these stamps advertised and seldom if ever find them in exchange packets?

### Union used in SWA

My next section consists of Union stamps used in South West Africa. In this I have tried to get as many post-marks as possible and at the same time at least one stamp of each value. My earliest date is 11th February 1916 and my latest 19th June 1923. I believe the use of the stamps was invalidated on 31st January 1923 so that my last date would have been an invalid use of the stamps. Unfortunately I have not got the complete cover so I do not know if it was taxed or not.

### Union stamps overprinted

In the overprinted series Type 1, I have an interesting example of the 1d (SG1) in which the overprints have been misplaced vertically so that they appear thus:

Africa	Afrika
Zuid-West	South West

The Type III 2d overprint double (SG18a) is a stamp that might easily escape attention. The second overprint is much fainter than the first and is displaced to the right by about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and downwards by a fraction of a millimetre. The result is therefore merely a rather blurred looking version of the ordinary overprint.

In the Type VI overprint I have followed Gibbons' suggestion and split my collection into two sets, one with "South West" 16 mm. long and the other with "South West"  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. I am still left with gaps

for the 10/- stamp in the first set and the 3d deep bright blue in the second set. It has, however, been a most exciting search for the  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. stamps.

In the 1927 overprints I have got the 2d, 3d, 1/- and 10/- with the variety in which the spacing between the lines of overprint is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. instead of 16 mm. Three of these are imprint pairs and I can therefore identify the position of the stamp with the variety. It is in each case Row 10 No. 3. Gibbons states that the variety occurs in one vertical row of each sheet. It would seem therefore that the row affected was No. 3. The four varieties in my possession are all in the Afrikaans version but, if my interpretation of Gibbons' note is right, I presume that it must also occur in the English version.

### The SWA overprints

The "S.W.A." overprints alone offer a wide field of interesting varieties and I will mention just a few from my collection.

Although normally this overprint is done in black ink I have two specimens, the 1/3 and the 5/-, where it appears in blue. I have never heard of this variety elsewhere and I should be most interested to know of any other specimens.

Another puzzling item that I have is a Hunter-Penrose brown 1M label overprinted with what appears to me to be a genuine "S.W.A.". I cannot think how this came to be done.

Mr. Malan mentions the misplaced overprints on the Pretoria Typo 1d, 1d and 6d. The only plating information I am able to supply here is that I have the 1d with the overprint on the perforation on Plate 3.

### Postage Dues and Officials

The Postage Dues and Officials of South West Africa constitute an interesting field of collection in themselves. My own stamps in these two sections occupy twenty-one album pages and they are by no means complete yet. I do not think I have anything to add to what is known about them except perhaps to confirm that the 1945 - 50 Official 2d (021) about whose existence there was for some time a considerable doubt, definitely does exist, as I have a pair of it in my collection complete with BPA certificate of genuineness.

Incidentally the most elusive item of South West Africa exists in the Postage Dues and that is No. D13. Robson Lowe gives the numbers printed of No. D17a as 600 but states that the numbers of D13 are unrecorded. Comparing the catalogue prices of D13 and D17a one could hazard a guess that there might have been approximately 400 of D13 overprinted, that is to say 200 pairs.

I am, yours etc.

(sgd.) D. LAMONT SMITH

Dear Sir,

WHY NOT SOUTH WEST AFRICA?

Further to Mr. Malan's letter in the November issue of the South African Philatelist, I think there are one or two further points on the subject which Union collectors may consider.

It is stated somewhere in the philatelic text-books - I am sure - that the true philatelist studies the complete history of the stamp he collects. For that reason, no doubt, the true philatelist, who can afford such luxuries, includes artists sketches, proofs, essays, etc., when they can be obtained. So he goes on with the many different printings, variations of shades, perf's and so on that may occur during its life.

With stamps like the Union pictorials, overprinted 'Official' he should obviously include them if he is going to show a complete picture of the history of such stamps. Then why not include those overprinted Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and 'Douane', and if you accept those, why not those overprinted South West Africa? It may mean quite an addition to our albums, but it does seem to be a logical conclusion.

And why do so many Union collectors clump all their 'Officials' together at the back of the album. Should not the 'Officials' be mounted side by side with the 'originals', showing how, why and when it was overprinted.

However, 'Each to his own taste',

Yours etc,

'Student'.

FORT MISTAKE

Mr. C.A. Frost has drawn our attention to an article in the "Sunday Times" on collecting postmarks, a hobby as entertaining as collecting stamps and not nearly so expensive. As in the case of stamps, there are many ways of collecting, and one is to specialise in strange names. The Union can provide one very odd postmark, namely that of "Fort Mistake". This post office is at a Motel on the main road between Newcastle and Ladysmith. There is actually a ruined Fort in the vicinity. Why "Mistake"? Nobody seems to know. It is said to have been built about 1879 by Royal Engineers from plans made in England and it was finished before it was found out that it had been built in the wrong place. Various places have been mentioned as the spot where it should have been erected, but there is no certainty. Can any reader oblige with authentic information?

STOP PRESS

Beginning with the July issue the printing of this magazine will revert to typographic printing similar to what was employed before the commencement of this year.

**Wants, Offers & Exchange**

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

**WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.**

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**Send 200 South Africa or British Empire stamps. Receive 200 same value Spain and Colonies, Cifuentes, Distrito Forestal, Avila, Spain.**

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Miniature Sheets of 1958 Health stamps on First Day Cover 6/- Regular issue of Healths 1/3, Kingsford Smith 1/-, City of Nelson 1/-, Centennial of Province of Hawke's Bay 3/-, Pan Pacific Scout Jamboree 1/-. Blocks pro rata. Cash with order via British Postal Order to: Murray Stamp Co. 142 Shirley Road, Papatoetoe, Auckland, New Zealand.

**WANTED fine used London Printing 2/6 and 5/- South Africa in pairs or blocks. H. Behrendt, P.O. Box 532, Benoni.**

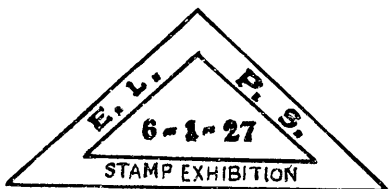
**ISRAEL without price controls at fair market value. Complete stock of stamps in all positions, packets and short sets. Please ask for wholesale price list. Naturman and Fishbein, 16 Lotus st. Haifa, Israel.**

**GERMAN SETTLERS' CENTENARY commemorative Covers 1st July 1958. Printed to our design. Price 6d per cover or 9d each serviced to instructions including 2d Commemorative Stamp (blocks of 4 pro rata). Remit now to East London Philatelic Society, Box 925, East London**

PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS WITH SPECIAL POST-MARKS

A year or two back we had a reader asking about such marks of S. African Exhibitions. The Post Office Publicity Department has passed to us for reply, a letter from a collector in Australia who hopes to publish a world-wide list of such exhibition marks or exhibitions with any other form of Government co-operation (special stamps, official exhibits, etc.). The check list we have prepared for him of Southern African items is being published here also, as it seems to have a local as well as part of a world-wide interest.

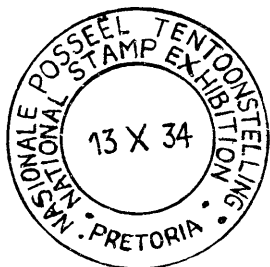
Durban. June-July 1913. Special post office and canceller. Sponsored by the Phil. Soc. of Natal.



East London. Jan., 1927. Special post office and canceller. Sponsored by the East London Phil. Society.



Durban International. July, 1928. Stickers and Commemorative covers. Official exhibits by the Union and other Governments. Sponsored by Phil. Soc. of Natal. The 1st/Congress of South Africa was held here and the Federation formed, (although under a slightly different name then). The member societies agreed not to term exhibitions 'National' or 'International' except with approval from the Federation. At 'National' exhibitions competitive entries limited to exhibitors resident in 'Africa South of the Equator'.



Pretoria. Oct., 1934. A National exhibition, sponsored by the Pretoria Phil. Soc. Souvenir Postcards and Covers. A post office Departmental exhibit and a special post office and canceller.



Johannesburg International (JIPEX) Nov., 1936. Held in conjunction with Empire Exhibition. Sponsored by the Phil. Soc. of Johannesburg. The Govt. co-operated, to the extent of providing miniature sheets of 1½d and 1d stamps (current book let panes) opt'd "JIPEX", a post office at the exhibition and two special cancellers, one in English and one in Afrikaans they had also various stamp and postal history exhibits. There were commemorative envelopes.



East London National. Jan., 1948. Sponsored by the East London Phil. Soc. A Govt. exhibition of current Union stamps in blocks of four and a special post office and bilingual canceller provided.



Pretoria. October 1948. Sponsored by the Pretoria Philatelic Society. Stickers and Commemorative covers. Government provided a Post Office and special bilingual canceller.

Port Elizabeth National. Oct., 1949. An official of the Post Office Publicity Dept. was in attendance for the first time and such an individual has been at all Congress meetings since then. There was a National Stamp Exhibition sponsored by the Port Elizabeth Phil. Soc.



Johannesburg National. Oct., 1950. Sponsored by the Phil. Soc. of Johannesburg. Stickers, Covers. Govt. sent a small stamp exhibit and provided special post office and bilingual canceller.

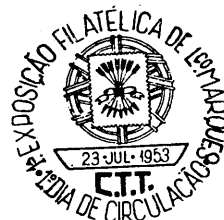


Bloemfontein. May, 1951. A non-competitive exhibition sponsored by the O.F.S. & Basutoland Phil. Soc. Souvenir envelopes. Govt. provided special post office and bilingual canceller.

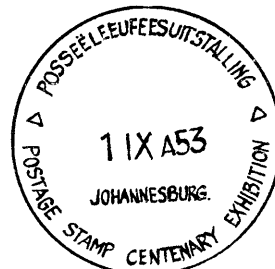
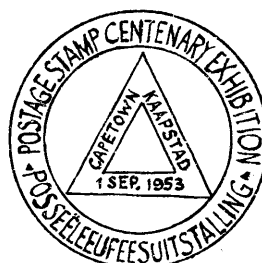


Cape Town International. March/April, 1952. Sponsored by the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town. Held in conjunction with the celebrations of Tercentenary of landing of Van Riebeeck at the Cape. There were 5 special stamps for the occasion, and two of them were overprinted for the Exhibition. Special post office and cancellers. Official exhibits from Netherlands, French, W. German, Belgian, British, Union, Argentine and Israel Postal Administrations, also from the Royal Collection, London. Commemorative covers and stickers.

Bulawayo. July, 1953. The 1st Phil. Exhibition held in Rhodesia. Sponsored by the Phil. Soc. of Rhodesia on the occasion of the Rhodes Centenary celebrations. There were a number of special stamps issued for the Centenary. Commemorative covers. A special post office and canceller at the Phil. Exhibition.

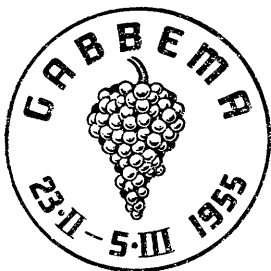


Lourenço Marques. July/Aug., 1953. The 1st Phil. Exhibition held in Mozambique, the occasion being the centenary of the issue of postage stamps in Portugal, sponsored by the Clube Filatélico de Mocambique. There were special stamps issued for the Centenary. The Phil. Exhibition had a special post office and canceller. Commemorative covers.



Cape Town & Johannesburg. Sept., 1953. In celebration of the centenary of the issue of the Cape Triangular stamps the Royal Soc. of Johannesburg sponsored special displays in their respective cities. The Union Postal Authorities provided special post offices and cancellers in both cases.

Durban. June, 1954. An exhibition in connection with the civic centenary was sponsored by the Phil. Soc. of Natal. The Post Office provided a special post office, canceller and registration labels.



Paarl. Feb./March, 1955. In connection with the Vintage Festival the Paarlse Posseelversamelaars Vereniging sponsored a stamp exhibition with commemorative covers. The Postal Authorities provided a special post office and canceller.



Pretoria. Oct./Nov., 1955. In connection with the Civic Centenary of Pretoria an exhibition was sponsored by the Pretoria Phil. Soc., the Pretoria Railway Phil. Soc. and the Pretoria Filatelistiese Vereniging. The Govt. issued two special stamps for the centenary. For the exhibition it recognised special covers as "official" and it provided certain exhibits, a special post office and canceller.

Windhoek. June/July, 1956. The 1st. Phil. Exhibition held in S.W.A. It was sponsored by the local branch of the South African Arts Association. There were commemorative covers and the post office provided a special canceller.

Port Elizabeth National. 1-6 Oct., 1956; sponsored by the P.E. Phil. Soc. Commemorative covers and stickers. Special post office and canceller. The Postal Authorities also provided a unique display of original photographs, artists' drawings and proofs of the current set of animal stamps.

Durban. June, 1957. In connection with the centenary of the issue of Natal's postage stamps, the Phil. Soc. of Natal had special stickers for an exhibition and the Post Office provided a special post office and canceller.

Paarl National. Oct., 1957. Contemporaneously with Congress the Paarl Phil. Soc. staged an exhibition at which there were hors concours exhibits shown by the Royal Phil. Soc., London, the B.P.A., the Postal History Society and the S.A. Collectors' Soc. of Great Britain Special covers, and the Postal Authorities provided a special post office and canceller.

#### RECENT & LATEST NEW ISSUES

##### SPORT ISSUES:

8	Dominican Republic, Olympic Games Winners & their national flags, cpl. mint	10/6
3	ditto o/ptd for Hungarian relief, "	12/6
8	ditto second issue, Diamonds "	10/6
8	ditto ditto o/ptd Baden Powell "	12/6
8	ditto Melbourne Olympic Games triangles	10/6
4	France, Basque Sports, just out mint	2/-
10	Italian Somaliland, quite complete "	6/6
5	Nicaragua Scout short set, "	1/6
12	Russia, 2 latest Sports sets cpl. used	3/6
3	do Horse Racing, complete used	1/6
8	Spanish Guinea another cpl. Sport set, cpl. mint	3/6

##### FLORA and FAUNA

6	Bulgaria Forest Animals, cpl. mint 4/6 used	2/6
4	Dominican Republic, Mahogany Flower cpl. mint	10/6
3	ditto Trees "	3/6
4	Dutch Antilles, Charity, Birds "	4/6
6	Formosa, Butterflies and Insects "	3/9
4	ditto Exotic Flowers "	3/-
5	Indonesia, Flowers, very attractive "	2/6
9	Spanish Colonies, Valencia Aid, Birds "	1/6

##### BRUSSELS WORLD EXHIBITION

6	Belgium, the colourful set cpl. mint	6/6
8	Hungary, ditto "	13/6
1	ditto the special Miniature Sheet "	13/6
2	Luxemburg "	1/9
5	San Marino, Brussels & Milan Exhibitions "	5/9
2	U.N.O. London Central Hall, "Stamper" venue	1/6

##### VARIOUS

8	Dominican Republic, o/ptd Mogen Dovid & Red Crescent cpl. mint	13/6
2	ditto Min. Sheets, small printing "	21/-
2	East Germany, Max Planck "	2/6
8	Egypt and Palestine o/pts, new values "	2/6
10	Roumania, Rembrandt & famous men cpl. used	3/6
4	do Medical Congress "	1/6
10	Spain, Goya Paintings with gold lettering cpl. mint	4/6
4	Russia, North Pole & Landing on the Moon used	2/6
5	Switzerland, World War II Soldiers stamps mint	2/6
2	Israel, Maccabiah and 10th Anniversary cpl. mint	7/6
4	France, latest Resistance Heroes do	2/-
6	Peru, Stamp Centenary "Stamps on Stamps" mint	1/6

Also in stock: most "Sputnik" and "Geophys.

Year" issues, from various countries, incl. dog. "Laika"

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New Approval Selections: CHILE, PERU, GERMANY

## A. LICHTENSTEIN

(B.P.A.)

BOX 576

— BLOEMFONTEIN.

INTERPOSTA 1959

There has been no great international exhibition in Germany for over two decades, but INTERPOSTA 1959 will take place in Hamburg under the auspices of the F. I. P. on 22 to 31 May 1959.

The outward occasion for the Exhibition is the centenary of the first postage stamps for the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg and Lübeck.

SOME NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE OMARURU POST OFFICE

(These notes have been extracted and translated by Mr L. Buchen from an article signed E.K. forwarded by Mr R. Gans of Johannesburg)

The first Post Office at Omaruru was opened in 1895 and from that date until 1898 Postal business was conducted by a Missionary, Eduard Dannerl, in the premises of the Rhenish Mission. The old Mission House still stands with the two hooks embedded in its wall from which the familiar blue German letter box used to be suspended. A flag was run up on the nearby flag pole when the mail arrived. The mail was carried by a Herero named Richard Kaupuka who took a week for the journey between Omaruru and Walvis Bay, and back.

After some time Richard had the misfortune to be shot one night by a military sentry on his return from Walvis Bay. A successor was found, however, but he also came to grief, being held up and robbed by a gang of bushmen. Thereafter nobody could be found to take on the duty and eventually the authorities in Windhoek provided a mailcart for the conveyance of mails. When the new railway from Swakopmund reached Karibib it was found more convenient to send the mailcart there to pick up mail.

Meanwhile the volume of mail was for ever increasing, and the poor missionary applied for, and obtained, official sanction to bring out his daughter from Germany to act as his assistant. Before she arrived, however, Dannerl was stricken with typhoid and the District Office had to take over with Sergeant Wywias acting as Postmaster. The Post Office was taken over in 1915 by the Union authorities, who installed Mr Hendricks as the first Postmaster.

ANOTHER UNION FAKE?

Mr R. D. Allen, of London, who recently received an offer of a Union "proof" which he eventually concluded was nothing more than a cut down normal, writes of another peculiar item recently offered to him.

The item was described as a vertical pair of the 3d unhyphenated issue, lower stamp

partly printed. Closer inspection indicated that there was a mark at the right apparently no different from the left hand prong of the normal arrow, and that there was a significant difference between the colours of the top stamp and what was below, where colouring had come through the paper from the deeper parts. The piece was postmarked, but the postmark was less clear on the lower portion.

Mr Allen made some private experiments on a piece of selvedge taken from a contemporary issue, and found that he was able to reproduce all these odd effects by the discreet use of a blue Biro ball point pen! He eventually concluded that the item was a normal stamp from the centre of the bottom row, used without removing the selvedge, and later doctored by someone with some skill to simulate what would have been, if genuine, a most interesting addition to our Union gallery of freaks.

AUCTION PRICES

Harmers in New York still continue getting colossal prices in the Caspary and other sales. In the 12th Caspary Sale, comprising British Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, a total of \$130,000 was reached. It is interesting to note that an imprint copy of the Great Britain 1841 1d red used fetched \$220, which was just 628 times the catalogued price of 35c. Cape of Good Hope triangulars, early Mauritius (not "Post Office") and Ceylon all did very well.

The Caroline Prentice Cromwell Canada and Newfoundland Sale was perhaps most noteworthy for a block of four "Pinedos" which fetched \$17,000, the highest figure ever obtained for a non-error Twentieth Century item.

The 13th Caspary Sale - old Europeans - brought the total for the sale of this collection to over 2½ million dollars, thus exceeding what has ever been obtained for any fine art property (books, manuscripts, art and furniture) sold in the U. S. A. It is expected by the time that the 16th and last sale takes place that the grand total will be around the three million dollar mark.

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NEWTON ABBOT,

Devon, England,

*for rare, uncatalogued and unusual items  
of the whole world.*



O.F.S. BARRED OVAL WITH BOXED "B.E."

This is a well known O.F.S. postmark and there has been much discussion about it, without finality being reached. It is generally agreed that it was used mainly on newspaper, although A. Cecil Fenn describes one such mark on a postcard and says this disproves the theory of its being specifically a newspaper cancellation. But, he must have heard the proverb that one swallow does not make a summer!

The latest disputant on these marks is Bob Kleiner, in the O.F.S. Study Circle's Bulletin of March 1958. He ends up by saying he can only see two possibilities:

- (1) The newspapers, already franked, were handed in at the "Bloemfontein East" post office for sorting and despatch. Is he certain there was such an office?
- (2) The franked newspapers were taken direct to the Cape train and the stamps were cancelled on the train with this Cape type of canceller. The B. E. stands for "Bulk Express". This might apply to newspapers addressed to the Cape or going overseas, but surely some newspapers went northwards?

Who is next into the ring?

FRANCE

On 26th April four stamps of 12, 15, 18 and 25 fr. denominations, illustrative of traditional sports, were issued. The sports or games chosen are bowls, nautical fencing, archery and the Breton struggle (a sport similar to "judo").

U.S.A.

Recently issued 3c commemoratives are (1) on 11th May for the centennial of Minnesota's Statehood, with a view of lake and woodland; (2) on 31st May, an I.G.Y. stamp featuring intense activity in sun spots; and (3) Gunston Hall, Va., 1758-1958, the home of George Mason, pioneer legislator and patriot.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The "Commonwealth Courier" reports that 500 booklets were recently made locally and all sold out practically at once. The Courier comments that what with a full set of postage dues, and a threatened new definitive set of postage stamps, the island apparently aims to be completely self-supporting by the "philatelic" method. It would be interesting to know however, who thought up the booklet stunt - someone very smart to have gone one better than the postage due idea.

GHANA ON THE GALLOP

It is almost no time since Ghana announced its schedule of stamps to be issued in 1958, but already an addition to the programme has been made. Four values of new stamps (2½d, 3d, 1/- and 2/6) with a map design appeared on 15th April to commemorate the Conference of Independent African states. The excuse, of course, was that it was an event of sufficient importance to justify philatelic recognition.

FRANCE

A semi-postal 15fr. plus 5fr. appeared on 15th March for the Day of the Stamp, the design featuring the modernisation of postal distribution. The surtax was for the benefit of the Red Cross.

U.A.R.

- A new heading for our albums and catalogues. New stamps have already appeared for the United Arab Republic - Egypt and Syria - and others are expected shortly.

U.S.A.

An addition to the earlier announced programme will be a Forest Conservation commemorative on 27th October, 1958. The date has been chosen as the Centenary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth; he originated the first Governors' Conference on conservation and is generally credited with establishing forest conservation on a sound basis.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

It is rumoured that a new set of stamps will be issued soon, but no official information has yet been issued.

GHANA

S. G. announce a provisional issue of postage dues - the 5 values inscribed "Gold Coast" to be overprinted "Ghana" in red with a line through the old title. A permanent series will follow in due course.

FRANCE

On 12th April a 35 fr. stamp was issued featuring the French pavilion at the Brussels International Exhibition.

On 19th April four additional stamps of 8, 12, 15 and 20fr. denominations, were added to the Heroes of the Resistance series. These new issues honour J. Cavailles, F. Scamaroni, Simone Michel-Lévy and J. Bingen.

# ISRAEL

PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS

Certified Cheques on South African Banks accepted

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	Mint	Tab	Plate Block	Tab Block	Used	FDC	Sheets
1-6	Coins	\$5.60	\$22.00	\$28.00	\$58.00	\$ .60	\$2.20
7-9	High values	135.00	320.00	680.00	P.O.R.	75.00	98.00
10-14	Festival	5.60	16.00	60.00	45.00	3.50	4.00
15	Flag	.60	3.00	9.00	9.00	.40	.55
16	Tabul sheet	13.00				9.00	10.00
17-23	Coins II	1.50	4.00	17.00	17.00	.40	4.00
22	Peta Tikva	5.80	10.80	32.00	32.00	.60	3.40
24	University	.45	1.80	1.80	5.50	.15	2.70
26	Jerusalem	.90	2.80	4.50	9.60	.60	4.00
27	Negev	2.70	8.00	14.00	22.00	2.20	11.80
28-30	Festival	5.00	22.00	24.00	58.00	2.20	3.00
31-2	UPU	1.20	2.90	6.50	11.00	1.00	2.50
33-4	Indep. 1950	6.60	22.00	40.00(6)	59.00	4.00	4.50
35-6	Festiv. 1950	.60	2.80	9.00	9.00	.35	.80
37	Maccabi	2.70	7.00	12.00	19.00	2.00	3.30
38-42	Coins III	.18	.50	1.00	1.80	.06	15.00
44	Tel Aviv	.50	2.00	2.40	7.00	.30	.70
45	Bonds	.25	1.00	1.20	2.50	.25	.50
46-47	Indep. 1951	.60	2.00	3.00	6.00	.50	.80
48-50	KKL	1.00	9.00	8.00	25.00	.90	1.40
51	Herzl	.30	1.00	1.20	2.50	.30	.50
52-4	Festival	.18	.70	.90	2.00	.16	.50
55	Menorah	7.00	12.50	28.00	44.00	4.40	6.40
56-61	Coins	.30	.60	1.80	2.50	.10	.70
62-4	Indep 52	.55	1.30	2.40	3.80	.50	.80
65	ZOA	.55	1.30	2.40	3.80	.50	.80
66-9	Festiv. '52	.75	1.40	3.40	4.40	.70	1.40
70-1	Weizman	.50	1.20	2.30	4.00	.45	.75
72	Bilu	.36	1.20	1.70	3.00	.30	.55
73	Indep. '53	.35	1.10	1.60	3.00	.30	.60
74	Maimonides	.22	.60	1.00	1.80	.30	.60
75-77	Festiv. '53	.30	.60	1.20	2.00	.25	.70
78	Maccabi	.40	1.00	1.70	3.00	.40	.90
79	Desert	.30	1.00	1.60	3.20	.30	.60
80-83	Coins	.40	.60	1.70	2.00	.14	.80
84-5	Indep. '54	.30	.70	1.40	2.20	.25	.65
86	Herzl	.14	.30	.60	1.00	.10	.60
87	Festiv. '54	.05	.10	.25	.45	.05	.20
88-9	Tabim	.25	.60	1.30	1.90	.20	.60
90	Rotschild	.20	.40	.90	1.40	.16	.50
91	Teachers	.20	.40	.90	1.40	.16	.50
91	Parachutist	.10	.50	.50	1.50	.15	.50
93	Indep. '55	.17	.55	.75	1.60	.14	.60
94-9	Children	.65	.90	2.70	3.30	.45	1.20
100-3	Festiv. '55	.30	.50	1.40	1.70	.30	.60
104	Magen David	.10	.20	.45	.60	.10	.40
105-16	Tribes	.70	.75	2.80	2.80	.30	1.80
117	Einstein	.25	.40	1.10	1.20	.25	.60
118	Technion	.25	.30	1.00	1.10	.15	.40
119	Indep. '56	.12	.20	.50	.65	.10	.40
120	Citrus	.20	.25	.80	.95	.15	.45
121-3	Festiv. '56	.15	.20	.60	.75	.10	.40
124-6	Defense	.45	.90	1.80	2.80	.30	3.20
127	Museum	.25	.28	1.00	1.10	.18	.34
128	Indep. '57	.15	.18	.60	.70	.10	.25
129-31	Festival '57	.24	.28	1.00	1.10	.18	.30
132	Tabul sheet	.58	(per 100)	\$52.00		.75	1.00
133	Maccabi	.30	.32	1.30	1.30	.24	.38
134-7	Ships	.65	.68	2.60	2.60	.50	.75
138	10th Anniv	.28	.30	1.15	1.15	.20	.38
C1-6	Airmails	6.00	15.00	45.00(6)	48.00	5.00	15.00
C7-8	Taba	1.00	2.50	4.50	8.00	.90	1.40
C9-14	Airs 1954	.80	1.30	3.60	4.60	.65	2.20
C15	Jaffa	3.00	6.60	12.00	23.00	1.90	5.00
C16	Hule 750p	.48	.65	1.90	2.40	.35	1.90
C17	3000p air	1.80	2.40	7.00	9.00	1.80	3.00
J1-5	Dues I	37.50	68.00	380.00(6)	230.00	37.50	
J6-11	Dues II	2.40	8.00	35.00	22.00	2.00	18.00
J12-20	Dues III	.50	.80	2.80	4.00	.50	3.00
O1-4	Officials	.90	2.40	3.50	7.00	.50	5.00
Complete Country		260.00	585.00	1540.00		165.00	260.00
Complete ex 7-9, J1-5		98.00	198.00	480.00	635.00	60.00	165.00

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### SCHWEIZER RENEKE

Mr. J. H. Rathbone has an interesting article on the 1900 Siege stamps of this town, in the "Philately Magazine" of April 4th. It is well known, of course, that Gibbons do not regard the "Besieged" stamps as a definite issue, although they are mentioned in their catalogue.

A letter from Col. Chamier (O.C. British troops during the Siege), written just after the Siege was raised to an agent in South Africa for Messrs. Bright and Sons, London stamp dealers, was published in "Stamp Collecting" April 27th, 1901. This has been overlooked by most recent students of these stamps, but has been dug out by Mr. Rathbone.

This letter, and Mr. Rathbone's whole article, are well worth reading by anyone interested in these stamps and who is inclined to regard them as a genuine issue in spite of Gibbons' dictum. One point, which seems to have been missed by all writers since 1901, is that, in addition to the ordinary Cape and Z.A.R. stamps generally known, Chamier lists 4 Cape 1d. (Table Mountain) and 4 Cape ½d. ("old pattern") overprinted like the others. What a find these could be, if they still exist.

### BANTAM WAR EFFORT STAMPS WITHOUT WATERMARK

A most interesting item has just come to light in the form of a block of four 6d. Bantam War Effort stamps without watermark.

The piece, recently discovered and shown to us by Mr. W.J.H. Gregory of Cape Town, is from the bottom right hand corner of a sheet of the 3rd printing issued in March 1945, and is complete with side and bottom slogan margins. There is no trace of a watermark on any part of it and the intriguing feature is that other specimens of this unusual, and hitherto unknown, variety must undoubtedly have been sold at the same time as Mr. Gregory's example and if still in existence are only awaiting detection.

### WHAT OFFERS PER SHEET TO TAKE SINGLE SHEETS OR THE LOT?

60 sheets Plate VIII 2d Cy. 2/37

21 sheets Plate VIIB 2d

34 sheets Plate XI 2d Cy. 46/27

15 sheets Centenary of O.F.S. 2d

Cy. 1/104

4 sheets Centenary of First Cape  
of Good Hope Postage stamp  
Cy. 90/106 and 86/66

4 strips 1/6 Cy. 68/21 Plate I  
(Aloes in rock setting) Right  
hand 2 rows with arrow, cylinder  
number and 4 missing perforation  
holes. £7. 10.- per strip.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

8 April. Mr P. J. Burman exhibited "Colour in Philately", followed by Dr von Varendorff's "Danzig".

28 April. A visit from the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging. Mr Bruwer displayed "Ons Land van Suid-Afrika" and Union War Issues; Mr Agterhoff "Germany up to 1940"; and Mr Conradie Cape Pre-stamp Covers.

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the May Meeting the President, Mr L. Hellman, displayed a portion of his collection of United States which won a Bronze Award at TABIL. This was followed by a talk on the Postal History of the Anglo-Boer War by Dr F. Drusinsky.

J.P.S.

At the April Meeting Mr C. P. Durkin gave a talk on mounting and arrangement which he illustrated with examples. The Rev. H. Pluddemann then displayed recent issues of Europe and Mr T. A. Harper exhibited some

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of the early Union stamps, some of which, to judge from the postmarks, had been used before the official date of issue. A Special Meeting was held a week later to welcome Mr W. N. Sheffield who displayed his amazing collection of the Darmstadt Trials and also shewed us the Union Christmas Seals.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

At the April Meeting Mr Fitzstephen displayed Rhodesian History illustrated by stamps and covers, followed by Mr Lacey with an exhibit of Northern Rhodesia.

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

12 March. Dr T. B. Berry displayed Union Unhyphenated Rotogravure stamps and part of his collection of Union Postal Stationery.

9 April. Mr E. C. Wright put up a varied display of 19th and early 20th Century issues, including specimens.

FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

7 April. Mr K. Alexander shewed his "Norway Charities".

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

22 April. A general display of Modern Europe was presented.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

10 April. Mr C. M. Pillans shewed some more of his collection of covers, after which Mr E. Blum gave a talk on "Repairs and Fakes" with examples of both on the stamps of the Cape. He also tabled some of the rarities of Newfoundland. Mr W. N. Sheffield then exhibited his collection shewing the development of the Union Ship Id, including the Darmstadt Trials.

24 April. Kaganson Cup Competition. There were four competitors: Mrs J. Hotz' Women on Stamps; Captain M. F. Stern's Flags of the Americas; Mr F. L. Archer's Sport and its Beginnings on Stamps; and Miss A. Archer's Saints and Madonnas on Stamps. The winner was Mr Archer. Mr K. Alexander then gave a talk on "The Struggle of Philately" illustrated by many items of special interest to the Society.

THE THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

14 April. Mr F. Sinnott exhibited his Mulready caricatures, Ship Letters, Free Letters for Members of Parliament, and 1840 covers. Mr W. G. Combrink displayed Private British Cards with secret marks, and Hungarian Postal Stationery.

28 April. Mr J. Archer displayed the New Zealand Health Stamps; Mrs A. Vergeest her "Women on Stamps"; Mrs H. M. Scott Christmas stamps of Denmark; and Mr L. Lurie his "Sports on Stamps". M.F.S.

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# The South African Philatelist

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JULY, 1958

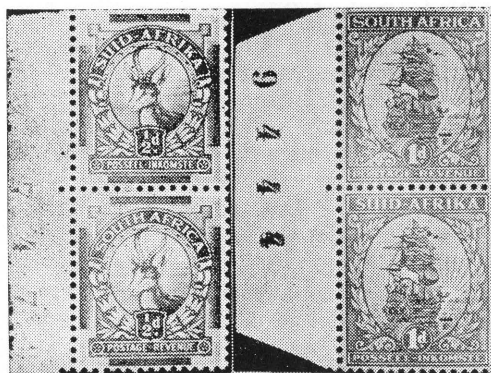
Whole No. 399

## UNION NOTES

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

### Left Marginal Sheet Numbers.

It appears to be the general practice that sheets of stamps, printed by the Rotogravure process, carry two similar sheet numbers, ranging between 0000 and 9999, on their right vertical margins. Two exceptions to this general rule are, however, recorded: Firstly, a printing of the 1d., Plate XII, Cat. No. 45 Ck, is without sheet numbers, and secondly, certain printings of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values are known to bear the sheet numbers on their left margins. Examples of the latter are the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. printing of the Gutter Margin sheet or the Roll Stamp Series, the variety being uncatalogued, and the 1d., from Plate X printing, Cat. No. 45 Cg.



Concerning the factors resulting in the reversal of the sheet numbers, Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, writes as follows:—

Since South Africa's stamps have been

printed by the rotogravure process at Pretoria there have been two well-known instances of definitive stamps appearing with the cyclometer numbers printed on the left instead of the usual right-hand margin of these sheets. The instances referred to were the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Gutter Margin" sheets and one printing of the 1d. Plate 10, and to these must be added several values of the Postage Due stamps of Group VI.

When the sheet numbers are on the "wrong" side, the accompanying perforation is also the reverse of normal, that is to say the teeth of the perforator point to the top of the stamp. It would not be strictly correct to refer to this as reversed perforation, as "reversed printing" would be a better term. The difference is caused, not by any change in position of the perforator or the cyclometer, but by the printing cylinders having been fitted into the printing machine the wrong way round.

The resulting stamps were thus printed by cylinders revolving in the reverse of the usual direction. One could say that they were printed "from top to bottom" instead of the usual bottom to top, and when the sheets are viewed with the stamps the right way up, the sheet numbers are therefore in the left margin, reading down instead of up and the direction of the perforating is up instead of down.

### Quadruple Perforation.

The right vertical sheet margin of the Pretoria Typographed stamps is normally imperforate due to the fact that the comb perforator, in performing its function, moved from right to left. Some difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting the first comb in exact register, particularly in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values, with the result that a number of sheets were issued in which there are one or two extra perforations, by the complete comb, in the right

margin. This condition is described as "double" or "treble" perforation, and is listed in the Union Handbook.

Mr. M. J. Rall, of Heidelberg, Cape, has called our attention to an uncatalogued quadruple perforation variety illustrated here.



The first beat of the comb perforator is registered by three perforation holes at the edge of the sheet; the second and third beats by two horizontal rows of perforations almost overlapping one another and accompanied by oval perforation holes in the outer vertical perforation, while the fourth beat is illustrated by the inner vertical row of perforations with its accompanying horizontal perforations.

#### Information Required, Please.

Mr. J. B. Levy, of Bloemfontein, has submitted two most interesting Union items for our inspection, and any comment which readers may wish to make on these, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Firstly a pair of 1d. unhyphenated Roto-gravure stamps—the left one of which is illustrated. This stamp shows a series of tiny black dots, equidistantly placed 0.75 mm. apart, extending the complete length of the stamp. These dots have been re-touched in the illustration to aid their reproduction.

Upon referring to our collection, we find that the item belongs to Plate IV, of the 1d. unhyphenated printing, the sheet position being Row 15 Nos. 1 and 2, and that

the black dots are not confined to one stamp only, but extend over the stamps of horizontal rows 14, 15 and 16. The variety is thus constant, and is evidently the result of an injury to the centre cylinder, the cause of which we are unable to determine. Can you?

Unknown Union items and varieties are constantly making their appearance, indicating that the cataloguing of our stamps is by no means complete, and that much research still remains to be done. Mr. Levy's second contribution bears out this condition.

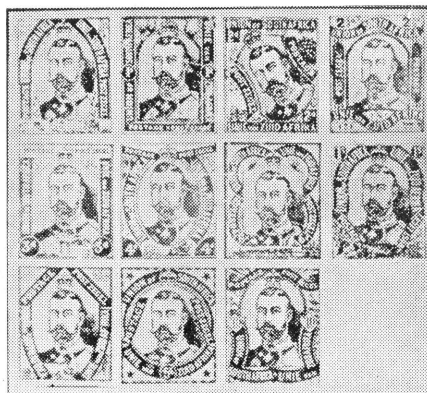
The item, which is slightly creased unfortunately, is illustrated, and consists of a group of eleven "impressions," printed in a dark greeny-slate colour on thin, glazed and unwatermarked paper. Each impression measures 18.75 by 23 mm., their designs consisting for the main part, of a portrait of King George V, and bilingual inscriptions in English and Nederlands of POSTAGE/POSTZEGEL, and UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA/UNIE VAN ZUID AFRIKA. The designs are assembled in a different order for each impression. The background of each unit contains small, and not very clear, features pertaining to South Africa—such as, an historical farm house, ostriches, an oxwagon, a springbok, a native kraal, elephants, etc. The denominations of the series include eleven values, namely,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-.

Unfortunately, Mr. Levy is not able to supply much information concerning the specimen, except that a bank official at East London presented it to him about 35 years ago, knowing him to be a stamp collector, but the donor could not recall where he had acquired it.

In attempting to determine its origin and purpose, it would seem quite likely that the item was submitted as a competitive design for the Union's First Definite Issue and in considering this possibility, the following considerations present themselves:

A NOTE at the foot of page 16 of the Handbook, Vol. I, reads: "Photographic reproductions of other essays, particularly by C. P. Immelman, exist, but the originals are not known." If the photographic image of King George V and the general set up are compared with the Immelman essays illustrated, a similarity will be observed to exist.

Further, in January 1911, the Government invited competitive designs for a new



series of postage stamps—The First National Issue, and stated various requirements to which the designs had to conform. Among these are:—

The series will comprise eleven separate designs, one for each value of the following denominations, namely,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/-; all designs must be for an upright stamp, and drawn to about the size of the present postage stamps of the various Provinces; The following characters must be shown—the King's head and crown, the words "Union of South Africa" and "Unie van Zuid Afrika," the denominations in figures, and the words "Postage" and "Postzegel;" and any characteristic figures or features specially suitable to represent some aspect of South Africa, may be included.

It will be observed that the features and character of the designs of Mr. Levy's "Impressions," conform to the Government's specification and requirements. Thus, may it not be correctly concluded that this item is an unsuccessful essay which was submitted as a competitive design for the Union's First Definitive Issue, has remained unknown for some forty years, but should now be catalogued along with the Mackay and Immelman Essays?

#### **Bantam War Efforts Stamps Without Watermark.**

A most interesting item has just come to light in the form of a block of four 6d. Bantam War Effort stamps without watermark.

The piece, recently discovered and shown to us by Mr. W. J. H. Gregory of Cape Town, is from the bottom right hand corner of a sheet of the 3rd printing issued in March 1945, and is complete with side and bottom slogan margins. There is no trace of a watermark on any part of it and the intriguing feature is that other specimens of this unusual, and hitherto unknown variety in the War Effort series, must undoubtedly have been produced at the same time as Mr. Gregory's example and if still in existence are only awaiting detection.

### **NEW ZEALAND**

Plans are announced for the issue this year and early 1959 of two sets of stamps and four singles.

The first set will be the Health pair on August 20; the second set, of three, in November will mark the centennial of the Province of Hawke's Bay. The singles are (1) In September a 6d. airmail to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the first flight across the Tasman Sea by Kingsford Smith. (2) Later in the month a 3d. for the centennial of the city of Nelson. (3) In January, 1959, a 3d. for the Pan-Pacific Jamboree, and (4) In March 1959 a stamp for the centennial of the Province of Marlborough.

It has also been announced that within the next two years the current Q.E. stamps will probably be replaced by a pictorial issue.



## THE CONTROLS OF THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SIAM

By C. E. D. ENOCH, F.R.P.S.,L.

(Read at Paarl Congress, October, 1957)

The controls of Siam are more often missed by the average stamp collector than otherwise, as, unlike most other Countries, they are not applied by the Printers (with one notable exception), but by the Controller of Post Office Stores (?), and, again with the one exception, are normally found impressed on the back of the stamps. These are therefore not visible when the stamp is the usual way up and, in the case of used stamps, it usually disappears when the stamp is used.

Unfortunately very little appears to be known about these Controls which appear to be much scarcer than might be expected from what is known about them.

The first Control appears to have been brought into use as a check on sheets of stamps handstamped with a new value during the period December 1889 to 1891 and included by SG 25-39 and possibly 41-43.

The control mark consists of a reproduction of the signature of H.R.H. Prince Prisdang and the date (Fig. 1). This was handstamped on the back of every sheet, usually twice, and appears to have been impressed by means of a rubber stamp. Sheets are known, however, on which this control does not appear and a few are known with the signature alone without the date.

The late R. W. Harold Row in his Handbook (page 12) states that he does not know of a control on either of SG 38 and 39. I have, however, in my collection a pair of SG 39 showing part of a similar control (Fig. 1a). It will be seen that in this case the signature is missing and that the control appears to be framed, at least in part. The date on this particular control is March 1889, which is some 6 months before the first of these surcharges appeared in the Autumn of that year.

This extremely early date must, therefore, give rise to considerable doubt concerning the reason for these controls as given by Row on page 10 of his Handbook.

As far as I know these control marks have not been found on the unsurcharged sheets of SG 18 and 19, but surely the Authorities did not take six months to manufacture the surcharges nor did they anticipate the necessity for these surcharges so long before they were needed.

The next control mark is found almost invariably on the reverse of sheets of the 1 att on 64 atts (SG 91) and 2 atts on 64 atts (SG 94) but has never been seen on Setting B of these two surcharges (SG 92 and 93). The control consists of a rectangle slightly larger than a single stamp with a horse-shoe shaped inscription in Siamese around the upper part and two lines of inscription at the base. This latter consists of the first four characters of the Siamese inscription of the surcharge on the upper line with the words "1 Tical" (in Siamese) on the lower line, (Fig. II). Row (page 31) discusses this mysterious control at some length but without advancing any explanation for its existence only on Setting A of these two surcharges. The value (1 Tical) is that of the original unsurcharged stamp (64 atts) but the control is never found on the sheets of the unsurcharged stamps.

Row (page 34) records the existence of a different control on the back of one sheet of Setting A of the 2 atts on 64 atts, but was unable to decipher it. I also have a copy of this particular item applied in red, but am also quite unable to decipher it!

Two more Controls appeared in 1908 apparently uniquely for use on two only of the many surcharges of that year. The first consists of an ordinary date stamp exactly as used for cancelling letters at the Head Post Office (No. 1) of Bangkok (Fig. III). The inscriptions are entirely in Siamese and read "Bangkok" in the upper part of the circle and the Post Office Number at the bottom with the Siamese date across the centre: the illustration shows the date 30-6-127 (i.e. September 30, 1908). This control is only found on sheets of the 4 atts surcharged on 5 atts (SG 237).

Strangely enough this control has not been recorded on this stamp further overprinted for the Jubilee Issue of November 1908 (SG 243).

A similar "postmark" control (Fig. IV) is found on the 9 atts on 10 atts (SG 239) and on no other stamp. Again it is the normal type of postmark in use at the Head Post Office Bangkok, but inscribed bilingually—Siamese at the top and English at the bottom—with the date across the centre in Siamese on the left and English on the right.

The two foregoing controls are never found on the unsurcharged sheets, nor, apparently, on the other surcharge (SG 238) which appeared at this time, and are kept

*Risdon*

18 JAN. 90

Fig. 1.

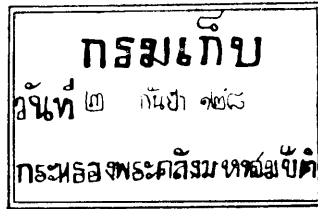


Fig. 5.

MAR 89

Fig. 1a.

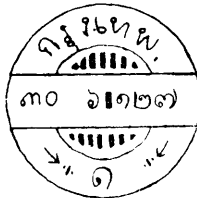


Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 7.

S

Fig. 8.

strictly each to its own value, consequently the reasons, if any, underlying their use are unknown.

I have recently discovered a control on the reverse of SG 238 which is not mentioned by Row. Unfortunately it has been very faintly applied in red and is quite indecipherable. It appears, however, to be a Postmark type, as for the other two surcharges, but of quite dissimilar size to those described above. It consists of a small double line circle enclosing two segments of an inner circle separated from each other by a rectangular space, but appears to be entirely lacking in inscription, whether English or Siamese. It is possible that this is the same control as is found on the 1920 Scout Stamps (Fig. VII).

The next Control came into use with the surcharges of August 1909-1910 (Fig. V). This is a large rectangular cachet covering a block of six stamps and is normally applied once only to each sheet and always in violet. It was applied by means of a rubber stamp and is often blurred and illegible. It is only found complete in large (normally marginal corner) blocks. The inscriptions (entirely in Siamese) read:—

OFFICE OF TAXES  
ISSUED 2 SEPT. 1909  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

The date, of course, varies on the different sheets and being in the Siamese calendar reads 128 for 1909 etc. The date given above is the English equivalent of that shown on the accompanying illustration (Fig. V).

An interesting sidelight on the use of this control is that the sheets of the re-issue of SG 258 made in July 1912 invariably show the date July 2, 1910 which indicates what a large stock of this surcharge must have been on hand at the time of the issue of April 1910 making its appearance!

The sheets of stamps surcharged during the years 1914-1916, comprising SG 291-297, also bear the same control on the reverse (Fig. V).

The next control mark to be used broke with previous custom inasmuch as, instead of being applied once or twice in the sheet, it was usually, but by no means invariably, applied once on every block of four stamps on the sheet in such fashion that practically every stamp on the sheet bears a quarter of the full control on the reverse (Fig. VI).

This control was applied, in the first instance, to the special overprinted Red Cross Issue of 1918. In addition, a few copies of the 1914-16 surcharges are known with this control on the reverse, although there is no evidence as to whether such controls were applied to the entire sheet or merely to corner blocks as had hitherto been the practice. In addition, I possess one copy only of SG 231, issued in 1907, with part of this control on the reverse. I have no knowledge of how this lone stamp came to receive this control, and so many years before it was used again.

The control consists of a large circular design having the Arms of Siam in the centre surrounded by an inscription in Siamese and English reading POST & TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT OF SIAM in the centre of another and larger double-lined circle (Fig. VI). This control is invariably applied in violet, again probably by means of a rubber hand-stamp. It may be found inverted and/or sideways relative to the face of the stamp. Occasionally it was misplaced so that the design was not quadrised by the centre perforations of the block of stamps to which it was applied, but this appears to be a genuine error and somewhat rare. Still more occasionally it was not applied at all, but I am unable to state whether this was an accident affecting only a few stamps on the sheet or whether the entire sheet escaped the control.

The same control (Fig. VI) was also applied, but in red only, on the back of some sheets of the Victory Issue of December 2, 1918. The same remarks concerning inverted and/or sideways impressions apply equally to this issue, but the great majority of stamps do not show any trace of the control and it may well be that, for this issue, the Authorities reverted to the previous practice of only applying the control once or twice to the reverse of each sheet.

Another control which I have so far only identified on the second Scout issue of 1920 was also applied at the intersection of some, but apparently not all, blocks of four. I have not, as yet, been able to elucidate the entire control but illustrate those portions which I have been able to decipher, (Fig. VII). It consists of a small single-lined circle enclosing two semi-circular segments separated from each other by a small rectangular space containing a series of dashes along its length. The segments appear to contain what may eventually prove

to be an inscription in Siamese. The control is invariably applied in black, but may be identical to a control applied in red to the face of a single copy of SG 237 in my possession, which, however, is far too faint to permit of any description or positive identification.

So far as I know no controls have been recorded on the 1 Tical surcharges of 1885, nor any issue later than (?) 1928.

In addition to the foregoing controls there are a number of stamps known which appear to have portions of what may be further controls on their reverse, but none of these is in the slightest way decipherable in whole or in part, and these items must, therefore, remain an unknown quantity for future study and research. One particularly interesting item among these mysteries is a copy of the 28 Satang stamp of 1910—the only known case of a control (?) on the reverse of an unsurcharged stamp.

A further mystery in this category which does not appear to have been solved is described by Row (page 60) as "a letter S in fancy type, printed in blue ink. The letter is almost exactly similar to the capital S used in the word SIAM in the high value surcharges previously described" (SG 228-230). Row describes this as appearing on the back of each stamp of a small block of SG 231. I have, in my collection, another single copy of this mark on the 24 atts red-brown of December 1905 which antedates Row's record of usage by two years! Can this be intended as a "Specimen?" If so, it would appear remarkably futile inasmuch as, being on the reverse, it would not prevent unauthorized use! (Fig. VIII).

The only normal type control to be found on Siamese stamps is the usual Plate No. inserted on the sheet margin by the printers, Messrs. De La Rue. It takes the form of a large uncoloured numeral "1" contained within a circle in the colour of the stamp, as is usually the case with these printers. This control is impressed twice on each sheet, above the second stamp in the top row of the upper pane and below the eleventh stamp in the bottom row of the lower pane. This control is only found on the 1 att stamp (SG 44).

In conclusion I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the late R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S., for much of the material which I have incorporated herein, and to Mrs. J. M. Penrose of Johannesburg for her assistance with the illustrations.

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## A SUGGESTED RENUMBERING OF THE PLATES OF THE 2<sup>d</sup>. PHOTO-VIGNETTE HYPHENATED ROTOGRAVURE STAMP

By S. J. HAGGER

After reading the most excellent article "The 2d. Union Buildings Plates V to VIII" by Mr. P. D. Haigh published in the March issue of "The S.A. Philatelist," it occurred to me that it must have been the numbers of the cylinders which printed Plates V and VI which were never published. Conversely the cylinder numbers which have always been attributed to Plates V and VI were actually those used for printing Plates VIIa and VIIb, which as Mr. Haigh quite correctly points out come from different cylinders, and cannot be, what had previously been accepted as, the earlier stages of printing from the centre and frame cylinders which were used for Plate VIIc.

Before setting out in detail various factors which support this contention let me make up a new summary of the printings from the various cylinder combinations, re-numbering the Plates as required, in order to give effect to this new arrangement:—

It will be seen that as far as the frame cylinders are concerned, everything now fits perfectly, even to the number of printings. Incidentally this matter of the number of printings which can be identified for each plate has not been dealt with by previous writers on the subject, but there is a printing with the staggered perforation in Plate VIII (VIIb), and another, one row higher, in plate IX (VIIc). Further, the quantity of stamps printed accords with their relative scarcity.

According to Mr. Haigh it was Plates VIII (VIIb) and KX (VIIc) which had the common centre cylinder while here it is placed with VII (VIIa) and VIII (VIIb); however he admits that there is some doubt. For lack of material, I have not yet been able to check this, but I thought it advisable to put my theory forward as it may help Mr. Haigh and others who are still working on this problem.

Plate	Cylinder Centre	Numbers Frame	Number of Sheets Printed	Period		Number of Printings	Identification (See Note)
				From	To		
V	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	1
VI	Unknown but same as above	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	2
VII	6913	10	45,225	27/2/45 - 22/11/45		2	3
VIII	6913	64	198,453	7/8/46 - 17/10/46		3	4
IX	8	21	505,984	5/11/46 - 15/9/47		3	5
X	2	37	60,000	14/3/50 - 21/3/50		1	

N.B.—Plate numbers of the reduced size stamps presently known as IX-XII would have to be renamed XI-XIV respectively.

Notes re identification:—

1. Figure 2 touches circle.
2. Figure 2 does not touch circle, but marginal arrows are similar to 1 above.
3. Previously known as Plate VIIa.
4. Previously known as Plate VIIb.
5. Previously known as Plate VIIc.
6. Frames are plum-coloured and cylinder numbers printed in margin.

Now let me set out briefly why I think that cylinder numbers, centre 6913 and frames 10 and 64, cannot refer to the 2d. stamps which we classify as Plates V and VI.

The first reference to the photo-vignette 2d. stamp is to be found in "Union and S.W.A. Notes" on the first page of the May, 1945 number of "The S.A. Philatelist." The first sentences read: "Mr. A. H. Sydow informs us that a new Union 2d. stamp with Union Buildings vignette was put on sale at the Lynbrook Post Office, Cape Town, on the 7th March, 1945. The vignette was taken from a photograph and not from a

drawing in line or an engraving." The next reference, in the succeeding June, 1945, number, is under the heading of "Recent Printings—Ordinary Pictorial Stamps," and is worth quoting in full, as follows:—

"2d.—Job 3650. 25,225 sheets x 120 delivered between 27/2/45 and 6/3/45. Cylinders 6913 Int. and 10 Ext.; new (The new stamps chronicled in our last issue no doubt came from this printing—Ed.)."

Even at first glance one must disagree with the Editor. There is some doubt that stamps only delivered to the Post Office Stores in Pretoria between 27/2/45 and 6/3/45 could be on sale in a Post Office nearly 1,000 miles away on 7/3/45. In fact, when one considers that at that time the 2d. stamp normally sold was the "War Effort" bantam and the pictorials were only kept for those who asked for them; that stamps are not sent out from the P.O. Stores in Pretoria in the last week of a month, and the general procedure of the receiving of monthly supplies of stamps by Post Offices, checking, taking into the main stock and replenishing the counter stock; the possibility is very, very remote indeed.

In the "Standard Catalogue" of Union stamps, published in 1946, it is stated in two places that the date of issue of the redrawn 2d. was January, 1945. This excludes the possibility of a misprint and being published so soon after the event, the date is almost certain to be correct. In allocating cylinders numbers 6931 and 10 to Plate V however there was a misprint, and what amounted to saying the stamps were issued a couple of months before they left the Printing Works.

There is another reason why I suggest that it is wrong to allocate the cylinder numbers 6913 centre and 10 and 64, frames to Plates V and VI. It is that there must have been several printings and a large number of sheets printed of Plate V as the stamps are comparatively plentiful, whereas the Plate VI stamps are very scarce, so the quantity printed must have been small. To fit the published information, therefore, the plate VI would have been printed first, but Mr. Haigh shows that this was not so.

My view is that the stamps of Plates V and VI were printed much earlier, and were in the Post Offices long before January 1945, but because they were kept in reserve only to be sold when specially asked for,

their existence was not suspected by philatelists. Further I think that the numbers of the cylinders used to print them, were never published. In our article on the hyphenated ½d. stamps published in "The S.A. Philatelist" of July, 1953, Dr. Faerber and I pointed out that round about this time information about some of the printings of this stamp had not been notified. If this could happen with the ½d. pictorial stamp, it could happen with the companion 2d. stamp.

Being by nature a perfectionist, I was not surprised to find that the few used 2d. Plate V and VI stamps I had saved had very light postmarks, and none showed a date. It would be appreciated, therefore, if other collectors would examine their used specimens, as if one could be found with a postmark dated prior to 27/2/45, it would, I suggest, put the matter beyond doubt and so finally clear up a most vexing problem.

## WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

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South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

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## THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY 1890—1892

Readers may remember seeing in this magazine for November, 1956, p. 195 a reference by the Postmaster-General, Mr. L. C. Burke, in his speech at the opening of the Philatelic Exhibition in Port Elizabeth, to a very early Philatelic Society in that city. This was news to practically everyone who heard him, including the local collectors as well as the visitors from other parts.

Since then Mr. G. Bülbring of P.E. has been chasing up the history of this early society and he wishes to express his indebtedness for the obtaining of practically all the information here given to Mr. Cahill, the Acting Postmaster, Port Elizabeth and to Mr. Stander, the Postmaster of the Donkin Hill P.O. The latter in particular has been most assiduous in digging out information about this old society from newspapers of the period contemporaneous with its existence. All philatelists interested in the history of South African philately will join with Mr. Bülbring in expressing their thanks.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELICAL SOCIETY

The story of the formation of this Society starts with a newspaper excerpt reporting a meeting of philatelists for the purpose of forming a "Philatelic Society." It reads as follows:—

"On March 26, 1890, local stamp collectors assembled at the Algoa House Hotel at 8 p.m. G. A. Meyer was elected President, L. C. Raphael Vice-President, D. Montague Jacobs as Hon. Secretary. Committee members were elected as follows: S. D. Bairstow, I. L. Drege, J. W. Murrell, H. Horman. Other foundation members were H. M. Howard, E. J. Prowse, D. J. Pool and Barker.

"It was decided that the society be called 'The South African Philatelic Society' and as the Society's labours are not confined to Port Elizabeth only, new members were invited from all over South Africa. The constitution was read and accepted. (No particulars available). Copies of the constitution would be forwarded to prospective members upon application.

"The Society would meet the third Wednesday of every month."

There is available newspaper mention of subsequent monthly meetings of the Society but the next important news comes in a report of its 2nd Annual General Meeting held on 20th July, 1892. This is quoted from at some little length in the speech by the P.M.G. referred to above, but here are some points from it:—

Prizes were offered for essays about stamps, the Society decided to compile "a world collection of stamps," philatelic papers were tabled and arrangements for a forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition in Kimberley were discussed. The financial position of the Society was reported as being good, there being a cash balance in hand of £3-2-6.

This all sounds as if the Society were flourishing and active but in view of the fact that up till July, 1892 reports of its doings had regularly appeared in the Press, and that after that date no further mention has been found, one is forced to the conclusion, unless further evidence to the contrary can be traced, that the Society died after a life of something over two years.

The present Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society cannot be regarded as a lineal descendant of the "South African Philatelic Society" and so claim to be the oldest Philatelic Society in South Africa. The present P.E. Philatelic Society was founded in 1912 so continuity with a society which appears to have died twenty years earlier can hardly be established.

### DEFINITE OR DEFINITIVE?

A reader asks "Why has it become common practice among philatelists to use the word 'Definitive' when alluding to a new issue of stamps, when the correct word, according to modern dictionaries is 'Definite'?"

Dictionaries give "Definite" as "Defined, clear, precise" etc., and "Definitive" as "Having the character of finality."

Well, several arguments might be started over the query and the ordinary dictionaries' definitions, but perhaps a clearer idea of the meaning of "Definitive" is given in the B.P.A.'s "Glossary of Philatelic Terms." Here it is, quoted in full: "Name given to the more stable issues of stamps as distinct from commemorative issues and stamps temporarily and hurriedly circulated to meet an emergency, i.e. Provisionals."

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## PHILATELY'S A HOBBY— NOT AN INVESTMENT

This matter has been the subject recently of editorial comment in the "Collectors Club Philatelist" and in "Linn's Weekly Stamp News," it being stated that in recent times something new but potentially unhealthy has been added to philately.

In America stamps are now offered for sale not only to collectors but to investors and speculators and there is a high pressure campaign advising them to invest in stamps rather than in securities, real estate, life insurance, annuities and the like—stamps always increase in value.

Things may not be quite so bad here, but we make no apologies for touching on the subject as we have noticed an increasing tendency for stamp values to be the prominent item of discussion at philatelic meetings. The phenomenal rise in values of the recent issues of one or two countries may, of course, be partly responsible; against this might we put the considerable sums sunk in Voortrekker Commemoratives and Special Covers? Instead of rising in value they are today a drug in the market and can hardly even be given away.

The American editorials referred to, point out that repeating a fallacy loud enough and often enough does NOT convert it into the truth, even though many people fall for it in this as in other connections.

To prove that stamps are not in general a really good investment they consider the collections most in the news today, those of Caspary. Comparing the Ferrari, Hind and Caspary sales, the following facts emerge:

The prices applying at the Ferrari sales of 1921-22 were slightly higher than levels at the Hind sales of 1933. Caspary realisations were considerably higher, by amounts representing 4½% simple interest on Ferrari purchases and 6½% on Hind purchases.

This is poor showing. Securities or real estate over the same period far outstrip that record, calculated only from the measure of capital appreciation. If interest, dividends, and rent are taken into consideration then stamp collecting is completely eliminated as a comparative means of investment.

The basic attraction to philately is that it is a pleasant pursuit; it satisfies man's primitive instincts both as a hunter and as either a hoarder or a researcher. Its rank as a hobby is paramount because it posses-

ses a secondary feature. **Stamp collections have a recovery value.** If you have been lucky or prudent in your outlay even a profit may result, but seldom more than a modest one. Many other hobbies, however, have no salvage value at all.

But we would like to commend the attitude of the late Dick Redford. If on selling any collection, he got 90% of what he had expended on it, he was perfectly happy. He regarded 10% a fair outlay on the fun and pleasure he had had in making and studying the collection.

J.H.H.P.

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### U.S.A.

The programme of issues for 1958 was officially announced, some time back as recommended by the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee. There were only ten of them, but a few more have already been thought up. The subjects of the original ten announced were:—

- (1) Garden and Horticultural Clubs.
- (2) Brussels Universal and International Exhibition.
- (3) President James Monroe.
- (4) Centenary of Minnesota Statehood.
- (5) Mackinac Straits Bridge.
- (6) Centenary of Atlantic Cable.
- (7) Centennial of the Overland Mail.
- (8) Journalism and Freedom of the Press.
- (9) International Geophysical Year.
- (10) Noah Webster.

Some of the additions thought up are:—

Four commemoratives are to appear honouring the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The first is due on August 27th, later issues will be in 1959.

The Wildlife Conservation series of stamps has proven so popular that an additional one has been added to the 1958 programme. Preservation of forests and woodlands, to "Keep America Green" will be the theme. This has been announced for 27th October, that date being chosen because it is the centenary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth. "Teddy" called the first Governor's Conference on Conservation and is generally credited with establishing forest conservation on a sound basis.

June 12th saw the issue of a commemorative featuring Gunston Hall on its 200th anniversary and honouring its builder, George Mason. This announcement by the P.M.G. caused much wonderment in America—"Never heard of it, or him" said nine persons out of ten. The house, named after the Mason family seat in Staffordshire, was

the home of George Mason who prepared the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in its turn served as a model for the Federal Bill of Rights.

Two stamps are being added to the current Liberty series for regular postage. They are a 15-cent picturing John Jay, the first chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Paul Revere, immortalised by Longfellow in his poem "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere."

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## NAPHTHADAG F.D.C.'S

Mr. G. L. Barron has sent us a long letter dealing with what he calls the rarest post-war F.D.C. of a major issue of postage stamps.

If these British stamps with graphite lines on their backs as aids for automatic machine sorting of letters are to become generally used, his view of the first day covers is quite possibly correct; if the experiment is not considered to be outstandingly a success, then the F.D.C.'s are of comparatively little interest, although they will still remain "rare."

These covers are few in number because the postal authorities refused to disclose the date on which the stamps were to be released for trial, although they did announce that it would be in the Southampton area. There was therefore none of the usual spate of special F.D.C.'s.

One local dealer managed to get about 900 covers posted, a small number of them with tabs (selvage) attached to the stamps. These latter are the most interesting because the graphite lines show up through the tabs on cover, whereas they are scarcely visible, if at all, through the actual stamps when they are stuck down. In this case the tabs serve a really useful philatelic purpose, which is more than can be said for many tabs which philatelists keep.

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## A TRAGEDY

"A reader reports that, whilst at the Stampex Exhibition in London, in a general conversation with a lady there, she informed him that, although she had been in this country some twenty years, originally she had hailed from South Africa. When it came out that our member was a South African specialist the lady stated she clearly remembered about 1930 purchasing four

1d. ship stamps from a Post Office in Kroonstad but, to use her own words, 'When I found the stamps were the wrong way round I was too ashamed to put them on my letters and crumbled them up, throwing them on the ground'. She explained that the frames of the stamps had been in black and the centres in red!!! So far as she could tell they were fully perforated and had been torn from a complete sheet by the postal clerk. Our member states that he had to be forcibly restrained from an act of violence and that it was days before he felt his normal self again. It would be interesting to know whether any members are in possession of such specimens."—THE SPRINGBOK, Sept.-Oct. issue.

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## TWO-WAY TASMAN FLIGHT

Special two-way flights will be made in September to celebrate the first crossing of the Tasman Sea between Australia and New Zealand by Sir Kingsford Smith thirty years ago.

Stamps will be issued with identical basic designs depicting "Smithy" (as he was familiarly called) and his aeroplane "The Southern Cross," in both Australia and New Zealand. The former will be an 8d. denomination, and the latter a 6d. as the postal rates of the two countries are different.

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## SHANAHAN'S STAMP AUCTIONS

This firm, operating at 39 Upper Great George's Street Dun Laoghaire, Dublin, has been advertising in our columns for the past year. Their catalogues have been arriving regularly and the amount of material of all grades which is offered at their sales is large. Buyers, so far as we have gathered, have been satisfied with their purchases.

They operate also what they call a "Profit from Stamps—without Risk" plan. This, they say, enables you to share in the profits from stamp trading on a guaranteed basis, so that you may get your stamps much cheaper. We know nothing about the details of this scheme—it sounds very good, but you have only to write to get details and then you can try it or not as you like, but be careful of your amateur status if you happen to be a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**May 12th.** Mr. James Keet's collection "Scouting on Stamps" was shown. This very fine collection gained the top place at the Paarl Exhibition and members really enjoyed seeing this set out on the boards.

**May 26th.** Yet another exhibit arrived from the North, this being the Botany collection of Mr. H. J. Schlieben of Pretoria. This was in two sections, the first being essentially botanic, and the second part which dealt with Africa, being plants etc., set out in accordance with zones. This collection was also greatly admired. It is in seeing collections from other centres, that the local members can often evaluate their own collections.

M.F.S.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**May 8th.** Cape of Good Hope Revenues were displayed by Mr. Silvie, Mr. Nico Combrink being unable to do so on that evening. This small but fine showing was admired. Apparently the above two gentlemen and Mr. Dodds are working up this section and perhaps it may be included one day in a handbook. The second part of the evening was the exhibit of Capt. M. F. Stern's "Czechoslovakia." This was fairly complete and in addition the early issues well studied, and miniature sheets, F.D.C.'s included, as also the rare first airmail stamps.

**May 22nd.** Again there were two exhibits. The first was "Commonwealth Booklets" by Mr. Ian Hall. This gentleman has perhaps one of the best collections on this section in the Union. This was followed by Mr. R. Putzell's "Germany." Here only a very small section (250 sheets) were shown, and covered the whole issues of Germany. Interesting were the period World War II and thereafter. Mr. Putzell gave an outstanding talk on his stamps.

M.F.S.

### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**May 5th.** At the Lanark Hotel, Mr. Warender exhibited many of his interesting Commonwealth items.

M.F.S.

### PINELANDS PHILATELIC CLUB

**May 16th.** Mr. F. Sinnott, the old stalwart, showed "Bits and Pieces" to an interested audience. Mr. Sinnott can always dig up odd interesting items especially in connection with Great Britain.

M.F.S.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **May meeting** of the Society was held in the Railway Recreation Club on Wednesday the 14th instant and was attended by 18 members and 4 visitors. Members and visitors present showed great interest in the collection of stamps entered for the Cecil Trophy Competition which was the big attraction of the evening.

The exhibits entered for the competition included Mr. J. Kriste's "The Charity Issues—Pro Juventute of Switzerland," Mr. D. Brown's "Gilbert and Ellice Islands;" Mr. R. Capells' "Maximum Cards" and Mr. Z. J. van Eijk's "Charity Stamps of the Netherlands." A very high standard was set by all entries and after members had carefully examined each collection and recorded their votes Mr. D. Brown was declared the winner for his outstanding display of "Gilbert and Ellice Islands." Runner-up was Mr. Z. J. van Eijk who was very unlucky to have been beaten by a very small margin. Our heartiest congratulations are extended to this year's winner of the Cecil Trophy which was presented by Dr. Been. Mr. P. Roux was presented with a miniature for his success in last year's competition. The Chairman thanked the entrants for having made the competition an outstanding success. Dr. Peisach, Messrs. Newlands and Slater-Kinghorn commented on the different collections, giving their views on the faults of the exhibits displayed. All agreed that the Netherlands collection was unfortunate in losing the competition as the writing up and manner in which the stamps were shown was excellent.

A.L.G.

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**21st May.** Another good attendance of members, with three visitors, two of whom afterwards decided to join up as members. Mr. W. N. Sheffield gave a short account of his visits to the various Philatelic Societies in the Cape Province and Natal. Two further entries were tabled in competition for the S. J. Hagger Award. The first, "Germany" by Mr. B. Eilers; the second "New Zealand Healths" by Mr. Jos. Bogner.

I.S.B.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**Programme: July-October.**

**July 7th:** Own selection: Mr. J. Coombe-Martin.

**July 21st:** (1) Southern Rhodesia, (2) British Empire Essays, Proofs and Specimens: Mr. J. E. Frankland.

**August 4th:** Own selection: Commander C. E. D. Enoch.

**August 18th:** (1) Discussion: Should facsimiles of scarce and rare items for collectors be encouraged?, (2) Schoolboy Howlers: Dr. P. Catzel.

**September 2nd (TUESDAY):** Selection of South Africa: Dr. T. B. Berry.

**September 15th:** Visit from Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

**October 6th:** Selections—Union Air Mails 1911-1940: Mr. I. Greenbaum.

M.F.W.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**15th April.** We had the great pleasure of a visit by Mr. W. N. Sheffield, President of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. After Mr. A. F. W. Pavitt, President of our own Society, had extended a warm welcome to our distinguished visitor, he brought us greetings from the Federation and other affiliated societies and spoke about the forthcoming Congress and Exhibition in Germiston. He then delighted us with a display of his wonderful and renowned collection of the Christmas Stamps of the Union of South Africa. He added to our pleasure by first giving us an interesting talk on various aspects of these Christmas Seals, which helped members considerably in understanding and appreciating the exhibit. In its completeness, superb condition and presentation it is certainly in the top class and was very greatly enjoyed by all who were present at the meeting. Congratulations and well done, Mr. President. The evening proceeded pleasantly with informal conversation, renewal of friendships and ended on a note of sincere thanks to Mr. Sheffield for his very welcome visit.

**6th May.** Dr. J. W. Harris was due to show us a further instalment of his Israel collection. Unfortunately, owing to a serious illness of Mrs. Harris, he was unable to come to the meeting. Mr. G. Smukler filled the breach and showed us his collection of the stamps of Israel, which were a pleasure to behold. We have become accustomed to seeing fine displays from Mr. Smukler and he did not disappoint us—our warm congratulations to him on his fine achievement. He also let us see a nearly complete collection of the stamps of Montenegro—who knows on which paths the stamp collector will set his feet?—a wholly delightful aspect of the Hobby.

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

**Friday, 25th April.** The first exhibit consisted of Queen Elizabeth II stamps most neatly displayed and interspersed with a few King's Heads. This display was well received by members and Mr. W. J. Bentley is to be congratulated on his exhibit.

The surprise item of the evening was supplied by Mr. J. B. Levy and consisted of a few gems from what he called his "Old Curiosity Shop." Gems indeed . . . for he showed two items bearing the autographs of C. J. Rhodes and Sir Alan Cobham; incorrectly addressed and much travelled envelopes; Boer-war censored covers; an envelope salvaged from a burning plane; an envelope bearing a revenue stamp, duly

franked, having passed all postal officials; were amongst the interesting items viewed. Also displayed was an envelope addressed "To the firm that sells cream separators, Bloemfontijn" which was duly delivered to the respective firm "way back in the early 30's."

The final exhibit consisted of some 100 or more sheets of "Anglo-Boer War" covers from the collection of Mr. A. L. Meyburgh, which won for him a Certificate of Merit at Paarl last year. This exhibit was exceedingly well and bilingually written-up.

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

Our Society's **May** Exhibition went off without a hitch and the Society's thanks are due to the few of its members who helped to put up the frames, the sheets of stamps and those who took turns at duty and thus ensured the success of its first venture. We noticed, however, that some of our members had never used a screw driver before! On the whole the Exhibition was a commendable effort and everyone was favourably impressed and above all it was worthwhile. What made it more successful was that it was not of a competitive nature; no prizes were given and the names of the exhibitors were not given, although some of us could have guessed who the owners were of the gorgeous Doar Ivris, Airmails, First Day Covers, Field Posts, Interim Periods, Festivals, Mobile Post Offices, Gaza Campaigns, Independences, Historicals, Officials, Flying Scrolls, general issues, dues, etc., etc.—altogether practically a complete collection of Israel stamps.

The Exhibition was duly opened at 3.30 p.m. by the Postmaster-General of South Africa, Mr. J. Botes, and there was a most satisfactory, large first day crowd present.

Mr. Botes congratulated Israel on its 10th Anniversary and its achievements. He said that Israel Stamps were a credit to the designers and printers. Each design drew effectively on the country's 5,000 year-old history. He also congratulated our Society for arranging such an effective display which he hoped would be viewed by as many Philatelists and others, as possible.

Our society is honoured by the fact that this is the first Stamp Exhibition he has opened since his appointment as Post Master General.

Hundreds visited the Exhibition and we are sure nobody has previously seen such a comprehensive collection of only one country before.

M.W.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

**On Tuesday, 13th May,** a large gathering was entertained by a display of which Mr. Frankland, when moving the vote of thanks, rightly said that we had been privileged to see a collection unequalled anywhere in the world. Dr. J. H. Harvey

Pirie's "Swaziland" collection, indeed fully proved the point for research, a word far too often employed for write-ups which are no more than a collection of existing and available data. Here was what should be understood by research, fact-finding of a truly original nature. The exhibitor had said in his highly informative paper that while Gibbons's listed only a very few stamps for this tiny territory, its postal history made up fully in documentation, as there had been no less than six different postal administrations in its history of about 70 years of philately. Of course, we all knew that this collection was the basis for Dr. Pirie's authoritative book on that history, and some of us had even read it: but to see, at once all the material which had been studied, and the live illustrations of his discoveries, was an education which was at the same time a thrilling pleasure.

On Monday, 26th May, we had two exhibits and one of them was another show of home-grown produce, Dr. T. B. Berry's "Union Printings, 1926-1929," which we were fortunate in having shown to us by the exhibitor himself who had recovered sufficiently from an operation. Dr. Berry and "Unions" are, of course, synonyms, and this display proved again what quantity and quality a specialist can collect, if he has Dr. Berry's persistence, patience, and knowledge. To get one colour trial, you might only need money: to get a collection of all which portrays the story of how a stamp became a stamp, you need patience, persistence, and knowledge.

The second display was a completely different one, Mr. I. Isaacs's extremely interesting collection of "Air Mail Labels and Etiquettes," not by any means limited to this material but including many an early and therefore scarce flown cover, and all this explained by a fine paper on the beginnings and the development of such labels. Mr. Godfrey proposed the vote of thanks which was enthusiastically accorded to Mr. Isaacs.

W.H.

#### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

22.5.58. At this meeting Mr. Creweel showed an exceptionally interesting lot of Danish First Flights. Mr. Rendsburg's Surprise Item consisted of Rocket Mail, but not on original covers. All items shown were cut-outs from a stamp catalogue received from Switzerland. Mrs. Wallace obliged with a fine showing of South African covers. News letters received from Pietermaritzburg in the Union of South Africa, told us that on the 1st July 1958, a new stamp will be issued commemorating the 100th year of the arrival of the German Settlers in the Union. The Stamp will show a German farmer's wagon and the usual dates. Also, it was announced that it will be a 2d. stamp in the same sizes as the current 6d. Lion-stamp.

## ISRAEL

Two commemoratives announced are (1) A 400 pruta on 5th June for the 10th anniversary exhibition, and (2) A 200 pruta for the first world conference of Jewish Youth to be held in Jerusalem 28th July—1st August.

## REVIEW

**Revenue Stamps of the Union of South Africa and of the four Provinces which entered into it.** By L. J. Dodd, 895 Schoeman Street, Pretoria. Price 5/-.

Probably there are not a great many collectors of this group of Revenue stamps, but we feel sure that those who do collect them will be very much indebted to Mr. Dodd for his enormous labour of love in compiling this priced Check List.

Many countries today have priced catalogues or check lists of Revenue stamps and now we in South Africa do not lag behind. This booklet consists of 20 roneoed sheets of 8 x 10 inches, nicely bound up. Emissions listed go back in the case of the Cape to 1711, in Natal to 1854 probably and in the O.F.S. and Z.A.R. to 1857.

## CANADA

A new 5-cent was due to be added to the explorers series of commemoratives on 4th June. This time it was in honour of La Verendrye, famous French explorer of the early 1700's and was responsible for the opening up of extensive trading activities in the regions west of the Great Lakes.

## EXHIBITIONS

**Montreal EXUP VIII.** The Union Philatelique de Montreal will hold an exhibition, September 18-21, 1958, on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee. At the same time the Society of Philatelic Americans will hold its Annual Convention there, the first time on which a U.S. Philatelic Society will hold its annual meeting in Canada.

**London 1960.** Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to grant her Patronage to the International Exhibition of 1960. She thus follows the example of her father and her grandfather who were patrons of earlier exhibitions of a similar character.

# The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

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AUGUST, 1958

Whole No. 400

## UNION NOTES

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

### The "Searchlight" Flaw.

Volume II of the Union Handbook, page 33, gave catalogue status to the "Searchlight" variety of the 1d., Plate VII printing. The flaw is unusual in that the position which it occupies on the stamp, Row 17/9, coincides with that of another flaw pertaining to a totally different printing—the "Dragon in sail" of the Booklet series.



These two characteristics are the result of an acquired multipositive flaw which originated at the time when the diapositive was used for the preparation of the 1d. Plate V printing, towards the end of 1930, and which subsequently sustained further changes during its period in use.

In the Plate V emission, the flaw appears as a small white patch, adjacent to the white triangle, and situated between the ship's second and third yard arms, on stamp Row 17/9. At the next printing, from

Plate VI catalogued as "early 1931," the "white patch" had become elongated on its south-west aspect, and thus assumed the appearance described by some observers as a "buckle," or a "bird's head with a long beak." This addition was due to further injury to the multipositive.

The same multipositive was next used to prepare the cylinder required for the printing of the first rotogravure booklets, B8 and B9, 1930-1931. The flaw underwent further development, and took on the appearance of what has come to be known as the "Dragon in sail." This characteristic is illustrated on page 88, Vol I, of the Handbook, and is to be found in the Booklet series only.

Evidently an attempt was made at this stage to retouch the flaw on the multipositive, for at the next printing to be made from it, the 1d., Plate VII Roll Stamps, V.H.B. R10a, April 1932, a black "blob" appears and partly obscures the "Dragon." This flaw is found in the Plate VII Roll stamps only.

The "retouch" may not have been successful or further work may have been carried out on the multipositive; for, at the next preparation from it, the Plate VII cylinder, the "Searchlight" flaw occurs, taking the form of a white circular "halo," obliterating the "black blob," and partly obscuring the "Dragon." This is an interesting end result to what was originally a small injury to the common multipositive.

### Marginal Arrows of the 3d. Plate I Unhyphenated Printing.

Most Union collectors are in the habit of considering the Plate I, black and red printing of the 3d. Unhyphenated Roto. as being devoid of marginal arrows, but possessing instead, a marginal control letter "A," imprinted twice on the right vertical

margin of the sheet. Consequently, any items possessing marginal arrows are promptly delegated to the Plate II printing. This delimitation may be due to the fact that the Handbook, Vol. I, page 95, catalogues Plate I printing as having "no marginal arrow," and that Plate II possesses "four fine marginal arrows in the centres of margins, printed in red."

Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, suggests that the cataloguing of Plate I may be at fault. Upon referring to Mr. G. N. Gilbert's article "The Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa," appearing in the South African Philatelist, Vol. 11, No. 2, page 22, the statement is found that "the first (three penny) sheets issued had the control letter "A" together with numbers in the right hand margin, twice per sheet, and had five red control arrows. . . . The next printing of this denomination was similar to the first except that the control letter in the margin was absent, and only numbers were present. The shade was also slightly different . . ."

Mr. Gilbert, who happened to be present when this matter was discussed, states that although it is a long period to cast his memory back to 1935, he does not consider it likely that he would have misread the material he then had at his disposal.

We are in agreement with his view, but it now remains for the fortunate Union Collector who happens to possess a complete bottom portion of the sheet, Rows 16 to 20, of the Plate I Printing of the 3d. issue, to demonstrate whether the lower marginal arrow does or does not exist along with the marginal control letter "A."

#### 9d. Air Mail Variety.

Lt.-Col. D. M. Rawbone, of Fransehoek, Cape, reports an uncatalogued variety—face of airman solid—in the 9d. denomination of the 1925 Airmail series. The item, which has been confirmed, is similar to the 3d. variety, catalogued as No. 17 Va.

It will be interesting to hear from other collectors who have also had the good fortune of acquiring such an acceptable item.

Col. Rawbone also presented for our inspection a blue 6 As India Postage stamp bearing a clear Cape Town cancellation, dated 2 Sept. 1940.

It has been suggested that the stamp acquired this cancellation due to the fact that mail matter, collected aboard an incoming ship, was landed for dispatch, and was thus postmarked ashore.

#### New Printing of the 1½d. Pictorial Postcards.

Several contributors to Union Notes have drawn our attention to a new printing of the 1½d. Animal series of Pictorial Post Cards, now on sale at various post offices.

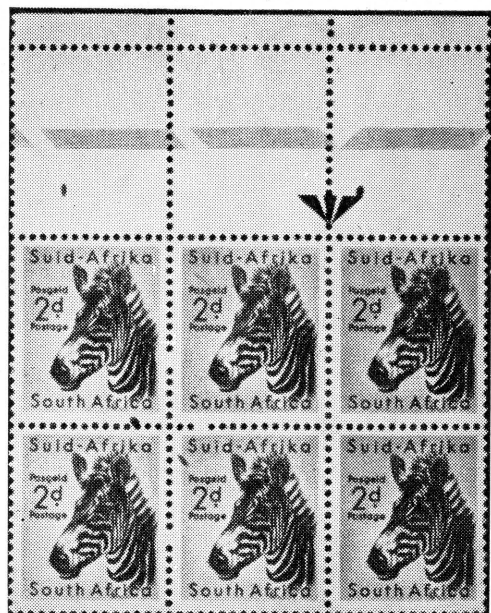
The series embodies the same pictorial designs as the previous issue, but these appear to be better reproduced on a slightly more substantial card possessing a smooth surface. On the other hand, the printing of the stamp is weak, the background surrounding the Leopard's Head being almost colourless, probably an indication of a worn cylinder.

#### Characteristics of Recent Printings.

Mr. Eric Walker, of Pretoria, reports two sets of interesting characteristics appearing on recent printings of the stamps of the Union.

1. Four oval violet smudges, the long axis of each measuring about 2 m.m., appear on the recent 2d. Cyl. 116 B printing, and, as illustrated, are situated above the right arm of the top marginal arrow; in the top margin of the sheet, above stamp Row 1/5; in the bottom gutter-margin of stamp Row 1/5; and at eleven o'clock on the left vertical margin of stamp Row 2/6.

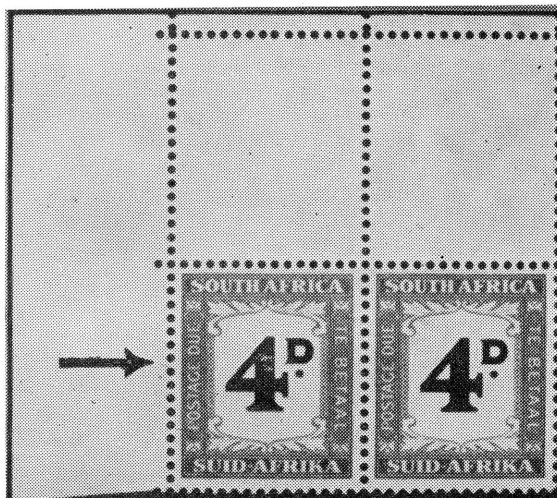
The flaws were found to be constant over a large number of sheets inspected, and indicate acquired cylinder flaws due to an injury to the printing cylinder, either towards the end of the run-off of the first printing or at a subsequent printing from





the double die cylinder No. 116 A/B. Alternatively these characteristics may denote a break-up of the cylinder. It is not possible to determine the cause positively at this stage, but developments must be watched.

2. An oval dark green blob, the horizontal axis measuring 1.5 m.m., and surrounded by a white edge, appears on the vertical limb of the figure 4 on stamp Row 1/1 of the recent printing of the 4d. Postage Due issue.



The flaw has the appearance of a retouch of the centre cylinder, and may be compared in character to the "blob retouch" on the 1d. Plate VII Roll stamps, previously discussed in these notes.

3. An inclined dark-green line may be detected running across the upper third of the vertical limb of the numeral 4 and the corresponding portion of "D" on stamps 2 and 3 of Row 8 of the 4d. Postage Due series—this mark being probably caused by an injury to the printing cylinder.

#### The 6d. Pretoria Typographed Issue.

The Union Handbook, Vol. 1, 35Cc, page 76, gives a measurement of 3 m.m. as that of the gap occurring between the centre-plate Jubilee Lines, situated above or below the marginal centre pair of stamps of the 6d. Pretoria Typographed issue.

Mr. R. J. Lawrence, of London, reports that he possesses a marginal pair showing the "Major Shift of Headplate," variety, U.H.B. 35Ve, in which the above-mentioned gap measures only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m.m., and states that he would be glad to know if the Handbook/Catalogue errs, either in the measurement

or in the implication that no other printing existed.

#### New Printing of the 1d. Animal Series.

The stamps of a new Double Die cylinder with the numbers "42A" and "42B" in the bottom right hand corners of the respective left and right hand panes, became available at the Philatelic Agency in Pretoria on the 28th June 1958.

The new printing is the fifth "plate" of this particular denomination to appear since the animal series was first issued in October 1954, and the second to be produced with the actual cylinder numbers imprinted on each sheet. Its design of a Black Wildebeest head in a single colour of brick red is unchanged and as shown in our accompanying illustration, a single broken horizontal bar is present in the top and bottom margins of both the left and right hand panes.





A marginal variety of the type exhibited herewith in the bottom corner of the lower of the two "42A" cylinder blocks, appears on a number of the sheets, but is apparently not constant. Further particulars of the new printing will be published in our September Notes.

## THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTMARKS OF GRIQUALAND WEST

By C. R. REYNOLDS

The principal sources of information about the Postmarks of Griqualand West are (1) Chap. XLVII of A. A. Jurgen's "Handstruck Letter Stamp, and Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope," and (2) Robson Lowe's "Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Vol. II Africa." (3) Gilbert J. Allis has one short chapter only on "Griqualand West Stamps used in the Cape Colony" Chap. XLV. I am indebted to these writings, particularly for their Postal History information.

During the course of building up my Cape Collection, which of course includes Cape stamps used in Griqualand, I have acquired a considerable amount of relevant material, and several notes of previously unpublished material and information, have recently appeared in this magazine. I have more fresh material to add so it has seemed to me not amiss to gather together all the knowledge now available, especially as there are several corrections to be made to the standard writings.

### 1871

Robson Lowe's opening statement about the Postal History is:—

"It is unlikely that there was any postal service prior to October 1871, when the mail passed into the administration of the Cape, and their stamps were used." It is probably correct to state, as Jurgens also does, that Cape Stamps were used in Griqualand West for the first time in 1871 when, as a result of the Keate Award, the Griqua Territory was ceded to Great Britain; but to be difficult might I ask just from whom did the mails pass into the Cape administration?

I think that it is pretty certain that there must have been some sort of postal service prior to, and long before, October 1871. After all the history of Griqualand

West does not start with the Diamond rush in 1870! A long time prior to that there were camps all along the Vaal River, and such cosmopolitan names as Forlorn Hope, Larkin's Flat, Webster's Kop, and Gong Gong are found; even much earlier than this, history has an important chapter to relate about the missionaries in South Africa.

"The missionaries had, however, succeeded in establishing one relatively civilised colony among them: this was in the territory known as Griqualand West, where the London Mission Society had settled the Bastards, and Hottentots who led by Barend Barends, and Adam and Cornelius Kok had left the Colony in 1803. In 1813 John Campbell of the L.M.S. named the Bastards 'Griquas,' and their village Griquatown and set up some sort of government (with its own Law-Courts and coinage) under the captaincy of Barend Barends and Adam Kok the second . . . ."

Now, where there is some sort of government with Law-Courts, and coinage, could there not have been some sort of postal system, or postal facilities of some description? Let us however refrain from conjecture and pass to something more concrete.

I have a cover (stampless) addressed to:

DEN HEER  
P. HATTING  
PRINS ALBERT,

and date stamped with the Cape Ovals of 1853 at Colesburg Oc 1 1856, and Beaufort Oc 4 1856. It has also been stamped in black at Colesburg with the numeral "6" hand-stamp, and sealed with a large waxen seal which reads:

"Office of the Secretary, Agent and Representative of the Paramount Griqua Chief Nicholas Waterboer. In the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. (See photo).

Theal says: "On the 13th of December 1852 Andries Waterboer died, and ten days later the people of Griquatown elected his son Nicolas Waterboer as his successor . . . etc." This Nicolas Waterboer is quite obviously the person referred to on the seal, and this cover I should say, is certainly the first recorded pre-adhesive cover from that territory as the following relevant extracts prove:

A Declaration from "Report on the Land Question in Griqualand":

"I the undersigned James Wykeham do solemnly, and sincerely declare as follows:

"I am a justice of the peace, and the deputy sheriff of the Division of Hope Town

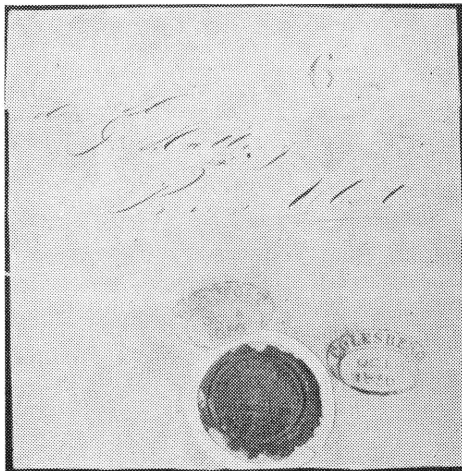
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. . . . etc. I was paid post agent for the Chief Waterboer, of Griqualand West, at Hope Town, for posting and receiving letters for many years prior to the formation of the settlement of Albania . . . . etc.

"Signed at Hope Town this 8th October 1877." The settlement of Albania was founded in 1867, and I feel that the inference is obvious.

The following extracts from "Grocotts Free Paper" although only dated 1870 show still further that there was a postal organisation in Griqualand West before October 1871.

"August 10th 1870 the Diamond Fields. The following interesting letter was received by Mr. Challons of this city on Friday last . . . . etc.

Diamond-fields, July 19th, 1870.

Dear Friend,

I write you a few lines in great haste . . . . etc.

Another extract from this paper dated 28th September 1870 says:

"Post from Boshoff to Pniel. The tender of Messrs. Steyn and Hanger for the conveyance of the above Post has been accepted by the Government. The figure we hear is £165 . . . . etc. Here we possibly have the clue from whom the mails passed into the Cape Administration!

Space does not permit my going into all the ramifications of history, the claims of the Transvaal and Free State, the counter claims of David Arnot for Waterboer and so on, but two more points can be mentioned. Again I quote from Grocotts Free Paper 28th December 1870.

"Parkerton (Klipdrift).

What becomes of the Newspapers?

The correspondent of the 'Friend' writes as follows from Parkerton in reference to the postal system. A few nights ago Mr. J. Raaff, who since his loss of . . . . etc. (and continuing). It is clear that they have been posted, and Mr. Raaff says that he received these papers from the Post Office over the way . . . . etc. (Parkerton was the proposed name for Klipdrift in honour of 'President' Stafford Parker). Lastly I quote from Theal once more. "On the 22nd of February 1871 the mission station of Pniel had been cut off from the district of Jacobsdal and created a district of itself. Its limits were now enlarged so as to embrace the diggings, and the Landdrost Truter was removed from Pniel—where few diggers then remained—to Du Toits Pan. A post office was established, and a body of police enrolled."

I do think that all the above information in regard to Griqualand West proves most conclusively that both Jurgens and Robson Lowe are at error. I must in any case disagree with the date October 1871, as I have two covers sent from Griqualand to Cape Town having the following dates on the despatching stamps: JUNE 7, 1871 and JULY 13, 1871. Therefore even before the Keate Award Cape stamps were used in Griqualand West.

(To be continued).

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105, Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire,  
G.B.

## S. RHODESIAN INTER- PROVINCIALS

In the May-June issue of "Philately" Mr. W. G. Nodder describes a S. Rhodesian usage of stamps analagous to the S. African Interprovincials; in fact he describes pre-Interprovincials as well as Interprovincials.

The historical background of this usage is as follows: On 1st October, 1923, Rhodesia ceased to be governed by the B.S.A. Company and was divided into two territories, Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

The postal authorities decided that the current Rhodesian "Admirals" could continue to be used until a new issue of stamps was available. Thus, from 1st October, 1923, until 1st April, 1924, the "Admirals" continued to be used in both territories. Such Rhodesian stamps postmarked in the Southern territory during these six months he terms "Pre-Interprovincials" and they can quite legitimately be included in a Southern Rhodesian collection. He lists 22 post offices from which such usage is known, but the list is almost certainly incomplete, and additions would be welcomed for inclusion by the Rhodesian Study Circle

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in their forthcoming handbook on the "Stamps of Southern Rhodesia."

For a further month, 1st April to 1st May 1924, Rhodesian stamps could be used in the Southern territory either alone or in conjunction with the new issue for S. Rhodesia, which went on sale on 1st April 1924. After 1st May, 1924, until 1st October, 1924, Rhodesian "Admirals" could be exchanged at post offices for those of the new issue; then they were demonetized.

This month of April, 1924, he terms the Interprovincial period. So far only seven post offices are recorded at which such usage occurred, and only at one of these was there the mixed usage of Rhodesian and S. Rhodesian stamps.

BELGIUM—U.N.O.

There was issued in April sets of 10 ordinary and six airmail stamps honouring the participation of the United Nations Organization and its various specialized agencies in the great Brussels Exhibition

# INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

## 1960

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It is hoped that many collections coming to London will be routed, so to speak, via Johannesburg, and equally that British, South African, and other collectors will give philatelists in both hemispheres the joy of viewing some of their treasures.

(signed)

EWART GERRISH, O.B.E.  
President  
Royal Philatelic Society,  
London.

(signed)

E. HUNT  
Chairman  
Executive Committee,  
"Unipex."

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MINT Br. Colonials 10% under face, used sixth catalogue; also space fillers 1d. and 2d. each.—BROWN, 150 Beaumont Road, Bluff, Durban.

MINT Talylyn Railway Co., Letter Stamps per stamp 1/8, per Miniature sheet of 6, 9/-; complete set of 2 sheets 17/6 postage free. Registration extra.—R. ROGERS, 1 Bardolph Court, Melle and Jorrisen Streets, Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

OFFERED for Exchange: Block Basutoland 2d. Due Missing Crown. Write: E. Whitlock, Box 26, Graaff-Reinet.

EXCHANGE all Europe stamps for South Africa and British Colonials, mint only.—A. Sternisa, Ljubljana, Hrauilnicka cesta 11/1, Yugoslavia.

UNUSUAL cancellations, 19th Century France. Will buy or exchange South Africa.—Glenn Karseboom, 119 Cutler Street, Grand Rapids 7, Michigan, U.S.A.

**U.N.O.**

The third stamp of 1958, a regular issue of 8c denomination, was due to appear on 2nd June. It features the U.N. seal, which is a map of the world on a polar azimuthal projection surrounded by two olive branches.

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## TRAVELLING POST OFFICES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Continued from page 73 of May 1957 issue)

By **J. H. HARVEY PIRIE**

### German South-West Africa

A T. P. O. (Bahnpost) operated between the port of Swakopmund and Windhoek in both directions from 1901 till 1914.

62. This shows the one and only type of cancellation used. Train (Zug) numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 are known, also marks with no number.

The cancellers fell into the hands of the Union forces in 1915 and were altered by cutting out either "Swakopmund" or "Windhoek" and they were then used as temporary cancelling markers for Windhoek and Swakopmund respectively. Since that time no T.P.O. services have operated.

### Angola

T.P.O.'s (Ambulancias) operate here over lines running inland from the ports of Mossamedes, Lobito, and Luanda, but it has not been ascertained at what date or dates the services started.

63. The type of mark used on the line between Mocamedes and Sa Da Bandeira.

64. Used on the line from Lobito to Vila Teixeira de Sousa.

65. Type of mark used since early 1956 on the lines running in from Luanda. In addition to "Ambulancia A" there is also "Ambulancia B" and "Ambulancia Ramal." Ambulancias "A" and "B" operate once a week each between Luanda and Malanje, on different days. "Ambulancia Ramal" runs once a week between Luanda and Catete.

Prior to this date there were (a) "Ambulancia de Luanda-Catete" and (b) "Ambulancia de Luanda-Malanje," but I have not seen specimens of their marks, so cannot say whether they are similar or not to any of the types illustrated.

### Mocambique

Two services operate in Portuguese East Africa. (1) Between Lourenco Marques and Ressano Garcia, the border station on the line to Pretoria, and (2) Between Beira and Umtali, just across the Rhodesian border.

The earliest mark of the service from Lourenco Marques which I have is in 1908, but it may date back earlier. I have been informed that the Beira service started in 1896, although the earliest mark I have is in 1924; it may be noted that the marks of

this service are occasionally found on Rhodesian stamps, covers posted at Umtali, but the only stamps sold in the Ambulancia were those of the Mocambique Company or those of Mocambique.

### Lourenco Marques-Ressano Garcia.

66. Large double-circle mark, the earliest I have seen from this run.

67, 68, 69. Three varieties of hexagonal marks, with variations in the wording. Dates from 1916 to 1942. I am not certain whether or not the same marks are used on both the "Up" and the "Down" runs, but I fancy they are.

### Beira-Umtali.

70. The earliest seen type, a smallish "fancy" one.

71, 72. Single-circle marks with dates 1926 and 1938. The date line gives also the hour of cancellation.

In Type 72 the direction of the run is indicated by "I" or "II" after "Umtali—" "I" being used on the "Up" service TO Umtali and "II" on the service FROM Umtali.

I have a mark similar to No. 72, dated in 1940, which is without the lower wording "Beira-Umtali"; I think it probable that this removal of the place location has been a war-time security measure such as was done at many of the ports around the South African coast.

73. Hexagonal type, 1953. This specimen, with the word "Beira" comes actually from a cover posted at Umtali.

### Southern Rhodesia

74. A T. P. O. operated from 1909 to 1921 with a period of intermission during World War I. It certainly ran between Bulawayo and Plumtree on the Bechuanaland border, but there is doubt as to whether or not it also ran between Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Bulawayo was railway headquarters, so "Up" indicates a run towards there. "Down" marks are much scarcer than "Up"—really rare.

(To be continued).

## K.-U.-T.

The centenaries of the discovery of Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika were commemorated by the issue on 30th July of two special stamps, a 40c and a 1s 30c. They showed a map of East Africa with the two lakes and an inscription recording that they were discovered by Burton and Speke in 1858.

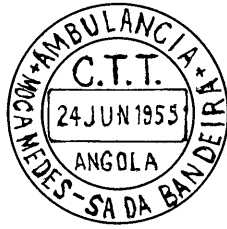
# T.P.O. MARKS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

## G. S. W. A.



62

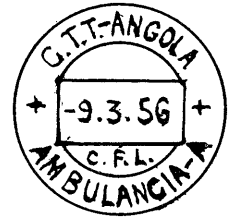
## ANGOLA



63



64



65

## MOZAMBIQUE



66



67



68



69



70



71

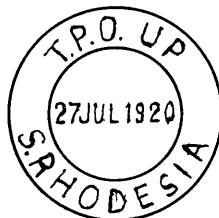


72



73

## S. RHODESIA



74



## GERMAN SETTLERS COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

This 2d. Centenary Commemorative Stamp, an official photoproof of which was reproduced in our May number, duly appeared on sale at all post offices throughout the Union on the 1st July 1958.

Printed in the two colours of sepia and light purple, the stamp has been issued to commemorate the arrival of the German Settlers in South Africa one hundred years ago. The central design (in sepia) illustrates a typical German block-wagon and a dwelling house as used by the Settlers who landed in this country at the port of East London.

The stamp, 30.2 x 24.2 mm. in size and bilingually inscribed in English and Afrikaans, has been printed in sheets of 120 (20 rows x 6 stamps) from Single Die cross-lined screened cylinders numbered "74" for the sepia inscriptions and interior design, and "17" for the light purple exterior which forms the background. The two numbers "17" and "74" appear in their respective colours in the bottom right hand corner of each sheet immediately under the last stamp of the 20th row.

Sepia coloured arrows are printed at the



centre of each margin and red four figure sheet serial numbers appear twice on the right hand margin of each sheet. The stamps have been produced on the usual multiple Springbok Head watermarked paper and are perforated 14.

Though as a black and white photoproof, the design first tended to give the impression of being overcrowded with inscrip-tional matter, the softening effect of the selected colours has resulted in an attractive stamp and certainly one that with its setting of the place names in Gothic has indeed a most pleasing and commemorative character of its own.

W.N.S.

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— COVERS —

DOCUMENTS — LITERATURE

**FRANCIS J. FIELD, LTD.**  
SUTTON COLDFIELD

# PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMPS IN ST. HELENA, 1900-02

By J. H. RATHBONE

As is well known, it was on the little island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, that Napoleon was imprisoned for six years until his death on 15th May, 1821. Some eighty years later, during the Anglo-Boer War, the British used the island to accommodate several thousands of Boer prisoners-of-war, in camps there.

The Governor of St. Helena at that time was Robert A. Sterndale, C.M.G., and on

5th April, 1900, His Excellency published this proclamation:—

“In a few days the troopship ‘Milwaukee’ escorted by H.M.S. ‘Niobe’ will arrive with prisoners-of-war.

“No unauthorized persons will be allowed on the wharf at the time of disembarkation. The police will assist as far as they can the military, acting under the orders of the officer commanding the troops, in keeping order. The Governor expresses the hopes that the inhabitants will treat the prisoners with that courtesy and consideration which should be extended to all men who have fought bravely in what they considered the cause of their country, and will

FIG. 1

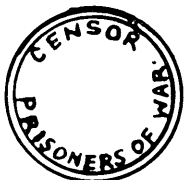


FIG. 2

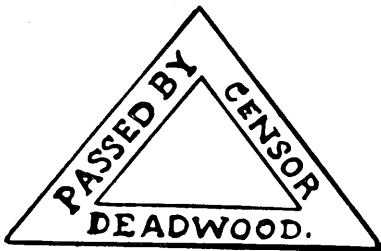


FIG. 3

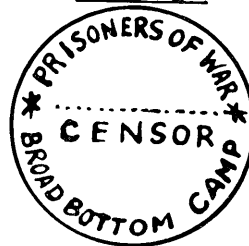


FIG 4

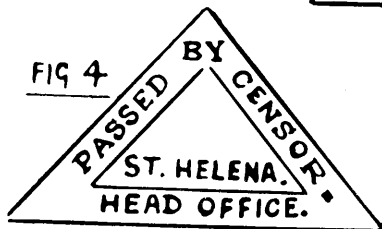
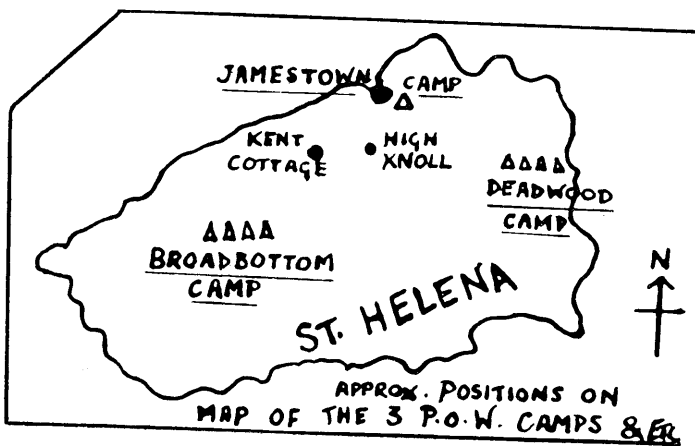


FIG. 5.

•DEAD•WOOD•CAMP•  
•BROAD•BOTTOM•CAMP•

FIG. 6

- F.w.a (FIG) 7.
- EW 8.
- ~~BB~~ 9.
- Am 10.
- Lamb 11.
- vd 12.
- awb. 13.



help in repressing any unseemly demonstrations which individuals might exhibit."

#### Deadwood Camp.

The first batch of 514 prisoners arrived at St. Helena on board the "Milwaukee" on 16th April, 1900. These men were sent to Deadwood Camp, about six miles (by road) from Jamestown, in the interior and towards the eastern end of the island. Among the first arrivals were General Cronje and his wife who, instead of being taken to the Camp, were allowed to live at "Kent Cottage"—under a military guard (see map).

Lt. Col. J. W. Hind was originally "O.C. Troops in St. Helena" during which time Major S. H. Marden was apparently the Commandant at Deadwood Camp. Meanwhile, further transports arrived at intervals, and so the number of prisoners continually increased.

All mail, to or from the P.O.W's., was subject to strict censorship. The first censor's mark to be used on the island seems to be a "non-locality," double-bordered circle of 24 m.m. (Fig. 1). This mark was used on both outgoing and incoming mail and is known in several colours—purple, black, grey, red, blue, blue-green and greyish blue. It seems to have been used for most, if not all, of the period that the prisoners were on the island. Eventually, a triangular censor's mark, in purple ink, was used on the mail to and from Deadwood Camp and this is shown in Fig. 2—note that the inner triangle is thinner than the outer. Probably this mark was brought into use after Broadbottom Camp had been opened (see below). I do not know of an earlier date than 1st July, 1901 for this mark, though such may well exist. It appears to have been used up to mid-January, 1902, at least (though not, apparently to the exclusion of Fig. 1).

As time went on disturbances occurred among certain of the prisoners at Deadwood. So bitter did feeling become that the authorities were compelled to form a separate camp for men admitting their desire to become British subjects. These latter, located quite apart from the general Camp, were segregated into "Deadwood No. 2" or "Peace" Camp. Covers to these men are to be found with the address so worded.

#### Broadbottom Camp

There having also been friction and unrest between the "Freestaters and the "Transvaalers" at Deadwood, the authorities decided to open another Camp with a view to separating these two. This was

formed at Broadbottom, a broad shallow valley, about 5 miles from Deadwood. Here, with certain exceptions, all prisoners were burghers of the Orange Free State. This Camp was opened towards the end of 1900 or early 1901. The Camp Commandant was Lt. Col. H. O. P. Wright.

(To be continued).

## REVIEW

**The Airports of South Africa.** Francis J. Field Ltd. Price 3/6.

This booklet brings nearly up-to-date Wyndham's book with the same title, which stopped at 1936. The present booklet, which is reprinted from "The Aero Field," has been compiled by N. C. Baldwin and Capt. M. F. Stern.

With help from Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey a Check List of Flights from 1911 to the end of 1936 is first given, then Capt. Stern carries on from 1937 to the end of 1956.

These combined efforts give a complete history of South African air mails in concise terms. In all 211 items are listed. There are a considerable number of illustrations, which brighten up considerably the otherwise prosaic check listings.

## GHANA STILL GALLOPS

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons announce that:

(a) Existing stocks of the 2d., 2½d. and 4d. Q.E. stamps overprinted "Ghana Independence 6th March, 1957" were put on sale on May 26th. These three values were prepared, but not officially issued last year, although some were put on sale in error.

(b) The printing and sales figures for the Black Star Line issue, withdrawn on 28.2.58, have been released. All unsold remainders have been destroyed.

(c) Dr. Nkrumah is visiting the U.S.A. and Canada in July and in honour of the visit the four Nkrumah stamps of 1957 are being overprinted "Prime Minister's Visit, U.S.A. and Canada." They will be on sale for the duration of the trip, approximately 18th July to 7th August.

(d) Ghana will have its own National Airline in July and for this important event four commemorative stamps will be issued, their motives being planes and birds. Stamps to be issued about mid-July and to be on sale for 90 days.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

**28th May.** The highlight of the month was a visit to the Pretoria Ry. P.S. The exhibits shown were all of Israel, but as few of the hosts were collectors of that country, the show was probably all the more novel to them.

**29th May.** Our regular monthly meeting. The advertised exhibitor was unable to be present, but Mr. B. Glassman filled the breach with an excellent general collection of Israel.

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

**May Meeting.** Display of "Philatelic Autographs" by J. W. Hodgson. Some 70 stamps, each bearing the autograph of some figure of national or international importance.

A quiz arranged by A. H. Scott. A dozen stamps, extensively concealed, to be identified by members from the portion exposed. The Hon. Justice J. N. C. de Villiers showed his collection of stamps of the four colonies which joined together as the Union of S. Africa. There were choice items in all four sections and the exhibit was much appreciated.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**11th June.** Visiting members of the Pretoria Society provided the exhibits for the evening, four in number: (1) South African Airmails, by Dr. T. B. Berry, (2) Postal Stationery of British Africa, by Mr. E. C. Wright, (3) Canada, by Mr. Watson, dealing with issues from 1855 onwards, (4) Australia, by Mr. Impey, showing Postal Stationery and "Specimen" stamps

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**18th June.** A large attendance welcomed the visiting members of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg. The visitors provided the exhibits for the evening, but we have not been told what they were!

Mr. L. J. Picton reported on the latest news regarding the Stamp Exhibition to be held in Germiston in October.

### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**June 2nd.** On this occasion Mr. R. F. Putzell showed a section of his fine collection of modern Austria. This is always colourful and interesting.—M.F.S.

### U.C.T. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**June 4th.** This meeting was well attended and it seems that the numbers of collectors

at the University are increasing. After the general business, there was a good quiz, followed by a fine showing by Mr. P. Freedman of the stamps of Europe. This enthusiast seems to have quite a general collection.—M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**June 9th.** On that evening an Archer night was the programme. Miss A. Archer showing her collection of Greece, which has previously been mentioned in these columns, and Mr. F. L. Archer his "Sports on Stamps" which gained last month the Kaganson Cup at the Royal Cape Town.—M.F.S.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**June 12th.** This was "Union" evening, four members exhibiting items. Mr. J. O'Brien a good general collection of Union issues, being a "straight" and interesting one; Mr. C. Moyle the issues of King George with varieties; Mr. R. F. Putzell, Booklet stamps and an interesting section devoted to P.o.W. covers of the World Wars, which included even letters to himself while a prisoner from the Union; Capt. M. F. Stern an exhibit of 30 sheets of Union Air-mail covers, which were to be sent to New Zealand for exhibition by invitation, covering the four services, 1911, 1918, 1925 and 1929; this included auxiliary matters such as photos, the stamps used etc. After this there was a "Brains Trust" consisting of Messrs. W. G. Combrink, E. Blum and P. Zivotich who answered many interesting questions with the result that the meeting only broke up at 10.30.—M.F.S.

### PINELANDS STAMP CLUB

**June 20th.** Mr. L. G. Anderson gave a talk and exhibit on "African Stamps." This enthusiast is able to interest the junior members for whom this Club is concentrating. The Club has quite a number of the well-known Cape collectors as members.—M.F.S.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**May 19th.** Prior to the programme for the evening, the Allan Cup competition for beginners, Mr. Castignani was presented by the Vice-President with his certificate of merit for a thematic collection which he had won on the 8th April. On this occasion the Vice-President, Mr. Willie Newlands, remarked that at last the "Nudes" had achieved recognition. The competitors for the Allan Cup were Mr. D. Coetser with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. Impey with the Netherlands-conventional and unconventional. The judging was by members present who awarded the accolade to Mr. Impey. Whilst the scrutineers were collating the results, Mr. D. Brown provided a mint display, with specimen stamps, of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Two other exhibits were also tabled, one

the well-known "South Africa in Photo-proofs and Stamps" by Mr. Castignani, and sundry items by Mr. D. Slater-Kinghorn.

**June 2nd.** The fare for this evening was provided by Mr. Willie Newlands, as it was the Vice-President's night, and he co-opted Dr. T. B. Berry as an exhibitor. Mr. Newlands displayed mainly U.S. of America Air Mails, supplemented by selected O.F.S. items, Aden and Muscat with Jask and Guada postmarks. For a contrast Dr. Berry showed South African airmails. Among the items shown were American V mails and airgraphs, also plate proofs in five colours of South Africa S.G. 41, Korean war air mail covers, and numerous first flight covers.

**June 16th.** Mr. F. C. Ferguson's programme for the evening was Scouting. He had arranged for an address to be given by Mr. G. Mark Hussey, the Commissioner for Boy Scouts International Affairs in South Africa, which proved to be not only in light and pleasing vein, but informative on the international benefit of scouting and the beneficial effects of contact between scouts at jamborees. The address was delivered in a happy informal manner. Mr. Ferguson then read a paper by Dr. K. Freund of Bloemfontein on the first Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and tabled pages from his collection and an exhibit on Scouting. The exhibit was a very comprehensive one. We saw, inter alia, letters written by Lord Baden-Powell and many fine examples of the Mafeking types S.G. 3 and 4.—D.J.C.R.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**20th May.** Mr. J. F. Slabbert showed a nice selection of interesting covers, mainly from the Netherlands, South Africa and Australia. Many of the Dutch items were particularly attractive with the neat appearance of both the stamps and envelopes and their clear distinct postal markings. Mr. G. K. Forbes supported the first exhibitor with some fine examples of covers connected with unusual events, such as Zeppelin Polar Flight, Ballon Monté etc.

**3rd June.** A last minute switch owing to unforeseen happenings brought members together in a new room kindly placed at the Society's disposal by the courtesy of the Shell Co. The meeting was well attended and appreciated very much a varied and fine display by Mr. A. Fisher. The newer issues of the Scandinavian Countries furnished the bulk of the material, but there were also some interesting pages of Spanish Colonial and New Zealand stamps. Mr. R. W. Pearson then gave a talk and a display of the Nigeria 2d. stamp "Queen Elizabeth II" issue in all the issued colours, shades, and different printings in mint condition. Complete sheets were shown of many of these stamps in immaculate condition and beautifully written up. A lively auction added materially to the Society's finances.

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(All fine used and Q.E. II unless stated)

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24c	per 10	3/-
BERMUDA: Obsolete 1/3	per 10	4/-
Current 1/3	per 10	3/6
Boat Race 1/3	per 10	9/6
BRUNEI: 12c	per 10	2/-
Br. GUIANA: 6c	per 10	1/9
24c	per 10	4/-
BURMA: BMA complete mint	per set	16/-
CEYLON: Victory	per 10 sets	3/6
Current 2R, 5R, 10R fine used	per set	9/6
CYPRUS: 2m, 3m, and 30m	per 10 sets	5/-
DOMINICA: 12c	per 10	4/-
24c	per 10	9/6
GAMBIA: 1/3	per 10 sets	9/-
GHANA: 2d., 2½d. & 1/3	per 10 sets	12/-
Overprint complete to 1/-		
6v	per 10 sets	16/-
HONGKONG: \$1	per 10	3/-
\$2	per 10	7/-
\$5	per 10	11/-
INDIA: Mutiny 2v	per 10 sets	12/6
Children 3v	per 10 sets	14/-
Red Cross	per 10	1/-
New currency to 75np liv	per 100 sets	27/6
JAMAICA: 4d.	per 10	2/-
6d. & 1/6	per 10 pairs	7/-
KENYA: to 5/-	per 10 sets	25/-
65c	per 10	5/-
1/30	per 10	1/6
MAURITIUS: Complete to 10R	each	20/-
R2.50	each	4/-
R5	each	6/-
MALAYA: SS KG. VI 25c, 30c, 50c, \$1, \$2,		
\$5	each	12/6
BMA 2c Die I used or mint	per 10	8/6
BMA 12c	per 10	8/6
15c Black	each	4/-
Johore 10c Jubilee	per 100	12/-
30c Johore, Kedah, or Penang	per 10	6/6
30c Selangor, Perak	per 10	5/-
30c Trengganu or Kelantan	per 10	9/-
35c Perak or Selangor	each	9d.
35c Johore, N.S. Kedah	each	1/3
35c Kelantan, Malacca, Penang,		
Trengganu	each	1/6
JK P4 cat £7	each	20/-
NEW ZEALAND: 1/9	per 10	3/-
NIGERIA: To 5/0	per 10 sets	25/-
N. BORNEO: 10c	per 10	1/-
RHODESIA: 1/3	per 10	1/-
S. LEONE: 1/3	per 10	5/-
SINGAPORE: KG. VI \$5	each	2/-
Q.E. to \$5	per set	7/6
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SOUTH AFRICA: 10/-	each	2/6
TRINIDAD: 12c and 24c	per 10 pairs	3/6
ZANZIBAR: New 1/25	per 10	9/-

For any of the following:—

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100 x 25 SOUTH AFRICA	20/-
100 x 50 SOUTH AFRICA	50/-

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½d.	2/-	Any S. African Commemorative:	2/3
1d. or 2d.	3d.	per 100.	
1½d.	3/6	Any S. African Common Stamps:	3d.
3d.	1/9	per 100.	
4d.	2/3	S. African Kiloware (at least 2,000 per	
4½d.	25/-	lb): 5/- per lb.	
6d.	3/-	Please send your offers of S.W.A. and	
1/-	4/6	Protectorate stamps to us. Also want-	
1/6	40/-	ed interesting covers and postmarks,	
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# The South African Philatelist

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SEPTEMBER, 1958

Whole No. 401

## 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 16th January, 1958, to the 26th June, 1958. For the previous list see our May 1958 issue.

#### The Animal Series Postage Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 5413 contd. On an order for 2,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,500 sheets was made on 29th January, 1957, the total delivery to 18th March, 1958, being 638,205 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 3.

1d.—Job No. 42105. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 34,500 sheets was made on 10th April, 1958, the total delivery to date being 238,812 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 97.

1d.—On the same Job No., but from a new double die cylinder No. 42A/42B, an initial delivery of 33,000 sheets was made on 24th June, 1958, the total delivery to 26th June, 1958, being 33,664 sheets.

2d.—Job No. 12532 contd. On an order for 1,000,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 14,500 sheets was made on 7th January, 1958, the total delivery to 13th February, 1958, being 79,000 sheets. Same double die cylinder No. 20.

2d.—On the same Job No., but from a new double die cylinder No. 116A/116B, an initial delivery of 9,500 sheets was made on 6th March, 1958, the total delivery to 13th March, 1958, being 58,060 sheets.

2d.—Job No. 42106. On an order for 900,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,000 sheets was made

on 29th April, 1958, the total delivery to date being 58,500 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 56.

2d.—On the same Job No., but from a new double die cylinder No. 116A/116B, an initial delivery of 37,000 sheets was made on 8th May, 1958, the total delivery to date being 156,059 sheets.

2d.—German Settlers. Job No. 42,774. On an order for 120,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,000 sheets was made on 22nd May, 1958, the total delivery to 6th June, 1958, being 128,268 sheets. New cylinders No. 74 Interior and No. 17 Exterior.

3d.—Job No. 17732 contd. On an order for 200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on 1st October, 1957, the total delivery to 27th March, 1958, being 202,685 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 16 Interior and No. 107 Exterior.

4d.—Job No. 17734 contd. On an order for 140,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 41,700 sheets was made on 20th August, 1957, the total delivery to 20th March, 1958, being 143,900 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 53 Interior and No. 93 Exterior.

6d.—Job No. 17735 contd. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,000 sheets was made on 29th October, 1957, the total delivery to 10th April, 1958 being 142,524 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. 1 Interior and No. 121 Exterior.

1/-.—Job No. 12905 contd. On an order for 150,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,500 sheets was made on 4th June, 1957, the total delivery to 18th February, 1958, being 148,637 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 94 Interior and No. 104 Exterior.

1/6.—Job No. 39536. On an order for 60,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an

initial delivery of 13,500 sheets was made on 17th April, 1958, the total delivery to 24th April, 1958, being 64,538 sheets Same cylinders, No. 21 Interior and No. 78 Exterior.

#### Air Letter Cards.

6d.—Job No. 17689 contd. On an order for 6,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 100,800 cards was made on 29th August 1957, the total delivery to date being 5,387,000 cards. Chambon printing machine, and same cylinders.

#### Picture Post Cards.

1½d.—Job No. 12533 contd. On an order for 2,720,000 cards an initial delivery of 236,160 cards was made on 30th April, 1957, the total delivery to 23rd January, 1958, being 2,786,160 cards. Chambon printing machine and same cylinders.

1½d.—Job No. 36857. On an order for 2,736,000 cards, an initial delivery of 40,824 cards was made on 13th March, 1958, the total delivery to date being 2,354,184 cards. Stamp, new cylinder No. 54, New Picture Cylinders, Nos. 45 and 66.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

4d.—Job No. 36873 contd. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 60 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 4,000 sheets was made on 16th January, 1958, the total delivery to 20th January, 1958, being 15,800 sheets. New Interior cylinder No. 75 and old Exterior cylinder No. 33.

#### Roll Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 17739. On an order for 10,000 rolls of 506 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 600 rolls was made on 30th January 1958, the total delivery to 13th May, 1958, being 10,552 rolls. Same cylinder No. 27.

1d.—the same job No. On an order for 5,000 rolls of 1,012 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 900 rolls was made on 18th February, 1958, the total delivery to 13th May, 1958, being 6,096 rolls. Same cylinder No. 27.

#### South West Africa.

4½d.—Job No. 37606. On an order for 3,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 3,150 sheets was made on the 28th January, 1958. Same cylinder No. 120.

5/-.—Job No. 37607. On an order for 1,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 1,000 sheets was made on 21st January, 1958. Same cylinder No. 48.

#### Post Cards, S.W.A.

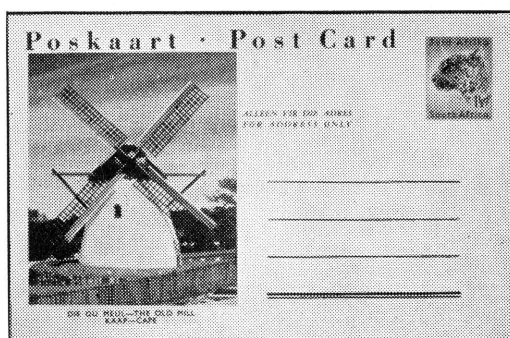
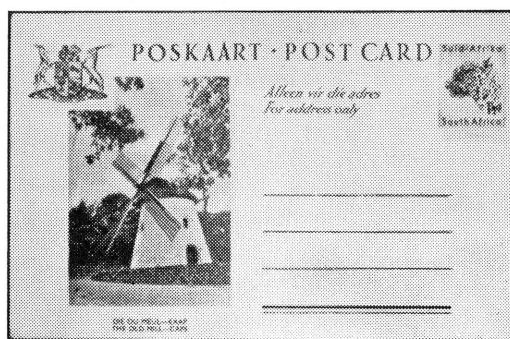
1½d.—Job No. 37608. On an order for 90,000 cards, an initial delivery of 30,720 cards was made on 11th March, 1958, the total delivery to 25th March, 1958, being

145,920 cards. Chambon Printing Machine and same cylinders.

#### New Printing of the 1½d. Pictorial Postcards.

Our August Notes contained a report of a new printing of the 1½d. Pictorial Postcards. This issue is recorded under Job. No. 12533 in the foregoing return supplied by the Publicity Officer.

A subsequent printing, listed under Job No. 36857, was made, and comprises the new series of Pictorial Postcards now on sale at the various post offices. An example of each issue is illustrated, while a description of the more recent emission is as follows:



The set comprises 36 pictorial scenes, four more than the previous series. Nineteen pictures have been retained, five of which are presented at a different angle, while a further seventeen are new ones. The design of the card has been altered in that the pictures are better produced and are larger than the previous ones; the style of lettering on the face of the card has been changed; the Union's coat of arms has been deleted, and the printing was made in bluish-green ink on a smooth white card of similar texture to that used for the previous issue.

The stamp is printed in a light brown colour from a new cylinder No. 54 and it

will be noted from the Job Sheet that two new cylinders, Nos. 45 and 66, have also been used for the pictures, each cylinder carrying eighteen scenes.

**Fifth Printing of the 1d. Animal Stamp—imprinted Cylinder No. 42.**

Further to our August Notes, the fifth printing of the 1d. stamp of the Animal Series follows the style of the second and third emissions, described in our October 1955 and February 1957 Notes, as regards language setting, bilingual inscription, sheet and pane format, sheet numbers and arrows, watermark, perforation and fine cross-mesh screening.

The emission is printed from double die cylinder No. 42, the number being inscribed on the bottom margin of each sheet, below stamp 11 of row 20, and is followed by the letter A or B to signify the right or left hand pane respectively. The sheet format is 480, consisting of two panes of 240 (20 x 12) stamps each, and both sheets carry single line broken bars in their top and bottom margins, of the same shade as the stamps. The right vertical margin of the right hand sheet, and the left vertical margin of the left hand sheet, have again been guillotined down to remove the marginal smudge.

A new multipositive appears to have been made for this printing as the multipositive flaws common to the two previous printings from cylinders No. 3 and 105 are not present.

The stamps are of a brick-red shade, and the arrows which are of the solid pre-manufactured type, are of a darker shade than the stamps. The printing was made on a creamy-white thickish paper, and contains some seventy constant flyspot flaws which Mr. Eric Walker, of Pretoria, has kindly listed for the benefit of our subscribers. Due to lack of space, we regret we cannot publish them all, but the main flaws are given below. Should anyone be interested, we will be glad to make a list available, on loan.

Cylinder Flaws on portion 42A—

Row:—

- 1/3—Smudge between KA of AFRIKA.
- 1/4—Prominent horizontal smudge underlining 1d.
- 1/11—Large dot between AF of AFRIKA, also dot in mane of animal.
- 2/7—Sloping line across ends of horns to first A in AFRIKA.
- 8/11—Line from left margin of stamp extending to nose of animal, also small

dot under D of SUID.

- 10/12—Vertical line through OS of POSTAGE and FR of AFRICA.
- 11/12—Continuation of line from R10/12, through R of AFRIKA to base of horn.
- 12/4—Large dot between H and A of SOUTH AFRICA.
- 14/9—Inclined line through S of SUID.
- 16/1 and 2—Sloping line in margin between stamps.
- 20/7—Small dot between S and U of SUID.
- 20/11—Two dots below D of SUID, dot above R of AFRICA, and four inclined scratch marks above horns and above F.R. of AFRIKA.
- 20/12—Dot below ID of SUID.

Cylinder Flaws on portion 42B—

- 1/2—Two prominent dots under D of SUID.
- 2/4—Inclined line from tip of horn through I of SUID.
- 2/6—Dot on neck, under second A in AFRIKA.
- 10/3—Small dot above FR of AFRIKA.
- 11/10—Small dot above ID of SUID.
- 12/2—Small dot on left margin below S of SUID.
- 16/11—Small dot below EV of REVENUE, and above T of POSTAGE.
- 20/7—Large dot joining R and F of AFRIKA.
- 20/11—Dot in front of PO of POSGELD.

NOTE:—The 42A sheets appeared with an elongated smudge at the top edge of their right vertical margins. Subsequently these sheets acquired another large smudge at the bottom of this margin, indicating possible damage to the cylinder, and as only 33,664 sheets had been printed up to 26.6.58, there may thus be some substance in the report that Cylinder No. 42 had broken up and was discarded. If this

**HOLY LAND AND MIDDLE EAST  
PHILATELIC MAGAZINE  
THAMEP**

This publication deals with postal history and philatelic matters of the following countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

The magazine is published bi-monthly and contains 28 pages. It gives details and prices of new issues, mail auctions, useful articles by well-known writers, stamp news, price lists, &c. A specimen copy will be sent on request, and for same please write to:

**THE MOSDEN STAMP COMPANY**  
QUEENS HOUSE, LEICESTER SQUARE,  
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Yearly subscription is 17/6.



s the case, this printing will be a particularly scarce one.

### The Printings of the 1d. and 2d. Values of the Animal Series.

We are indebted to Mr. W. N. Sheffield, of Germiston, for supplying the following schedule setting out the various printings of the 1d. and 2d. values of the Animal Series to date:—

16/6—Dot under A of POSTAGE.  
19/4—Broken top angle of third E of EEU-FEES.  
19/5—Line on roof of cottage.

### 1d. Toned Paper.

Mr. M. Sacks, of Bloemfontein, reports a printing on toned paper of the 1d. Animal Series, Single Die Cylinder No. 97, issued May 1957.

	Plate Number	Cylinder Number	Printed on Sheet	Marginal Bars		Issue Date	S.A.P. Date
				Left	Right		
1d.	I	12 Single Die	Yes	Nil		Oct. '54	Nov. '54
	II	3 Double Die	No	---	===	July '55	Oct. '55
	III	105 " "	No	---	===	Aug. '56	Feb. '57
	IV	97 Single Die	No	=====		May '57	June '57
	V	42A 42B Double Die	Yes	----	----	July '58	Aug. '58
2d.	I	56 Single Die	Yes	Nil		Oct. '54	Nov. '54
	II	20 Double Die	No	---	====	June '55	Aug. '55
	III	92 " "	No	----	=====	Sept. '57	Nov. '57
	IV	116A 116B Double Die	Yes	----	----	Mar. '58	May '58

### German Settlers Commemorative Issue.

Further to the description of the 2d. Centenary Commemorative Stamp, appearing in our August number, we have been requested to state that the frame portion of the stamp bears irregular-grain screening.

Incidentally, the "Staggered Perforation" characteristic is present in the vertical perforation between stamps 2 and 3, and extends over the top margin and horizontal rows 1 and 2, and also over horizontal rows 11, 12 and 13.

The printing is generally fairly free of "fly-speck" flaws, but the more prominent ones are listed hereunder:

Rows:—

1/1—Dot in 2 of value.

5/1—Dot under second A of AFRIKA.

5/5—Dot above roof of cottage.

3/1—Smudge in D of SUID.

3/4—Dot on side of wagon.

3/4—Dot in cloud, under SU of SUID,

We have viewed the item and can endorse the claim made for this variety.

## FRANCE

On 7th June there appeared six semi-postals, featuring celebrated French personages, the surtax being in all cases in favour of the Red Cross Society. The individuals thus honoured are: J. du Bellay (1522-1560), poet; Jean Bart (1651-1702), attached to the Royal Navy to fight the Dunkirk pirates; D. Diderot (1713-1784), philosopher; G. Courbet (1819-1877), realist painter; J. B. Carpeaux (1827-1875), sculptor; Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901), impressionist painter and father of modern caricaturism.

21st June. A 15 fr. stamp representing one of the subjects of the tapestries of Queen Mathilde at Bayeux,

## THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POSTMARKS OF GRIQUALAND WEST

By **C. R. Reynolds**

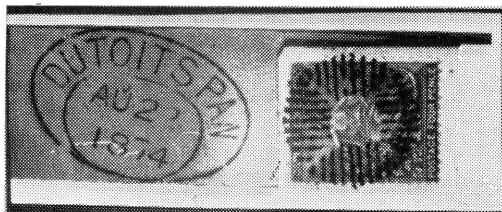
(Continued from page 114 of August issue)

The Postal History of Griqualand West may be divided into three parts:

- (i) Pre adhesive.
- (ii) 1871-74 when current Cape stamps were used—i.e. Cape stamps used "abroad."
- (iii) 1877-80 when the stamps used were the current Cape issues overprinted "GW" or "G" in a variety of different types.

### Defacing Stamps or "Killers"

The first of these to be used were the well-known large, and small, triangular defacers (Jurgens Types 24 and 27). I have specimens of each of these types, the accompanying place date stamps "Diamond Fields" being JU 7 1871 and JY 13 1871.



(Fig. 1)

### Place Date Stamps

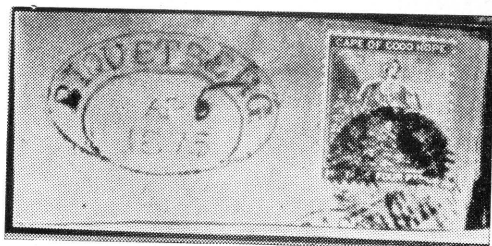
The first of these to be employed were the Ovals of 1853. Jurgens type 45. (See Fig 1). Jurgens says "such names as "Du Toits Pan" and "Diamond Fields" are most frequently met with" (from which one infers that there are others) but does not actually mention any other places. Robson Lowe also only refers to these two. I have specimens of both of these marks, but also have no knowledge of any others of this type.

In regard to "Diamond Fields," Jurgens states that it may have been what was afterwards known as Barkly, but I have already shown (S.A. Ph. Jan. 1957 p. 6) on what I think is quite conclusive official evidence that the older name of Barkly was "Klipdrift," and not "Diamond Fields." Theal in his "History of South Africa" also has this to say: "The largest camp was at Klipdrift, now known as Barkly West, where a great many diamonds were found."

1872

"KILLER:"

During the course of this year a new type of "Killer" appeared, (previously recorded only as used in Griqualand West) and has generally been regarded as a Griqualand defacer. Robson Lowe also shows it as "the curious type," and it is illustrated in Jurgens as Type 200. (See Fig. 1). Figure 304. I have it also with a De Beers NR date stamp (see below) of Oc 30 1873.



(Fig. 2)

Amongst other covers, I have an example of this mark used as a Killer from Piquetberg (Cape Colony) in April 1875. (See S.A. Ph. May 1957 page 70 and Fig. 2) and I can now record another specimen on cover used at Queenstown in the Cape on 22 Aug 1874. The conclusion seems inescapable that there was a very limited issue of this type of "Killer" in the Cape Colony, as well as in Griqualand West. Covers bearing this type of "killer" used in the Cape Colony are naturally very rare, and even those used in Griqualand are rare as Jurgens points out in his book. It will therefore be appreciated that stamps off cover bearing this mark can now no longer be regarded as having been used only in Griqualand West.

(To be continued).

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

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*References from new customers, please.*

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STOBOROUGH CROFT,  
WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

# THE UNIONROTOGRAVURE COIL STAMPS

By G. N. GILBERT

Since his article on the Animal 1d. Coil Stamps appeared in the December 1957 issue of the South African Philatelist, the writer has had numerous letters from readers, who appear completely muddled by the terms "extra rows 21 and 22;" and it would appear that some clear explanation is required.

When coil stamps were made in the earlier days of rotogravure printing, the multipositive used for making the sheets consisted of twenty rows of twelve stamps only, and it was necessary to etch two extra rows on the coil cylinder in the place of the normal sheet margins.

Taking the illustration below as being a portion of the coil cylinder, you get rows 18, 19 and 20 from the sheet multipositive then two extra rows 21 and 22 etched in, in place of the margins, followed by the top of the sheet multipositive, viz., rows 1, 2 and 3 etc., remembering that a carbon print is taken from the multipositive and wrapped round the cylinder prior to etching, and a carbon print of two extra rows from this same multipositive is placed in the margin gap.

Thus the classification of the "two extra rows 21 and 22" came into use.

### The added rows of the earlier coils

from sheet multipositive	18	
	19	
	20	GUIDE LINE
ADDED ROW	21	
ADDED ROW	22	
from sheet multipositive	1	
	2	
	3	

Now, when making the coil cylinder, a guide mark was etched on the margins of the cylinder to assist the operators when cutting up the printed web into batches of sheets giving the correct number of stamps for the coils, whether they be coils of 506 or 1,012 stamps. This mark was usually made opposite the extra rows, and in the case of the gutter margin sheets, R 12 S, which made the coils R 12, this mark is found between rows 21 and 22.

### **The Animal Coils.**

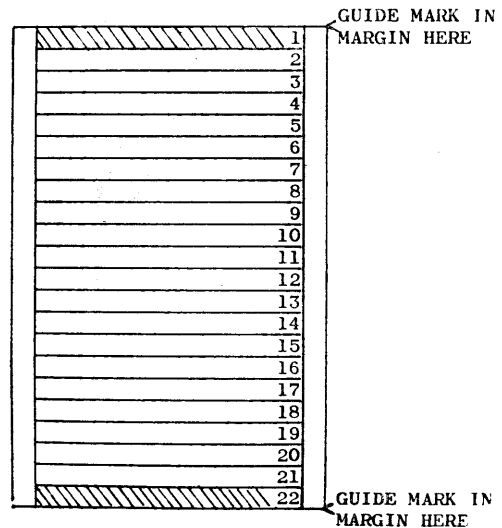
Now in the case of the Animal Coil stamps, there are no actual added two rows

to the cylinder, for the reason that the multipositive used for both the ordinary sheets and the coils consists of 22 rows of 12 stamps, and the full multipositive is taken when making coils, while in making sheet cylinders the top and bottom rows of the multipositive are masked out.

So the terms "extra rows 21 and 22" in this case are misnomers. They are, in these coils, the top and bottom rows of the multipositive.

The illustration below should make this clear, and, as it has been proved by the multipositive flaws found in these coils and in the ordinary sheets, the guide mark on the coil cylinder falls between the bottom row of the multipositive, viz., row 22, and the top row of the multipositive, viz., row 1.

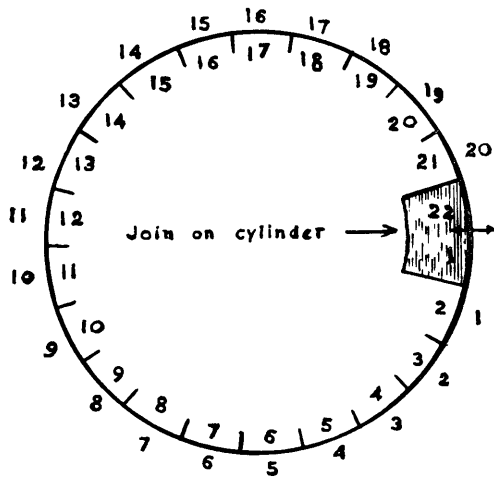
All coil stamps therefore start normally with the top row of the multipositive, viz., row 1, followed by the second stamp being row 1 of the actual sheets but in fact row 2 of the multipositive.



The second illustration shows the coil sheet as it would appear prior to cutting up into vertical strips. When wrapped round the cylinder the join in the carbon print would come between rows 22 and 1, and the guide mark in the right margin is opposite this join in the case of these coils.

The third illustration shows the disposition of the sheet and coil rows around the cylinder. The inside numbers give the multipositive rows, 1 to 22, used for coils. The outside numbers show the sheet row numbers, rows 1 and 22 of the multipositive having been masked out.

This is where the muddle has arisen, by



calling the first stamp in these coils "extra row 22," which it is not in fact. When I wrote my previous article (in the December 1957 and January 1958 issues) I had in mind to call the "extra rows" X 1 and X 2, but was persuaded otherwise, in case confusion arose. Now the number of queries leaves no doubt that confusion did arise, and I have endeavoured to clarify the whole position.

## REVIEWS

**Stanley Gibbons Catalogues Part I** (British Commonwealth) @ 21/- and **II** (Europe and Colonies) @ 27/6, for 1959, are now on sale.

The outstanding feature of both is the enormous revision of prices, particularly all upwards. The demand for all classes of stamps, from classics to moderns, is insatiable.

A great demand for both catalogues is expected, so order early.

**The Airposts of South Africa.** In our August issue a short notice of this publication was given, but unfortunately the printer's devil got loose in the "Airports" with Mr. Boldwin instead of Mr. Baldwin.

We would like to add that the booklet is factually a complete substitution for the somewhat limited air-mail information given in p.p. 48-50 of the *Union Handbook/Catalogue Vol. I*. The only omissions we have noted are (a) the Xmas Concession Labels issued in 1937 by Mauritius and Zanzibar, and (b) the 1939 flights from the Union to Barotseland.

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24c	per 10	4/-
BURMA: BMA complete mint	per set	16/-
CEYLON: Victory	per 10 sets	3/6
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R5	each	6/-
MALAYA: SS KG. VI 25c, 30c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$5	each	12/6
BMA 2c Die I used or mint	per 10	8/6
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30c Johore, Kedah, or Penang	per 10	6/6
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35c Perak or Selangor	each	9d.
35c Johore, N.S. Kedah	each	1/3
35c Kelantan, Malacca, Penang, Trengganu	each	1/6
JK P4 cat £7	each	20/-
NEW ZEALAND: 1/9	per 10	3/-
NIGERIA: To 5/0	per 10 sets	25/-
N. BORNEO: 10c	per 10	1/-
RHODESIA: 1/3	per 10	1/-
S. LEONE: 1/3	per 10	5/-
SINGAPORE: KG. VI \$5	each	2/-
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1d. or 2d.	3d.	per 100.
1½d.	3/6	Any S. African Common Stamps: 3d.
3d.	1/9	per 100.
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4½d.	25/-	lb): 5/- per lb.
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## POST OFFICE PROGRESS

We have to thank the Union P.M.G. for this, his Annual Report for 1956-57. It is a record, and a fine one, of the work of the Post Office Administration, often in the face of difficulties, but there is advance and improvement all the time. A big list is that of the financial work done for other Government Departments.

On the purely postal side it is interesting to note that the experiment of affixing stamps to insufficiently prepaid air letters and recovering the amount from the senders has been successful and is being continued.

### U.S.A.

Eleven new issues appeared on 31st July, but all were "revisions" to meet new postal rates coming into force on 1st August; they scarcely require detailed listing here..

"Our Post Office Mess." Such is the heading of an article written by the Chairman of a U.S. Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The Senator points out that the Post Office is always deeply "in the red," because of the multifarious services it is called on to render to the public, for which it makes no charge. So long as this system remains the post office will remain in politics and will be the whipping boy it has been from time immemorial.

The Champions of Liberty series has been added to by the issue on 24th July of two stamps, 4¢ and 8¢ denominations, featuring Simon Bolivar.

### K.U.T.

We noted last month the issue on 30th July of 40¢ and 1s 30¢ stamps commemorating the centenary of the discovery of Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. We have received an official first-day cover with these stamps from Mr. W. Tunstall. Many thanks to him. Inside is an official pamphlet with extracts from Burton's and Speke's journals, describing their discoveries of these two lakes.

Mr. Frost forwards a cutting from a Nairobi newspaper reporting a flaw on the current 15¢ stamp. The stamp has a white triangular flaw intersecting the Queen's head and an elephant. The paper puts the value at possibly £200,000; we should say the owner would be very, very lucky if he got 200,000 cents for it—say £100.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND ASCENSION

We note from the Philatelic Society of Natal's News Letter that the stamps of these two islands are on sale at the St. Helena Post Office as a convenience for travellers and collectors ordering stamps by post. This is certainly a new arrangement so far as Tristan stamps are concerned.

## INDIAN SETTLERS CENTENARY

We gather from a Durban newspaper that the Indian community in Natal are to be celebrating the centenary of the arrival of the first indentured Indians there. Further, that they are petitioning for the issue of a special stamp or stamps in 1960 to commemorate the occasion.

## NEW ZEALAND HEALTHS

This is the 75th anniversary year of the Boys' Brigade and the two stamps which were due on 20th August honour the girls' and boys' brigades. The 2d.+1d. features a girl Life Brigade Cadet; the 3d.+1d., a bugler at a boys' brigade camp.

## ISRAEL

In August four stamps were due for issue in honour of the Jewish New Year 5719. They depict four of the seven main agricultural fruits of the country, wheat, barley, grapes and figs. The other three (see Bible, Deut. 8:8), pomegranates, olives and dates will figure on next year's festival issue.

A "Philatelic Information and Exchange Centre of Israel" has been established at P.O. Box 1003, Tel Aviv by a group of philatelists. Full information available from the address given.

## AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTICA

The former U.S.A. Antarctic Station of "Wilkes" is being taken over by Australia. This means that she will now have three stations on the Antarctic continent, the others being Mawson and Davis.

**REMEMBER, REMEMBER,**

the

**15<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER**

We have now begun preparing our

## **LARGEST STAMP AUCTION**

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# SPECIAL GEPEX-GEPU

## SUPPLEMENT

Sponsored by Germiston Philatelic  
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GERMISTON

6—9 OCTOBER 1958

**C**OLLECTORS and delegates from all quarters will converge on Germiston during October for the Gepex-Gepu Exhibition and for the 20th Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. For the Germiston Philatelic Society it will be an Awfully Big Adventure. Youngest, and until recently one of the smallest Societies, it will endeavour to make up in enthusiasm what it may lack in experience. Fortunately we have in Mr. W. N. Sheffield, Dr. A. Kaplan, Mr. S. J. Hagger and others a nucleus of experienced collectors who are giving the necessary guidance. Visitors will receive a genuine civic welcome for support has come from all quarters and from many well wishers who have no direct connection with philately.

### ENTERTAINMENT

There will be two main functions, one organized by the Germiston Philatelic Society and the other will take the form of an official civic reception and dinner for delegates and friends. On the evening of Tuesday, October 7th, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Wilson, acting on behalf of the Society, will be host and hostess at a reception given at the Victoria Lake Club in the delightful grounds of Germiston Lake. On the following night His Worship the Mayor of Germiston supported by the Deputy Mayor, Town Clerk and other civic officials will preside over the civic dinner and reception. The principal prizes and awards will be distributed by the Mayoress during the evening.

### TIME AND PLACE

The Exhibition will open on the morning of Monday, October 6th. Congress will be declared open at 10.30 a.m. on the morning of Tuesday, October 7th. Congress Sessions will continue through Tuesday and Wednesday. The Exhibition will close to the public on the afternoon of Thursday, October 9th. Both Congress and Exhibition will

be held in the Civic Centre, President Str., Germiston, which has been freely placed at our disposal by kind permission of the Mayor, Councillor S. D. Hattingh, and the City Council. It is difficult to imagine a more suitable venue for an event of this sort. The Lesser Hall will be available for Congress Sessions and will be furnished in part with original benches from the old Republican Raadsaal which were removed from Pretoria to Germiston some fifty years ago. Mr. Sheffield will preside over Congress from the original bench used by President Kruger. The main hall will accommodate the Exhibition which will comprise almost 3,000 sheets in more than 160 frames. A spacious enclosed courtyard is available for a smoke and a chat between sessions and there are excellent facilities for light refreshments.

### EXHIBITION

The main interest will naturally centre around the Philatelic exhibits. These will undoubtedly be outstanding both in quantity and quality. The exhibition has been wonderfully supported by collectors from all parts of South Africa and more than 125 entries have already been guaranteed. The Committee is determined to make this truly a South African National Exhibition and even went so far as to decline some offers of loan material from overseas in the firm belief that there was sufficient outstanding material in this country. The only overseas exhibit will come from Mr. H. R. Holmes, Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London and Chairman of the Unipex Jury. He has graciously consented to display three frames in the Court of Honour. The theme of the Court of Honour will be "South Africa" and this will be illustrated by selected exhibits of Unions, Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal and Cape supported by a few sheets of Zululand and the Protectorates. We shall also illustrate "South Africa Overseas" by displaying in the Court of Honour pages from outstanding South African collections which have put South Africa on the Map of the World by winning high awards in overseas exhibitions. A feature of the competitive entries is their unusual variety. There are still plenty of Unions and Commonwealths supported by Junior Entries and by the ever popular Thematics, but a noticeable trend this year is the increasing attention being paid by South African collectors to foreign countries on every continent. Amongst the entries will be found Israel, Antarctica, Italy, Germany, Poland, Netherlands and her Colonies. Portugal and her Colonies and France. This widening of the philatelic horizons is to be welcomed and we believe is all for the good of the hobby.

### KRUGER

The Exhibition is part of a series of events culminating in Civic Celebrations on October 10th. With this in mind the exhibition of postage stamps will be supplemented with an outstanding collection of

coins, banknotes, medals, documents and other historical exhibits dealing mainly with the life and times of President Kruger. Much of this material has been hidden in the archives of banks or in private collections and has not hitherto been accessible to the public. These exhibits are expected to appeal to a wider public and will ensure that the exhibition is well patronized. Amongst those co-operating special mention must be made of the Netherlands Bank, the Standard Bank, Barclays D.C.O., the Africana Museum and Dr. Kaplan, F.R.N.S., whose fame in the realm of coins rivals his knowledge of postage stamps.

## AWARDS

A number of outstanding awards have been made available through the generosity of private and institutional donors. Exhibits in the Court of Honour will be acknowledged by presentation of a suitably engraved medallion. Competitive entries will be eligible for certificates of participation, medals and special awards. The medals in gold, silver-gilt, silver and bronze, are being specially struck by the S.A. Mint, Pretoria, from a die of the Germiston Coat of Arms used by gracious permission of the Mayor and City Council. The Certificates are also engrossed with the City Coat of Arms in full colour and will be the size and shape of a standard album leaf so that they can be inserted in the collection concerned. The best collection entered in the competitive section will receive the Grand Prix presented by Ernest Hunt Esq. of Johannesburg. Other special awards to be presented in accordance with the wishes of the donors and at the discretion of the jury include a delightful original oil painting donated by Councillor E. Baker, a former mayor of Germiston; a handsome silver cup, known as the National Bank Award, donated by Barclays Bank D.C.O.; a silver trophy made specially for the occasion by order of the Netherlands Bank; the Israeli Award given by the Society of Israel Philately and a magnificent Bronze Medallion given by the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town. Several of the Gold Medals have also been "named" by donations of five guineas. These include the Standard Bank Medal and the Volkskas Bank medal. All medals and awards will be accompanied by a diploma and for those who do not win awards there will be an expression of the Society's thanks in the form of a handsome Certificate of Participation.

## ENTRIES

By time these lines appear in print the list of entries will have closed but it is important that intending exhibitors, in their own interests, note carefully the instructions for forwarding collections. Collections must reach the Exhibition Committee at the latest by FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1958. Collections may be forwarded by insured parcel post in which case they must

be addressed to:—

The Gepex Committee,  
C/o. Volkskas Bank Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 86,  
Germiston, Transvaal.

Reef collectors may deliver their collections personally to the Bank which is situated in President Str. almost opposite the City Hall. Mr. Muller, manager of the Germiston Volkskas, is a member of the Germiston Society and anyone visiting the bank, if in doubt, should ask for him by name.

Collections should be adequately insured and this may be done by the exhibitor through his usual insurance society or through the Germiston Society's special exhibition insurance scheme. The Society will assume exhibitors have made their own arrangements unless they have asked for Society's cover on their entry forms. Collections sent by post should be insured for a nominal sum of £5 since the purpose of insuring with the Post Office is only to obtain proof of postage.

Exhibitors delivering their collections personally to the Volkskas Bank should make sure they obtain the Bank's receipt. Collections are covered from time of handing over until returned to owner. In their own interest exhibitors should not only declare the full value of their collections but should separately declare any exceptionally valuable items estimated to be worth £20 or more. Anyone in doubt as to the value for insurance purposes is advised to take two thirds of Gibbons Catalogue value.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the generous help of the Mayor of Germiston, Councillor S. D. Hattingh, and the City Council without whose support and encouragement the Society could not have undertaken so large a task. Several civic departments have promised invaluable help amongst which we must mention the Parks Department who will decorate the hall, the Engineers Department for illuminations, the Juvenile Affairs Department for publicity in schools and others too numerous to mention. The Publicity Department of the South African Post Office will afford the usual facilities including an exhibit, a post office and a special canceller. Germiston Publicity Association is to be thanked for loan of printing blocks, gifts of Guide Books and for publicity. The Postal Administration of the United Nations Organization, New York, and the Postal Administration of Czechoslovakia have promised assistance by providing literature on their respective stamp issues; further postal administrations have been approached and it is hoped they will participate. Probably for the first time in South Africa overseas firms will sponsor bilingual advertisements in the exhibition catalogue. Every possible endeavour has been made to plan and prepare a programme which will be worthy of South Africa's sixth city and which will bring the greatest pleasure to the greatest number.

**Correspondence to Chairman: Gepex  
Exhibition Committee, P.O. Box 293,  
Germiston, Transvaal.**



## PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN ST. HELENA, 1900-1902

By J. H. RATHBONE

(Continued from page 122 of August issue)

Another, circular, type of censor's mark was brought into use at Broadbottom and this, like the triangular one of Deadwood, shows the name of the Camp. (Fig. 3). It has a horizontal dotted line to accommodate the censor's initials. This mark, in purple ink, is known to the present writer with dates ranging from June, 1901, to March, 1902, and is found on both outgoing and incoming mail.

### Jamestown Camp

On 3rd February, 1902, the last batch of prisoners arrived at St. Helena—making a total in excess of 5,000 officers and men. Some P.O.W.'s were given permission to work in and around Jamestown. Certain of these, such as household servants, cooks and grooms were allowed to live in the houses of their British employers—providing they remained "well-behaved." For those "working prisoners" who were not so provided for, a 2-section Camp was built in the Government Gardens and the Botanical Gardens in Jamestown, to provide accommodation at night. No special censor's mark seems to have been used at this small Camp. On a cover, reported by Mr. W. Newlands, Pretoria, is the manuscript endorsement—"O. Schulze, Jamestown Camp." This cover shows the circular censor's mark, as Fig. 1, in red, is dated 9th April, 1902, and is addressed to Lydenburg, Transvaal.

The "O.C. Prisoners of War" at Jamestown was Captain Fisher. (It may also be noted here that several of the P.O.W.'s proved to be intractable and the authorities decided to remove them from the other prisoners by confining them in High Knoll Fort). (See map).

### Head Office

One other censor's mark is known from St. Helena. This is a triangular mark, in purple ink, as Fig. 4. "Head Office" apparently refers to the Headquarters of the P.O.W. organization on the Island or to the Head Office of the Censors.

This mark is not at all plentiful—possibly because it appears to have had a relatively short period of usage. The writer has not seen covers showing the mark with dates previously to 1902, and then with only from May to July, though earlier and later items may, of course, exist.

### Handstamps

On some covers and cards of the St. Helena P.O.W. mail there are found single-line handstamps—showing the names of the two main camps. These are in fancy lettering (see Fig. 5 and 6) and seem to have been struck mainly in black ink, but in other cases inspected the impressions were perhaps grey or greyish-black. These handstamps were possibly made on the Island and appear to have been produced from a block of material such as wood, compressed cardboard, etc.,—the letters being carefully carved out with a sharp knife or narrow chisel, maybe, whilst the block was held firmly in a vice. As to the purpose of these handstamps and by whom they were applied the writer has not discovered any official information. However, it may be noted that the two marks appear on covers etc. with 1901 dates (on all items seen so far). Also, both handstamps seem to have been introduced early in that year—i.e. shortly after Broadbottom Camp was opened. They appear to have been used in conjunction with the circular "non-locality" censor's mark (Fig. 1) only.

From this we might assume that it was necessary to distinguish the camp of origin in respect of all prisoner mail from the Island, especially in regard to their varying political views. Probably, the authorities insisted that the prisoners endorse their letters and/or envelopes (also postcards) with the actual name of the Camp to which they were attached—"St. Helena" only being insufficient at that time. So that, when inspected by the censors, items that entirely lacked a camp-name endorsement would then be handstamped with either Fig. 5 or Fig. 6 to remedy the omission.

It may be argued that after Broadbottom opened the censors were then using marks showing the actual camp names, i.e. Figs. 2 and 3,—thus clearly indicating the camp of origin. Actually, we do not know how many of these (named) rubber-stamps were in use and as the prisoners' mail seems to have been of such proportions that it was necessary for several censors to be employed on it simultaneously (as was the case in Ceylon, too) then it is not unlikely that any of them **not** marked with Figs. 2 or 3 were using Fig. 1 **plus** either Figs. 5 or



## AIR MAIL NOTES

I. H. C. GODFREY

### RHODESIA AND NYASALAND FEDERATION

**Hunting-Clan African Airways. Salisbury-Livingstone-Mongu.** Commemorative envelopes were issued to mark the inauguration of a new airmail service from Southern Rhodesia to Barotseland on 1st July, 1958. The Postmaster General has sanctioned the conveyance of mails by this private Airline on their twice weekly scheduled service.

A DC3 plane left Salisbury at 8.30 a.m. and reached its destination, Mongu, at 1.10 p.m. with a three-quarter stop at Livingstone. Covers are postmarked Salisbury 30 JUN 58 and backstamped Mongu 1 JULY 1958.

The envelopes printed in blue show "Makishi Dancers, Barotseland" and are inscribed "HUNTING-CLAN AFRICAN AIRWAYS/Inaugural Flight from Salisbury to/Mongu on July 1st, 1958."

So far as aerophilately is concerned, this is not strictly a First Flight, inasmuch as the first regular service to Mongu was operated by Rhodesia & Nyasaland Airways as long ago as 1st January, 1939.

### AIR LETTER (Aerogramme) SHEETS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA:

**Union: 1½d. Letter Card.** The "Inland" sheet, on blue paper, which was placed on sale on 2nd February, 1955, with Afrikaans inscriptions first, has now made its appearance, after more than three years, with the language arrangements reversed. The date of issue has not yet been ascertained.

**Ungummed variety of 6d. Aerogramme:** Mr. S. J. Vermaak reports having purchased, during their currency in 1953, a small batch of 6d. Air Letter sheets of the "Posseël" type (PAL 52) which show no trace whatsoever of gum on the sealing flaps.

### Rhodesian and Nyasaland Federation.

The Postmaster General of the Federation announced on 17th April that, when existing stocks of 6d. imprinted Air Letters were used up (probably by July) no further supplies would be available. Instead, unfranked forms would be sold at a half-penny each and the public would have to use adhesive stamps.

The Federation's imprinted airmail stationery has had a very short life: its first definitives were issued less than three years

ago. Comparatively few collectors have been fortunate enough to assemble a complete set of the eight different pictorial sheets first put on sale on 23rd September, 1957, to advertise some of the Tourist attractions of the Colony—either mint or used—and some of the earlier issues are also elusive. If "I. Fyndem" of "Stamp Collecting" fame were interested in air postal stationery all the Federation's sheets, one can imagine, would be strongly tipped.

## WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.

1840-1890.—For the stamps of any country in this period, write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc.—Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine.—R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.

ALWAYS WANTED.—Worthwhile Stamp Accumulations or Mixtures of British Africa, including South Africa. Best prices. UNION STAMP CO., 69 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 23-8257.

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

UNUSUAL cancellations, 19th Century France. Will buy or exchange South Africa.—Glenn Karseboom, 119 Cutler Street, Grand Rapids 7, Michigan, U.S.A.

SEND 1,000 DUPLICATE STAMPS. Receive 1,000 equal quantity.—SUPER-EXCHANGE, Cranford, New Jersey, U.S.A.

## SWITZERLAND

May 31st was due to see the issue of a set of 5 Pro Patria semi-postals, the surtax on them going to the aid of needy mothers. The lowest denomination features a mother and babe; the other four show some of the country's minerals, etc., fluorite, a fossil ammonite, garnets and rock crystal.

Are you interested in receiving mail from all parts of the world; receiving 20 or more stamps with each letter and the envelope bearing at least five stamps? Do you want to make new Philatelic acquaintances and have your name on circuits travelling the globe? Send 10/- uncrossed Postal- or Money- or British Postal Order, stating clearly your Name and Address to:—

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2d. SG 70 pair Arms Tete-beche, rare 50/-  
3d. SG 79e Arms embossed double, used . . . . . 20/-

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2d. (64) at 21/-, 1d. (72) at 17/6, 3d. (74) at 17/6, 2d. (78) at 17/6, 2d. (82) at 21/-.

Many other mint and used New Republic singles, pairs and strips are in stock, and available on Approval.

SPECIAL OFFER: Current Union 10/- fine used: singles at 2/-, vert. pairs at 4/6, hor. pairs 5/6, hor. strips (3) at 7/6.

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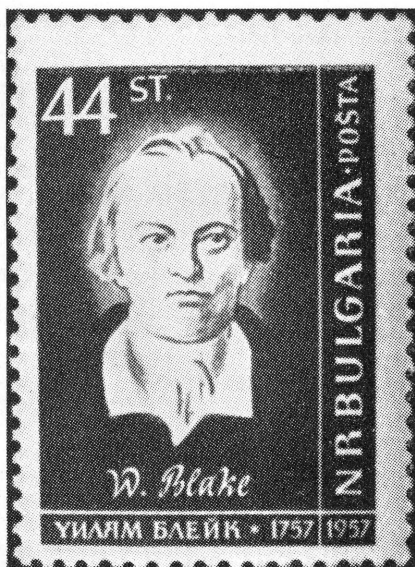
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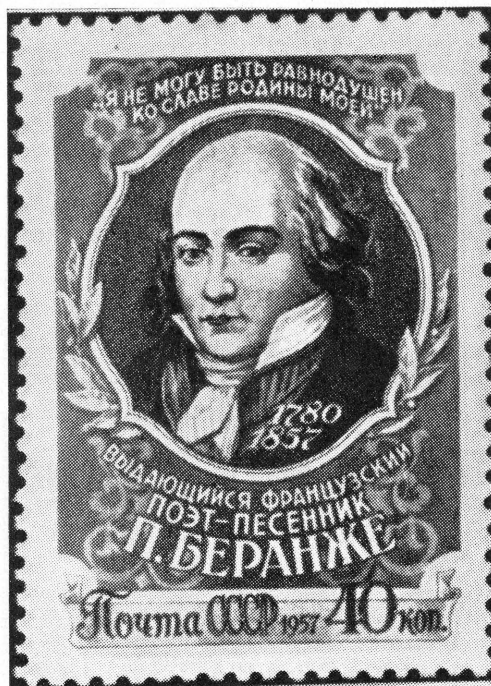
## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### I

3,300 different persons have so far had their portraits on the world's stamps, groups and pairs of people being excluded. Almost all are in my collection, in alphabetical order, from Aalberg to Zumarraga. Some 15 fresh folk enter the gallery each month, and two newcomers are illustrated herewith. They are William Blake, the English poet and artist, 1757-1827, and Pierre Jean de Béranger, the French songwriter, 1780-1857, on stamps of Bulgaria and Russia respectively. The stamps well



portray their special characteristics—William Blake the erratic genius, some of whose poems and pictures only a mystic can interpret, but possessed of a strange power to move the depths, and Pierre Béranger, whom Lucien Bonaparte rescued from abject poverty, and whose songs, some of them with a biting edge that more than once landed him in gaol, were sung from end to end of France. At his funeral thousands crowded the Paris streets to do him honour. He had nothing but scorn for “those erotic poets who are absorbed in singing their own loves and not the common sorrows of mankind.” William Blake, incidentally, is worthy of special honour by philatelists because he developed the art of printing from engraved copper plates, an art used in producing some of the finest stamps. Other portraits just to hand are those of Jamsetji Tata, 1839-1927, Indian



industrialist and philanthropist, whose stamp shows more of one of his iron foundries than of himself; Carlo Goldoni, 1807-1903, founder of modern Italian comedy; Ang Duong, a Cambodian king of a century ago, a few of Goya's brilliant studies on a Spanish commemorative set, Garcia de Mendoza and Ambrosio O'Higgins of Chile José Ignocia Rivero, a Cuban journalist, an Egyptian princess with the engaging name of Nofret, and four young “Resistance Heroes” of France, who gallantly gave their lives when their leaders had played the craven in World War II. **Vive de Gaulle!**

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## CANADA

On 8th May a 5c stamp was issued for the centennial of British Columbia. It features an old-time miner panning for gold.

On 26th June a commemorative 5c was issued to mark the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain. Although the site of the city was first visited by Cartier in 1535, it was only in 1608 that the first permanent settlement was made by Champlain and the present name given to it. The stamp portrays a large representation of Champlain and a present day silhouette of the Heights of Quebec.

## AUCTION NEWS

The August sale held by Wicks Stamp Agency of Durban was devoted to the stamps of Australia and the Union of South Africa and a number of interesting items evoked some spirited bidding. In the Union section the highlights were undoubtedly the Die Proofs of the King's Head 1/- and 1/3 values in black on white cards stamped "before hardening." These fetched £25 each, which was the same amount that was realised for similar items some months ago.

Other items of postal history were sets of King's Heads and London Pictorials overprinted "Specimen" which realised £12 and £19-10-0 respectively. In the Pretoria printings, there was a pair of the Springbok ½d. with completely missing centres showing part of the green frame instead of the head, and part of the Springbok's head on the gummed side—a very interesting item which sold for £22-10-0, while in the 1d. value a pair with one stamp imperforate on three sides brought in £10-10-0. Similarly misprinted in the first rotogravure series, was a pair of the 1d. value with centres missing except for the tip of the masts. This pair, with a B.P.A. certificate went for £20.

An unusual large number of varieties of the small War Issue were on sale and were much sought after, both by collectors present and those who sent in postal bids. A block of eighteen of the 1d. value with joined paper over three complete triplets was sold for £12-10-0 while a strip of three with roulette omitted brought £12. Six pairs in a strip with joined paper in the 2d. value also sold at this figure.

Postage Dues are not very popular even with the specialists and this was borne out by the fact that a pair of U.H.B. D14 imperforate as illustrated on page 251 of the Handbook only brought a bid of £10.

The Pretoria printing of the ½d., 1d. and 6d. values were well represented by a number of interesting pieces, such as the miniature sheet of Plate 3 of the 1d. in blocks of six with arrows—£4—and a superb offset of the Springbok Head and black jubilee line in a top corner pair, for which £6-10-0 was paid.

In all 72 lots of Union items were offered, most of which found new homes at very fair prices.

## ECUADOR—GALAPAGOS

A series of six stamps was recently issued, supposedly for use in the Galapagos group of islands, which lie off the coast of, and belong to, Ecuador.

It now appears that they have no postal use whatsoever. There are no post offices on the islands nor are there any air fields where the three stamps marked as air post could possibly be used.

Nor could the stamps be used in continental Ecuador where the law only permits the use of the title "Ecuador" on its stamps.

They have been made for the exploitation of collectors, so beware!

## BASUTOLAND 1940 WAR MARKING

Mr. G. N. Gilbert has sent for inspection a cover posted at Moriija on 21-VI-1940 and addressed to France.

It has been held up, probably at Cape Town, and marked with a rubber stamp "Mail Services Suspended" (in one line 73 mm. long). Also it has been opened by censor and closed with a "VC 8 Small" seal.

We have seen similar items on Union letters, but not previously on one from Basutoland.

## EIRE

Two stamps, of 3d. and 1/3d. denominations, were due for issue on 28th July commemorating the centenary of the birth of Thomas J. ("Tom") Clarke, who was one of the leaders in the 1916 rising.

Later this year a special stamp will be issued to mark the centenary of the death of mother Mary Aikenhead, foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity.

## HARMERS SALES

The London 1957-58 season closed with a total sale's takings of just under £300,000.

Exports of stamps sold changed little with approximately one-third of the total going abroad.

In New York, with two auctions still to be held, a total of very nearly \$2 million was reached. The so-called recession in U.S.A. does not appear to have affected the stamp market one iota.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

At the July meeting Mr. Speckham was unable to present his collection of Australia, but Mr. C. H. McNeil stepped into the breach with New Zealand. The collection proved to be much more specialized than the owner had lead the meeting to expect.

Capt. M. F. Stern submitted part of his collection of "Flags on Stamps," preceded by a recorded talk on some aspects of Thematic Collecting.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**July 15th.** Two collections were exhibited by members in the Society's annual competition for the Sam Legator Trophy. One, by Mr. E. N. Rigg, consisting of a selection of Great Britain, included some excellent examples of the various issues and a particularly superb used copy of the 1929 Universal Postal Union £1 black.

The other exhibit, a complete collection of mint Q.E. II stamps, was tabled by Mr. E. Waner. His setting of this British Commonwealth group on New Age album leaves realistically showed the wide range of colourful stamps that have already been issued since the Coronation of Her Majesty in June 1953.

Further entries for this trophy will be exhibited at the monthly meeting arranged for the evening of November 18th, 1958.

W.N.S.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, CAPE TOWN

On 26th June the exhibiting combination was Messrs. C. G. Mummery who showed "Egypt," and S. H. Moyle with "Modern Australia."

Mr. Mummery said of his collection, that it could be considered as two separate collections, the first having as a theme, the period of the country's rulers, since the era of Napoleon right up to date. The other part reflecting the history of the country. This member gave a most enlightening talk on his stamps.

Mr. Moyle's comprehensive exhibit of Modern Australia was indeed a good one and found approval amongst members. Of particular interest was the great number of varieties, and this member quoted as a matter of interest, figures as reflected in the Handbook as to the values of these varieties.—J.H.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**July 7th.** Mr. J. Coombe-Martin was unable to display his Philatelic Treasures in view of his impending departure from Pretoria.

The Society was entertained by its Vice-President, Mr. Willie Newlands, by a specialized display of Ascension, Tristan da

Cunha and 20th Century St. Helena. The numerous items shown included G. Britain Edward VII 5/- used in Ascension, St. Helena die proofs, and Edward VII 10/- S.G. 71 mint block of four, and Ascension George VI with all the various perforations.

**July 21st.** The Society was entertained royally by Mr. J. E. Frankland who tabled a fine exhibit of an almost wholly mint collection of Southern Rhodesia and a selection of British Empire essays, proofs and specimens. The collections were well worthy of the praise given them by speakers and the Society is indebted to Mr. Frankland for an enjoyable evening. Absent members will realize what a treat they have missed when told that the collections included such items as Southern Rhodesia S.G. I A & b, 2 in carmine, 2 a & b, 13 A & 30 A; Canada 1897 Jubilee specimens; Natal Colour trials of King Edward VII 2d. stamp; and Newfoundland colour Trials of S.G. Type 15/-.—D.J.C.R.

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**June.** An enjoyable meeting took place when Mr. T. A. Harper showed his selection of First Issues of some 20 odd countries. As usual each stamp was a picked copy and the display was a delight to all. Our faithful friend, Mr. James Paviour, showed the Middle and Later Issues of New Zealand and these popular stamps were enjoyed by all.

A film showing of "The Pageant of the Postage Stamp" composed by Rev. Loxley Chamings, was both informative and most interesting.

The President announced amidst acclamation the donation of the C. H. Thornton Silver Cup by our old friend and Life Member, Mr. C. H. Thornton. Mr. Thornton could not be present, unfortunately, at the meeting but sent a message that the cup was a token of the pleasure and appreciation he had gained through membership of this Society.

At our July meeting the display of the evening was given by Mr. James Paviour and he showed a very representative collection of Australian Commonwealth stamps. An enjoyable quiz was held and was won by Dr. F. Drusinsky.

Mr. John Shingler gave an interesting talk on Stamp Collecting from boyhood years and this was enjoyed by members.

In the absence of the President, Major C. Hasted, Vice-President, reported interest in the successful display of Stamps at the Hobbies Exhibition, and also on the great popularity of the covers produced by the Society for the German Settlers Stamp Centenary.

It was reported that our old friend, Mr. C. H. Thornton was ill in hospital, but was making good progress.—J.P.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

In June we saw an exhibition of Danish locals by Mr. Creweel. This collection was of an excellent nature as usual and it showed new members how to set out a collection etc. We are sorry that this member

leaves us again for Salisbury in July.

#### Gwelo Meeting.

About 30 members of Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo met at the Midlands Hotel on the 22nd June. Two of the outstanding exhibits shown were:

Firstly, Mr. Stamford of Hartley—St. Helena. Secondly, Mr. Porters Cape Triangulars. All other exhibits were first class, but too numerous to mention here.

Everybody agreed that the next meeting should take place at the Sebakwe Hotel in Que-Que as travelling from Salisbury is too far for one day.

At our July meeting we saw a fine display of Mrs. Wallace's Union of South Africa. The judging of this exhibit was done by a panel of members and the exhibit was entered for the Porter Cup. The committee would like to welcome entries for this or the second non-specialist cup from country members. We are trying to keep all members supplied with exchange books, but the committee is unable to get exhibits from outside members although the collection is quite safe in our hands and will be posted immediately after the exhibit.

Mr. Lacey showed us his first class collection of Bechuanaland starting in 1886 and ending in 1927. Very seldom that the members are privileged to see 2/6 and 5/- values of the old issues. Mr. Rendsburg displayed the latest U.S.A. issues as the Surprise Item.

H.R.

#### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

16th July. The largest attendance of members and visitors that we have had at an ordinary meeting since the inception of the Society. It was very pleasing to note that nine juniors came along, all eager to learn something about the hobby of stamp collecting. Two further collections were tabled in competition for the S. J. Hagger Award. The first by Mr. Jos. Bogner, a mint and a used collection of Australia. The second, by Mr. I. S. Burniston, used issues from 1932, of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. All members and visitors present were given the latest news concerning the forthcoming stamp exhibition in Germiston, and delegates were appointed to attend the XX Congress to be held in October, 1958.—I.S.B.

#### DIE AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTE-VERENIGING

Ons besoekers van die Philatelic Society het Vrydagaand, 4 deser, nou wel nie daarin geslaag om die getalle van die Germistonse vereniging te oortref nie, maar tog het hulle hul vereniging mooi verteenwoordig en belangrikste van alles, hulle het 'n voortreflike tentoonstelling van seëls verskaf.

Mnr. B. Seelig het die voortou geneem met 'n pragtige klompie uit sy Switserse versameling—'n tiental blaaië uit die klasieke deel van daardie land (en 'n uitsonderlike groepie daarby), gevolg deur 'n verskeidenheid miniatuurvelle en die lugposuitgawes van Switserland. Vervolgens het

mnr. K. E. W. Lydall getrag om ons te wys watter verskeie soorte stempels en posmerke in Suid-Afrika gebesig word—'n ware les vir enige versamelaar. Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie het 'n sonderlinge geskiedkundige versameling getoon van die verskeie seëls wat in die vroeë troebeljare in Zanzibar gebruik was. Ons hoop om met 'n latere geleentheid iets meer van hierdie versameling te sê. Die man wat uit sy pad gaan om goed bymekaar te maak wat niemand anders sou versamel, mnr. C. E. D. Enoch, het met Prins Eduard-eiland vorendag gekom en mens verbaas laat staan oor wat daar eintlik van daardie aardkolletjie te versamel is. Mnr. B. Glassman het 'n interessante en goed gebalanseerde besoekersvertoning afgesluit met die oorlogs-belastingseëls van Mosambiek—seëls wat in die dae van die Eerste Wêreldoorlog deur 'n plaaslike drukkersaak gedruk was en waarby 'n plaaslike koerant met sekere oordrukwerk ook 'n handjie bygesit het. As 'n hoogs gespesialiseerde werkie is mnr. Glassman se versameling seker een van die mees uitgebreide op hierdie gebied en 'n mens hoor jou self onwillekeurig die man gelukwens, met 'n mooi prestasietjie.

#### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The "Ruby Alabaster" Memorial Competition for Junior Collectors from 8-21 years of age is held every August but owing to inclement weather the attendance was poor but senior collectors turned up in force to entertain the "budding" philatelists not only with tea and cake but with stamps.

The meeting began with an interesting film show of "Rome on Postage Stamps." Then Mr. W. J. Gillespie gave an interesting and detailed talk on Stamp Collecting and stressed the importance of collecting systematically and mounting stamps carefully.

The three prize-winners were: Saul Teukolsky and Saul and Jonathan Hellman.

There were no entrants in the top age group from 18 to 21 years so a fine album will be held over until next year's competition.

The Exhibition Chairman reported on the speeding up of plans for next year's Elpex Exhibition and Congress.

Two new members were elected and arrangements were made for the visit to the Port Elizabeth Society later during the month.—J.P.S.

#### JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On June 10 we had two very fine displays. Mrs. Koralek, a newcomer as an Exhibitor, showed us a thematic display, The Madonna on Stamps. It proved very interesting and the Exhibitor is to be congratulated on the originality of theme and the excellent way in which the exhibit was presented.

The second display was by Mr. Markowitz, Russian Zone of Germany. This exhibit was on a par with all his previous ones of the various Zones of Germany. Our frames were not enough to hold all the sheets and the tables had to be pressed into use. The



Exhibit was practically complete showing all the emergency issues, varieties, errors and of course all the many Commemoratives.

On **June 18th** a contingent led very ably by our Vice-President descended on the Germiston Philatelic Society, not without getting lost first. As is usually the case with that Society, the visitors received a rousing welcome, and after hearing further news about Gepex, including the Special Awards which would be available to Prize winners, entertained the hosts with the following displays: Commander Enoch showed Australasian and American No. 1 (a maiden showing), Mrs. Koralek displayed "Madonna on Stamps" having tried it out the previous week in the "Province," Mr. Lambert tabled Air Mail Issues of the Middle East and Mr. Markowitz one of his Zones of Germany.

At the meeting on the **23rd June** we were hosts to the West Rand Stamp Club. Led by Mr. Burrell (who was inspanned to conduct the usual auction) the following displays were shown: Mr. Yelland, Stamps and Postal History of the Union during the 2nd World War; Mr. Kylander—Modern Sweden; Mr. Bruwer—Modern Australia. The exhibitors were complimented on their very fine displays.

On **Tuesday, 8th July** we had one of our periodical Members' Evenings. The attendance was rather poor and the Committee feels unless better support is forthcoming for these special Evenings (which were introduced at the request of many members) they may have to be discontinued. The ten sheet display was won by Mr. W. N. Sheffield, with Commander C. E. D. Enoch as runner-up. Mr. Sheffield displayed "Rare varieties of Bantam War effort stamps," Commander Enoch—Spain No. 1; Mr. A. L. Viner—Aden and Mr. J. G. Kupferman—Postal Stationery of the Azores.

#### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The usual monthly meeting on **Wednesday, 9th July**, was attended by 16 members and one visitor.

The winners at Paarl namely: Dr. Sherel, Dr. Hack, Messrs. P. Roux and E. Walker, showed members their collections which won awards. Dr. Sherel's Olympic Games Issues consisted of the stamps issued for the 1st Olympic Games held at Athens in 1896 and all subsequent issues; First Day Covers and miniature sheets.

This was followed by Dr. Hack's collection of Nursing and Medical Stamps. A variety of Doctors; Hospitals; Medical Transport; Military Nursing on stamps and First Day Covers were shown.

The third collection, by Mr. P. Roux, portrayed the higher values of South African Animals from 4½d. to 10/-; plate proofs and first day issues. The last exhibit was South African "Officials," by our Chairman, Mr. E. Walker. Several interesting varieties were on view but as time was a deep knowledge of his subject. The ex-limited one was not able to study the stamps carefully.—A.L.G.

#### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

**June 26th.** This meeting was very well attended in spite of the cold weather and new members were welcomed by the Chairman.

Miss Stern, of Cape Town, was a very welcome visitor. She always makes a point of attending our meetings when in Johannesburg.

Mr. J. M. Weinstein, who was welcomed back from his trip overseas, reported that he had attended a meeting of BAPIP, in England, and brought them greetings from your Society. Mr. Weinstein was requested by BAPIP to reciprocate on his return home.

The highlight of this meeting was a display by Mr. Chummy Hirschman of his general Israeli collection. Members were treated to what may be termed "Beauty Unsurpassed" from a vast and wonderful collection which is a source of real study. The display, write-up and mounting of the stamps was outstanding. Members present were shown, for the first time, the complete sheet of all six panes of the First Festivals (a diagram of this sheet will be incorporated in the next news letter).

#### COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A most enjoyable and interesting evening was spent on **Thursday, 17th July**, when members of the Ndola Philatelic Society visited us for the showing of a film strip lecture entitled "Victoria Regina." This depicted the life of Queen Victoria on stamps and is the second film strip we have had from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, London. These lectures certainly contain a wealth of philatelic information.

Mr. Keet then gave a most interesting display and talk entitled "Happy Memories of Stamp Collecting" which included awards as well as an assortment of documents, publications and First Day Covers connected with Congresses and Exhibitions in Southern Africa. Finally he displayed his collection of "Scouting on Stamps" which won for him a diploma and Silver Medal of the American Philatelic Society for the best Thematic entry at the last Paarl Exhibition.

#### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**17th June.** The members present were privileged to see a highly specialised collection of the King George V and King George VI stamps of Great Britain, tabled by Mr. H. L. Keefe. All Stamps displayed were in Mint condition, and attractively mounted. Numerous shades, various watermarks and different printings were shown, and there were many blocks of four. Several rare items were accompanied by B.P.A. Certificates of Authenticity. An unusual item were strips of labels, known as "Poached Eggs," which were used officially for testing automatic vending machines. In a very informative talk, Mr. Keefe revealed hibitor was warmly thanked by Mr. G. K. Forbes.

# The South African Philatelist

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Whole No. 402

## UNION NOTES

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

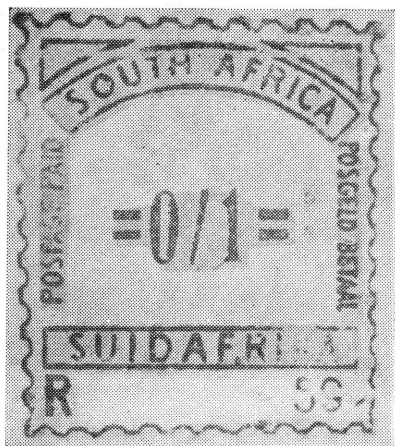
### "Douane"

Further to our February Notes, Mr. Leo Buchen, of Johannesburg, and Mr. S. J. Hagger, of Alberton, have called attention to a new type of rubber-stamp now being used for custom purposes on postal matter. Its imprint as illustrated;

CUSTOMS PAID  
DOEANE BETAALD

is in English and Afrikaans in capital letters, 3.5 m.m. high, between two parallel heavy lines 14 m.m. apart.

The imprint was made on Mr. Hagger's item below the address of the postal matter which does not bear a Customs Duty  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, while Mr. Buchen's specimen carries a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Customs Duty stamp (DOUANE) on its reverse side, and the imprint of the canceller is made over the stamp.



### "DOUANE" overprint on the 2d. Zebra Stamp.

Referring to our January and November 1956 Notes wherein the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. warthog, and the 1d. Black Wildebeest stamps overprinted DOUANE are described, Mr. S. L. Crozet, of Germiston, reports that the 2d. Zebra stamp is now overprinted DOUANE as well, the overprint being the same type as previously used.

### Meter Franks.

Dr. J. F. Fick, of Goedgegun, reports a new meter mark, illustrated herewith.

The machine with the 'R' identity number is an imported Roneo Neopost Frankmaster Model, multi-value, and capable of franking amounts from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 29/11d. There is a space at the left hand side of the meter frank for a slogan or an advertisement.

### Joined Paper.

Mr. H. A. Hofman, of Johannesburg, reports an interesting Joined Paper variety of the Animal Series, the item, illustrated, consisting of a used, horizontal pair of stamps of the 4d. denomination.



The usual paper-maker's mark in red indicating a join in the paper is absent, and the join was discovered only when the stamps, among others, were floated off a cover.

### Printing Characteristics.

Mr. J. B. Levy, of Bloemfontein, has forwarded for our inspection, two mint blocks of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Plate II, Printing, each containing an interesting variety.

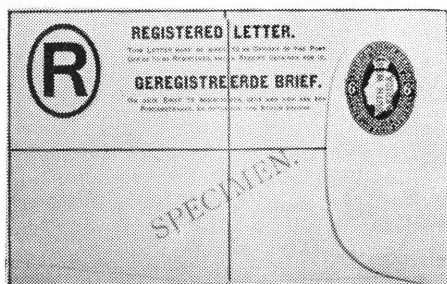
In one, the numeral "½" of the figure of value of one stamp, illustrated, is larger than normal, while in the other specimen, the vignette of one stamp is of a lighter shade than its neighbours, and may indicate underinking.



Mr. Levy would be glad to receive an explanation of these printing characteristics, and to know if they are constant flaws.

**Postal Stationery SPECIMEN Items.**

We have recently had the pleasure of viewing certain uncatalogued SPECIMEN Postal Stationery items, overprinted SOUTH WEST AFRICA or ZUID-WEST AFRIKA, two of which are illustrated.

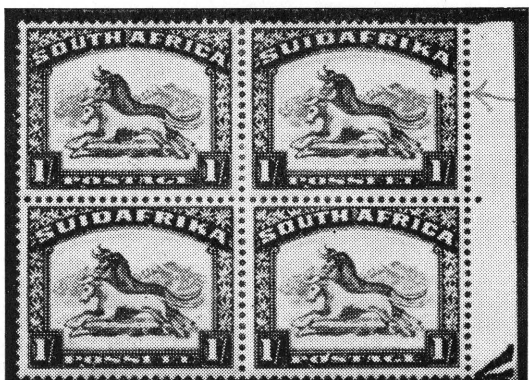


The word SPECIMEN, measuring 14.6×6 m.m., is overprinted in red ink obliquely on the face of the item. The overprint, in either English or Netherlands, appears in black ink on the stamp of the ½d. and 1d. Postcards, U.H.B., P.C. 2 and P.C. 6, of Letter Card P.L. 1, of Stamped Envelope P.E. 1, of Newspaper Wrappers P.N. 1 and P.N. 2, while the overprint in red ink is applied in a vertical direction on the stamps of Registered Envelopes P.R. 1, P.R. 2 and P.R. 13.



**Union Varieties.**

Mr. P. Zhivotich, of Cape Town, has kindly submitted some fifteen photographs of various Union varieties. Among these are included a marginal block of four, showing the sheet number, of the 2d. Unhyphenated Rotogravure, U.H.B. 38, greenish-grey and dull mauve, but with the frame blurred; a pair of the 3d, black and red, U.H.B. 39A, with upright watermark and blurred frame; a pair of 2d. Hyphenated Roto., U.H.B. 47A, with a line flaw on R of AFRIKA; a left marginal block of the 6d., U.H.B. 49 Ba, containing a ghost arrow, and a top marginal block of four of the 1½d. large mine printing, U.H.B. 46, showing variety Vd, mine dump shading missing on one stamp.



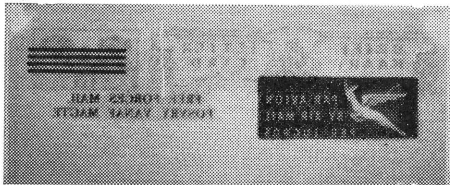
Lack of space unfortunately prohibits our illustrating all the items, but we show two printing flaws of the Unhyphenated Roto. 1/-, U.H.B. 42, and would be glad to know if these varieties are constant.

Mr. S. J. Vermaak, of Florida, has shown us the following interesting items of the Union Air Letter Cards and Sheets series:

1. The 1953 Air Letter Sheet, catalogued in Vol. 2 of the Handbook as P.A.L. 51, but of the variety—gum absent from the enclosing flap.

2. A "Korean" Letter Card, Type 6, U.H.B. Vol. 2, p. 190, with the overprint of the Air Label, the inscription "Free Forces Mail/Posvry vanaf Magte", and the overprinted bars on the stamp, produced in a very light shade of blue.

3. Two "Korean" Letter Cards, Type 6, one carrying a single offset in blue of the Korean-overprint characters plus a broad band at the lower border of the card, illustrated here,



and the other, exhibiting a double offset of these denominations—truly most remarkable items of which, we understand, only one other copy is known to exist.

#### Left Marginal Sheet Numbers.

Referring to our July Notes, Mr. C. E. Sherwood, of Sale, England, kindly informs us that the 1d. Bantam War Effort Printing Plates 3 and 4, also appeared with red sheet numbers on the left margin.

We will be glad to report any other Union printing possessing this characteristic.

#### 2d. War Effort Stamps.

With reference to our June issue note concerning the photograph on these stamps Mr. C. E. Sherwood has drawn our attention to the fact that the information appeared in "The Springbok" for Sept./Oct. 1957.

### ERNEST HUNT

Heartiest congratulations to our Ernie, who celebrates his 81st birthday on the 9th September. Like another well-known personage, he is still "going strong", for which the organizers of "Unipex" have much reason to be thankful. He is on our Roll of Honour and we hope to publish his biography fairly soon.

## THE POSTAL HISTORY AND POST-MARKS OF GRIQUALAND WEST

By C. R. Reynolds

(Concluded from page 129 of September issue)

### Place Date Stamps

The Cape date stamp of 1857 (Jurgens Type 28) was brought into use in Griqualand West in 1872; Jurgens says 1873, but again I must put it a year earlier as I have a very clear specimen on cover addressed to H.E. Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of West Griqualand—at Cape Town from De Beers NR Ap 21 1872.

This type of town date stamp was issued to only a very limited number of post offices in the Colony, and was at first only intended as a receiving and despatching stamp, but was afterwards used also as a defacing stamp. The same seems to have happened in Griqualand for I have a "Kimberley" defacing stamp on cover.

Five offices are known with this type of mark: Kimberly, De Beers NR (New Rush), Langford, Junction R & M (Riet and Modder Rivers) and Beaconsfield. I have specimens on cover of all of these except Beaconsfield. Jurgens figures two varieties of "Kimberley" and "De Beers NR" varying somewhat in size, and spacing, and both varieties were in use at the same time, as they are known with one and the same date. I have both of these varieties on cover. From postmark evidence Langford is believed by Jurgens to be the name by which Douglas was known in 1880-82, but he does not claim that this has been fully authenticated. I have two Langford marks, both dated in 1882 and defaced with the numeral Killer No. 8 of 1873. I also have a "Douglas" cover of Dec 18 1893 defaced with the Killer No. 8, and on piece Douglas 1894 and the same No. 8 Killer. The use of the Kimberley and Beaconsfield marks of this type also extended beyond 1880, when of course, they are truly Cape marks.

1873

### Defacing Stamps

A new type of numeral defacing stamp was put into use as Jurgens puts it "about 1873." I cannot give this date any more accurately as my earliest dateable specimen is actually only in 1874. This type consists of a numeral about 9 mm. high inside a vertical diamond shaped frame with 36 bars around it, having an overall elliptical shape and arranged so as to form the letter "V"

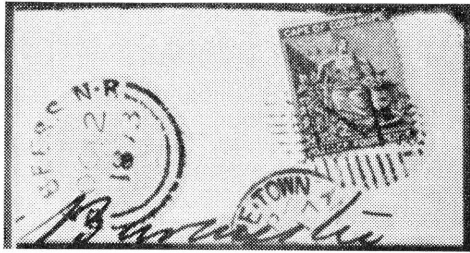


Fig. 3

at each of the four points of the diamond (see figure 3). Jurgens figures two varieties (Types 201 and 202) one slightly larger than the other—the smaller having rather thicker numeral, bars and frame. These killers were also at one time regarded as “pure” Griqualand marks, but this is also not the case.

Nevertheless there are still uncertainties and blanks in our knowledge about the places of usage of several of the numbers of this series of marks. Let us consider them in numerical order:

#### No. 1.

Jurgens mentions this as used at Kimberley, and that after the incorporation of Griqualand West with the Cape in 1880 it was sent to Cape Town and used there at the G.P.O. somewhat unofficially for “franking purposes”. And until a year ago that was all there was to be said about No. 1.



Fig. 4

In the S.A. Ph. of May 1957 I recorded the finding of a No.1 cancelled with a De Beers NR mark of Oct 12 1873, and this is only three days different from a No. 1 with a Kimberley mark of date Oc 1873. (See Figs. 3 and 4). Since then I have come across another No. 1 with a De Beers NR mark.

Is the use of a No. 1 at two (apparently) different places at almost one and the same time of any significance, and, if so what? The answer to this is easy. De Beer

NR and Kimberley are one and the same place, or to put it differently De Beer NR was the first name given to what is now Kimberley! (My earliest town mark is one from De Beer in 1872). Proof of this is to be found in the same Cape Government Gazette of the 28th May 1874 (See S.A. Ph. Jan. 1957) from which I obtained proof that Barkly was originally Klipdrift. I can imagine someone saying “Yes, that Gazette makes it clear that ‘Kimberley’ replaced New Rush, but that does not prove the identity of ‘New Rush’ and ‘De Beers NR’”. Well, let us turn to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and see what it has to say about this bit of history:

“Kimberley was founded in 1870 by diggers who discovered diamonds on the farms of Du Toits Pan and Bultfontein. In 1871 richer diamonds were found on the neighbouring farm of Vooruitzucht and places named De Beers and Colesberg Kopje. There were at first three distinct mining camps, one at Du Toits Pan, another at De Beers (called De Beers Rush or Old De Beers) and the third at the Colesberg Kopje (called De Beers NEW RUSH or New Rush simply).

The Colesberg Kopje was in 1873 renamed Kimberley in honour of the then British Secretary of State for the Colonies . . . .”

Here also is an extract from a Government Gazette which reads:

“Country Postmasters throughout the Colony are instructed to forward all Mail Matter not marked ‘via Free State’ to De Beers New Rush, now Kimberley.”

Signed Charles Peers,

Postmaster General.

6 Oct. 1873.

What a pity the writer was not a philatelist who could simply have told us that “NR” in the postmark stands for “New Rush”! As it is we are still left to infer it, but I do not think that we need strain our intelligence beyond breaking point.

#### No. 2

Place of usage has not yet been identified. I have a specimen of the smaller variety cancelling a pair of 2d. stamps.

#### No. 3

Used at the Junction R & M (a town at the junction of the Riet and Modder Rivers). I have a cover with a pair of 4d. stamps cancelled with this mark, and the place date stamp is Feb 5 1874.

#### No. 4

Place of usage not identified, and I have no example of it. A cover from King



William's Town No. 4 might quite conceivably turn up one of these days.

#### No. 5

Not known used in Griqualand West, but Pirie (S.A. Ph. 1956 p.90) records it on a postcard from Somerset West in Feb. 1895, and I can confirm this place of usage with a cover of Oct 1895.

#### No. 6 or 9

Known from Beaconsfield. There is no stop after the numeral. I have a specimen on cover dated April 17, 1888, by which time of course it was no longer Griqualand West but Cape Colony.

#### No. 7

No specimen has ever been recorded.

#### No. 8

This has been identified with Langford and Douglas.

#### No. 9 or 6

#### No. 10

Place of usage unidentified. I have one specimen on a loose stamp.

#### No. 11

Jurgens mentions only ten numbers of this "Killer". The existence of this number was only recorded by me last year (S.A. Ph. Jan. 1957) as used at Hoetjies Bay, Cape, with postmark dated 24th Sept. 1900. This is so far the only record of a No. 11 of this type of mark.

I think that the question must be raised, even if it cannot yet be answered, "Should this type of numeral be regarded as a destructive Griqualand West postmark, with perhaps some slight usage outside the Griqualand West area after the absorption of Griqualand West into the Cape". Or, "Should it also be regarded as a small issue in or about 1873 to offices both in Griqualand and the Colony?"

Of eleven numbers only four can definitely be allocated to Griqualand West, two are only known from the Cape while five cannot be given any location.

#### 1879

Of specifically Griqualand character only two place date stamps are recorded by Jurgens as issued during the 1874-80 period. These he illustrates as Types 203 and 204. The form is a single circle 23 mm. mark with "Barkly/GW.", and the latter a similar sized circle with "Griqualand/GPO". The date he shows for the form is incidentally in 1887; I have it in 1885, but the later mark I have not seen.

#### Cape stamps overprinted "GW" or "G" after 1880:

When Griqualand was annexed to the

Cape Colony in 1880 these stamps were distributed to various post offices in the Colony and could therefore be used as ordinary Cape stamps—after incorporation. I have four such covers bearing Griqualand West stamps used in the Colony after 1880.

In conclusion I should like to ask all collectors of Griqualand West who have relevant material on cover, and could add to our knowledge of the 'missing link' to publish this information and so help to complete the story of Griqualand West, its History and Postmarks.

## WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.

1840-1890.—For the stamps of any country in this period, write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc.—Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine.—R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.

ALWAYS WANTED.—Worthwhile Stamp Accumulations or Mixtures of British Africa, including South Africa. Best prices. UNION STAMP CO., 69 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 23-8257.

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

UNUSUAL cancellations, 19th Century France. Will buy or exchange South Africa.—Glenn Karseboom, 119 Cutler Street, Grand Rapids 7, Michigan, U.S.A.

SEND 1,000 DUPLICATE STAMPS. Receive 1,000 equal quantity.—SUPER-EXCHANGE, Cranford, New Jersey, U.S.A.

UNION BOOKLET PANES.—1948 (3/-), 1951 (3/6) and Jipex issues. Complete set of duplicates with sheet reconstruction charts for sale. Inquiries to W. N. Sheffield, P.O. Box 261, Germiston.

## CANADA

A green and red 5c. Oil Development stamp was issued on 10 September. On 2 October there is due a 5c. to commemorate the first House of Representatives and the beginning of democratic government in Canada.

**THE EARLY CIVILIAN AIR LETTER SHEETS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

(Continued from April 1958 issue)

By I. H. C. Godfrey

**Third Civilian Issue—1st January, 1948.**

This issue, printed on deep blue paper and even at this late date making use of the three-penny "Bantam" War stamps, was the first of five EXPERIMENTAL types placed on sale between 1st January, 1948, and 21st June, 1949. It was the last to incorporate the "Speedbird" of **British Overseas Airways** in the design, all subsequent sheets depicting the "Flying Springbok" of **South African Airways** as a motif in the imprinted stamp.

This third issue for civilian use was on sale at the principal Post Offices for less than a month, from 1st to 29th January, 1948, and was superseded by the Union's first really bilingual sheets with all wordings transposed for separate English and Afrikaans issues. It was also the last to be printed in multiple form, with the result that in all later Air Letter sheets there are no variations in the imprinted stamps.

American Air Mail Catalogue No. 5 LS.

Union "Handbook No. PAL 22 and 22a.

Printed in blocks of four.

Date of issue: 1st January, 1948.

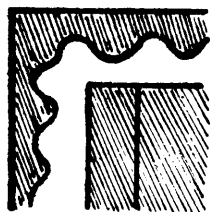
Final delivery: 27th January, 1948.

Total printing: 235,716.

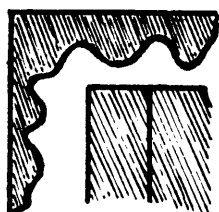
**Measurements:**

Pair of stamps: 27 x 33 mm.

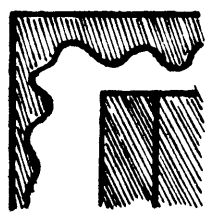
Width of box enclosing stamps: 32 mm.



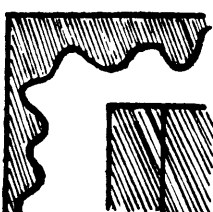
TYPE 1 ↑



TYPE 2 ↑



TYPE 3 ↑



TYPE 4

Combined width of side margins 5 mm.

**Margins Around Stamps.**

	Left.	Top.	Right.
Type 1	2.5	2.5	2.5 mm.
Type 2	2	2.5	3 mm.
Type 3	3	2.5	2 mm.
Type 4	3	3	2 mm.

Type 4 of the above listing is mentioned in both the A.A.M.S. Catalogue and in the Union "Handbook" (PAL 22a) as being "badly off centred," and is the most noticeable of the varieties by reason of the wide top margin.

Measurements are difficult to take owing to the deep blue tint of the paper, Types 2 and 3 being particularly hard to identify.

The differences between Types 1, 2 and 3 can more readily be seen if the inner vertical line at the left of the stamp design is extended vertically to the simulated perforation hole above it. (See Diagram).

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The administration of this island in the Indian Ocean, is being transferred from Singapore to Australia towards the end of this year. Stamps of Australia overprinted "Christmas Island", and surcharged with denomination in Malayan currency, will be introduced in place of those of Singapore in present use.

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# The South African Philatelist

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- 4 Laos, Buddhist Festival cpl. mint . . . . . 0.16.6.
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- 8 Rumania, Carpathian Flowers with tabs. at side . . . . . 0. 2.9.

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## UNION RAILWAYS PARCELS STAMPS 8th and 9th ISSUES

By W. P. van der Merwe

These were described in detail, especially as regards the printing processes employed for them, by A. Hilton Sydow and J. H. Harvey Pirie in the "South African Philatelist" Vol. 28, 1952, pp. 142 and 162.

Their description, of course, holds good for the period at which it was written, but certain changes have taken place in the stamps since then and my purpose in preparing this note is to put these new developments on record.

I have already noted some further details in "Spoorweg Pakette seëls" published in the "O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine" of June and July, 1957, and in the "Afrikaans Filateliste Vereniging Nuusbrief" of the same months.

### 8th (Bantam) Issue.

As noted in the articles mentioned above the actual dates of issue of railway parcels stamps are not obtainable and one can only record dates of earliest cancellations seen. It is also explained how the usages of different issues often overlap very considerably. I cannot record any earlier date of usage for the Bantams than that already given, viz., 13 June, 1946. I can, however, state that they are still in use at some stations but now, generally speaking, they are only to be seen in small numbers. The main change that has taken place is in connection with the code or station let-

terings. In the original printing the letters indicative of the station of usage were 2 mm. high in Roman serified type and were placed near the left side of the stamp, reading upwards.

In later printings I have come across three different varieties, as shown in the accompanying illustration. In one the lettering is vertical near the left-hand side of the stamp, but it reads downwards; in the other two the lettering is horizontal in block type but there is a very obvious difference in the size of the types, 3½ and 1½ mm. high.

### 9th Issue.

In the 1952 article referred to, the earliest date of cancellation seen for this issue is given as 13th May, 1948. I have seen several cancellations with 1946 dates. This would appear to mean that the 8th and 9th issues came into use more or less contemporaneously. But, in view of the lack of certain knowledge as to their true dates of issue, I think the classification as to 8th and 9th may well be allowed to stand.

The main additional information I have to give in connection with this issue again concerns the station lettering. In the earlier printings the letters used to designate the station of usage are all of Roman type with serifs. (See illustrations on p. 162 of article quoted at commencement of this note). This applies to the stamps on both watermarked and unwatermarked paper.

About the end of 1952, judging by cancellation dates, the typographed letters indicating stations were changed to Block without serifs and, in this case, mostly condensed, i.e. with the individual letters very close together.

Like the earlier overprintings with station letters of Roman type these overprintings with Block type letters are to be found on stamps both on watermarked and unwatermarked paper. The letters are mainly 3—3½ mm. high but some are only 2½ and such varieties do occur se tenant.

There is one other new feature to be described, viz., a variety in the value overprint in the case of the 1d. stamps. In what might be called the "standard" type of the pence values the "d" is raised so that the top of its vertical stroke is level with the top of the numeral. In the case of the penny denomination, but in none of the others, however, there are specimens with the "d" dropped so that its foot is level with the foot of the numeral. This variety





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occurs in all four kinds of stamps, i.e. stamps with Roman station letters and stamps with Block letters, and in both instances on stamps with watermarked and on stamps with unwatermarked paper.

There are some minor printing flaws in the overprints, but I am not listing these.

There is one variety, however, which is worthy of recording as it is in the printing of the stamps, not of the overprints. This is a white dot in front of the "S" of "S.A.S." similar to those on either side of the "A". It occurs on the first stamp of the bottom row of the sheet, which is always an Afrikaans-inscribed stamp. It has been seen on all denominations. The great majority of stamps with this error are of the earlier printings with Roman code letters, but a few have been seen on stamps with Block code letters.

The original description by Sydow and Pirie mentions 1d., 2d., 9d. and 1/- stamps with "Native" or "Naturel" printed in small block capitals reading upwards on the left-hand side of the stamps, but they did not learn the significance or purport of this overprint.

I have not seen these, nor can I add anything about their purport.

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES

### Stanley Gibbons 1959 'Simplified' Catalogue.

This is due on 31 October. Although 53 pages have been added this year the price will remain at 21/-

It is advisable to order early; the 1958 edition was completely sold out, sales being fully 30% over those of 1957. An even bigger demand is expected this year.

### Robson Lowe's Auction Records.

Although final figures for the year ending 31 August, 1958 are not yet available, an analysis of the results for the year show some interesting features:—

British stamps have been in short supply and prices have hardened considerably.

More British Empire were sold, but at a price some three per cent under the auctioneer's valuation.

The market in foreign stamps has more than doubled the previous years turnover.

Postal History sales have gone up by about ten per cent.

It is expected that the previous record year's (1955-56) turnover of fully £300,000 will be surpassed.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### II

There are 10 new faces to report, two of which are illustrated herewith, Vasile Alecsandri and Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba. Vasile Alecsandri, writer and statesman, was born at Bacau, Moldavia, in 1821, and educated at Jassy and in Paris. He is



remembered with special affection for his life-long interest in Rumanian popular songs and folklore, beginning his collecting at 18, and publishing selections at intervals over the years. There is no surer way of reaching the heart of a people than through its folklore and country music, and Alecsandri never tired of calling attention to their haunting charm. He also produced original lyric poems of no mean merit, and in later life took an active part in politics, being Minister for Foreign Affairs 1859-60 and Rumanian Minister in Paris in 1885. The portrait shows his eager, sensitive spirit, but suffers from its turbid colour. The Russian satellite states, particularly Rumania and Bulgaria, seem to have an endless supply of mud (brought down by the Danube?) to mix with their stamp-pigments, and while this may be entirely appropriate it does not make for effective production!

Volumes have been written on the chivalrous Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordoba, "the Great Captain", whose gallant figure on a splendid charger surely deserves a better presentation than on the pale washy green of the recent Spanish stamp. Son of the Count of Aguilar, he was born near Cordova in 1453 and became a devoted friend and champion of Isabella (best portrait Brazil SG 821), later Queen of Ferdinand V (best portrait Spanish Guinea 330). What a conquistador was this Gonzalo, anticipating in many ways the superb generalship of "the Iron Duke" 300 years later! The death of Isabella in 1504 hit Gonzalo as no war-

wound could do, and Ferdinand, though loading him with titles and high praise, recalled the intrepid warrior from his governorship of Naples in 1507 and gave him no employment till his death 8 years later.

To the other 8 the briefest reference must suffice. They are Eduardo Acevedo, Uruguayan patriot (not the same Eduardo Acevedo as the journalist, born in 1815, 43 years before, who appears on SG 850), K. E. Borovikovskiy, a Russian painter born 200 years ago, Richard Nixon the American Vice-President, honoured by Ecuador (though his visit to Latin America was not without its hazards!), Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon, a warrior of Brazil who, to judge by the stamp, has been in a free-for-all and collected two black eyes, Carlos Paz Soldan, Peruvian scientist, a pioneer in telegraphic communication, a charming picture of Bernardette Soubirous (St. Bernardette of Lourdes fame) on a 2-franc stamp of Monaco, A. N. Tolstoy of Russia, and Alexandru Vlahuta, Classical writer of Rumania (1858-1919), a good portrait, in spite of more mud. And as an addendum, though it breaks my rule of only one portrait per stamp, an engaging picture of little Caroline of Monaco with her lovely mother, on a 100-franc stamp, dated March 14, the day her brother was born.

—W. Loxley Channings.

### TANNA TUVA

A writer in "The Stamps Lover," when giving a display of Mongolia, stated that the likelihood of receiving mail from Tanna Tuva seemed even more remote today than hitherto. It seems to be generally admitted that genuine covers from Tuva are rare, though there are many purporting to be from there, which were probably never nearer it than some office in Moscow.

A listener to his talk put this view to test by sending a reply-paid postcard to the postmaster at Kizil, the chief town of Tanna Tuva, asking him (in Russian) to apply his canceller and return the reply half of the card.

It came back and it is now claimed that we know what the current postmark of Kizil looks like.

We do not wish to be hypercritical, but if ordinary "philatelic mail" is short circuited from Tanna Tuva to Moscow, could this reply-paid card, not also have been similarly diverted?

## AUCTION NEWS

The September Auction sale in Durban featured some useful Union specialist material.

The London Printing in inscriptional pairs and with compound perforations met a keen market with several buyers after each item; the 10/- inscriptional pair realised £65.0 whilst the 10/- and 5/- perf. 14×13½ both realised £6.10.0

Two interesting items of the Rolls were on offer but were both passed over although they have South African Expert Committee certificates of genuineness, they were R10A 1d. strips of three with se-tenant English/English and Afrikaans/Afrikaans due to joins in the coil; little is known of this variety, buyers are apparently wary of them so that comments from any one having positive knowledge on the subject would be welcome.

Another interesting item was U.H.B. 46A Control Cb "metallic gold" arrow block of the 1½d., this item is also the subject of much discussion and some doubt amongst many collectors.

Air mail covers as detailed on pages 48 and 49 U.H.B. were much sought after, the 1911 Muizenburg cover fetched £5.10.0. All control and arrow blocks sold readily to buyers both bidding in the room and to those sending postal instructions from all over the Union, England and Australia; the search for fine Union material is by no means confined to the boundaries of our own country, and there is certainly no slackening off or demand for all offerings of really good class Union stamps.

### "STAMPS" JUBILEE

With its issue of October 5, 1957 "Stamps" of New York celebrated its Silver Jubilee, its first issue having been on September 17, 1932. All these 25 years it has been under the control of Mr. Harry L. Lindquist. Prior to starting it he had a long experience in the printing and publishing field and had also edited a series of philatelic magazines. He is to be congratulated on starting and keeping going a weekly magazine of the quality of "Stamps," and the "South African Philatelist" sends its heartiest good wishes, even if somewhat belatedly, for continued success.

We look forward to seeing him in the Union in 1960 when he will be serving on the Jury of "Unipex."

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## OBITUARY

### STEPHEN G. RICH

We regret to learn of the death of Stephen G. Rich on 10th August. In his younger days he was for sometime a school teacher in Natal, but after his return to the U.S.A. he never lost interest in South African stamps and he was a frequent contributor to our pages. He first became known to South African collectors in general through his handbook "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War", which still remains the standard work on the subject.

His philatelic interests have widened enormously and he has to his credit some 300 articles on very varied subjects. Philatelic Journalism appealed strongly to him, also catalogue making, as witness his "Stampless Cover Catalogue", "U.S. Postal Slogan Catalogue", "Postal Markings Magazine" and the "Essay-Proof Journal".

He was a fellow of the R.P.S., London, a past secretary of the Society of Philatelic Americans, and was only quite recently elected a Vice-President of the Collectors Club, New York.

His wife, a South African born in the Vryburg district, predeceased him, and an obituary notice of her appeared in our September, 1955 issue.

We have been asked by the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society to associate themselves with us in expressing our deep regrets. (Their next Bulletin is not due for issue till December).

### ANTARCTICA FOR TOURISTS

Argentina has been the first to exploit Antarctica as a tourist resort. She, of course, has the advantage of being rather nearer to it than most countries are; but it is still quite a step across the stormy seas of the Drake Strait between Cape Horn and the S. Shetland Islands.

We have seen a cover from the first such voyage; it has the postmark "1er Viaje de Turismo a la Antartida Argentina," which may be translated as "1st Tourist trip to the Argentine Antarctic." There are also postmarks of the various Argentine stations called at in Graham Land and the South Shetlands, such as Destac. Naval Deception, Destac. Naval Almirante Brown, Destac. Naval Melchior and Teniente Camara. The cover also has a cachet with a large seal and the name of the vessel making the trip

## CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

### Temporary Revalidation of Q.E. II 1953 Issues.

The Robertson Stamp Co. (Pty.) Ltd. of Johannesburg has advised us of an official notice to the effect that the definitive Q.E. II stamps, ranging in each case from ½d. to 20/-, of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland issued in 1953 and which had been invalidated, have now been revalidated for postage purposes until the 31st December, 1958.

The above stamps ceased to be available at post offices on the 20th June, 1954 and therefore the notice is mainly of interest to those in possession of mint copies of these pre Federation issues.

### SWAZILAND

Following up the list given in our May issue of various Z.A.R. stamps used in Swaziland, Mr. T. A. Harper sends us a list of various Transvaal items used there. There is actually, however, only one which has not previously been recorded, viz., a 10/- K.E. VII Transvaal; the 5/- and the £1 have been seen before, but not the 10/-. We are very pleased to be able to record it.

The June "Stamp Magazine" notes a third printing of the 1d. Postage Due; it is on chalky paper as before.

It is also noted that the 2d. value, before its appearance on chalky paper in May, 1957, was on sale in the territory in a shade which went almost un-noticed. It was in a dull violet as compared with the original purple-violet. This came out as long ago as 1948, but in those days the Crown Agents did not publicize Postage Due stamps, hence its being largely overlooked.

### BURGHER CAMP MARKS

The most comprehensive list of censor marks of the Burgher and Refugee camps set up during the Anglo-Boer War is that given in our March 1955 issue, where 14 are described.

In No. 2 Bulletin of "The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist" Mr. J. H. Rathbone gives a list of 45 such camps. This was obtained from official reports.

He records two additional definite censor marks and several cachets of camps, which may or may not be actual censoring marks.

But obviously there is quite a lot of information still to be found about these

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## YOUNG SOUTH AFRICA

Mr. L. E. Orkin is interested in a little stamp club, the members of which are inmates of the Hope Training Home, Johannesburg. All the children are cripples, of varying degrees of severity, but it is found that stamp collecting provides a source of inspiration and is a good recreation. The average age of the inmates is about 15 years.

They recently were asked to write an essay, competitively, and we publish here the entry submitted by a young Portuguese girl. It was neatly bound in a quarto page cover, the front being completely covered by pasted down stamps. We illustrate a small part of it.



### Why and How I started a Stamp Collection.

When I was seven I went to Lisbon to visit my grandparents.

My grandfather, who was a great stamp collector, initiated me into this most fascinating hobby.

At first I was only interested in the colours and pictures on the stamps but little by little I began to ask my grandpa questions about the countries the stamps came from; the costumes of the people; their folklore and history, till I became so enthralled that I started my own stamp collection with the help of my grandfather.

This hobby has brought me many pen-friends with whom I correspond and we exchange stamps of many countries.

This hobby is not only instructive but also helps to build friendships between people of different countries.

ANA MARIA PRATA DIAS

Mr. Orkin says that donations of stamps, or offers to talk to the children and show stamps would be much appreciated. His repertoire, he says, is "dry." (Anyone willing to assist in such directions, should get in touch with Mr. Black, Housemaster, Hope Training Home, Pallingshurst Road, West-cliff, Johannesburg. Telephone 41-4469).

## BRITISH REGIONAL STAMPS

The 3d. regional stamps went on sale on 18th August, the 6d. and 1/3d. to follow on 29th September. Designs have appeared in philatelic press and to us they appear reasonably attractive although there is criticism that they are too fussy and that too much is crammed into too little space.

Equivalent values of the "general" stamps will be withdrawn from sale in the "regions".

The "Philatelic Trader" considers these stamps as an indication that the P.O. is emerging cautiously from the smug conservatism in which it has wrapped itself for so long. It also considers that the issue (? or issues) will provide a great boost for the stamp trade.

The official statement on launching the stamps, however, was only that it was considered a good thing to recognise national interests.

There are stamps for Wales, Scotland, Isle of Man, N. Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey, but none for England. Why? Surely, so far as the United Kingdom (or Great Britain) is concerned England is also a "Region", even if she be the predominant partner. If the other areas are now considered merely as regions of England we can imagine storms of protest arising.

But what a field there is going to be for collecting on the lines of our local Inter-provincials! All "regional" stamps are valid for use anywhere in the U.K. One British paper says "Watch the postmarks" as obviously the best used specimens will be those used in their own particular region.

We rather doubt this, and are of opinion that the most interesting will be those used in areas outside their own region.

It may be mentioned that the watermark on the Regionals is merely a Crown, and that this type is to be introduced gradually for all issues.

## Correspondence

### SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Dear Sir,—Your correspondence on S.W.A. is rather interesting and as I specialise in this territory, I can perhaps contribute some information to certain points raised.

As regards German S.W.A. I could oblige with a few items if want lists were forwarded to me.

Of the "forerunners" I have a few hundred, but it has not yet occurred to me to ascertain the earliest date, but I shall certainly now do so.

The early overprints offer a large variety of irregularities such as thick and thin letters, different levels in the case of pairs, uncatalogued items, e.g. a lower right corner block of S.G. 40 without stop after Africa on one stamp, no stop after W and the A in S.G. 61, then a double perforation of triangular 4d. (SG 55) and others.

Ré the 1927 overprints it is always the whole vertical row that has the 16½ mm. distance; it is furthermore correct that it is the 3rd row from the left. I also have a block of the variety "purple overprint" in the case of the 1/3 (SG 56).

As far as the Officials are concerned little actual research seems to have been done here. The 1½d. (SG O17) appears with OFFICIAI instead of OFFICIAL, in the O18-O22 the colour of the overprints is a bright red but also a deep brown. I can substantiate that the O21 is real, as I know of somebody who bought a sheet of them and then sent them to his fellow collectors in Europe. How many sheets were printed cannot be ascertained; I have handled about half a dozen pairs in addition to buying two sets in blocks at Harmer's auctions about three years ago, one being an imprint block of all including the 2d. The misplaced overprints of the O24-O27 are certainly interesting; I have them all in mint blocks except the 6d. all transposed of which I have a used block of four.

The D43 I have used and unused pairs, of the D44 also a mint pair without stop after the A (not catalogued). Of the D49 I have a used pair in colour of the D50.

The early pictorial 1931 set had the perforations right through the bottom stamp edging, but not the later issues. The war stamps have overprints which even reach over on to the adjoining stamp. A sheet of the large war 2d. existed with the SWA on the right hand stamp edging; the first

stamp the Walvis Bay postmaster assured me did not, however, lack its overprint. I still have one pair.

Of the first hyphenated set I have a single mint 6d. missing "Z" variety. What is a sample of blue paper with the unhyphenated overprints about 12 mm. apart (eight of them), are these trial printings? (There are also 1d. Pictorial Roll Stamps from slot machines, after every 6th stamp there is the joint, also perforated. The new issue obtainable from this machine does not show this, but is continuous).

Can any collector add any other interesting items?

Yours faithfully,  
HERBERT C. NÖCKLER,  
Windhoek.

## QUIZ

Devised by Lieut.-Col. C. P. White and presented at the August Meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

- In which countries could you use the following type of coin to buy stamps:—
  - Lepta.
  - Lei.
  - Lek.
- These watermarks have been used in stamps. Which countries used them?
  - "LL" in frame.
  - Winged Wheel.
  - Mutiples Circles—approx. ¼ inch diameter.
  - Elephant's Head.
  - A Conch Shell.
- In which countries have these peculiarities been used in stamps issued?
  - Quadrille paper.
  - Shiny varnish bars across face of stamp.
- Which were the following?
  - Largest stamp ever issued.
  - Smallest stamp ever issued.
  - Highest denomination ever issued.
  - Lowest denomination ever issued.
  - Largest collection ever formed.

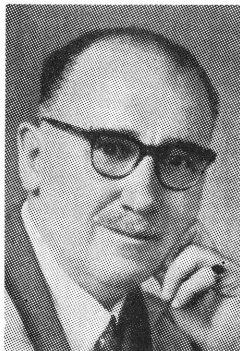
(Answers in next month's issue)

## HERM LOCALS.

The Tenant of Herm informs us that a new set of stamps, six in number, with a face value of 2/6d. will be issued about the end of the year. Messrs. J. Saunders (Ltd.) of 7 Commercial Road, Southampton, are agents for them.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Born 1899 — Dundee, Natal. Educated at Volks School, Heidelberg, and Stellenbosch Boys High. Studied Medicine at University of Cape Town continuing his studies at Guy's Hospital, London, and Edinburgh. F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Married Miss van der Spuy of the staff of the Johannesburg School of Art.

One son, Jozua.

DR. J. J. VAN NIEKERK, Medical Student, Pretoria University.  
President

Philatelic Interest—Africa, South of the Equator.

A former rigger player. Now plays golf and is interested in Horse Racing. Member of the local Executive Committee of the Jockey Club.

Born at Florida, Transvaal. Educated at Ashbury College, Ottawa, Canada and Marist Brothers College, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Employed at the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg.

Interested in stamps from 1943.

Sporting activities: Tennis.

Married Miss Stella Robertson of Kempton Park in 1940.

One daughter, Jane.



MR. I. S. BURNISTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### GEPEX-GEPU POSTMARK



### JOHANNESBURG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On Monday, 28th July, we had only one display, namely "Line Engraved Great

Britain" by Mr. L. J. Picton. Those who were present will agree that the display was one of the finest the Society has seen in many a month. An excellent paper on the early British Postal Services accompanied the display.

The meeting on 12 August was entertained by two very fine exhibits. Mr. L. Feinstein shewed us part of his "South African Postal History" which received a high award at TABIL last year, and deservedly so. The display was preceded by an interesting paper which traced the highlights in our Postal History briefly. Then Mr. A. R. Kleiner displayed the 1918 Polish overprints, a collection abounding in errors, varieties and issues necessary and not so necessary. It was a highly specialized collection and a real eye-opener for those who have previously seen only a few of these stamps in schoolboy collections.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1st July. Members' Night with a very fine and varied show of six favourite sheets by Members; each exhibitor giving the reasons for his choice. Among those participating were Messrs. Exley, Deschamp, Slabbert, Smukler, Gunning, Fisher, Bulbring, Monaghan, and Mesdames Schröder and Pamensky.

There were shown such countries as South Australia, France, U.S.A., Poland, Netherlands, Transvaal, O.F.S. Telegraphs, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, St. Vincent, Natal, Mafeking, Sweden etc. The evening was a great success and produced a considerably higher standard of exhibits than earlier similar occasions.

15th July. The new system of judging exhibits by popular vote was introduced at this Meeting; all votes cast at this and future Meetings to be analyzed, and the winner, when announced in July, 1959, to be presented with "The Gustav Bülbring Floating Trophy."

The Exhibitor this evening was Mr. G. Bülbring who introduced his display entitled "Fluttering Leaves From the Carpathians to the Adriatic" with a most interesting talk. He told a fascinating story of the part played by Austria in European History, and then tabled what was generally considered to be one of the finest exhibits ever seen by Members of the Society. The numerous sheets contained a virtually complete collection of the stamps of Austria from the first issue of 1850 to the very latest issues. A great many rarities and unusual items included a number of sheets of proofs of some of the later Austrian stamps.

5th August. Juniors' Night. They were required to show their philatelic knowledge by determining the country to which 20 stamps (without the respective country's name appearing on them) belonged. The first prize went to Leslie Bergman with 10½ points out of a possible 20. Many of the adults confessed that they would not have done any better. First prize for the best collection went to E. Jackson.

On 25 August members of the East Rand Society displayed. Mr. Sam Legator's O.F.S. was tabled in absentia sua by Mr. W. N. Sheffield and Mr. L. Feinstein displayed Queen Elizabeth II issues.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Society's major event of the year, the Been Cup, was competed for at the August meeting and attracted rather a disappointing attendance caused, no doubt, by the prevailing flu. The quality of the exhibits, however, more than compensated for the lack of attendance. Four entries were received. The first to be shown was that of Cas Castignani who brought his collection of mint Two Reigns British West Indies. This collection was almost complete even to the varieties listed in the various catalogues. The second collection to be tabled was sent up by our old friend John Hodgson of Bloemfontein. It was his thematic collection of autographs on stamps and it was well described even to making enlarged copies of the autographs found on the stamps.

The third collection shown was Dr. Joe Shere's Israel, which was certainly one of the best from this country to be shown at our Society, while the fourth exhibit in the competition was a mint Union First Definitive issue (i.e. the King's Heads) by Dr. Tom Berry. This collection is too well-known to receive further comment.

With four such differing entries the judges had no easy task, but eventually Dr. Berry was declared the winner of the Cup for 1958.—W.K.

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

25th July. Mr. Sheffield gave a most interesting talk on Union printings and did much to illustrate it by exhibiting the Rotogravure printings of the Union 1d. stamp—van Riebeeck's ship—from the early stages when the rotogravure process was tried out to the definitive rotogravure issue, until their replacement in October 1954 by the current animal series.

It commenced with examples of all the various printing processes and printing trials to determine the proper paper, inks and gum for South African conditions. A large variety of the typical examples of the proofs were shown. The printings by Hunter Penrose Ltd. in the form of cigarette labels; the Hunter Penrose proofs showing the proofs in a remarkable number of colours; and the Darmstadt Trials made from cylinders of the 1d. ships with both German and English inks.

Then followed some 75 sheets of the various issues, which appeared to be almost complete. Some were displayed in the form of "miniature" sheets, while others with marginal arrows. Plate numbers of the various issues were present. In a highly specialised collection like this, it is difficult to single out individual items, but mention must be made of "tête-beche" and items of "joined paper," not overlooking the many

other rare items. The display which was most attractively written up—succinct but not wanting in essential detail—and attracted considerably attention from an appreciative gathering.

Included in the Society's activities that evening, were short exhibits on "United Nations" by Mr. H. E. Roux, and "N. Z. Healths" by Mr. D. McDonald. The first was almost complete in both mint and used and contained many interesting covers. The "Healths" were complete and were the envy of those who saw them.

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Lid O. Kylander het op Vrydag 1 Augustus almal laat watertand met 'n baie netjiese versameling van Kanada (George VI en Elizabeth II). In der waarheid het hy vir 'n groot verrassing gesorg, want hy het alle verwagtinge oortref met 'n taamlik gevorderde versameling wat in 'n betreklike kort tydjie bymekaar gemaak is. As dit onthou word dat lid Kylander uit Krugersdorp is en dus niemand minder as lid J. H. Bruwer as leermeester het, is dit nie moeilik om te verstaan hoe hy dit reeds so ver gebring het nie. Ons wens hom alle voorspoed met sy verdere versameling toe.

Aanstaande maand (Vrydag 5 September) kom lid J. H. Smith aan die beurt met 'n versameling wat dateer uit die dae van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog. Dit is 'n versameling van groot verskeidenheid en omvang wat gesien móet word.

As u een van die lede is wat ongelukkig nie vergaderings kan bywoon nie maar tog iets wil vertoon, word u versoek om met die eresekretaris in verbinding te tree.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

4th August. Once again the Pretoria Society was entertained by Com. C. E. D. Enoch with a very fine collection of Number ones of the Americas and Australasia. Notable items amongst others were: New South Wales Sydney View Plate I Proof of 1d.; Nauru Mint S.G. 1A; Victoria, Queens Land 1d. Carmine. Reconstruction of 24 impressions from the Intermlade stone; an Argentine Cover with 5¢ imperforate; St. Christopher 1d. Colour Varieties; Montserrat bisect for use as ½d. Value 1883.

August 18th. A short discussion was held on the subject "Should facsimiles of scarce and rare items for collectors be encouraged?" The members were not in favour of the question. Next on the programme was Mr. W. N. Sheffield, President of the Philatelic Federation, who gave a talk on the S.A. Philatelist. An appeal was made to make the S.A. Philatelist a more successful magazine. He asked for more subscribers, more advertising, and more articles written by members on various aspects of philately. Mr. W. N. Sheffield then tabled a collection of South African One Penny stamps depicting Van Riebeeck's ship, SG 31 etc. The collection commenced by shewing the famous "Darmstadt Trials," using different types of German and English inks. Going further, we came to the "Unhyphenated Series," which included Tête-bêche pairs,

Booklet settings, joined papers, inverted watermarks, and also a fine sheet of 1d. stamps from the rare Plate V.

Last but not least we came to the next item on the programme, the unique collection of "Schoolboy Howlers," shewn by Dr. P. Catzel on behalf of Master P. Smith. Howlers was the right description and Master Smith must have spent a lot of time and research on this subject; it is the only collection of its kind known. Amongst the items shewn was a sheet of stamps swapped for a pair of knuckle-dusters (perhaps there was a history behind the "dusters" too!). Dr. T. B. Berry was a surprised man to find some of his Unions there, so was Mr. W. Impey who saw his postmarks exhibited. Commander Enoch would have been delighted with the number ones. Mr. Wainstein could not account for the mystery of Israel stamps used in Mafeking. It was a very enjoyable evening. The President, commenting on the collection, said he missed the Penny Black and felt a little disappointed!—D.S.C.R.

#### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**July 28th.** This was an outstanding evening when over 90 signed the attendance book. The occasion was the showing by the Weizman Teenage Stamp Club of their collections. This proved an eye opener to the older members. This Club is under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Jack Chait. Some of the collections were really firstclass and the ages of exhibitors ranged from 9 to 17. The following were shown: L. Lurie "Sports"; M. Nadelman "Famous Landmarks"; Glinda and Michael Silverman "Ships"; Sandra Meyerowitz and Jennifer Edison "Waterfalls"; Brian Chiat "Maps"; Peter Hotz "Story of Science and Invention"; Leon Fine "Animals"; B. Lurie "Israel"; Colin Tuch "Bridges"; S. Cohen "Animals"; Evan Krantz "Sports." The President, Mr. W. G. Combrink, stated that this is but a beginning of a campaign to encourage the Juniors. If this is the sample, then great things can be expected. The exhibits were judged by F. Archer and M. F. Stern, and the cup went to Lennie Lurie, with Leon Fine a very close second.

**August 11th.** Owing to illness Mr. Geo. Petroulis could not show, so Mr. W. G. Combrink stepped into the breach and showed his Nyasaland. This started from early postal history 1895 and link with the Cape Colony, then the early proofs and preliminary material before issue of stamps; then the early stamps including a full pane of the 8d., and many of the high values in blocks of four; then the N. F. overprints and use of P.E.A. stamps cancelled by N. F. cancellor FF2 on cover. After this fine display Mr. Combrink gave a talk showing real study of his subject and its background.

**August 25th.** Mr. R. F. Putzell showed a fantastic collection of covers from all over the world, there were something to delight all members. Among the items were the development of German and Austrian mails, rocket and Zeppelin posts, and many other

items far too numerous to mention. Like Mr. Combrink Mr. Putzell always gives a good resumé of what he shows.—M.F.S.

#### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings are now held in the Library Hall, Beach Road, Fish Hoek. The August meeting was held on the 4th. A fine exhibit of stamps of the Netherlands was shown. M.F.S.

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**August 20th.** The new Committee was elected being: Chairman, Mr. I. Brown; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. F. Newdigate; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. Wood; Hon. Librarian, Mr. M. C. B. Hotz.—M.F.S.

#### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**August 14th.** All Members' Night. Shown were the following: R. Giezendanner "Swiss Charity Stamps (military)"; Capt. M. F. Stern "Pigeon, Balloon, Zeppelin and Airship Mails"; F. Putzell "Modern Belgium"; G. Bernaud "Early Ceylon"; B. Green "Egypt"; F. L. Archer "Greek Cameos"; E. Blum "Swiss Cantonal and Spanish facsimiles, proofs and essays"; and Dr. P. L. Vautier "Various French items including 1929 Mittelholzer cover." This was a mixed bag and there was interest for everybody.

**August 28th.** The Paarl Society paid the Royal a visit and showed: J. D. Rossouw "Pietersburg"; J. Malan "Southern Rhodesia from 1924"; N. C. Combrink "Cape Postmarks"; A de Villiers Minaar "Recent issues of Holland"; and S. Morrell "Early Mexico." A fine talk was given on the Pietersburg issues and a happy meeting was held by the two Societies.—M.F.S.

#### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the meeting held on the 19th August, members of the Pretoria Railway Philatelic Society tabled four very fine exhibits comprising a complete mint collection of Gilbert and Ellice Islands by Mr. D. Brown; an excellent presentation of "Autographs on Stamps" by Mr. J. W. Hodgson; a most interesting collection of "Postage Stamp Centenary Issues" by Mr. W. Kriste, and finally, but by no means least, a noteworthy comparative exhibit of K.G. IV and QE II issues by Mr. N. Castignani.

The next meeting of the Society takes place on Tuesday, 18th November, 1958.

#### BIRD STAMPS

Thematic collectors of bird stamps should welcome a set of four semi-postals (Voor het kind) recently issued by the Netherlands Antilles. They are multi-coloured and very beautiful; their total face value is 55 c.

# 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, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

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

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Whole No. 403

## UNION NOTES

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

### Marginal Arrows of the 3d. Plate I Unhyphenated Printing.

In response to the request appearing in our August Notes, we have not been privileged to view any lower portions of a sheet pertaining to the Plate I printing of the 3d. Unhyphenated series, but Mr. M. J. Rall, of Heidelberg, Cape, has supplied the next best item, viz., a cutting from a collection previously assembled by Mr. L. Simenhoff, of Cape Town, which reads:—

“3d. Rotogravure. The first issue of the 3d. Rotogravure took place on November 3rd, 1931. The first sheets issued had fine red arrows in the margins, and had the letter A with numbers twice per sheet in the right margins. The second printing in July, 1933, had numbers only and no letter.”

This statement, coupled with that contained in Mr. Gilbert's Article, previously referred to, may be taken as positive proof that the first printing of the 3d. Rotogravure stamps possessed fine red marginal arrows as well as the Control Letter A, and not as stated in the Union Handbook with “no marginal arrows.”

### The “Searchlight” Flaw.

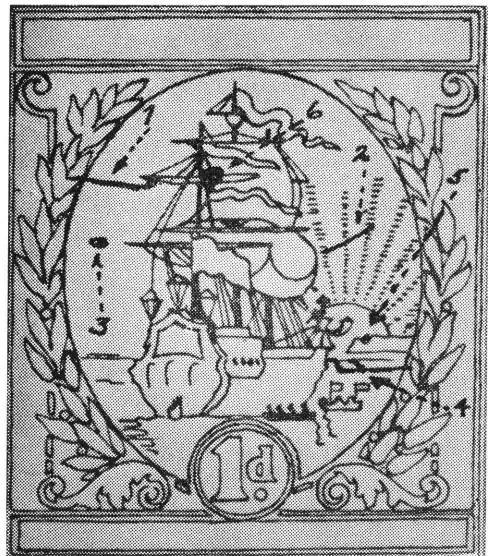
Referring to our August Notes, Dr. Gordon Ward, of Sevenoaks, England, writes:

“My notes show ‘Plates’ 1-6 from a multipositive quite different from that used for ‘Plate’ 7. If this is so, and several minor varieties on all stamps confirm it, the ‘Searchlight’ cannot well be any sort of correction of the ‘Dragon,’ or can it?”

We suggest that it can be, for although a different frame-cylinder multipositive was

used for the preparation of Plates I-VI and also Plates VII and VIIa printings, the same centre-cylinder multipositive was employed to form the vignette portion of the stamps of the Plates I-VI series (including the Definitive Issues, Rolls and Booklets) as well as those of the Plate VII printings (Definitive Issues and Roll stamps).

This condition may be established by the fact that the same vignette flaws, illustrated in the accompanying diagram and enumerated hereunder, may be found in the Plates I-VI and also in the Plate VII emissions, and consequently, as the



“Searchlight” characteristic is a centre cylinder flaw, our contention that it is the end result of a series of retouches applied to a common multipositive, including a correction of the “Dragon” flaw, may be accepted as correct.



Vignette flaws found in Plates I-VI No. and Plate VII printings.

1. Extended Yard-arm flaw, R20/7. U.H.B. 37I.
2. Line through sun's rays flaw, R20/4. U.H.B. 37KVo.
3. Rugger Ball flaw, R15/8. U.H.B. 37KVk.
4. Wavy black line to right of ship, below mountain and above pilot boat, flaw R9/5. Not Catalogued.
5. Extra mountain peak flaw, R17/3. Not Catalogued.

NOTE.—Characteristic No. 5 occurs on an Afrikaans inscribed stamp, R17/3, and is not the same as a similar flaw occurring on an English inscribed stamp, R14/9, and catalogued as 37Vb. Also, the "Extra mountain Peak is not as high in stamp R17/3 as it is in stamp R14/9. These factors may be observed in the accompanying comparative illustrations.



Incidentally, we have taken advantage of this opportunity to illustrate two flaws which were mentioned in an earlier discussion, August Notes, on this matter:

(a) Item No. 6, shown on the accompanying diagram, illustrates the "Blob" retouch which appears on the Plate VII Roll stamps, and

(b) the "Buckle" or "Bird's head with long beak" flaw of the Plates I-VI series is illustrated in another.

**Sixth Printing of the 1d. Animal Stamp—imprinted Cylinder No. 3.**

The sixth printing of the 1d. Stamp of the Animal Series follows the style of the

second, third and fifth emissions as regards language setting, bilingual inscription, sheet and pane format, sheet numbers and



arrows, watermark, perforation and fine cross-mesh screening.

The emission is printed from Double Die Cylinder No. 3, illustrated here, the number being inscribed on the bottom margin of each sheet, below stamp 11 of row 20, and is followed by the letter A or B to signify the right or left hand pane respectively. The sheet format is 480, consisting of two panes of 240 (20 x 12) stamps each, and both sheets carry single line broken bars in their top and bottom margins, of the same shade as the stamps. The right vertical margin of the right hand sheet, and the left vertical margin of the left hand sheet, have again been guillotined down to remove the marginal smudge.

The same multipositive was used as for the preparation of the Cylinder No. 42 printing, the more prominent flaws common to both being recorded hereunder.

The stamps are again of a brick-red shade, and the arrows which are of the solid premanufactured type, are of a slightly darker shade than the stamps. The printing was made on a cream-toned thickish paper, and contains the usual crop of flyspot flaws. Due to lack of space, we regret we cannot record them all, but the more prominent ones in the neighbourhood of the four corners and the four arrows, are given below.

Multipositive flaws common to printings 42A and 3A:—

Row:—

- 8/1—Dot below IK in AFRIKA.
- 20/4—Dot below A in POSTAGE.
- 20/11—Two dots below D in SUID.
- 20/12—Dot below ID in SUID.

Multipositive Flaws common to printings 42B and 3B:—

- 1/5—Small dot between AF in AFRIKA.
- 1/8—Red line under hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA.
- 4/10—Dot after last A in AFRIKA.
- 10/3—Small dot over FR in AFRIKA.
- 17/5—Smudge top R/H corner, above last A in AFRIKA.
- 18/1—Small dot after, and also below last E in REVENUE.

Cylinder Flaws on portion 3A:—

- 1/3—Two dots left of right horn, one encroaching on horn.
- 1/4—Dot in second A in AFRIKA.
- 1/9—Dot on left margin of stamp, slightly below S in SOUTH.
- 1/12—Dot left of tip of left horn, and dot above O in SOUTH.
- 2/2—Dot above K, and above T of IN-

KOMSTE.

2/10—Dot on lower margin below I in AFRICA.

9/2—Dot above U in SOUTH, below AF in AFRICA, and below D of 1d.

9/12—Dot below O in SOUTH.

10/2—Dot below S in SUID.

10/11—Dot right of tip of right horn, and small smudge on top margin above last A in AFRIKA.

10/12—Dot below animal's nose.

11/11—Dot above last E in REVENUE.

19/1—Dot above E in POSGELD.

19/11—Dot above and to left of S in SUID.

20/1—Dot below D of SUID.

20/2—Dot between animal's nose and D of 1d.

20/7—Dot below D of 1d.

20/11—Dot between HA of SOUTH AFRICA.

20/12—Four dots on length of left horn, and dot above D of POSGELD.

Cylinder Flaws on portion 3B:—

1/1—Dot above M in INKOMSTE.

1/8—Dot above D of POSGELD.

1/11—Dot on top margin, above first A in AFRIKA.

2/7—Dot between horns, below D in SUID.

2/10—Dot right of tip of horn and below I in SUID.

10/12—Dot below D in SUID.

11/1—Dot below RI in AFRIKA, near mane.

11/3—Dot in curve of right horn.

19/1—Smudge below first A in AFRICA.

19/10—Small dot above FR of AFRIKA.

20/1—Tiny dot above O of POSGELD.

20/4—Cluster of dots below R of REVENUE.

20/7—Smudge below S of SUID.

20/10—Dot above first A in AFRIKA.

#### The "Zoo" Stamps Booklet.

We have received a copy of an excellent booklet entitled "Varieties and Cylinder Numbers of the South African 'Zoo' Stamps, and the German Settlers' Commemorative Stamp." It was, compiled by Mr. Bob Richards, of Durban, was presented at the General Meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal, on 1st October 1958, and consists of a resumé of the emissions comprising the Animal Series, and also an account of the German Settlers' Commemorative stamp. Mr. Richards has offered to supply interested readers with a copy.

The different printings are set out in their numerical order, along with their dates of issue and a description of the cylinders employed. Determining flaws are listed and where necessary, a particular issue is introduced by a short descriptive paragraph—factors pertaining to a concise



record and affording a ready means of reference to the emissions comprising the "Zoo" stamps.

### Perforation of the 2d. German Settlers' Stamp.

The September number of "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," p. 12, reports that the perforation of the 2d. German Settlers' Commemorative stamp was made by a

single-row comb moving vertically.

We regret we are not able to support this statement, and in fact, find that the perforation was done by an eleven row perforator, the printing having been carried out on the machine using the multiple-row perforator, and registering four-figure red sheet numbers.

Incidentally, Mr. C. J. Fairbrother, of Ladysmith, Natal, reports two additional cylinder varieties of this stamp, to those already recorded in our September Notes, namely:—

Row 4/4—Broken E in POSGELD.

Row 20/2—Large brown dot at top of gable of the house, and also points out that AFRIKA should read AFRICA in the recorded Row 5/1 flaw.

### Alteration of Cancellor.

Mr. H. A. Hofman, of Johannesburg, reports that the Registration Counter for non-European messengers at the Pretoria Post Office used to employ a canceller reading "PRETORIA, NB/NE." The abbreviations have been deleted, and a canceller substituting the words in full "NIE-BLANKES/NON-EUROPEANS" is now in use.

News of another alteration in postal arrangements comes from Mr. K. Lydall, of Johannesburg. He states that the sorting office at Germiston—Air Section, has replaced the Jan Smuts Airport Sorting Office and the cancellation now bears the impression, in circular form, GERMISTON, at the top, LUG/AIR, at the bottom, with the date horizontally between these. The last date for air mails within South Africa, cancelled at Jan Smuts, was 14 July 1958, while overseas Airmails continued to be postmarked Jan Smuts until 31 August 1958.

## 1960 OLYMPIC GAMES

Rome 25th August—11th September, 1960

The Organizing Committee for the XVIIth Olympiad informs us that a Philatelist's Assistance Office has been opened. Anyone interested in obtaining stamps, covers, etc. to be issued in connection with the games should send their names and addresses to "The Secrétaire-Général, Via Crescenzo 14, Roma;" they will be sent in due course details of what material will be available and procedure to be followed to obtain it.

## WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.

1840-1890.—For the stamps of any country in this period, write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc.—Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine.—R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.

ALWAYS WANTED.—Worthwhile Stamp Accumulations or Mixtures of British Africa, including South Africa. Best prices. UNION STAMP CO., 69 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 23-8257.

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

SEND 1,000 DUPLICATE STAMPS. Receive 1,000 equal quality.—SUPER EXCHANGE, Cranford, New Jersey, U.S.A.

UNION BOOKLET PANES.—1948 (3/-), 1951 (3/6) and Jipex issues. Complete set of duplicates with sheet reconstruction charts for sale. Inquiries to W. N. Sheffield, P.O. Box 261, Germiston.

"ANTARCTIC POSTS" by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, F.R.P.S.L. Copy required by S. L. Crozet, P.O. Box 568, Germiston, Transvaal.

WANTED.—A.P.O.-U-M.P.K. postmarks, preferably on cover, Nos. 32 and 34. Also South African A.P.O. (U.K.) No. 4.—J. H. Harvey Pirie, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

LARGE accumulation of spares, commonwealth and foreign. Send want lists by description or Gibbons.—Rev. W. L. Chamings, 4 Catherine Mansions, Rustenburg.

BRITISH Colonials, mint 10% below face, used 1/6th Catalogue. Brown, 150 Beaumont Road, Bluff, Durban.

WORLDWIDE EXCHANGE.—Details free on request. International Stamp Land, Box 3374, Sheungwan, Hong Kong.

## PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

### XXth Congress—Germiston, 7-8 Oct., 1958

The following Notes are **not** a full account of Congress, merely a short summary of its main doings and findings. Official minutes will be sent to Societies in due course.

Congress was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Germiston and then there was a short break for morning tea.

Arising from the minutes of the 1957 Congress several items were discussed; sometimes there had been progress but in some instances the matters were still under consideration.

**Presidential Address.** Mr. W. N. Sheffield reviewed his year of office, which he described as having been pleasant and stimulating, the only difficult factor with which he had to compete was time. He had visited many of the member-societies and stressed the great value of making such personal contacts.

He thought the two outstanding philatelic events of his year were (a) The selection of Union stamps for two full-page illustrations to appear in Vol 3 of the Afrikaanse Woordeboek, and (b) The restoration of cylinder numbers on the sheets of Union stamps. This was much appreciated by most Union collectors, although he personally would have been happier without them!

He referred to work already done in the preparation of a completely new Union Handbook/Catalogue, which it was hoped would be ready for the 1960 Jubilee celebrations. Later in the proceedings the publication of this work was formally sanctioned by Congress.

**Congress Awards.** Two papers were read before Congress. (1) Air Stamps of Israel, by Mr. S. Samuels (read for him in absentia). It was agreed that this was a very interesting paper, but that it was more of general historic interest than of philatelic and was not voted an award. (2) The "Wanderstempel" of G.S.W.A., by Mr. L. Buchen; Congress voted an award for this paper, and it is hoped it will appear in the South African Philatelist in due course.

Three recommendations were made for awards to the writers of papers appearing in the South African Philatelist since the previous Congress. These were to Messrs. G. N. Gilbert and P. D. Haigh for articles on Union stamps, and to Mr. C. R. Reynolds for his articles on the Postal History and

Postmarks of Griqualand West. Congress voted awards to all three for their good work.

**Expert Committee.** The report of this committee showed that its work was steadily increasing, with stamps being submitted of countries all over the world, as well as of Southern Africa.

They felt it was important to sound a special warning to prospective buyers of high value Natal Edwardians as there were around numbers of such stamps which had been fiscally used, cleaned, and then had faked postmarks applied.

**Publications Committee.** The report by this committee was brighter than it had been for years. The S.A. Philatelist was now paying its way and there was general approval expressed of its new format and of its contents generally. Constituent societies are being very helpful over the reading matter, etc.

It was decided that no further publications should be financed by the Federation without prior approval by Congress—this decision not to apply to the South African Philatelist nor to the proposed new Union Handbook/Catalogue.

**Finance.** The Balance Sheet and Financial Statements were approved.

**Roll of Honour.** There was only one nomination for election, viz., Mr. Leo Buchen of Johannesburg. He was unanimously elected. The citation accompanying the nomination referred to his numerous philatelic papers and, in addition, his work for organised philately extending over many years.

**Skinner Cup.** There were no nominations for this cup, which is one awarded annually for the best work done for philately during the preceding twelve months. It was felt that possibly the conditions regarding the award might be amended.

**Office-Bearers for 1958-59.** The following were elected: President, L. Hellman, East London; Vice-Presidents, Cape, Ian Hall; Natal, Ivan Bevis; O.F.S., A. L. Meyburgh; Transvaal, D. Slater-Kinghorn; Rhodesia, J. Davenport; Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager, J. Michelson.

**Future Congresses:** 1959—East London; 1960—Johannesburg; 1961—There were two rival applicants, Cape Town and Bloemfontein, both celebrating Society Jubilees. Members were very adverse to voting as a method of arriving at a decision but as there seemed to be no other way out, a ballot was taken and it went in favour of Cape Town.

**Union Stamps.** Several suggestions were made:—

(a) That an advisory philatelic committee should be appointed by the Postal Administration in connection with new issues.

(b) That there should be a special issue in connection with the Jubilee of Union in 1960.

(c) That there should be a new stamp or stamps issued yearly from 1961 onwards.

There was general agreement in principle with these suggestions and it was left to the Executive Committee to take them up at its first meeting.

**Study Circles.** Mrs. Pienaar brought this matter up at the 1957 Congress and the desirability of forming them was agreed upon. It was left to Germiston to arrange them for this Congress, but they had not been able to do so. In re-discussing the matter it became clear that the general feeling was that Study Circles should be formed by the individuals interested in any particular subject, further that their work would mainly be by correspondence, and that a Congress would only come into the picture when asked to provide the time and place for a meeting of Study Circles in the

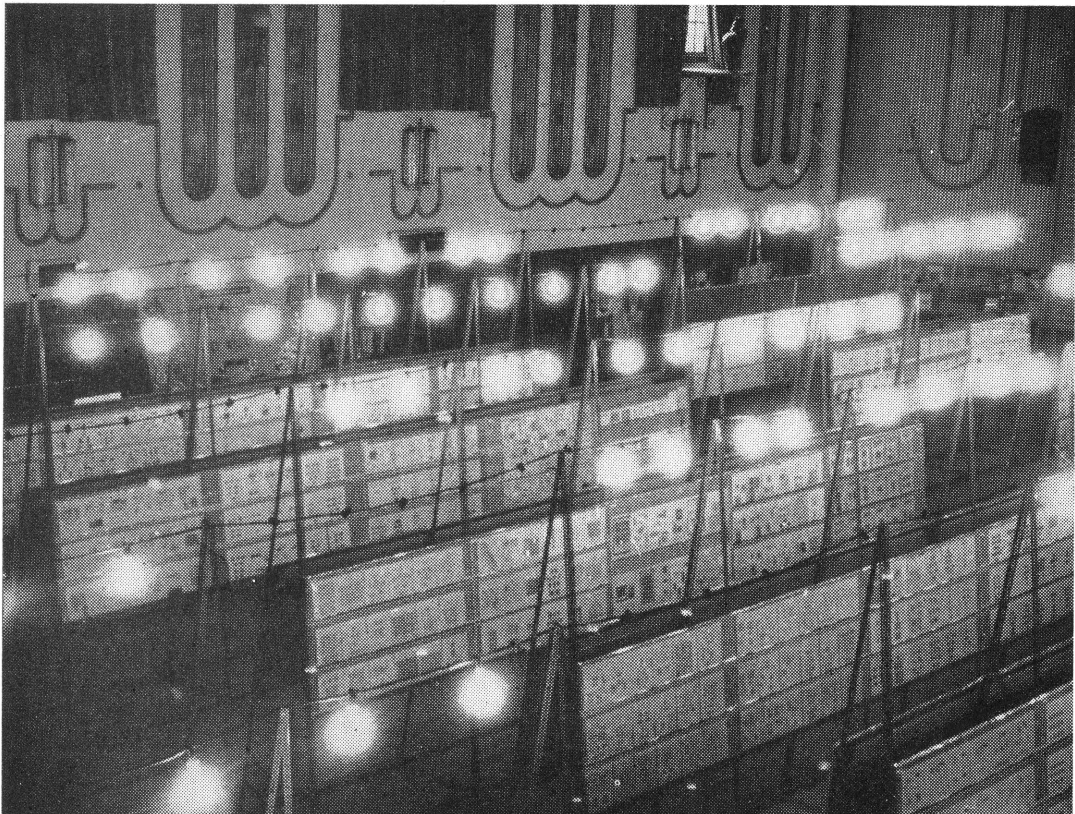
flesh. So, you Circlers get busy over forming your Circle(s).

**Exhibition Adjudication.** Criticisms were made of the awards made by the GEPEX jury, and particularly of the fact that the Constitution of the Federation allows members of the Jury to enter collections in the competitive classes at National Exhibitions. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee to be dealt with at its first meeting.

**Thanks.** In his closing remarks Mr. Sheffield voiced the thanks of Congress to the Germiston Society for their admirable arrangements and specially to the Ladies' Committee for the way they looked after the delegates creature comforts.

He specially thanked Mr. Michelson for his work throughout the year, also Mr. O'Connor, Publicity Officer, G.P.O. for all his friendly and helpful dealings with stamp collectors.

In taking over the Chair for the closing few minutes of Congress, Mr. Hellman voiced the unanimous and heartfelt feelings of all present in thanking Mr. Sheffield for his excellent work during his year of office and for his control of the present Congress.



## A VISITOR REVIEWS GEPEX

One of the youngest and (numerically) smallest Philatelic Societies affiliated to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa . . . A fair description of the Germiston Society —yet it is this mighty atom which has confounded the sages and put paid to the much vaunted superiority of the older and more experienced Societies. All past records for National Exhibition have been well and truly broken by Gepex which attracted no fewer than 131 Competitive Entries from some 74 different collectors, excluding further non-competitive entries.

Gepex has certainly given the lie to the legend that there are few serious collectors in Southern Africa and to the belief that Union Collectors only collect Union stamps or K.G. VI and E. II issues.

Pressure of space due to the unprecedented flood of entries forced the organisers to limit all exhibitors to one frame of 18 sheets each, irrespective of the merits of the entry. This is a great pity as it resulted in considerable duplication of exhibits as witnessed particularly in K.G. VI issues and Union "Airmail" stamps, whereas it would have been a privilege to see more of such outstanding collections, as Netherlands (Grand Prix), German Colonies (National Grand Award), Great Britain (Gold Medal), Nyasaland (Gold Medal), etc., etc.

Visitors to Gepex were treated to a real feast as entries were of all sorts ranging from Super-specialised through the Classics to the most modern, and of course, Thematics. That Southern Africa Philatelic tastes are now world-wide is borne out by the following figures showing the division of the Competitive entries into the various groups:

Union	17
British Empire	39
Foreign	47
Thematic	21
Junior	7

Total Entries 131

The standard shown has improved considerably during the past dozen years and augurs well for local successes at the forthcoming 1960 International to be known as "Unipex."

Considerations of space must be blamed for not picking out individual entries or stamps for detailed description, but for every stamp which could be noted specially in this review there would be at least half-a-dozen with equal chances to be singled out above their fellows and it would, there-

fore, be invidious to give undue publicity to so few of so many deserving such consideration.

In conclusion, I would sympathise greatly with the many who for one reason or another were unable to visit Gepex and again stress the vast improvement in local philately over the years. Southern Africa can now readily hold its own against the world when it comes to National Exhibitions and the time cannot be far away when International Exhibitions will see their major awards winging their way to this great sub-continent of ours. My final advice to my fellow philatelists in Southern Africa is to make every endeavour to visit all future National Exhibitions. The standard is now very high and will amply reward visitors for troubling to come and visit them.

## THE P.M.G.'s SPEECH

The speech made by Mr. A. J. Botes when performing the opening ceremony at GEPEX-GEPu was very pleasant to listen to. It was not too long, although we have not space here to give it in full. Here, however, are a few sparklets from it:—

" . . . the bond which exists between my Department and organised philately as well as philatelists who work on their own in remote parts of the Country."

"Philately is no longer the hobby of kings, for in the ranks of stamp collectors there are people from all ranks of life. Even governments of countries belonging to the U.P.U. are automatically stamp collectors for they receive copies of every stamp issued by every other member of the Union."

"I am envious of the man with the magnifying glass in his pocket; whatever international difficulties may exist he is always sure of friends in many countries."

"The Post Office has usually tried to meet the wishes of all in issuing stamps, but to paraphrase a famous American 'You cannot please all the people all the time'."

"Our 'animal' stamps have created great interest in South Africa overseas . . . We know that from the sales through the Philatelic Agency."

"Philatelic Agency sales have varied between £5,000 and £40,000 per annum.

"The encouragement of Philately is the contribution of the Post Office to the happiness and contentment of a section of our country's population."

Hear, hear, Mr. Botes!

## PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

### EXPERT COMMITTEE

The Committee will receive stamps only on the following terms and conditions, and the submission of stamps to the Expert Committee will be deemed to imply the sender's acceptance of these terms and conditions unreservedly:—

1.—All material submitted is at sender's risk throughout.

2.—Senders will be required to state precisely what information is sought, and the Committee's fee will have regard to the value of the material and the time spent upon it. For a simple opinion as to identity and genuineness the fee will be as set out below, and must be prepaid, plus the cost of return by registered mail. The fee for other requirements may be more or less than, or the same as, that set out below, but it will normally be impracticable to quote such fees in advance.

Return material will not be marked for transmission by air mail unless this is requested and prepaid by the sender.

3.—Scale of fees for members of affiliated societies only.

For an opinion as to identity and genuineness, including the Committee's Certificate and a photograph:—

5/- where the latest Gibbons quotation does not exceed £25;

7/6 where it exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50;

10/- where it exceeds £50 or is an unquoted item.

Where the opinion given is that the item is not genuine, no photograph will be provided and the charge will be from 2/6 to 7/6 depending on the time spent.

These fees are increased 50 per cent. where there is an overprint or surcharge.

Where the Committee are not prepared to formulate an opinion, no photograph will be provided and the charge will be 1/-.

The above charges do not include return postage.

4.—Scale of fees for non-members of affiliated societies.

For all classes the charge will be as in paragraph 3 above, but increased 50 per cent. This does not include return postage.

5.—Senders claiming to be entitled to the reduced scale of fees must provide written confirmation by a responsible officer that

the sender is a member in good standing of an affiliated society.

6.—The Expert Committee has the right to take and retain for record photographs of any material submitted and may reproduce any such photographs free of charge in any publication of the Federation. Such publication will not disclose the identity of the sender without permission to do so.

7.—It is to be clearly understood that any Certificate given by the Expert Committee is only a record of their OPINION and does not convey any guarantee or warranty. No responsibility is accepted for any consequence of the issue of these Opinions.

8.—All communications for the Expert Committee are to be addressed to the Secretary, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg, and are not to be sent to any individual by name.

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**JOHN MENDELSSOHN, B.P.A.**  
67 Shakespeare House, Commissioner  
Street, Johannesburg.

### HARMER'S SALES

The 1958-59 London season opened on 15th September. Their programme for the season includes a number of famous overseas collections, an outstanding one being the 15th Caspary sale on October 6-9, covering the Australian States and New Zealand.

## THE ELEVENTH ROW REPETITION FLAWS OF THE 2d. UNHYPHENATED

By A. E. Wilkinson

The following is a summary of the Eleventh Row Repetition Flaws on the 2d. Unhyphenated Rotogravure Printing:

### PLATE I.

#### 2. Two small dots in:—

E	A	Position
3 x 1	14 x 1	Central sky over centre chimney.
7 x 1		Not Visible.
	18 x 1	Top white line over P.
21 x 1		Bottom sheet margin.
	10 x 1	Covered by solid colour of value tablet.

#### 2. Two small dots in:—

6 x 2	17 x 2	Bottom of shading S.W. corner.
10 x 2		Under second row of left windows.
	21 x 2	In margin, dots are broken up.
14 x 2	3 x 2	In shading under S.W. of left triangle.

#### 3. Inverted commas in:—

3 x 2	14 x 3	Central sky over corner of roof.
7 x 3	18 x 3	Over S.
11 x 3	22 x 3	In bushes and in top margin.

#### 4. Two dots with smaller below:—

2 x 4	13 x 4	Over corner of roof on left.
6 x 4		In S on SOUTH.
	17 x 4	Between lower loops on S of SUID.
20 x 4	9 x 4	Over end of scroll on left.

#### 5. As above.

6 x 4	17 x 4	Over top of bushes.
10 x 4	21 x 4	Upper N.W. Sky.
14 x 4	3 x 4	In top margin over S.

#### 6. As above.

14 x 4	3 x 4	Bottom of bushes.
18 x 4	7 x 4	Over corner of roof at left.
22 x 4	11 x 4	In S. (weak).

#### 7. Two dots (smudged) in:—

12 x 4	1 x 4	At bottom of steps left (not visible).
16 x 4	5 x 4	Central sky over left chimney.
20 x 4		Margin over O of SOUTH.
	9 x 4	Margin over U of SUID.

#### 8. Three large dots, sometimes merging together in:—

8 x 6	19 x 6	In front of P.
12 x 6	1 x 6	Left of base of left tower.

16 x 6		In shading under U (partially obscured).
5 x 6		In bottom of I of SUID and colour below.

**NOTE:** Flaws 4, 5 and 6 were probably caused by the same piece of grit, which escaped attention when the inking roller was being cleaned-off after each operation, or was so firmly imbedded in the rubber as to defy removal.

### PLATE II.

#### 1. Parachutes in right margin in:—

15 x 1	4 x 1	At bottom.
19 x 1	8 x 1	Central.
1 x 1	12 x 1	At top.

**NOTE:** 4 x 1, 15 x 1, and 19 x 1 are surrounded by vertical strokes and smudges.

#### 2. Faint scratches in:—

5 x 1		In white of value circle at 9 o'clock.
	16 x 1	Not visible.
13 x 1		On top of L leg of H.
	2 x 1	On top of bulge of D.

#### 3. Short horizontal scratches on:—

12 x 4	1 x 4	Bottom margin near S.W. corner.
16 x 4	5 x 4	Over balustrade on extreme left.
20 x 4	9 x 4	N.W. corner of sky.

#### 4. Parachute in:—

16 x 6	5 x 6	White circle of value tablet, and spray at 8 o'clock.
20 x 6	9 x 6	On right of L tower near base.
2 x 6		Under left leg of H (partially covered by colour).
	13 x 6	Under DA (covered by colour).

#### 5. Collapsing parachute in:—

14 x 4		Extended serif of E.
	3 x 4	U for L.
18 x 4	7 x 4	Near colonnades on right.
22 x 4		Top sheet margin over R.
	11 x 4	In colour between R and I at bottom.

#### 6. A large dot with a smaller below in:—

	1 x 4	Over corner of roof on left.
12 x 4		Ditto—very faint.
	5 x 4	In S of SUID.
16 x 4		Ditto—very faint.
	9 x 4	Very faint.
20 x 4		Not visible.

#### 7. Purple flaws in:—

14 x 6	3 x 6	Over corner of roof on left.
18 x 6	7 x 6	In S's of SUID and SOUTH.
10 x 6		Bottom of bushes on left (not visible).

21 x 6 Bottom sheet margin  
(sometimes trimmed off).

**8. A cluster of small faint dots in:—**

- 9 x 1 20 x 1 Under first white break in  
balustrade to R of two  
small yew trees (indistinct).  
13 x 1 2 x 1 Central sky under R (the  
Pleiades).  
17 x 1 Top margin over R.  
6 x 1 Top margin over I.

**9. A cluster of strokes and smudges.**

- 22 x 5 Top margin.  
11 x 5 At bottom of bushes over  
L end of scroll (indistinct).  
15 x 5 4 x 5 Over corner of roof on left.  
19 x 5 8 x 5 S's of SUID and SOUTH.

NOTE.—The expression "Not visible" in the text indicates that the characteristic may be assumed to exist due to the nature of the flaw, but it is not apparent, due to an inking or printing condition.

Whether

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ENGLAND.

**BECHUANALAND.**

A new 4d. stamp has been ordered, to be in one colour (orange) but of the same design and size as the current issue.

**REVIEWS**

**Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, 1959, Part I, British Commonwealth.** Price 21/- net. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London W.C.2

Price alterations are the major feature of this year's British Commonwealth Catalogue. The general upward trend throughout emphasises that today's lively interest in foreign issues has not in any way diminished the popularity of British Commonwealth countries. The tremendous demand for all classes of material is reflected in the very great number of price changes. There are pages and sections where nearly every price is a new one, and this applies not only to the recognised "classics" but also to many of the modern and middle issues. The King George V market still remains very healthy according to their sales experience, whilst any obsolete Queen Elizabeth stamps are in great demand.

Victoria now appears in its complete rewritten form. This is the only major rewriting this year, but there has been plenty of minor lists revision, including a few amendments to the Falkland Islands list; this country is now more popular than ever. Baghdad and Mosul return to Part I as it has been pointed out that they are not really Part III countries.

**Commonwealth Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth Stamps, 1959.** Price 6/6d. Commonwealth Stamp Co., 7 Leather Lane, Liverpool 2, England.

A very nice little catalogue, beautifully illustrated. There are lots of little bits of information, not otherwise easily findable, e.g. various printings, numbers printed, plate numbers, whether in coil form, etc. There is a separate listing of booklets.

If the sales are anything like what they were last year, you had better get in quickly with your order, otherwise the answer will be "Sold out."

**EIRE**

On 20th October two stamps, 3d. and 1/3d., were issued as a tribute to the memory of Mother Mary Aikenhead, foundress of the Irish Sisters of Charity, who died in 1858. The issue was referred to in our September issue, but it was not mentioned that these stamps were the first to be issued in honour of an Irish woman.

## Correspondence

The Editor,  
"The South African Philatelist."

### SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Sir,—In the June, 1958, issue of the "South African Philatelist" a letter appeared under the pen of Mr. D. Lamont Smith, in which he dealt with the issues of South West Africa.

The article is a highly interesting one to the collector of the stamps of the erstwhile German Protectorate, and the issues since the change of regime. My interest, is however, centred on the last paragraph of Mr. Lamont Smith's letter, namely the elusive D.13.

In the May, 1949, p. 79, issue of the "South African Philatelist" a letter appeared under my name, to which the late Mr. Jack Shepherd replied in the August issue of the same year, p. 124, and to which I made a further contribution a month later (p. 148).

According to all the sources of information concerning this item, the issue was confined at the most to a sheet of 60 stamps.

A check list by H. Mallet-Veale on the issues of South West Africa, Harris Publications Ltd., London, deals with this stamp, as does "Südwestafrika Handbuch zur Geschichte eines Sonnenlands" by Dr. Herbert W. Gewande.

A mint pair was auctioned by Harmer, London, realizing £46—"South African Philatelist," May, 1953, page 91.

Yours faithfully,

E. F. A. HUTH.

[Some 12 copies of this rarity—6 used and 6 mint—seem to have been reported, but there may be 48 more in existence. Their ownership at present, however, is not so certain. It would be very interesting if all readers knowing the locations of any D.13's would report them to us, so that a list could be compiled.—Ed.]

## 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.

## QUIZ

By Lieut.-Col. C. P. White.

Here are the Answers to the Quiz given in our October issue:—

- 1.—(a) Greece, (b) Roumania, (c) Albania.
- 2.—(a) Belgium, (b) Italy, (c) Netherlands, (d) India, (e) Travancore.
- 3.—(a) France, (b) Austria.
- 4.—(a) China. 1913. Express Delivery. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  ins. x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  ins., (b) Colombian State of Bolivar. 1863-66. 10¢ and 1 peso. 5/16 in. x  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., (c) Kenya, 1925/27, £100, (d) France, 1919-22,  $\frac{1}{2}$  centime. Approx. 1/10 penny, (e) Alfred H. Caspary's. New York.

### HOLY LAND AND MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

#### THAMEP

This publication deals with postal history and philatelic matters of the following countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Turkey and Yemen.

The magazine is published bi-monthly and contains 28 pages. It gives details and prices of new issues, mail auctions, useful articles by well-known writers, stamp news, price lists, &c. A specimen copy will be sent on request, and for same please write to:

#### THE MOSDEN STAMP COMPANY

QUEENS HOUSE, LEICESTER SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.C.2.

Yearly subscription is 17/6.

#### U.S.A.

August, 15: A 4c. stamp in celebration of the centenary of the first Atlantic Cable.

August, 27: A 4c. being the first in a series of four commemorating the sesquicentennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln in 1809. It features, and is also meant to celebrate, the centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

September, 19: Another addition to the Champions of Liberty series, this time honouring L. Kossuth of Hungary.

September 22: 4¢ Freedom of the Press.

October 10: 4¢ for centennial of overland mail service. "Wild horses in the coach and wild Indians behind it."

October 16: 4¢ for Noah Webster of dictionary fame—born 1758.

October 27: 4¢ Forest Conservation stamp.

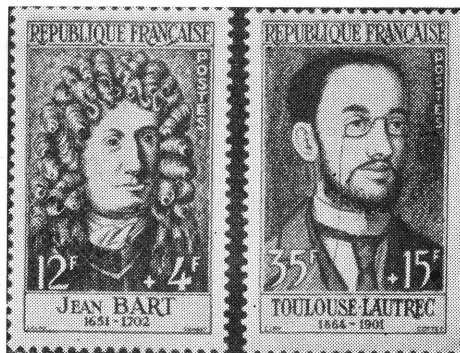
November, 25: A commemorative for the 200th anniversary of the occupation of Fort Duquesne.



## PORTRAIT GALLERY III

No less than 29 people enter our portrait-gallery this time. Most striking of these are six famous Frenchmen, whose lives cover a period of nearly 400 years, from 1522 to 1901. We illustrate two of these men, who bring the total number of French stamp-portraits to 225, by far the most for any country, Russia being a poor second with 180. Our two portraits show:

(1) Jean Bart, seaman, 1651-1702, whose smouldering eyes and grim lips proclaim the martinet that he was. The son of a fisherman, he at first took service with the Dutch, but transferred to the French Navy when war broke out between the Netherlands and France, whose king, Louis XIV, on hearing of his exploits against the pirates of the North Sea, gave him command of a frigate. He became the terror of English commerce during the wars between Louis and William III. Imprisoned at Plymouth in 1689, he made a daring escape, crossing to St. Malo in a yawl. One of the heroes of the French Navy, he has a square named after him in his native town of Dunkirk.



(2) Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, 1864-1901, artist, was born at Albi, son of a nobleman. He was a delicate child, and the accidental fracture of both legs made him a cripple for life. In Paris he studied art under Cormon. His genius, profoundly influenced by Princeteau, Degas and Japanese woodcuts, developed along decorative lines, and he produced a large number of brilliant posters. Though his lithographs at the time were little esteemed, to-day they are highly valued. His favourite subjects were the night-life of Paris and circus scenes. The stamp-portrait cleverly reveals the in-

ipient madness which caused him to spend his last years in an asylum, where he died at 37.

The other four Frenchmen are Joachim Bellay, poet, 1522-60; Denis Diderot, man of letters, 1713-84; Gustave Gourbet, painter, 1819-77; and Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, sculptor, 1827-75, whose portrait in a fiery red, typical of his vehement nature and art, is a masterpiece of engraving.

For the rest, there is another of Canada's half-portraits, half-landscapes, this time showing Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de Verendrye, the explorer, born in 1685, the Albanian patriot, Luigi Gurakuqi, 1879-1925, a quaint coin-portrait of King George of Podesbrad, 1940-71, Marshal Osorio of Brazil, Ramon Villeda Morales, President of Honduras, who figures on stamps of both Brazil and Ecuador, owing to the roving habits of present-day Presidents and Premiers, Kuan Hu-ching, a Chinese playwright of the 13th century, a particularly effective engraving, with two charming scenes from his plays on the other two stamps of the set, and twelve excellent engravings of Cuban notabilities, four Doctors, four Musicians and four Lawyers, each with his own dates, varying from 1764 to 1952. Next, the Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Colombia, Dr. Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, also doing his spot of travelling, the Egyptian Qasim Amin, pioneer of woman's emancipation (he looks a bit that way) and three V.I.P.'s of that extraordinary organisation known as "Lions International,"—the founder Melvin Jones, the president Edward Berry, and one of the District Governors, Teodoro Arias. Altogether an interesting bag.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

### GHANA

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons announce that they are no longer acting as wholesale agents for the sale of Ghana stamps in the British Commonwealth—they should be ordered direct from the Ghana Philatelic Agency, 91 Wall Street, New York 5. This change has been made possible by the lifting of dollar purchase restrictions.

On 24th October a set of three stamps (2½d., 1/3d. and 2/6d.) was due for issue in honour of U.N. Day. All of one design, a dark hand clasping a white one against a background with the U.N. emblem.

## WHEN A COVER IS NOT A COVER

Cover collecting to-day is a very popular phase of philately. So far as "old" covers are concerned they contribute largely to the study of past postal history. The modern first-day covers, often beautifully produced, may form part of the postal history of the future.

An editorial in the "Collectors Club Philatelist" comes down very heavily, however, on the recent trend of many collectors to obtain such covers unaddressed but with the stamps cancelled by favour. Such items have done no postal duty and lack any philatelic significance.

The dedicated philatelist's attitude is "live and let live," so that anyone may collect as he wishes. Faced with this situation, however, they believe that a distinction must be made between "covers," and the following solution is suggested:—

One that has done postal duty should be called an **ENTIRE**, whereas the term **COVER** should apply to an envelope with a cancellation that never went through the mails.

Philatelists and postal historians will collect **ENTIRES**; the stamp saver, accumulator or hoarder, who never really studies his stamps and/or their cancellations, may continue as he likes to collect **COVERS**.

This may be a useful distinction, but we fear it will take considerable time to get out of the habit of using the terms indiscriminately as being practically equivalents. It is rather like the old trouble of distinguishing or not distinguishing between "surcharge" and "overprint."

Mr. Charles Jewell in the "London Philatelist" of June comments on this editorial in the "C.C.P."

He says this so-called distinction between Entries and Covers is **NOT** a good one; the two terms were settled long ago in world-wide technical use.

Early letters were mostly written on a double sheet which was then folded and sealed; this is an **ENTIRE (LETTER)**. But if the letter were enclosed in another sheet which covered the sheet it becomes identical with an envelope and is properly called a **COVER**.

He also pours scorn on the made-to-order covers of today; often called "philatelic," but that is precisely what they are **NOT**.

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## A SOUTH WEST AFRICAN CANCELLATION MYSTERY

Having handled tens of thousands of used South West African stamps, all the town cancellations are familiar to me. My curiosity was aroused, however, when I came across a used block of 4 on piece (possibly part of an O.H.M.S. envelope) bearing the 1d. ship type, overprinted Official, S.W.A., (1929, S.G. O6) with the strange sounding cancellation "Conception Bay." From the appearance of the piece it is quite obvious that this cancellation was not applied by favour, all the 4 stamps being separately cancelled, and the date of 31 JU 1929, as well as the name not too clearly readable.

From literature and maps I gleaned that "Conception Bay" is merely a geographical landmark, devoid of any population, and the place only indicates the most northerly limit of the off-shore stretch in which diamonds have been found. Old lists giving all the Post Offices in the mandated territory, which I consulted, did not mention "Conception Bay." To my enquiry to the Director of Posts and Telegraphs of S.W.A., this gentleman very kindly gave me under August 24th, 1958, the following reply:

"In response to your letter of 25th July, 1958, I have to inform you that as far as can be ascertained, no post office or postal agency ever existed at Conception Bay. A certain Mr. McHugh, who was a Sergeant in the Police Force at Walvis Bay at the time, remembers that there was a Police outpost during 1927-1929 but closed down again in 1929. Diamond diggings were operated on a small scale but prospectors did not remain long due to little success. It is regretted that this is the only information that could be obtained."

This of course is very puzzling. I have here the block with the cancellation (handed to the editor for verification), and it is asserted there were never any postal facilities! Books which I read even mentioned that the place was uninhabited.

The explanation which comes first to mind is of course that the "Post Office" consisted of the trouser pocket of some worthy policeman or other official, who carried about a supply of Official stamps and the "Conception Bay" canceller. He had probably to make some reports to his superior authority in Windhoek, franked and cancelled his mail and posted it ac-

tually at the nearest point where there was a Post Office. This should be Walvis-Bay for transmission to Windhoek. This of course is speculation, and I should be very pleased, if anyone could throw light on this mysterious matter or if anybody has any S.W.A. stamps with this cancellation. I believe that this must be one of the rarest coming from this territory since Mandate.

—H. A. HOFMAN.

## MIXED T-MARKS AND POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

Mr. M. H. Wood writes that he was interested in Dr. Ward's note on a cover with mixed markings, published in our May issue. He submits another cover for our inspection.

This was posted in Johannesburg in Nov., 1951, addressed to a firm in Antwerp, Holland (!) and franked with a 2d. meter stamp. The proper franking should of course have been 4½d. There is a mark "T/17½/CENTIMES" in a circle, which we fancy was applied in Johannesburg, being the usual type of mark applied to foreign-going letters. But why only 17½ centimes? Even in 1951 we doubt if this was equivalent to twice the shortfall of 2½d. on the prepayment of postage.

The letter duly reached Antwerp, Belgium and there Postage Due stamps to the value of 2 fr. 80 c. were affixed and cancelled.

The addressee apparently refused to pay this tax and there is a small label on the back in Flemish and French to this effect, also a bilingual rubber stamp mark on the front to "Return to Sender."

So back the letter comes to Johannesburg towards the end of December, 1951. It receives a "T/5d." mark and has five pence worth of Union Postage Due stamps cancelled, and presumably paid for by the original sender.

## GREECE

Collectors of Greek classics will be interested in an article by Mr. N. Garas in the March-April issue of "Philotelia." It is in English as well as in Greek. He records the discovery of a unique variety of the 10 lepta Paris print of the large Hermes head. There was one sheet of 150 stamps printed with the control numbers on the back; the new discovery is No. 110 of this sheet. The left-hand side value cipher (10) is markedly displaced both upwards and to the right; two other minor printing varieties are also described.

### NORTHERN T.P.O. 1890

From 1883 till about 1890 there was only one T.P.O. service operating in Cape Colony, between Cape Town and De Aar. The post-marks of this service were simply "T.P.O." or "Travelling P.O."

About 1890 additional services were put into use, and the undifferentiated T.P.O. name gradually dropped out of use. The section Cape Town-De Aar became the Western T.P.O. A Northern T.P.O. came into use between De Aar and Kimberley, and possibly operating as far as Fourteen Streams.

The mark of this T.P.O. is a very scarce one. It is illustrated in this magazine of January, 1957, p. 9.

Col. B. S. Challen, of George, C.P., has brought to light another specimen which has the additional value to making it practically certain that this T.P.O. operated north of Kimberley, presumably as far as Fourteen Streams.

The specimen is a British Bechuanaland Post Card addressed from Vryburg October 2nd, 1890 (Note.—All the few recorded specimens are dated in 1890) to Barkly West.

Transit marks are (1) Taungs, Oct. 4, (2) Northern T.P.O. UP, Oct. 4, (3) Kimberley C.G.H. Oct. (date figure indecipherable).

To go to Barkly West the card would practically certainly have been put off the train at Kimberley, or possibly even north of it. So it may reasonably be inferred that the Northern T.P.O. mark was applied somewhere between Fourteen Streams and Kimberley.—J.H.H.P.

### INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES

The minutes of the 1957 Annual General Assembly of the International Federation of Stamps Dealers' Associations report that Article 22 of the rules of the F.I.P. has been abrogated.

This means that dealers may henceforth serve on the Juries of International Exhibitions held under the auspices of the F.I.P.

UNIPEX does not come under the auspices of the International Philatelic Federation, but prior to this decision of the F.I.P. becoming generally known, it had been decided to have professional philatelists serve on its Jury.

The fact must be faced that amateurs of good enough standing to serve on International Juries, are not nowadays available in sufficient numbers to make up such Juries.

There are many amateurs with highly specialized knowledge of one country, or perhaps of several, but few to-day have the encyclopaedic knowledge desirable in an International Juryman.

### SWEDEN — FIRST ISSUE

Under the title "The Skilling Banco Story" Dr. Imre Vajda has a most interesting article in "Stamps" of 11th January, 1958. Dr. Vajda, it may be remembered, is one of the distinguished philatelists who have agreed to act as Commissioners for their countries on behalf of UNIPEX. In this instance, of course, the country concerned in Sweden. He is also coming to Unipex in person to serve on the Jury. We only wish we could reproduce this article in full, but unfortunately it is too long. It is one of the finest examples we know of an article written by an expert specialist, but intended for the general collector; the writer contrives to do this in an admirably scientific manner and yet at the same time avoids become dull and prosy and he does not overwhelm the non-specialist with burdensome detail.

He deals with numerous features, but all of them are relevant to a real study of the issue. Gum, colour, shades, paper, cancellations, errors, misprints, perforations—all are considered, but only in sufficient detail to indicate how they all must come into a complete study of this issue.

We commend the article both to the specialist and to any general collector who aims at knowing something more about an issue than can be gained by looking at the dry bones of a catalogue.

### SPAIN

There have recently been issued two beautiful sets of stamps for "The Day of the Stamp."

The 1957 set of three values also commemorate the centenary of the apparition of the Holy Heart of Jesus to St. Margaret Mary of Alacogue.

The 1958 set of 10, feature various works of Goya, whose varied, rich and exuberant paintings have been described as the starting point of realism in art. Collectors may be warned that there are no nudes in the series. They are intended to initiate issues illustrative of the works of various great Spanish painters.

## WISEMEN AND THEIR WISDOM OR EXPERT COMMITTEES AND THEIR CERTIFICATES

These remarks and observations are not to be taken as a Statement of Creed or Faith, nor as dogmatic conclusions, but as provocation for clear thinking and frank discussion in these pages by at least some of those people in our ranks who desire a balanced judgement, and true perspective on a complex, and, alas, vexed question.

The original and true purpose of any Expert Committee must be one of simple assessment of the identity and genuineness of any given stamp, and of "protection"—protection of the unwary against the unscrupulous, and protection against forgery and fraud. It is the duty and onus of an Expert Committee to give clear, unambiguous and specific opinions to the specific individual who has submitted a specific item to them for this specific purpose. The obvious inference of the foregoing four "specifics" is that an Expert Committee is to philately as a Coroner's Court is to Civil Law and Order, and is not a Commission of Enquiry.

The purpose of the Coroner's Court is to specify, so far as they can, the exact cause of death to be entered on the certificate in the simplest and most clear words. An inquest is held only when there is doubt as to the cause of death or when there is any suspicion that death was in any way unnatural. It is common for a Coroner (as indeed a Judge) before pronouncing his verdict to place on record certain proposals, warnings, strictures or such for the general benefit of the public and those immediately concerned; however, be it well remembered that such opinions are **not** (however pertinent or constructive) entered on the certificate. It is worth noting also that, as with philatelic certificates, so also with the Coroner's verdicts, large or small sums of money are frequently involved.

Why is a stamp sent to an Expert Committee? Nine times out of ten because it is about to be, or has just been, **SOLD**; thus establishing the fact that the burden of the sender's doubt is the stamp's cash value, (the tenth time is that of the genuine seeker after knowledge, in which case the "bare bones" of a certificate are, of necessity, rather inadequate).

What does the sender want to know about his stamp? First and foremost whether it is, or is not, what it is alleged to be, and

whether it is genuine—what an all important word is that "genuine" for thereon hangs "the chance of a sale" or "the pride of possession."

The two most common reasons for doubt are: inability to distinguish between the fake or forgery (and reprint) and the genuine, and between colours and shades. These are two points that are completely within the scope and ability of the Expert Committees and their available knowledge. The third most common reason of doubt is the actual condition of the stamp—a particularly involved problem which will be referred to in a later article—if the Editor agrees.

Does the sender of a stamp want any more information? Does he expect or want advice on what to collect or not collect? Does he want a valuation? (The fact that the scale of Expert Committees fees are pro rata to the catalogue value is **not** pertinent to this question). Is he justified in asking an Expert Committee for a valuation?

This last question can be answered immediately and emphatically—**NO**.

Is it, or should it be, the duty and onus of an Expert Committee to give a valuation?—equally emphatically—**NO**.

Why, then, has it become the custom (and apparently, will soon be the rule) for the Expert Committees in many instances—more especially with Union of South Africa items—to factually "value" a stamp by adding to their considered, and usually correct verdict, some rider or opinion which condemns the stamp to a lifetime of static "nominal value" as against its real worth of many £s.

As with the Coroner, this rider or opinion is of marked importance and, in the right place, essential to the well-being and protection of the philatelic world, but, the right place is **NOT** on the certificate form, anymore than the Coroner's warning or recommendations are entered on the death certificate.

Therefore, the Expert Committees should publish this knowledge of theirs in other places that are always available to them.

A man is innocent till proved guilty—why not a stamp also? If we are going to all the trouble and expense of setting up and using Expert Committees for arbitration, and frankly 90% of their work is pure arbitration between buyer and seller, we must be consistent.

It is common cause and knowledge that stamps of various countries have been un-

lawfully removed from Government premises, and sold into the philatelic market; equally it is a fact that "imperfs" and "inverteds" and "part-prints" have been not infrequently obtained in an ordinary and legitimate manner, over the Post Office counter. We all know that items of both origins are included and prized in some of the great collections of the World.

A £5 note can be stolen, and that note, after the customary "proceedings," will go back into circulation. We may eventually gain possession of such a "once stolen" note but we would not expect our Bank to say "You know, £5 notes have been stolen, this one could have been stolen, we don't know, it is perfectly genuine of course, but it's not worth more than 10/-." It occurs to me that the above hypothetical statement is no whit more illogical and useless than the now familiar plaints of the Expert Committees "possibly printer's waste" or "un-issued of proof status" etc.

The appearance of these contentious—and frankly—delectable items whether by regular or irregular issue is but proof of the fallibility of human skill or nature, without such manifestations life and our albums would be incomparably duller and less fascinating; and the individual collector will always cling tenaciously to his own whims and fancies; his dealings with Expert Committees are purely mundane and material, he wants a straight answer to a straight question. If he wants to consult the full oracle of the wise men he will seek them out personally and not expect them to unburden their philatelic souls on a certificate.

I must admit that the philatelic souls of those wise men whom I have met are abundantly worth the unburdening but I do respectfully urge that in Johannesburg and London their corporate and official verdicts on Certificates be strictly confined to the proven and factual.—PENNY BLACK.

### AUSTRALIA

1. Australia is now going to emulate Sputnik by having Qantas Airways start a "Round the World" service sometime about the end of the year. Meanwhile they are issuing a 2/- stamp featuring an aircraft over part of the globe. The post office will service covers which will have a special cachet applied and the postage rate for round the world will be 4/- per half ounce.

2. The 8d. stamp commemorative of the 30th anniversary of the first air crossing of the Tasman Sea was scheduled for 27th August and to remain on sale for about four weeks.

3. The 4d. stamp associated with the 75th anniversary of Broken Hill was due for issue on 10th September.

4. Several new stamps have been announced for 1958-59.

- (a) Several bearing a new portrait of Her Majesty, firstly a 3½d., to be followed by a 1d., 2½d., and 3d.
- (b) Various stamps illustrative of Australian flora.
- (c) A commemorative for the Centenary of Queensland.

5. Two stamps, of 3½d. and 4d. denominations, will be issued late this year to emphasize the spiritual significance of Christmas.

6. Pan-American Airways are extending their services to Melbourne and a special philatelic mail was carried on the initial Melbourne-San Francisco mail, 30th September.

### CAPE MAIL CENTENARY

"Sanders' Philatelic Journal" draws attention to the fact that an interesting anniversary in the history of postal services has gone by without any fuss or celebration. This is the centenary of the contractual mail service between Southampton and South Africa.

On September 15, 1857, the 530-ton steamer "Dane," of the old Union Line left Southampton with the Cape mails, six passengers and a small cargo. She reached Cape Town on October 29. By this first mail contract the Union Line undertook to provide monthly sailings for five years, the voyage to be accomplished in 42 days. The Company received an annual subsidy of £33,000.

### EUROPA STAMPS

As in the 1956 the six countries of the European Coal and Steel Community have decided that the stamps for 1958 will have a common design, symbolizing the maxim "The European Postal Union in the service of the European ideal."

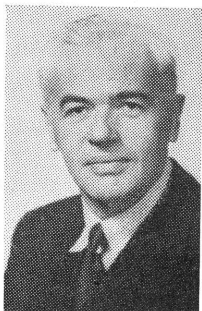
The Netherlands have announced theirs as to be of 12¢ and 30¢ values to be issued on 13 September.

France issued two of 20 fr. and 35 fr. denominations, on the same day.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**September 11th.** Two exhibits were shown (a) R. F. Putzel "Modern Japan." This fine collection was much admired; it was colourful and contained even rare miniature sheets. (b) "Middle Values Great Britain" by A. G. Versino. This followed the Low Values and was as impressive and well written up. Both exhibits attracted much interest and also the two talks given.

**September 25th:** Again two fine exhibits were staged: (a) "20th Century Gold Coast" by Mr. J. F. Hurter. This gentleman has a superb collection with all varieties. (b) "Monaco" by Mr. F. L. Archer. Here we have a full collection particularly in the later issues and well set out in a most interesting manner. Needless to say, the talks were of a high standard.—M.F.S.



Dr. Paul L. Vautier,  
President.

Dr. Paul L. Vautier was born in Switzerland in 1908. Studied in Lausanne and at Wits University (1936-1939).

Married in Holland and has two sons and a daughter. Is a General Medical Practitioner.

**Stamp activities.** Started as a boy in Pretoria (1912-1920); joined the Cape Town Society in 1943 and was Vice-President for four years before becoming President.

Now collects France, Belgian Congo, "Stamps on Stamps," etc.

Mrs. Joan Hall was born in the Ladismith District, C.P., and was educated at La Rochelle and Commercial School, Paarl.

Married Ian E. Hall and has one daughter, Margaret.

Her **Philatelic Interests** are "General."

JOAN HALL,  
Hon. Secretary.



### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**August 20th.** This was the Annual General Meeting and the following were elected: Chairman, Mr. I. Brown; Hon. Sec., Mr. R. F. Newdigate; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. Wood; Hon. Librarian, Mr. M. C. B. Hotz.

**September 3rd.** Several new members were present when Mr. Shaw exhibited "East European Countries" (Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland) with covers from Antarctic Expeditions as well as K.G. VI Coronations. A stamp Quiz followed, which was won by Mr. Shaw.—M.F.S.

### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September 1st.** Mr. R. F. Putzel showed his interesting selection from his Covers of the World. These always make an interesting and bright showing.—M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**September 8th.** Mr. W. G. Combrink showed "Before the Stamp Itself" being the early postal history of the Argentine, something not often seen at a meeting. He always comes along with surprise items such as this and always well written up and so understood that he can give a most illuminating address on the subject matter.

**September 22nd.** This was the ever popular All Members Evening and the boards were filled with a most varied and good fare as follows: W. G. Combrink "Roumanian Commemoratives;" R. F. Putzel "Newfoundland" (a fine collection); M. F. Stern "Airmails of Ethiopia and Eritrea;" B. Green "Canadian Commemoratives;" L. Simenhoff "Union Airmail Covers;" and two themes "King Edward VIII" and "Georama;" J. Archer "Birds on Stamps;" Mrs. Coe "U.S.A. Airmail Covers" and also odd ones e.g. "Grace Kelly" and "Peru Covers." —M.F.S.

### PINELANDS STAMP CLUB

**September 19th.** At this meeting Mr. L. G. Anderson showed "African Stamps," being a good selection of this section of the catalogue.—M.F.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

Our Meeting on **9th September** was regaled with two very fine displays. First Mr. H. Schwartz shewed an extremely interesting collection of Rhodesia; then Commander C. E. D. Enoch displayed another section of his "Number One" collection, Australasia and America.

On **15th September** we paid our annual visit to the Pretoria Philatelic Society, putting on four displays: Commander Enoch with his Shanghai (not the Number Ones only!), Mr. Lydall with Union Postmarks, Mr. Boss with the War Tax stamps of the British Empire and Mr. Glassman with Israel Festival and Independence Day issues.

On **22nd September** it was our own turn to be host, this time to Germiston who sent a strong contingent led by their President, Dr. J. van Niekerk. Miss Diana Main, aged 12 and, we believe, the youngest collector ever to have exhibited to the Society, displayed First Day Covers. Mr. Eilers then shewed Western Sector of Berlin, Mr. Hagger the Union ½d. Rotos, Mr. Burniston Mozambique and Mr. Picton Switzerland. The visitors were apologetic for the absence of their best material in readiness for GEPEX, but we think that many a serious collector would be happy to have as his main collection what was here advertised as "second string" material.—J.M.



### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

**August Meeting:** This was one of the best meetings so far held, and satisfactorily attended. An outstanding paper was read by Dr. M. Peisach on "Israel's Parachutist Stamp." There is no need to comment on its excellence, the amount of work put in in compiling it, and its completeness from every aspect. It goes to show what can be done with one issue only. He then showed us his collection of the Parachute stamp with all its varieties and printings. Other members also brought what they had of this issue.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September, 1958.** The attendance at this month's meeting was not as large as usual but all those who attended received a real treat when our old friend, Pierre Roux, showed his South African hyphenated roto-gravure issues. His collection included arrow blocks and cylinder blocks, many of which took in the cyclometer number. Most printings of all the denominations were well represented and many of the known varieties found in these issues were included, a very interesting item being the page of cross hatch halfpenny stamps. Although the collection is by no means complete, it should not be too long before Pierre should obtain many of the missing items. "Cas" Castignani and Dave Slater-Kinghorn spoke about the exhibit and congratulated him on his very fine show and extended to him the Society's best wishes for Gepex (Germiston Exhibition).—W.K.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September 2nd:** Dr. T. B. Berry displayed his Union "Roll and Booklet Stamps." The exhibit was a delight to see. Amongst the various items shown were many different Perforations, Watermarks, and Plate Flaws. His reconstruction of Rolls and Booklets in sheet form was a masterpiece in itself. From it you could trace any stamp shown.

**September 15th:** We had our friends from that small City, Johannesburg, led by Mr. J. Michelson, and a very pleasant evening it was. Commander C. E. D. Enoch came forward with his Blue catalogue, tabled it in front of him, and proceeded to read a very interesting paper on Stamps of Shanghai. He then showed a collection with numerous items such as Shanghai forgeries; 1873 double overprints; 1893 Bisect  $\frac{1}{2}$ c/on half 5 cent on Piece; 1884 20c/on 80 cent surcharge inverted, with many delicate colours which only the Commander could identify.

Mr. Lydall then tabled his Postmarks used in various places and forms in the Union. A short talk was given, explaining the various Postmarks. Amongst others shown were War train cancellations, ships' letters, maritime mail, and a rare cover with an Ocean Postmark.

Also Postmarks with no name of town used during the war for security reasons, Centenary Covers, Various Exhibitions, Medical congress with scarce 1954 Post-

mark, a Registered cover with name Uitenhage spelt wrong "Mtenhage," and a cover with enemy communications.

Mr. Kleiner then tabled a collection made by Mr. Glassman of Israel stamps, coinciding with the festive days of Israeli. He showed "Rosh Hashana" stamps from 1948 to 1958, and "Independence Day" stamps from 1950 to 1958. The collection was received in the spirit of the celebrations.

Last, but not least, Commander Enoch displayed a collection by Mr. Boss, depicting War stamps of the British Empire. There were various different overprints and surcharges, including Red Cross stamps. The collection was in superb condition, and is a credit to Mr. Boss.—D.R.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On the evening of the **16th August**, we had the pleasure of receiving a team from the East London Philatelic Society.

Mr. Hellman showed a portion of his well-known U.S.A. collection, with many very fine items of the early issues: Dr. Drusinsky delighted with a wonderful array of Boer War items. It was brimful of interest, including a Red Cross Cover from Hambantotta Camp—unique it is believed.

Mr. Feros had brought along sheets of particular attraction to Union Collectors, a lovely lot of the first Union 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with original photograph of H. S. Wilkinson, which recently came into his possession by chance. In addition he displayed a fine collection of Interprovincials, as also Cape S.A.R. stamps used in the Transvaal.

Each exhibitor gave a talk on his stamps. In addition we were shown Mr. C. H. Thornton's lovely Natal stamps and some very out-of-the-way items from his "Bits and Pieces" such as bisects, inverted overprints and the like, and Mr. W. J. Gillespie had kindly sent along a very fine specialized Collection of Australia.

In short we were given a Stamp Exhibition in miniature which afforded great delight to all.

**19th August.** Our stalwart, Mr. G. K. Forbes furnished us once again with an outstanding exhibit. Although it had got around that he had disposed of most of his stamps he still had enough material to cover all our display space. We admired fine sets of British Colonial Stamps, Colourful Free French Issues, as well as items from the Belgian Congo.

For the first time we were introduced to South African Railways Parcel Stamps overprinted with the various station code marks. The "piece de resistance" of the evening, however, was a display of German Local Stamps, issued by private Companies in many towns. Besides the actual stamps of such towns as—to mention just a few—Berlin, Bergedorf, Potsdam, Hamburg, Königsberg, Lübeck, Brandenburg, Essen, Zwicka, Wiesbaden, etc., we saw also some of the forgeries of these stamps and used covers and Postal Stationery. Mr. Forbes certainly has followed the motto as the design appearing on the Essen Locals—a busy bee—and is to be warmly congratulated on his fine achievement.



### COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **September** meeting was a very pleasant and interesting one.

From Mufulira Mr. Tichauer brought over a fine collection of Postal Stationery including many pieces of early African Post Cards. Mr. and Mrs. Bohme also showed an excellent selection of covers and cards, from Germany, South West Africa and South Africa. This was followed by a Lithuanian collection by Mr. S. Kelly, who added many interesting historical and technical comments on the stamps which ranged from the 1918 issues until Lithuania was incorporated in the U.S.S.R. Not many collectors are able to give such a detailed historical and technical description of their collections.

The number of active members from Mufulira is growing faster than our Nkana/Kitwe members, and it is indeed a pleasure to have these keen philatelists with us after travelling 28 miles here and back again.

Our meetings are held on the third Thursday of every month at the Synagogue Hall, and visitors are always welcome.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE WESTERN RAND

**August.** This was one of our best attended meetings for many years, a particularly pleasing feature being the number of juniors present. Special monthly afternoon meetings for juniors have been inaugurated to instruct and encourage these future winners of many a national and international award!

The evening was the occasion of the annual visit from the Afrikaans Society, and a pleasant evening was spent admiring and discussing (of course!) the exhibits. Mr. Lambert put up a collection on the "Belgian Congo;" Mr. Buchen a collection on "German East Africa," and Dr. van der Merwe the Keulen Cathedral section of his "German Buildings" series. The final exhibit was one of South African issues by a junior, I. Oelofse; a feature of the collection being the neatness and lay-out.

On view was a S.A. animal series 4d. stamp printed on joined paper recently acquired by Mr. J. H. Bruwer. This item elicited almost as much attention as the exhibits of the visitors!

**September.** At our September meeting we were once again honoured by a visiting Society—this time from the East Rand, gone West for the evening! We were treated to some fine philatelic fare by our visitors.

The first exhibit was Mr. Legator's collection of Cape triangulars. Mr. Suklje then put up his collection of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Canadians. The final exhibit of the evening was Mr. Sheffield's collection of South African 1d. rotogravures.

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

The **August** meeting was attended by 31 members and visitors—an exceptionally fine attendance, and one certainly worth while changing our venue for.

Two outstanding exhibits were shown, and were greatly enjoyed by those present.

(a) A selection of interesting covers by Mr. A. L. Meyburgh, so packed with items of value and interest that it is indeed difficult to list them for fear of leaving anything out. Outstanding items were First Air Mail covers from London to Windsor 1911; France to S. America; New Zealand to Papua; various Royal Visits; various types of the famous Tin Can Mail and a Little America, Antarctica cover.

(b) A more specialised collection—S.W.A.—presented by Mr. G. H. van Rooyen. This covered various aspects of the postal development of that territory from early German occupation to date. Various Censor envelopes and frankings, and Air Mail covers added to the interest of the exhibit. Whilst the post-mark section was confined to Luderitz, Windhoek (Windhuk) and Swakopmund, the Society looks forward to another exhibit in the not-too-distant future covering other philatelic fields in this area.

### GERMISTON IS NOW THE AIR MAIL CENTRE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Prior to August 31, 1958, all air mail flown into South Africa from overseas and from South African centres for overseas and adjoining territories, was sorted at Jan Smuts Airport and thereafter made up for despatch to various destinations.

As from September 1, however, this arrangement has been altered. All air mail now reaching Jan Smuts Airport is transported by a fleet of fast postal vans to Germiston where mail for other parts of the Union is sorted without delay and re-despatched from Jan Smuts.

The reason for this change was owing to the ever increasing amount of mail matter which could not be adequately handled with the existing facilities at the airport. The change has resulted in letters, posted either in Johannesburg or Germiston two hours before the departure of aircraft, being in time for despatch.

A three-storey building—entirely separate from the central city post office—accommodates a staff of more than 150 persons for this purpose and the sorting of mail is continuous through 24 hours. Besides the air mails, postal matter from the other centres on the Witwatersrand is also re-sorted and transhipped at Germiston.

The motor vans carrying the mails are in constant operation between the two cities and between Germiston and Jan Smuts—a distance in each direction of only nine miles.—S. L. Crozet, F.F.S.

# The South African Philatelist

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Whole No. 404

## 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 26th June, 1958, to 1st October, 1958. For the previous list see our September 1958 issue.

#### The Animal Series Postage Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 4215 continued on an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 34,500 sheets was made on the 10th April, 1958, the total delivery to date being 634,569 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 97.

1d.—On the same job No., but from a new double die cylinder No. 3A/3B, an initial delivery of 3,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet was made on the 16th September, 1958, the total delivery to date being 99,500 sheets.

2d.—Job No. 42106 continued on an order for 900,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 10,000 sheets was made on 29th April, 1958, the total delivery to date being 302,802 sheets. Same single die cylinder No. 56.

#### German Settlers.

2d.—Job No. 46391. On an order for 100,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 33,500 sheets was made on 8th July, 1958, the total delivery to 17th July, 1958, being 100,500 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 74 Interior and No. 17 Exterior.

#### Air Letter Cards.

6d.—Job No. 17689 continued on an order for 6,000,000 cards, an initial delivery of 100,800 cards was made on 29th August, 1957, the total delivery to 7th August, 1958, being 6,087,000 cards. Chambon Printing machine and same cylinders.

#### Picture Post Cards.

1½d.—Job No. 36857 continued on an order for 2,736,000 cards, an initial delivery of 40,824 cards was made on 13th March, 1958, the total delivery to 24th July, 1958, being 2,826,576 cards. Same stamp cylinder No. 54, and Picture cylinders Nos. 45 and 66.

#### Christmas Stamps.

The 1958 issue of the Union's Christmas Stamps, illustrated hereunder, went on sale at all Post Offices on the 3rd November, and will remain available until the 24th December, 1958.



The stamps which are printed for use as seals on mail matter and have no value for the prepayment of postage, are made up in both sheets and booklet form. The proceeds from their sale go to support the Sunshine Homes in which children are cared for who have been in contact with tuberculosis.

The design, in tangerine and royal blue, depicts a seated Madonna holding a child. The Cross of Lorraine appears in the right background on which is also depicted five stars. The stamps are prepared unilingually, with the inscriptions "Christmas Greetings" at the top and in bolder print "South Africa 1958" at the bottom margin; similarly in Afrikaans "Kersfees Groete" and "Suid-Afrika 1958."

The sheets are printed in tête-bêche format of 120 stamps (6 x 20). Alternating English and Afrikaans, on unwatermarked paper. The three rows on the left are inverted while the three on the right are upright. Marginal arrows are absent, but a printer's mark, in the form of a cross, appears in the colours of the stamp on the right vertical margin opposite the perforation between rows 10 and 11. Four-figure red sheets numbers are also imprinted twice on this margin.

The booklets are made up of panes of six stamps, and according to the number included, are sold at face at 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/- and 10/- each.

**Note.**—These stamps were withdrawn from sale about mid-November, and after about a week were replaced by others of the 1957 design with date altered to 1958.

#### The 1d. Coil Stamp. Cat. No. R10b.

Dr. Gordon Ward, of England, writes to say that he and Mr. A. E. Wilkinson, of Ireland, have examined about 80 coil stamps of the 1d. Ship, R10b, series, his own part being restricted to the supply of certain material, and reports the following conclusions to date.

1. The Frame Multipositive for Cylinders VIII, IX, and R10b was the same, but the Head Multipositive for R10b is a new one.

2. The flaws common to Plates IX and R10b are multipositive flaws which developed after the printing of Plate VIII and before Plate IX.

3. The earliest date noted on used items was July 1934.

4. It was not found possible to decide what rows were added to make up a full roll cylinder.

This information is indeed interesting, and we extend our good wishes to these renowned students of the Philately of the Union for a successful continuation of their investigation.

#### 9d. Air Mail Variety.

Referring to our August Notes concerning the un-catalogued variety, the face of air-man solid in the 9d. denomination of the 1925 Air Mail Series, Mr. C. E. Sherwood, of Sale, writes to say that he has this variety in the four values, the 1d., 3d., 6d. and 9d.

#### King's Head Issue, Line Perf.

We illustrate an unrecorded and interesting variety of the King's Head Series, submitted by Mr. A. Oliver Brady, of Durban. The item consists of a Plate 6 Control pair of the ½d. value, perforated 14, with the left vertical margin perforated through.



Upon closer examination, it will be observed that the perforation holes occur in an irregular manner at the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal rows of perforation, thereby suggesting that a line perforator had been used instead of the usual single comb perforator employed for the series.

Further, as the left vertical margin is perforated through instead of being imperf., it may be assumed that the perforator which normally extends over 12 stamps was one stamp out of alignment, with the result that the perforation holes will be absent between the stamps of the 12th vertical row.

#### German Settlers' Commemorative Issue.

Mr. I. T. Rhenius, of Mowbray, Cape, has called our attention to a characteristic he has found to be present on a number of the 2d. German Settlers' stamps, consisting of an elongated white band immediately above the roof of the cottage and the mountain range. He compares the condition to an incorrect registration of the vignette and frame cylinders, but is concerned over the fact that all stamps on the sheet do not bear this flaw.

We are able to confirm this statement for upon examining a number of sheets, it was observed that the "white band" was present on the stamps from the upper part of the sheet, being more pronounced on those in the top left hand corner, while it was absent on stamps from the lower portion of the sheet.

We suggest that this characteristic is not due to the mis-alignment of the head and frame cylinders, a typical example of which is the "break" in the flag-pole of the 1955 Covenant stamps, but rather the result of a stretching of the upper portion of the frame carbon tissue when laying it upon the cylinder prior to the etching process.

What do you think?

Incidentally, it will be observed from the "Recent Printings" listed in these Notes, that a second printing of the German Settlers' Stamps was made from the cylinders previously used. An attempt to determine any cylinder flaws which would distinguish the two printings, has been unsuccessful so far.

Can you assist?

#### Horizontal Staggered Perforation.

We draw attention to the report by Mr. M. Sacks, of Bloemfontein, also appearing in the September Number of the O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine, that the staggered perforation variety, previously noted as occurring in a vertical manner on the sheet, also appears now in the horizontal position on the lower part of the sheet, between Rows 19 and 20.

We are not aware if Mr. Sacks had the opportunity of examining the complete sheet before extracting the item which he showed us, but we would suggest that the variety was present also between Rows 8 and 9. Further, it would be interesting to know if the vertical staggered perforation variety between Rows 2 and 3 was also present on the sheet, thereby indicating a further defect in the particular eleven-row perforator.

#### Special Postmarks.

With a view to advertising the Government Air Mail Service of 1925, special "Air Mail Saves Time" slogan machine postmarks were put into use at Cape and Durban. These postmarks were mainly applied to non-air correspondence, and are adequately described in "The Airposts of South Africa" by L. A. Wyndham.

No mention is made, however, of the type of ink used, which we presume was black, but Mr. E. C. Wright, of Pretoria, has shown us an interesting cover on which the postmark is made in red ink, and it will be observed from the illustration that the date of cancellation, February 24, is some seven days earlier than the inauguration of the service from Cape Town on March 2.

As we go to press, we received a communication from Mr. Irving M. Hirsch, of New York, wherein he states that he possesses a first flight cover from Cape Town to Durban, date stamped Feb. 28, 1925, and enquires if any significance may be attached to this cover due to the fact that its cancellation is prior to the official date of the commencement of the service.

The answer to this query is in the negative. Wyndham notes that the special circular cachet with "S.A. Air Mail/S.A. Lugpos" and date in centre, used in addition to the ordinary place-date stamp, was applied in Cape Town to the first flight mail with dates either 26th, 27th or 28th February or 2nd March.

#### Incorrect ½d. Plate XVI Arrows.

Mr. M. J. Rall, of Heidelberg, Cape, correctly points out that the top arrows, illustrated on Page 45, Vol. II of the Handbook, of the ½d. Plates XVI/A and XVI/C, and of Plate XVI/B should be interchanged.

#### "Let Artists Design Stamps."

The following article, by a Staff Reporter, appeared in the Johannesburg "Rand Daily Mail" of the 27th October, 1958.



"It would be foolish to say that all modern art was outstanding just as it was clownish on the part of many critics to haul down this form of art to the level of the debris heap of meaningless junk.

"Mr. Walter Battiss, the South African artist, said this to members of the Transvaal branch of the South African Associations of Arts last week.

"The Government could do art no greater service than to invite various South African artists who expressed themselves in 'abstract' art, to design a series of postage stamps to commemorate the Union's 50th Anniversary in 1960."

We are convinced that the adoption of this suggestion would also be heartily welcomed by all who are interested in the stamps of the Union, both at home and abroad.

#### Freak Cancellations.

The opinion is sometimes expressed that the stamps of the Union are uninteresting, dull, and contain nothing new, and as a remedy for these ills, frequent new issues are advocated.

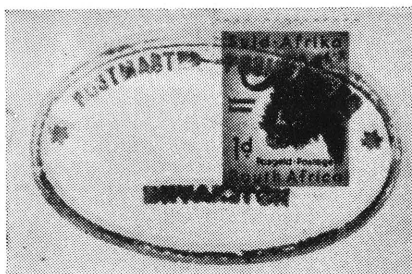
We cannot subscribe to these sentiments for it has been our experience that the obsolete issues offer an extensive field for research, the current issues are brimful of interest, and, in short, there is as much, if not more, philatelic occupation and entertainment in Unions as may be desired by those who are sufficiently disposed to look for these factors.

In addition to the Definitive Issues fulfilling this bill, two postal cancellations have recently made their appearance, illustrated for the benefit of those who collect Union postmarks.

A. Represents an impression from the Johannesburg machine-canceller A in which the G of JOHANNESBURG assumes the form of a U.

B. Is an example of a postal cancellation made by a Postmaster's office stamp instead of by the normal canceller. The circumstances of which are:

The Bryanston Post Office sustained a not very successful burglary, as far as the intruders were concerned, on the night of October 29th. Its normal canceller had, as



customary, been locked overnight in the safe where it remained until next morning when the Post Office opened at the usual hour. The safe, however, was not allowed to be opened until the authorities had arrived and completed their investigation later in the morning. Meanwhile an outgoing mail had to be dealt with, and as the normal canceller was not available, the postmaster's office stamp was used instead.

Truly—"out of Africa, always something new."

**Note.**—A new printing of the 1/- from a new Int. Cylinder 105 and old Ext. Cylinder 104 has just appeared. Details in our next issue.

## NEW ZEALAND—1961

### NATIONAL EXHIBITION

In 1961 the Christchurch Philatelic Society Inc. will celebrate its Jubilee; that Society and three others with headquarters in Christchurch purpose holding an exhibition in 1961, date not yet further specified.

They have issued a very comprehensive advance notice, with rules, classification, etc. The exhibition is termed a "National" one, but there is no definite statement that entries are limited to New Zealand nationals. Perhaps they are not, as we note that **any** Government may exhibit non-competitively.

Information obtainable from P.O. Box 1336, Christchurch C1, New Zealand.



## ROLL OF HONOUR

### GEORGE KEITH FORBES

G.K. has himself supplied most of the information in the following biographical notice, and starts by saying that he has merely been a picker-up of duly considered trifles. Nevertheless, anyone who has visited him in his "den" will agree that his trifles have been very well considered. He can produce an amazing variety of collections, mostly of rather out-of-the-way material, although how he can always lay his hands on it, as he does, generally rather surprises the visitor.



He was elected to the Roll of Honour of outstanding philatelists in Southern Africa at the time of the Congress in Bloemfontein in 1951, mainly for the good work he had done for philately over many years in his home town, Port Elizabeth.

We can now return to his own notes, in the first person.

"In the late nineties, having graduated from buffalos, elephants and alligators, etc., with some Seebeck selections, I had but two ambitions in life, firstly, to learn the game of Cribbage and, secondly, to own a Penny

Black. I achieved both of them. I still possess a few of the items I gathered fully 60 years ago.

"Having entered my teens I launched out into the world, but the impact was not very widely felt by it. For a week of 70-80 hours of work I had the magnificent remuneration of 1/6, with board, chiefly oatmeal, and accommodation equally spartan. Stamp collecting suffered a setback as there was little left after provision for my two small luxuries—strong tobacco and liquid produce of Scotland (neat). But my collection did expand somehow!

"Prior to World War I, I had managed to reside in all four Provinces of the Union, in N. and S. Rhodesia, Mozambique and German S.W.A., with a spell in Australia, picking up odds and ends of stamps all the time.

"Having won this war, I decided that my wild oats sown in various parts of the world were only yielding a poor crop philatelically, so, with my two albums I visited a philatelic society meeting, then went home and started all over again—this time, I think, with greater success.

"On settling in Port Elizabeth some thirty years ago I joined the local society, small, but a fine group of men. I have watched, and aided to the best of my ability, the growth and welfare of the society; it is still a fine lot of men now augmented and improved by a few very keen members of the opposite sex.

"However, the greatest pleasure I have had through my years of stamp collecting has been the number of very good friends who have entered into my life, and are still part of it today.

"As requested, I have had a photograph specially taken for the notice you purpose having published about me—the last one I had done was when I was about two years old. In addition to not being a real philatelist I see from it that I am not even photogenic, but I'm positive I don't look as bad as shown."

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#### SWEDEN

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On 20th November there were due to appear three stamps (20, 30 and 80 öre) commemorating the centenary of the birth of Selma Lagerlöf, the famous authoress.

## AIR MAIL NOTES

By I. H. C. Godfrey

### Air Letter (Aéogramme) Sheets.—Southern Africa.

The phenomenal rise in the catalogue value during the past few years of Southern African "Active Service Letter Cards," and of the early civilian issues is shown in the detailed table which follows. Interest in this branch of philately shows no signs of waning, most of the early issues of all countries being in heavy demand overseas.

#### Union of South Africa:

The face value of the ten 3d. Military sheets listed in the Union "Handbook"—PAL 1 to 8a—is a mere 2s. 6d. They are priced in the 1957 edition of "Sanabria" at over £68, compared with £7 in the original "Handbook" quotations. PAL 7a and 8a ("Handbook" Vol. 2) are priced at £21 the pair as against £1.

#### Catalogue values of mint pairs:—

Pairs	Union 'Handbooks'		American A.M. Society	1957 'Sanabria'
	1952	1955	1955	1957
PAL 1-2	50s.	100s.	--	630s. *
3-4	30s.	60s.	105s.	105s. *
5-6	20s.	60s.	105s.	105s.
7-8	20s.	60s.	105s.	105s.
7a-8a	(20s.)	20s.	350s.	420s.
	£7	£15	£--	£68.5.0

\* These sheets genuinely used in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland are, of course, unpriced.

#### Southern Rhodesia:

The five "Active Service Letter Cards" issued between 1941 and 1944 have appreciated from £4-11-0 to £31-10-0 during the same period:—

Mint Singles.	American Air Mail Society Catalogues		'Sanabria'
	1952	1955	1957
1 MLS	14s.	175s.	175s.
2 MLS	35s.	52s.6d.	105s.
3 MLS	14s.	35s.	175s.
4 MLS	14s.	35s.	105s.
5 MLS	14s.	35s.	70s.
	£4.11.0	£16.12.6	£31.10.0

#### Swaziland: (Civil).

An even more spectacular rise occurs in the prices given for the first seven "Air Mail Letter Cards" and "Air Letters" over-printed "SWAZILAND," which were on sale between 1944 and 1948—from £4.11.0 to £48.6.0.

Mint Singles.	A.A.M.S.		'Sanabria'
	1952	1955	1957
1 LS	10s.6d.	28s.	52s.6d.
2 LS	10s.6d.	52s.6d.	122s.6d.
3 LS	7s.	24s.6d.	42s.
4 LS	21s.	--	350s.
5 LS	21s.	--	350s.
6 LS	10s.6d.	21s.	24s.6d.
7 LS	10s.6d.	14s.	24s.6d.
	£4.11.0	£ ---	£48.6.0

Surely there can be no other items in South African philately (barring, of course, stamp errors) which have appreciated in catalogue value to such an extent in so short a time as the twenty-two "Air Letter" sheets listed above: face 6s.3d. in 1941 to 1948; priced in 1952 at £16 and revalued in 1957 at £148!

#### Two unrecorded Union Aerogrammes.

Two further unrecorded Air Letter sheets bearing the legend "Printed under Government Printers Copyright Authority No. 1165 dated 23/4/53" have recently come to light.

The format and the printing on the face of the sheets is almost identical with the 1955 unfranked Post Office issue but in both these sheets the language arrangement is reversed—i.e. the English texts come first. Both are printed in very dark blue on blue paper and emanate from Cape Town. One type bears the Printer's name and address on the reverse but this is missing in the other. There are also minor differences in the spacing of print.

Permission to print Aerogrammes privately was withdrawn in 1955 and it seems strange that these two types are still in circulation.

## NETHERLANDS

The 1958 Child Welfare series (4+4 cents, 6+4 cents, 8+4 cents, 12+9 cents and 30+9 cents) are to be on sale from 17th Nov., '58 to 16th Jan., '59 inclusive. They represent several children's games.



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15 Zanzibar 1957, cpl. 42/6. 10 ditto to 1/-	5/6
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## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### IV

Of the 19 new portraits, bringing the total to 3,370, the most striking is that of the Prophet Joel, on a Brazilian stamp, as illustrated. Biblical writers are wont to give us few details of their own lives, being concerned with their message rather than with themselves, and we can glean but little of the life-story of the forceful person who has furnished us with a fascinating pamphlet which can be read in ten minutes but never forgotten. He lived round about BC 470 to 400. A terrific description of a plague of locusts, coming in their countless myriads, wave upon wave, till the whole land is devastated, is used to drive home an impassioned appeal for religious revival, an appeal that met with a whole-hearted response, so that the booklet ends with a serene picture of a land renewed after "the years that the locust had eaten," teeming with oil and wine, and a people turning from their folly to God.



The other outstanding portrait also has a religious background and a topical interest, for it shows us a notable figure in the long line of some 260 popes—Pius VII. He was born at Cesena, son of Count Scipione Chiaramonti and the pious Countess Ghini, and was baptised Luigi Barnaba. He entered the Benedictine Monastery at Cesena and was created abbot of his order by his relative Pius VI, who further appointed him Bishop of Tivoli 1782 and cardinal 1785. Elected Pope 15 years later he soon found himself embroiled with Napoleon, whom he reluctantly consecrated Emperor in Notre Dame in 1804. Relations between France and the Vatican rapidly deteriorated as Napoleon grew more and more dictatorial, till in 1708 Rome was occupied by the

French General Miollis. Pius retaliated by excommunicating the invaders, to which in turn Miollis replied by seizing the Pope, who was taken to Grenoble, Savona and Paris, where, now sick and aging, he was lodged in the regal magnificence of Fontainebleau. But with the waning of Napoleon's star, Pius regained more and more freedom, till in 1714 he returned to Rome, where he spent the last 7 years of his life in growing honour, magnanimous even to the Bonaparte family, and attracting even men like the Protestant sculptor Bertel Thorwaldsen, who designed his tomb.

The other 17 portraits include a charming, delicately-tinted picture of the famous Minnesinger Walther von der Vogelweide, CA 1170-1230, from a contemporary MS, on an Austrian stamp; Antonin Novotny the present President of Czechoslovakia; the gallant Otto Suhr, Burgomaster of Berlin from 1955 till his death two years later; and five more "Resistance Fighters" of East Germany,—Albert Kuntz, Rudi Arndt, Philip Kurt Adams, Rudolf Renner and Walter Stoecker, earnest-looking men, but with the unpleasant appearance of having been guillotined, and indeed one and all came to a sticky end in the last war.

Then there are two Portuguese saints, Isabel and Teotonio, in the rather grim and forbidding manner of a certain type of religion; Jacob Kolas, a Russian poet who looks extraordinarily like Lord Attlee; two more popes, Clement XIII in a very pious pose, and that good man Clement XIV, magnificent in triple tiara; three Guatemalan physicians on Red Cross Commemoratives,—José Ruiz Angulo, Pedro de Bethancourt and Rafael Ayau; last and best, celebrating the 12th Anniversary of the Republic, President Carlos Garcia of the Philippines, whose clever, kindly face, in purple-black, is most effectively framed in two tints of blue, red and gold, the happiest portrait of recent days.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## BAHAMAS

A set of four values has been ordered to celebrate the centenary of the first Bahamas of June, 1859. They will be of 1d., 2d., 6d. and 10d. denominations, and the design will be a portrait of the Queen inside a border like that of the Q.V. Bahamas 1d. stamp.

### STEPHEN G. RICH BEQUESTS

It has been announced that Stephen G. Rich, who died on 10th August, has left his Union of South Africa collection to the South African Museum, Cape Town, together with \$1,000 for mounting and care of the material. His Natal and Zululand collection he has bequeathed to the Durban Museum, along with a sum of \$600.

Most of his offer collections go to the Collectors' Club, New York. Apart from his philatelic bequests, he has left monies to various institutions in which he was interested, amongst them being the American Zulu Mission in Durban.

He obviously never forget his few years spent in his younger days as a teacher in Natal.

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### BASUTOLAND

According to the old Basutoland publication, "The Little Light of Basutholand" dated 1877, no charge was made for mail carried within the boundaries of Basutoland from the time that Maseru Post Office was opened until July, 1877. From that date onwards all letters had to bear a 2d. stamp.

The writer is anxious to ascertain the earliest date when cancellers were used in Basutoland, as it would appear that prior to July, 1877, all outgoing mail was still cancelled at Aliwal North.

The earliest specimen in the writer's collection is an entire from Mafeteng dated March 21st 1878.

It would be greatly appreciated if any reader could give information of any earlier Basutoland cancellations in their possession, through the columns of this publication.—G. N. GILBERT.

### NEW ZEALAND

Three stamps are to be issued commemorating the Centenary of the Hawke's Bay Province. The 2d. will show the statue of Pania, a legendary Maori mermaid who came ashore near Napier; a 3d. will show a Gannet sanctuary at Cape Kidnappers, while an 8d. will depict a Maori shearer at work. These stamps were expected to be issued about the end of October.

A special 3d. will be issued on 5.1.59 in honour of the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree.

### CANADA—U.S.A.

When the St. Lawrence Seaway is opened—probably early in 1959—we may see commemorative stamps issued in Canada and in the U.S.A. with a common design. Stamp designers from the two countries have had a meeting to discuss the project, but no decision has yet been announced. If the project materializes it will be making postal history in North America.

—Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club.

### EIRE

Two commemoratives (3d. and 5d.) are to be issued on 29th December for the 21st anniversary of the coming into operation of the Constitution of Ireland. The design shows Eire as a young woman seated with her right hand resting on a harp. As the constitution was designed for Ireland as a whole, the arms of all four Provinces are shown on the double sized stamps.

## SWAZILAND — "628"

During the years 1889-1899 two defacing stamps were in use in Swaziland, boxed numbers in a vertical oval grid of nine thick bars (Jurgens, Cape 1864 type). The numbers were 628 and 718.



The place of usage of 718 is well-known to have been Embekelweni (the Royal Kraal) from the occurrence of covers with both this defacing stamp or killer and a place-date stamp. But 628, although not a particularly scarce mark, has not been recorded in combination with a place-date stamp, so its place of usage is not known. From 1889 to 1894 there were only three P.O.'s in Swaziland—Embekelweni, Bremersdorp and Darkton—so it would look as if 628 must have been used at one of these, unless there was another unknown office.

Some years back when accumulating material for my booklet on the postal history of Swaziland, I made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Alastair Miller, a Swaziland "old-timer" with an interest in its history, both general and postal. Amongst other things I remember putting the problem of 628 to him. His reply was that he thought it must have been used by Mr. Shepstone at Embekelweni as well as 718. His main reason for thinking so was that no other office had sufficient mail going through it to justify more than one canceller. And so the problem remained.

Recently, however, I have acquired a cover which I think gives very strong support to Mr. Miller's view, even though it may not prove it absolutely conclusively.

This is an official cover headed "On Service of the Swazie Nation;" at the foot, on the left, with inverted commas is "Resident Adviser's Office," with "Office" scored out by a pen stroke and written above is "Wm. C. Penfold, Secty." The cover is addressed to Barberton, S.A.R. and the Barberton postmark on the back is dated 20 Sept. 91.

The cover has no adhesive postage stamps, but top right in front is a very clear 628 mark.

Now, why do I consider this cover as strongly supporting the view that the numeral stamp 628 was used at Embekelweni? Well, to answer this requires a little delving into the political set-up of the period.

(1) Theophilus Shepstone (son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone of Natal fame) was appointed Adviser to King Mbandine in 1886 including taking over all the King's dealings with the many Whites to whom he had granted concessions. He took up residence at "The Haunted House," Embekelweni so as to be in close touch with The King, and he had a Mr. Wm. C. Penfold as his private secretary. He held this post at least until 1890, but probably for several years more, *de facto* if not *de jure*.

(2) Following on the Report made by a joint commission set up by the British and Z.A.R. Governments to enquire into the state of affairs in Swaziland the country became a joint Z.A.R.-British Protectorate. With the agreement of the Swazi King a Triumvirate was appointed in 1890 to control the affairs of the Whites; it consisted of a representative of the British Government, another from the Z.A.R. Government, and with Mr. Shepstone as representative of the Swazis.

The Triumvirate had its offices in Bremersdorp and the two official government representatives lived there. Mr. Shepstone, however, continued to reside at Embekelweni, no great distance from Bremersdorp.

In view of these circumstances and of the characteristics of the 1891 cover which I have described, does it not appear a practical certainty that it was posted at Embekelweni?

I shall end up with a little guesswork which might explain why the 718 mark frequently (although not always) occurs in conjunction with an Embekelweni place-date stamp, whereas the 628 mark has not been recorded with any such accompaniment.

I have not been able to ascertain if there was an actual post office and definitely appointed postmaster at Embekelweni, but I suspect that the duties were carried out at the office of the "Resident Adviser." If that

were the case would it not be likely that Mr. Shepstone, say, had 718 and the place-date stamp in his part of the office, and that his private secretary, Mr. Penfold had 628 in his. This, of course, is pure supposition, but such a state of affairs would give a rational explanation of the difference between 628 and 718.—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

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*References from new customers, please.*

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### DURBAN AUCTIONS

The October sale held by Wicks Stamp Agency in Durban marked the seventh anniversary of these interesting affairs and a total of 409 lots were put up for sale. I thought the Union items were not up to the usual standard of interest, and from the number of stamps left unsold, South African specialists were evidently of the same opinion. Blocks of the King's Head in all values from ½d. to 6d. attracted fair competition, the highest bid being for the 6d. corner blocks—all in different shades—for which £6 was obtained. 3d. Black and Red, Plate 1, fetched £3-5-0 for blocks of one shade. Two nice pieces were top and bottom strips of 12 each of the 2d. unhyphated Plate 2 B, and £5-15-0 was paid for these, sold as one lot. Some useful items in Air Mails attracted attention, especially corner blocks of the 4d. and 1/- 1929 issue.

All the 25 lots of Transvaal stamps were sold, mostly at prices averaging about half catalogue, the highest price being £2-10-0 for a used strip of three 1875 6d. Blue, Stamp Commission printing. Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia were well represented. Of the latter country, a Queen Elizabeth 10/- used on piece brought in £1-10-0 whilst of those of the Admirals and Double Heads that were sold, the prices were in the

vicinity of half catalogue. Tanganyika S.G. 55, King George V R50, fine mint, fetched £5.

The foreign stamps attracted more attention than usual and there were postal bids for many of the items. Some hundreds of Russian stamps brought no offer but it is a curious coincidence that Dobson Lowe are also offering Russian collections in London this month. Is this country coming into its own philatelically?—A.L.L.



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### U.S.A.

During 1958 there were issued no fewer than 21 new stamps (including one due on 12th December (honouring John Jay). In addition there were some 11 other items such as postcards, booklets, air letter forms etc.

Three new stamps in the ordinary series have been announced for 1959 to meet recent increases in postal rates, these will be of 2½, 4½ and 12 cents denominations. The commemoratives for 1959 have not yet been announced.

## EARLY NATAL "NUMERAL" POSTAL CANCELLATIONS

The following List of the early numeral cancellations of Natal, showing their places of usage, has been drawn up by Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain, mainly from the collection belonging to the Philatelic Society of Natal.

- |                                 |                                  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Pietermaritzburg.            | 27. Seven Oaks.                  | 52. New Leeds.                                     |
| 2. Durban.                      | 28. Riet Valley.                 | 53. Curry's.                                       |
| 3. Verulam.                     | 29. Spring Vale.                 | 54. Umtwalume.                                     |
| 4. Umhlali.                     | 30. Umzinkulu.                   | 55. Umpumulo.                                      |
| 5. Point (Durban).              | 31. Boston.                      | 56. Zululand.                                      |
| 6. Pine Town.                   | 32. Noodsberg.                   | 57. Illovo.  |
| 7. Umzinto.                     | 33. Buffalo.                     |  |
| 8. Isipingo.                    | 34. Dundee.                      | No. 58 onwards were not in<br>use prior to 1875-6. |
| 9. Tongaat.                     | 35. Good Hope (Smidt's).         |  |
| 10. York.                       | 36. Umhlanga.                    | 58. The Dargle.                                    |
| 11. Greytown.                   | 37. Umkomaas.                    | 59. Palmerton.                                     |
| 12. Richmond.                   | 38. Beaumont.                    | 60. Sydenham. (Durban).                            |
| 13. Howick.                     | 39. Murchison.                   | 61. Mid Illovo.                                    |
| 14. Mooi River (Whipp's).       | 40. Queen's Bridge (Durban).     | 62. Mount Moriah.                                  |
| 15. Estcourt (Bushman's River). | 41. Blackburn.                   | 63. Stafford's.                                    |
| 16. Weenen.                     | 42. Glendale.                    | 64. Thornville.                                    |
| 17. Colenso.                    | 43. Mt. Moreland.                | 65. Fox Hill.                                      |
| 18. Cathkin.                    | 44. New Guelderland.             | 66. Spring Grange.                                 |
| 19. Ladysmith.                  | 45. Kearsney.                    | 67. Musgrave Road.<br>(Durban).                    |
| 20. Newcastle.                  | 46. Hermannsburg.                | 68. Ferry Hotel. (On<br>Tugela).                   |
| 21. Woodside.                   | 47. Harding.                     | 69. Ifafa.   |
| 22. Sterk Spruit (Lidgeton).    | 48. Byrne Town.                  | 70. Edendale.                                      |
| 23. Nottingham.                 | 49. Ixopo.                       | 71. Mount Prospect.                                |
| 24. Sinqusi.                    | 50. High Flats.                  | 72. Stanger. (re-issue).                           |
| 25. Camperdown.                 | 51. Stanger. (Prior to<br>1875). | 73. Caversham.                                     |
| 26. New Hanover.                |                                  |  |

Nos. 74, 75, 78 and 87 are also in the collection, but their whereabouts of usage have not been identified.

## ANOTHER "WORLD'S RAREST STAMP"

In "Linn's Weekly" there is an article, which appears to be more or less copied from one by Irving I. Green in the "Aero Philatelist Annals" of July, 1954, describing what seems to be an exceedingly rare stamp, but one whose very existence has so far been practically unknown to philatelists in general.

This is an air-stamp of Honduras, the 10 c blue of the regular issue of 1915, overprinted in black in 1925 with "Aero/Correo/25." Scott lists it as C 12; it does not appear to be listed by Stanley Gibbons.

The story behind this stamp is as follows: Originally (but just what date that means, is not clear) four copies of this stamp were known, but two unused specimens were "lost" in Honduras in 1927.

A third copy, used on cover, came to notice in 1938 and was described and illustrated in a published story.

This specimen has also been "lost," or at any rate has disappeared from ken since 1938.

The fourth copy, unused and in fine condition, first became known in 1939 in Dr. Philip Cole's collection, when it was sold by auction to Mr. Oscar R. Lichtenstein for \$5,300. At the time this was a record high price for an air-mail stamp. His collection was sold in 1957 after his death in 1955 and the "Black Honduras 1925" is now owned by Mr. Thomas A. Matthews. This time it fetched \$11,500.

Should any of the other three copies come to light again this stamp will have to be removed from the one-of-a-kind class. Meanwhile it is claimed for it that it is (a) the world's rarest airmail stamp, (b) the world's rarest 20th century stamp, and (c) that it is co-holder with the British Guiana 1c magenta of the title of the world's rarest stamp.

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## THE UNION 2d. PHOTO-VIGNETTE HYPHENATED ROTOGRAVURE STAMPS

By G. N. Gilbert, in collaboration with  
P. D. Haigh.

Mr. Haigh's article on the 2d. Union Buildings, Plates V to VIII, which appeared in the March 1958 issue of the South African Philatelist, certainly put "the cat among the pigeons."

A careful study of this article made it quite clear that (a) the former article on the same subject by the writer and Dr. Berry was very incomplete, (b) it confirmed the suspicions then held that there had been more than one pair of cylinders used to print the Plate VII series, as shown by flaws which were otherwise very difficult to explain, and (c) that the assurance given the writers of the former article by the Government Printing Works, viz., that it was next to impossible that there could have been other cylinders used, which had missed recording, can be discounted on the evidence we now have.

The writer obtained complete sheets of the various printings, and over a period of some weeks, each stamp was studied, and notes made of all the various flaws.

A list of these flaws was sent to Mr. Haigh for checking and confirmation where possible, and an analysis was drawn up. From this analysis, the pattern became clear, and it was obvious that the same set of cylinders, viz., 8/21, could not have printed all the issues of this series.

In going through the various sheets, an interesting discovery was made viz., that there are two different printings of VIIc. The exterior cylinder used for printing both these printings is the same, as shown by the various flaws, but the interior characteristics are entirely different.

We have labelled this printing VIIc (2), and the differences between the two printings will be explained later in this article.

Let us now start from the beginning of the 2d. Photo-Vignette series. Plates V and VI, cylinders 6913/10, and 6913/64, are clear enough, the only question here being—are the records of the numbers printed and the

dates given correct, or were there considerably more of 6913/10 printed and which missed recording in this S.A. Philatelist, according to the numbers shown in this periodical, only 53,725 sheets of 6913/10 were issued, as compared to 198,453 sheets of 6913/64. It is well known that the latter is today a very scarce item compared to the former printing, which is fairly common.

We suggest that the printed records of 53,725 sheets of 6913/10, and the dates given, viz. 27/2/45—the first mention of deliveries from this printing in the S.A. Philatelist) and 22/11/45, is only a partial record, and that there were considerably more deliveries of this printing which have missed recording.

March 1st, 1945, is the date given as the date of issue, but it may have been earlier. Time will show, if used copies turn up with dates prior to this.

We now come to Plate VII, recorded as Cylinders 8/21.

The first printing of this was issued some time in 1946, and was in a dullish purple shade.

Other printings followed with shades varying from dull purple to bright violet.

These first printings have been labelled VIIa (1) and (2).

The exterior flaws of these printings are identical, but the interior characteristics are quite different.

There are numerous interior flaws, some quite prominent, which occur in VIIa (1), and which do not show in VIIa (2), and over twenty flaws have been found in VIIa (2), none of which show in VIIa (1).

On the other hand, the analysis showed that all these twenty odd flaws in VIIa (2), are also found in VIIb (1), and in VIIc (1), showing that the same interior cylinder was used for these three printings.

Now we come to what are known as the VIIb printings.

The sheets of VIIb (1) have red four figure sheet numbers, while those of VIIb (2) have black five figure numbers, this latter printing being also notable for the weakness or break in the framelines at the top of the vignettes, particularly on the lefthand side of the sheets.

The exterior cylinder flaws of these two printings are identical but quite different from those of the VIIa (1) and (2) printings. The interior cylinder used for VIIb (1) was obviously the same as that used for VIIa (2) and VIIc (1), but the interior cylinder used for the VIIb (2) printing is entirely different.

Not one of the twenty odd interior flaws found in VIIa (2), VIIb (1) and VIIc (1) are present, and there are a few obvious flaws which are only found in this VIIb (2) printing, and the newly found VIIc (2). The most obvious of these is a scratch which stretches horizontally from the base of the lefthand spire into the central cloud on Row 4 No. 1.

If this scratch is examined under a strong glass, it will be found that its centre is a faint white line, with dark edges above and below, and these edges distinctly show the screening dots.

This flaw is most unlike a cylinder scratch, and has the appearance of being a glass flaw, or multipositive.

Another striking similarity of the VIIb (2) and VIIc (2) printings is the total absence of the "swarm of bees" or clump of dots round and above the lefthand tower on Row 4 No. 6.

These dots are found in all the printings of VIIa (2), VIIb (1) and VIIc (1).

On the evidence so far, it would appear as if the same interior cylinder was used for VIIa (2), VIIb (1) and VIIc (1), and a different one for VIIb (2) and VIIc (2).

All seemed to hinge on the scratch on Row 4 No. 1. Was this a multipositive or not?

The writer, by the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, was able to show the sheets to an official of the Government Printing Works, who unhesitatingly pronounced it to be a screen or multipositive flaw, thus proving definitely a change of interior cylinder here.

Before passing on to the VIIc printings, there is still another flaw which adds to the proof of this interior cylinder change, viz. a green stroke slanting upwards from the edge of the lefthand frameline into the selvage on Row 16 No. 1.

This appears on two sheets of VIIb (1), but not on another in the writer's possession, pointing to the fact that this is an acquired cylinder scratch.

It is also found in the next printing, viz. VIIc (1), and so confirms the pattern which we have so far found, as it does not appear in either VIIb (2) or VIIc (2).

Now we come to the two printings known as VIIc (1) and (2).

Again the exterior cylinder flaws are identical, but different from those found in the VIIa or VIIb series.

As already mentioned, the interior flaws found in VIIc (1) are similar to those found in VIIa (2), and VIIb (1), while those of VIIc (2) are similar in a few respects to the interior flaws found in VIIb (2) sheets.

There are a few individual characteristics which appear in VIIb (2) and not in VIIc (2), and vice versa, particularly in VIIc (2) where there are several stamps with dark horizontal lines.

These differ from the multipositive scratch on 4-1, in that they do not show a white centre, and appear dark throughout.

A characteristic of this VIIc (2) printing is the exceptional clarity of the screening.

This was also shown to the Official of the Government Printing Works, who explained that this, in itself, was not sufficient proof of a change of cylinder, as there are so many factors which affect the clarity of detail, such as the quality of the paper, and the ink and pressure used.

So beyond the fact of these dark lines on VIIc (2), we have nothing definite to prove yet another change of interior cylinder, and it must, for the present, be taken that these are cylinder flaws, due to damage.

Mention must also be made here of one obvious acquired exterior multipositive flaw which appears on Row 20 No. 6 in both printings of VIIc, and in Plate VIII (cyl. 2/37), and nowhere else, viz., a clear dot in the top gutter margin above D-A.

This must prove, if further proof is required, a change of exterior cylinder for the VIIc printings.

This flaw was also pointed out to the Official of the Government Printing Works, who agreed with our supposition.



Plate V.	Int. Cyl. 6913	Ext. Cyl. 10
Plate VI.	„ 6913	„ 64
Plate VIIa (1).	„ 8	„ 21 (presumably)
Plate VIIa (2).	„ unknown X.	„ 21 „
Plate VIIb (1).	„ unknown X.	„ unknown A.
Plate VIIb (2).	„ unknown Y.	„ unknown A.
Plate VIIc (1).	„ unknown X.	„ unknown B.
Plate VIIc (2).	„ unknown Y.	„ unknown B.
Plate VIII.	„ 2	„ 37

We give above a summary of the findings as shown in the text.

From this it will be seen that there are, at least, two frame and two vignette cylin-

ders which have never been recorded.

A list of flaws, together with charts, follows.

(to be continued).

## REVIEWS & NOTICES

### Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue 1959, Part II Europe and Colonies. Price 27/6.

In the history of Stamp Catalogues no publication has ever compared with "Gibbons" in its universal supremacy.—This Catalogue has ruled the world's prices for stamps for about a century and every new edition is eagerly awaited and scurrilously slandered immediately after its appearance. This new edition is no exception to the modern rule; but is it fair, this criticism?

During the years between the wars it became the practice for collectors to base their exchange prices on ¼rd Gibbons and old habits die hard. Today Gibbons' prices are, on the whole, very closely related to actual market prices ruling at the time of going to press; but second-grade or poor copies of all stamps may always be purchased at prices very much below catalogue and this applies in particular to mixed collections of the commoner stamps—the so-called "packet material."

No catalogue can be fairly expected to price all stamps at market value on the day of publication—printing large editions of any book takes considerable time and Catalogues cannot claim exemption from this inexorable rule.

On the contrary Gibbons are very much to be congratulated on this new edition of the "Green" Catalogue. All prices have been carefully reviewed by the Editors and Publishers and many alterations made resulting in a realistic listing of prices for the great majority of the stamps listed.

Carping critics should remember that no one can possibly forecast six or more months ahead sudden demands for the stamps of any particular country. This leads very often to entirely artificial and inflated prices which may only endure for a short time and are not of a permanent character. Speculation is at the root of most of the current ill-informed criticism of Catalogues in general and Gibbons in particular.

The grateful thanks of the sincere collector are once again offered to Stanley Gibbons for another valued addition to our library shelves.

### Robson Lowe's Auction Records.

Further to the details given in our October issue it is now announced that the turnover for the 1957-58 season totalled £307,341, exceeding their previous record made in the 1955-56 season by £1,368—a near thing!

The sales through the Auction Department provided a much higher proportion of the turnover during the past season than in 1955-56 when Private Treaty sales accounted for over £63,000. The figures in other departments were all well maintained.

### CASPARY SALES

The sale of the Oceania part of this collection at Harmer's, London, on 6th October fetched £37,366.

With the final sale, mainly Japan, in New York, the total for the whole collection should easily exceed £1,000,000, by far the largest sum ever realised for any stamp collection.

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The only true New Issue service operating in Africa, caters for collectors requiring really comprehensive coverage both mint, or used, Commonwealth and Foreign. Special attention is paid to worthwhile varieties. Subscribers have received amongst others Seychelles Ovps errors, N.Z. 2d. on small 1½d., 1/3 Error of colour Ghana unissued Ovps and many, many more, at the most favourable prices. Full details on request.

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Collectors of British Empire can always find something of interest at most reasonable prices, more especially British Africa mint and used with top values and rarities, and specialized items. For example, recent sales included Southern Rhodesia ½d., 1d. Imperf. between pr., South Africa 43b pair Cat. £50, Rhodesia 1910 ½d. Imperf. pair, S.W.A. 4d., 1d. Both Ovps Inverted, and of course, a steady stream of valuable sets to top values.

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Specialized and top class material of all countries is always required. In the last month I have purchased two Empire collections cataloguing over £5,000. These two top-notch collections are merely part of a continual flow of choice stamps. Remember no 20% commission charges and no waiting.

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## WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(Threepence per word per insertion with minimum of 3/- per insertion).

WANTED, and For Sale, stamps of all countries (Wholesale). — GEO. F. ROWE, 11, Barmouth Road, London, S.W.18.

1840-1890.—For the stamps of any country in this period, write DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, C.P. Phone 694282.

LABELS, stickers, exhibition stamps, etc.—Send me your duplicates and I will send you an equal number of mine.—R. T. LILLEY, The Dingle, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon, England.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Good collections any kind except Geo. VI. Also Transvaal 1st type and early covers of any country.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Newlands, C.P.

ALWAYS WANTED.—Worthwhile Stamp Accumulations or Mixtures of British Africa, including South Africa. Best prices. UNION STAMP CO., 69 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. Telephone 23-8257.

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write C. E. SHERWOOD, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire.

SEND 1,000 DUPLICATE STAMPS. Receive 1,000 equal quality.—SUPER EXCHANGE, Cranford, New Jersey, U.S.A.

UNION BOOKLET PANES.—1948 (3/-), 1951 (3/6) and Jipex issues. Complete set of duplicates with sheet reconstruction charts for sale. Inquiries to W. N. Sheffield, P.O. Box 261, Germiston.

FOR SALE.—300 different all world stamps. Write to P. G. Human (Jnr.), P.O. Box 11, Tweeling.

APPROVALS for medium collectors. Want lists invited, any country. — Robemark Philatelists, 103, 14th Street, Orange Grove, Johannesburg.

A BETTER PRICE for your stamps.—Robemark Philatelists, 103, 14th Street, Orange Grove, Johannesburg.

WANTED.—Penny Ships in quantity or blocks for plating.—Gordon Ward, 7 Pembroke Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, England.

BRITISH Colonials, mint 10% below face, used 1/6th Catalogue. Brown, 150 Beaumont Road, Bluff, Durban.

WORLDWIDE EXCHANGE.—Details free on request. International Stamp Land, Box 3374, Sheungwan, Hong Kong.

## ISRAEL

On 10th December a 750 pruta stamp will honour the 10th anniversary of the Human Rights Proclamation by UN. The stamp will show a slab of stone with the inscription, in Hebrew, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

## U.N.O.

Early in February, 1959, two new airmail stamps (5¢ and 7¢) will be issued. The 5¢ will have the same design as the 4¢ of 1957; the 7¢ will depict the U.N. flag and an aeroplane.

(Concluded from page 204).

The Annual Thematics Cup competition took place and the popular winner was our President, Mr. L. Hellman, who gave an interesting talk on Thematic collecting, which he illustrated with pages from his own collection.

**October.** This was Ladies' Night and some very interesting displays were given; the Ladies also provided light refreshments.

Mr. Leo Hellman reported on Congress and Gepex. Mr. Hellman said the Exhibition was of a high standard, as was the very real hospitality provided by the Germiston Society members and the Municipality.

Mr. Hellman was congratulated on being elected President of the Southern African Federation for 1958-59.

Mr. George Feros received the two awards from the Germiston Exhibition at the hands of Mr. Hellman. He then showed members a nearly complete sheet of the 2½d. 1910 First Union Commemorative.

Three new members were elected and an appeal was made to members to circulate magazines more promptly.—J.P.S.

## SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The seventh Annual General Meeting was held at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, on **Saturday, 25th October, 1958.**

The existing Officers and Committee were re-elected en bloc: Chairman, R. D. Allen, Snr.; Hon. Sec./Treas.; Hon. Editor, C. E. Sherwood; Committee: F. C. Abell, E. Lauder, W. A. Page.

In conjunction with the A.G.M. the fifth Annual Exhibition of South African Philatelic Material was staged.

The main highlights of the material on show this year were:—

(1) A comprehensive study of the 1½d. and 3d. pictorial definitives, virtually complete in every aspect.

(2) Another large part of the display was devoted to a composite collection of the Postal History of the Union from 1910, with a little of the Boer War Period thrown in for good measure. This comprised the sheets that were put together for the Paarl National Stamp Exhibition in 1957 and invoked such praise.

(3) Also on show were a selection of Officials and the current definitives, showing the various printings during their four years of use.—W.A.P.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**2nd September.** The yearly Ladies' Evening. Mrs. G. Smukler continued from last year with leaves from Countries N-V, a colourful lot with many complete sets not often seen. Mrs. Douglas allowed us to see some more of her lovely thematic collection of "Ships on Stamps." Mrs. Pearson had chosen "Nursing on Stamps," which attracted some very favourable comment and Miss J. McSporran had some delightful pieces from her growing collection of "Music on Stamps."

Our problem of finding a suitable meeting room has at long last been solved. From now on our gatherings will be held at the Railway Recreation Club, Strand Street, right in the centre of the town.

On **16th September** we met for the first time at our "new home," a large and well lit room at the Railway Recreation Club. Official business and auction filled part of the evening, the other being taken up with a display by Mr. H. Deschamp of many stamps of Germany, U.S.A., Liechtenstein, Roumania, German States and Colonies.

**7th October.** Mr. George Smukler presented under the title "Potpourri of Unpopular Countries" an excellent showing of stamps rarely seen at our meetings. We enjoyed learning something about the stamps of many Eastern European territories, and even Siam and Liberia. In all, about one hundred and fifty well filled sheets were shown. Mr. Smukler introduced his display with some well chosen remarks on his "Leit-Motif" for the collection.

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

At the **September** meeting the exhibits displayed were of the usual high standard.

Mr. C. Kachelhoffer displayed his "Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland." This exhibit covered three reigns and included specimens, imprints, the missing crown and the Edward crown.

From his extensive "Holy Land" collection, Dr. K. Freund chose some 120 pages for display, representing the first three years of Israel proper. The first "Coin" stamps and other early issues were shown in tab and control blocks, introduced with essays and proofs. The rare 1948 Postage Due stamps were shown in blocks of six with "plain tabs." There were many large blocks of the elusive first New Year issue, among them tête-bêche blocks with the so-called "pane" numbers. There were also

major plate varieties, errors of transposed tabs, forgeries and other interesting specialities. The pages made a most attractive show and were alive by showing the background of each issue with basic photos and press cuttings from the war raging at the time of issue.

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**15th October.** Even though the majority of members of the Society were still feeling the strain of the hard work put in at the recent Exhibition, there were nineteen present to welcome nine members of the Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereniging, Johannesburg, our guests for the evening. Dr. J. J. van Niekerk gave a short report on the result of the Exhibition and the arrangements made for Congress and then handed over to the President of the Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereniging, Mr. B. Slabber. Three exhibits were tabled. The first Czechoslovakia old and new issues by Mr. M. V. Mioch. The second a thematic display of stamps depicting Trains, compiled by Mr. Rossouw and shown by Mr. S. J. Vermaak. Lastly another selection of Mr. W. Lambert's Airmail collection, which had been awarded a Silver-Gilt Medal at the Germiston Stamp Exhibition.—I.S.B.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**October 6th.** Mr. I. Greenbaum tabled his "Union Air Mails" from 1911 to 1940, a rare collection, much travelled, including a Pigeon Post unused! There were so many covers that I can only mention a few such as the First Aerial Post Kenilworth-Muizenburg December 30, 1911, and January 3, 1912: First Flight Cape Town-Durban 2nd March, 1925: Red Cross Letter Cards of 1918 with large and small wings: First Flight Registered Letter Durban-Cape Town 3rd March, 1925. Rare covers included Basutoland issue First Day cover to Singapore 1st December, 1933. Another (the only one on this aircraft) of the flight from London to Cape Town in record time (landing on the beach at night) by the famous pilot J. A. Mollison, 24th March, 1932. There was also a salvaged cover from the wreck of the "Challenger" which crashed on the East coast of Africa, various other crash covers and flights to all parts of the world. This was only a small part of Mr. Greenbaum's collection and we are asking him to exhibit more later.

**October 20th.** This was the night for the Certificate of Merit competition. Two collections were entered, namely, Mr. R. Castignani's British West Indies in the two reigns King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, and Mr. E. C. Wright's Zanzibar 1895-1957. The latter was the winning collection; it included the overprints and surcharges, various sets mint and used, "Specimens" and the various types of postal stationery.—D.J.C.R.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**October 9th.** A double showing was made. First there was Mr. S. Giessendanner's "Switzerland," which, as can be expected from a native of that country, was really a fine collection; moreover he was able to give many interesting pieces of information. The second collection was Mr. S. Maroukin's "China." It is seldom that this country is shown and again here was a well set-out collection, explained lucidly.

**October 23rd.** Col A. B. Mathews showed "Atlantic Islands," which exhibit covered not only the West Indies but also the Falkland Islands, St. Helena and Ascension. Col. Mathews as an ex-Governor of the Falkland Islands was able to give most interesting information re those islands and his collection of the stamps was full of rare items. He was followed by Mr. H. C. Berneaud with his collection of "Dantzig." Mr. Berneaud was for years a resident there and his collection covered pre-stamp days (covers from the 18th century) and then the period under German and Austrian administration, until regular issues and finally the later periods. It was a most interesting collection and his talk on same most enlightening.—M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**October 13th.** This was Lady's Night. The women put the men to shame, the following being exhibited: Mrs. J. Hotz "Union of South Africa;" Miss R. Polchett "Queen Elizabeth II" (a thematic collection of her life from a most original point of view); Mrs. C. Smits "Insects" (a detailed and well set-out collection); Mrs. A. Vergeest "Women on Stamps" (being the beginning of what will be in time both original and interesting); Mrs. H. M. Scott "First Day Covers" (many of the most recent ones); Mrs. J. Chiat "Maps on Stamps" (a real work of art); Mrs. H. Jeidel "Charity Stamps of Belgium 1918-1958" (complete with all miniature sheets—quite a show even by itself); Mrs. W. H. Baker "First Day Covers" (she is a new member and this was a first showing); Miss R. Eisenberg "Scandinavian Kings of the 20th Century" (small but interesting); Miss G. Hoffman "Islands on Stamps" (also the beginning of a well thought out collection). The boards were filled to capacity and it was as well that there were not more women members otherwise a second sitting would have been necessary.

**October 27th.** A one man show of "Israel" by Capt. M. F. Stern. Shown were covers of the transition period, then complete issues to date, with many interesting covers depicting events in Israel from 1948 onwards. A bright showing and followed by a talk on the postal history of that country.—M.F.S.

### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**October 6th.** Mr. W. G. Combrink showed his well-known collection of "Proofs, Trials and Reprints." As usual he was able to give a fine talk on a subject of which he is really a student and master.—M.F.S.

### PINELANDS STAMP CLUB

**October 17th.** Mr. W. G. Combrink was the guest exhibitor and showed many interesting excerpts from his worldwide collection. These proved of great interest and he was able to give an illuminating talk generally on philately. It is given to few to really create interest in the hobby and he is one of the really knowable and forceful speakers down in the Cape.—M.F.S.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

**October.** The Special General Meeting on the 14th received the Report of Mr. B. Joseph on the winding-up of the previous Exchange System. The Report was adopted and Mr. B. Joseph was thanked for the work he had done in straightening out this matter.

Mr. L. Buchen then displayed part of his Israel collection, preceded by a Paper on the history of the formation of the postal system at the end of the Mandate period. Mr. Hofman, in proposing the vote of thanks, commented on the wealth of fine material and extremely good presentation.

The Meeting of **October 27th** was well attended and the visitors included a contingent from Germiston who brought with them the minor GEPEX awards for presentation to Society members (the major awards were presented at the official banquet). After this pleasing ceremony, Mr. E. Hunt shewed us some 60 pages from his World collection under the title "European Early Issues." Many rarities were represented in these pages and in his speech Mr. Hunt said that it sometimes seemed that they were easier to come by than some medium priced stamps. Commander Enoch in thanking the exhibitor was very appreciative of a group the opening fringes of which he collects himself.—J.M.

### EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**September.** Three new members were elected and Messrs. L. Hellman, J. P. Shingler and B. Attwell were elected as delegates to the Federation Conference in Germiston

(Continued on page 202).