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THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

VOLUME 39-1963

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SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 6th February, 1962, to 7th November, 1962. For the previous list see our April 1962 notes.

Postage Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 21007.00. On an order for 100,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,000 sheets was made on the 27th February, 1962, the total delivery to the 3rd July, 1962, being 97,241 sheets. Same Cyl. Nos., 2 and 34 Int., 9 Ext.

1c—Job No. 9512.18 continued. On an order for 1,750,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 15,000 sheets was made on the 27th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 3rd May, 1962, being 1,706,163 sheets. Same Double die Cyls., Nos. 25 Int., 26 S Ext.

Job No. 23986.49. On an order for 1,800,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 20,000 sheets was made on the 3rd May, 1962, the total delivery being 806,100 sheets. New Double die Cyls., Nos. S 11 Int., S 7 Ext.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 20946.39 continued. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 28th December, 1961, the total delivery to the 6th March, 1962, being 45,965 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. S 24 Int., S 19 Ext.

2c—Job No. 30827.22. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 21,000 sheets was made on the 6th November, 1962. Same Cyls., Nos. 16 Int., 86 Ext.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 15432.80. On an order for 1,486,180 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,100 sheets was made on the 4th July, 1961, the total delivery to the 28th November, 1961, being 875,020 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. S 15 Int., S 18 Ext.

Job No. 20260.60 continued. On an order for 611,160 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 18,400 sheets was made on the 12th December, 1961, the total delivery to the 22nd May, 1962, being 550,350 sheets. New Cyls. Nos. 3 Int., 5 Ext. Double width panes, B and D left hand side, A and C right. Double comb Grover perforator.

Job No. 21008.27. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 7,100 sheets was made on the 3rd July, 1962, the total delivery being 617,000 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 3 Int., 5 Ext. Details as above.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c—(Volkspeler). Job No. 21342.21. On an order for 500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 10,500 sheets was made on the 23rd January, 1962, the total delivery to the 17th April, 1962, being 498,455 sheets. New Cyls. No. S 22 Int., 34 Ext. Double die format, Pane A right hand side, Pane B left.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ c—(British Settlers). Job No. 26410.59. On an order for 500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 10th July, 1962, the total delivery to the 13th August, 1962, being 457,192 sheets. New Cyls. Nos. S 9 Int., S 5 Ext.

A New Year Message from the President of the Federation



IT has not been the general practice in the past for a newly elected President of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa to send a message to the members of the Philatelic Societies in Southern Africa.

I think, nevertheless, it would not be out of place for a message to be sent, and I would like to say to all who read this message how honoured the Natal Philatelic Society is in having selected one of its body to be the President.

I know that I am following in the footsteps of many illustrious Presidents who have fulfilled this post in the past, and take over the work from Mr. E. Baer of the Port Elizabeth Society.

The Philatelic Federation was formed to bind together the Stamp Societies in Southern Africa, and the work that it fulfils through its Executive which meets in

Johannesburg, and the Congress which meets once a year, is indeed most worthy.

Our Federation represents not quite 3,000 members, but it also represents many stamp collectors who do not belong to our Societies.

Stamp collecting today has grown out of all recognition from what it was in the past, and our Federation has a big task before it.

As your President I shall be happy to hear from any member of any Society, or any Societies that belong to the Federation, of any suggestions that they may wish to send me for consideration by the Executive.

In closing my message I would like to pledge myself to fulfil the traditions which have been upheld by our Presidents and the Executive in the past.

G. MILNER PALMER.

3c—Job No. 9516.62. On an order for 160,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 21,000 sheets was made on the 18th January, 1961, the total delivery to 15th March, 1962, being 154,133 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 21 Int., S 16 Ext.

Job No. 23987.50. On an order for 180,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 11,300 sheets was made on the 22nd May, 1962, the total delivery being 171,480 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 21 Int., S 16 Ext.

5c—Job No. 9517.23. On an order for 110,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 34,000 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 6th February, 1962, being 112,441 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 31 Int., S 1 Ext.

Job No. 21009.01. On an order for 100,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 17,090 sheets was made on 27th February, 1962, the total delivery to the 19th June, 1962, being 109,563 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 31 Int., S 1 Ext.

7½c—Job No. 9518.24. On an order for 110,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,500 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 29th May, 1962, being 115,166 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. S 20 Int., S 21 Ext.

Job No. 27367.97. On an order for 120,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 13,200 sheets was made on 28th August, 1962, the total delivery being 74,600 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. S 20 Int., S 21 Ext.

10c—Job No. 9519.25 continued. On an order for 110,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 29,675 sheets was made on the 11th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th February, 1962, being 119,003 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 114 Int., 101 Ext.

Job No. 23988.51. On an order for 100,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 10th July, 1962, the total delivery being 43,100 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 114 Int., 107 Ext.

12½c—Job No. 21010.02. On an order for 30,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 2,000 sheets was made on the 8th March, 1962, the total delivery to the 22nd March, 1962, being 24,542 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 106 and 118 Int., 30 Ext.

Job No. 30828.23. On an order for 36,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,300 sheets was made on the 27th September, 1962, the total delivery being 20,000 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 106 and 118 Int., 30 Ext.

12½c—(British Settlers). On an order for 15,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on the 12th July, 1962, the total delivery to the 19th July, 1962, being 16,440 sheets. New Cyls. Nos. 102 A Int., 58 Ext.

20c—Job No. 9521.27 continued. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,100 sheets was made on the 18th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 13th February, 1962 being 51,366 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 29 and 103 Int., 97 Ext.

Job No. 23989.50. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 7,900 sheets was made on the 1st May, 1962, the total delivery to the 30th August, 1962, being 40,000 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 29 and 103 Int., 97 Ext.

50c—Job No. 23990.53. On an order for 4,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,758 sheets was made on the 9th August, 1962. Same Cyls. Nos. 54 Int., 70 Ext.

R1—Job No. 23991.53. On an order for 3,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 3,713 sheets was made on the 15th May, 1962. Same Cyls. Nos. 12 and 117 Int., 1 Ext.

Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 20991.81. On an order for 600,000 cards, a delivery of 78,000 cards was made on the 13th February, 1962, the total delivery to the 17th July, 1962, being 608,504 cards. Chambon Printing Machine.

Job No. 29766.72. On an order for 300,000 cards, a delivery of 15,000 cards was made on the 28th August, 1962, the total delivery to the 4th October, 1962, being 306,000 cards. Chambon Printing Machine.

5c—Job No. 14929.28 continued. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 33,000 cards was made on the 1st November, 1961, the total delivery to the 17th April, 1962, being 2,879,003 cards. Chambon Printing Machine.

Job No. 23977.40. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 9,000 cards was made on the 26th April, 1962, the total delivery to the 16th October, 1962, being 2,896,500 cards. Chambon Printing Machine.

Job No. 31078.71. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 45,000 cards was made on the 25th October, 1962, the total delivery being 231,500 cards. Chambon Printing Machine.

5c—(Greetings). Job No. 20992.25 continued. On an order for 100,000 cards, a delivery of 6,000 cards was made on the 23rd January, 1962, the total delivery to the 30th October, 1962, being 116,004 cards. Same Cyls.

Picture Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 14931.84 continued. On an order for 1,296,000 cards, a delivery of 20,000 cards was made on the 5th October, 1961, the total delivery to the 13th February, 1962, being 1,310,000 cards. Same Cyls. Nos. 168 Int., 171 Ext., 20 cards per sheet.

Job No. 20990.83. On an order for 1,600,00 cards, a delivery of 12,000 cards was made on the 22nd February, 1962, the total delivery to the 11th October, 1962, being 1,924,000 cards. Printed on the Albertina machine, 20 cards per sheet. Cyl. Nos. not stated.

New Re-printings.

The 2c and 10c values of the current issue have appeared on watermarked paper with four figure red sheet numbers, and small perforation holes.

A new 5c Air Letter sheet has been printed. In place of the 5c "Baobob" stamp, it now embodies the "Boeing" aeroplane together with a Protea flower in place of the previous etiquette. The cut is also different, the gummed "flaps" being at the bottom right hand corner of the sheet.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Dr. Pirie is temporarily unable to carry out his editorial work. Mr. I. Isaacs has kindly undertaken to deputise for him in the meantime.

POST OFFICES OF THE CAPE COLONY AND THE ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES

By REX REYNOLDS

(Continued from Page 213 of December issue)

O'Okiep.

A money order office in Namaqualand. This is another example of a Hottentot place name and is derived from the name "U-GEIB" meaning "GREAT BRACK" (U—means brack and geib—means great).

O'okiep is of course well-known for its copper mines.

Pella:

This little place in Namaqualand near the Orange River was named thus because it became a refuge for Christian Hottentots who fled there from the Hottentot marauder Jager Africaner: an ancient town in Macedonia was also called Pella, and it had become a refuge for persecuted Christians who fled from Jerusalem before it fell into the hands of the Romans.

Pella was abandoned in 1872 but later a Roman Catholic priest, Father Guadal, obtained permission to settle there. A post office agency.

Post Retief.

A small sub-post office in the Fort Beaufort district was named in 1837 in honour of Piet Retief, the Voortrekker leader. It was originally a military post situated near the Little Winterberg.

There are several place names beginning with "Post," but this word Post must not be confused with "Post" meaning "mail."

Port Nolloth:

A money order office on the coast of Namaqualand, formerly known as Robbe Bay ("Rob" is a seal) but in 1855 Sir George Grey honoured Commander M. S. Nolloth, of H.M.S. "Frolic," who had examined and reported upon the bays and harbours of the Namaqualand coast in 1854.

Prieska:

This money order office is a most interesting and somewhat confusing place name. In H. van de Graaff's "Journey to Bechuanaland" in 1805 it appears as Priskab, and said to be the Koranna name of a drift in the Orange River.

Robert Moffat (Jnr.) in his "Journey from Colesberg to Steinkopf" in 1854-55 spells it "Brieschap," and Burchell spelt it "Brieskap" ("berib" is a he-goat, and "beris" a she-goat, "ga" means to be dead or lost).

It is quite easy to understand, however, why some writers give the initial letter as "P" and others as "B", because the Hottentot pronunciation of these letters was not easy to distinguish. The Hottentot pronunciation of "G" is also more like the English "K", and hence the "KA" for "GA" in the last syllable.

The name Prieska then means the "dead or lost she-goat."

Qumbu.

The Rev. Basil Holt says that he was told by Mr. Oswald Strachan of Umtata that this name originated in a war between Hlubi and another people, and that many were killed. This happened when the kaffir-corn was just coming into full ear—"amazimba aqumbu": "The kaffir-corn has budded, and is swollen to bursting," and the word Qumbu has stuck to the place and locality. A money order office.

Rawsonville:

South African Statesmen and Politicians are well represented in the place names of the Cape Colony, and Rawsonville was named in honour of Mr. R. W. Rawson, Colonial Secretary of the Cape in 1852.

Riversdale:

Mr. Harry Rivers was the one time Landdrost of Swellendam and afterwards became the Treasurer-General. This money order office was named in honour of him.

Salem:

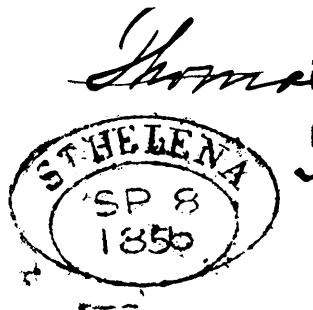
This sub-post office is also of Biblical origin (Genesis XIV vs. 18) and was established in the Albany District in 1820 by the "settlers" of the Sephton party, who were turned out of their first location at Reed Fountain. They named their new location thus (the word meaning peace) in the hopes that it might prove a valley of peace.

Tarkastad:

Of Hottentot origin this town name is derived from possibly two words "Tarka" or "Traka" which both mean a woman ("Taras" a woman, and "ab" a river). In Governor Plettenberg's "Dagverhaal van de landreyse . . . in den jaer 1778 gedaan" mention is made of "de Traka of Vrouwen Rivier," and again in Beutler's "Journaal," one finds reference to "een Rivier Tarka of het Vrouwenrivier."

St. Helena Bay:

After Dias had returned to Portugal it was decided to send out another expedition, and in 1497 Vasco da Gama set sail. He



anchored in St. Helena Bay which was thus named in honour of that saint because the bay was first seen on St. Helena's birthday. A sub-post office in the Malmesbury district.

Touws River:

The origin of this small railway siding and money order office in the Worcester district is apt to be somewhat confusing because one immediately thinks of the Dutch word "Touw" meaning a rope. However, the Rev. Dr. Kingon in his "Aboriginal Place Names," maintains that it is a native name and he has included it in his list of names ending in "ouw."

Tsolo:

This sub-post office in East Griqualand is of native origin and is derived from the word "itsolo" a sharp point. About 14 miles from the village of the same name, there rises a conical mountain.

Ugie:

According to the Rev. Basil Holt the Rev. William Murray named this mission after the river Ugie in Aberdeenshire, on whose banks he was born.

Umtata:

Controversy is still rife as to the meaning and significance of the name of this money order office in the Transkei. The Rev. Charles Pettman says that the natives regard this name as having reference to the sneezewood tree (*Pteroxylon utile*) (Kaffir: um tati).

Rev. Basil Holt "Place names in the Transkeian Territories" thinks that the name arose out of a custom of the Ngcin-gane people, who lived south of the Khambi forest, and who had the custom of burying their dead in the river saying "mthathe bawo!" (Receive him Father). The river

therefore came to be called the Mthatha, or as the European spell it, Umtata.

Another somewhat similar theory as to the origin of Umtata is that this river became very swollen during the rainy season and many drowning fatalities occurred; hence it acquired the name "Umthatha"—the seizer, the taker, the appropriator.

On page 267 of "Memorials of the Rev. W. J. Shrewsbury" the Rev. Shrewsbury in 1827 says "The Umtati or sneeze wood river, is the largest we crossed today and is but little inferior to the Bashee."

Van Rhyn's Dorp.

In the "Wildschut Boek" there are recorded the names of the farms given out on loan during the 18th century and Trutro was given out in 1751. On a map by James Backhouse in his "A Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa" in 1844 it is marked a Trutru and later became Troe-Troe. The name was later changed to Van Rhyn's Dorp and named after the Hon P. B. van Rhyn, the owner of the farm on which the village was built.

Walvisch Bay (Walvis Bay):

This was a small postal agency in Damoraland annexed to the Cape Colony in 1885 and South West Africa. The whale is of course not a fish, but this name has assumed most interesting forms, viz. Walfish, Waalvisch, Walvich, Walefish, Walwich, Walfish, Woolwich, etc., etc. and today Walvis. The earliest form appears to be Walvisch and it is marked thus on Rochette's Map of 1872.

Wupperthal:

A postal agency in the Cedarberg mountains, Clanwilliam district, was also established by the Rev. Baron van Wurmb in 1830, and was named after his native town. It is still a mission today.

Yellow Wood Trees:

One might more readily associate this Post Office Agency in the Fort Beaufort district with a place in the Knysna district, home of the yellow wood tree (a species of podocarpus).

(THE END).

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OBITUARY

DR. D. MCKINNON MALCOLM

We regret to learn of the sudden death of Dr. D. McK. Malcolm in Durban on 13th November at the age of 77.

A former Chief Inspector of Native Education in Natal he was lecturer in Zulu at Natal University for 17 years, collaborated in the preparation of a Zulu-English dictionary and was given an honorary D.Ph. by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1961. He was the founder of the African branch of the Boy Scout movement in Natal and Commissioner for Natal since 1928.

He was a very early, probably an original, subscriber to the S.A. Philatelist, and remained on its mailing list to the end.

Although a busy man with varied interests, he found his relaxation in stamps and was a member of the Philatelic Society of Natal of long standing. Loved and respected by all who knew him he will be much missed for the wisdom of his counsel.

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(Continued from Page 224 of December issue)

Between November 1917 to July 1918 the recruiting tour by Major Miller for the Royal Air Force took place in South Africa. There was a need for pilots and Major Miller, D.S.O. (a South African) was sent out. He was accompanied by two R.F.C. mechanics and two B.E.2.E. military biplanes were brought out. The first long distance flight Cape Town to Port Elizabeth was made on November 8, non stop. Many other places were visited and during this aerial tour Major Miller carried official mail and also newspapers, which were autographed by him.

On May 15, 1918, air-mail stamps were issued in the U.S.A., showing an aeroplane in flight, values 6c (16/12/18), 10c (16/7/18), 24c (15/5/18), the dates of issue shown in parentheses. A sheet of the 24c with centre inverted was sold over the counter at Washington Post Office—one of the rarest of air stamps. (100 copies).

Meanwhile there were important developments in Canada. On June 24, 1918, the first officially recognised airmail flight in Canada was made by an R.A.F. pilot from Montreal to Toronto and back and a triangular cachet in red applied to approximately 20 letters. On July 9 a flight was effected by pilot Katherine Stimson from the Calgary Exhibition to Edmonton, by special permission of the authorities. A special rectangular cachet in three lines "Aeroplane Mail Service—July 9th 1918—Calgary-Edmonton" was applied to the mail. From August 15 to September 4, 1918, the Aero Club of Canada was authorised by the Minister of Posts to carry ordinary correspondence between Toronto and Ottawa and vice versa. Flights Toronto to Ottawa took place on August 15, 26 and September 4 and from Ottawa to Toronto on August 17, 27 and September 4. 3,000 25c stamps were issued but only a small number of these were used. In addition there was a special cachet "Aerial Mail—date—Toronto, Canada," used with postal cancellation of Toronto. These stamps were only used first on August 26, previous mails not bearing the stamps. On August 17 an

experimental flight was undertaken by pilot Lt. Longman between Ottawa and Toronto, mails bearing a cachet "By aeroplane Aug. 17th, 1918. Ottawa, Canada." Only a small mail was carried.

In France the Paris-St. Nazaire Service was commenced on August 17, 1918, covers receiving a two-line cachet "Ligne Postale Aeriennne de Paris a St. Nazaire." This was followed by a flight Nice to Calvi (island of Corsica) on September 15, 1918, mails bear postal cachet of Nice and arrival cachet of "Calvi-Corsica" and red cachet of the "Commission Interministrielle de l'Aeronautique" (50 carried).

Further south in South Africa an "Our Day" Red Cross Aerial Post was carried, by Lieut. A. H. Gearing, with one of the two B.E.2.E. biplanes used previously by Major Miller. Mail was limited to cards. These bore a red cross and wings and wording "Make your Sixpence fly." First mail was on October 7, 1918, from Wynberg to Green Point Common (Cape Town). Then followed other flights and also in the Transvaal, when different cards (smaller wings) were used. On November 20, 1918, the first Transvaal flights were made and constitute the first official airmails in the Transvaal. Lt. Gearing returned to Cape Town and the final flight was made on December 30, 1918. A special stamp and envelopes were prepared but not used.

The first airmail flight in the Canal Zone took place on October 18, 1918. A mail of 1,119 letters, etc., containing local subscriptions to the U.S. Fourth Liberty Loan was flown from Cristobal to Balboa Heights across the Isthmus of Panama. Circular cachets in blue were applied.

We now return to Egypt when on November 30, 1918 a flight was accomplished from Cairo to Karachi via Baghdad, Bushire, by a Handley-Page machine carrying a crew of five, including General Salmond and General Borton. Covers bear a special cachet "Brought by first aerial mail Cairo-Karachi 10th December 1918." Forty-three covers were carried by this R.A.F. Survey Flight and received a circular cachet. Only about 30 letters were carried by the aeroplane which left Cairo during the first week in December, the flight terminating at Calcutta on December 18, 1918.

1919 opened with the first Chilean airmail flight between Valparaiso to Santiago on January 1. A semi-official adhesive stamp was issued by the Aero Club of Chile (5 pesos). Some covers bear a violet cachet

"Aero Club de Chili" and some flown covers exist franked with ordinary Chilean stamps without the Aero Club's vignette. About 200 covers were flown.

The Brussels-Paris Service was instituted January 19-21, 1919, mails receiving an oval cachet "Par Avion." This was changed after that date to a single-line rectangular cachet "Par Avion—Per Vliegtuig."

The first airmail took place in the Bahamas on January 30, 1919 between Nassau and Miami. About 600 letters were carried on this experimental flight. Two types of cachet were used: red in three lines "1st trip Aeroplane Nassau to Miami" and violet-black in two lines "By air service—Nassau to Miami."

During January, 1919, the first airmail to India was carried from London to Karachi. Covers bear a three-line cachet "First through aerial mail/Great Britain to India/Karachi 14.1.1919" with date altered in script to "17".

In Canada on February 17 a flight was made from Vancouver (B.C.) to Seattle (U.S.A.), with cachet "Via Aeroplane Mail—First Flight—Vancouver B.C. to Seattle" in three lines.

A military flight was carried out between Baghdad to Cairo on February 25 upon which very few letters were carried. The first Siamese airmail flight took place on February 17, 1919, between Bangkok to Chandaburi. An overprint in black was applied to a block of four stamps (this overprint is also found on blocks of unused stamps)—values 2 sat. and 3 sats. The return flight was made on February 26, 1919.

During February and March 1919 there was an official Air Courier service between Munich-Nurnberg-Wurzburg. A very distinctive cachet in violet, red or black was applied to the mails.

Among the great rarities are covers carried in French Morocco on the first airmail between Casablanca and Toulouse on March 12, 1919. A red-violet cachet in four lines was applied "Premier/Courrier par Avion/Casablanca—Toulouse/Mon. G. Lato-coere."

Meanwhile in the Phillipine Islands the first airmail flight took place on April 4 at Manila. This flight was carried by the American aviatrix, Miss Ruth Law. Special official cards were utilized and a triangular cachet was applied "The Champion Explorer of the Sky—Aerial Mail Service—Bureau of Posts—Phillipine Islands—Miss Ruth Law."

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

AEROGRAMMES—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

New 5c Sheet issued November 2nd, 1962.

An entirely new type of Aerogramme for overseas use was placed on sale at the Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria, on November 2nd, 1962, and subsequently made its appearance at the larger South African Post Offices.

The imprinted 5c stamp, in royal blue and orange, depicts a Boeing 707 Jet plane of **South African Airways** ascending from left to right, with "Republiek van Suid-Afrika" at the top and its equivalent in English at the bottom.

The illustration in the Tablet has been changed from the familiar "Flying Springbok" to a Protea blossom, also in blue and orange, which seems a pity, as the emblem is hardly known abroad and could be mistaken by non botanists for a native thatched roof hut enveloped in flames. The wording in the Tablet reads "Air Letter/Lug-brief/Aerogramme," otherwise all the texts on the sheet have Afrikaans inscriptions first. Whether a companion sheet, with the languages transposed, will be issued, remains to be seen.

The admonitory instructions on the back panel remain unaltered but are in smaller type.

Format:

The front and back panels of the sheet have been transposed, so that the address section is now at the bottom of the form with the sealing flaps and opening instructions at bottom right, instead of top right as in all earlier issues.

It is interesting to note that in July, 1960, Great Britain issued one million Aerogrammes with this new set up as an experiment for a year and, as it proved popular with large business houses, the new format was adopted as standard in September, 1961. South Africa, so far, is the only foreign country to have introduced the revised Format.

Two textures of paper have been reported. The original issue was printed in slightly coarse blue paper showing ragthreads; the later sheets are printed on smoother blue paper without blemishes.

New 2½c Inland Aerogramme—December, 1962.

Just about a year after the release of the re-drawn 2½c sheet (with short dashes around the address panel) (November 27th, 1962) the companion issues—WITH ENGLISH INSCRIPTIONS FIRST—has made its appearance. It was first recorded as being on sale in Johannesburg on December 5th, 1962. The Aerogramme, except for the language transpositions, is in all other respects identical to that already described.

BASUTOLAND

New 5c Definitive Aerogramme—November, 1962.

The Provisional (unfranked) Air Letter sheets which were in use in the Protectorate this year, have been replaced by new stocks from the Crown Agents, London. The Aerogrammes, which were first reported as being on sale towards the end of November, are almost the same as those which have been current since 1954 (with later modifications, such as decimalization, etc.).

The 1962 issue is on very white paper compared with the previous 5c sheet which was printed on faintly greyish paper. The overlay is sky blue, whereas the 1961 sheet has a greenish blue overlay.

Sheets inspected are watermarked "S" below the "Gateway," indicating that the paper was manufactured in 1962.

(Note regarding Watermarks: The code letter "O" signifies paper made in 1960; the letters "P" and "Q" were not used, as being too similar to "F" and "O", and so "R" represents 1961 and "S" 1962. It is possible that Aerogrammes watermarked with the letter "R" will be discovered later).

SWEDEN

10 November. Two stamps, 20 and 35 öre were issued in honour of the 80th birthday of King Gustav VI Adolf. Each will have a 10 öre surcharge for the benefit of the Foundation for Swedish cultural activities.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

It is announced from Salisbury that on the occasion of the Tobacco Trade Congress on the 18th February, 1963, there will be an issue of four stamps, the denominations being 3d., 6d., 1/3d. and 2/6d.

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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

PREFACE

This is a revision of the writer's original articles which appeared in the "South African Philatelist" of Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1938! Jan., March, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., 1939; March 1941.

During World War II (1941) the writer corresponded with Dean Lobdell, author of "The De La Rue Georgians of South Africa," of Boston, U.S.A., when a revised version of the "occupationals" was mooted. The writer is indebted to Mr. Lobdell, who collaborated with the late Stephen Rich, for suggesting that a check-list in tabulated form should be included. This has been done. Much new, hitherto unrecorded, information now appears for the first time.

The Federation intends reprinting these articles in booklet form. As printing costs have increased considerably, the contents have been condensed and illustrations reduced to the bare minimum, comprising 36 key types. Perhaps it may still be feasible to include a simple map and a supplement on Censor Marks.

BRIEF HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Discovery.

About the middle of the 15th Century the Portuguese set out to find a sea-route to India. They were guided and aided in their attempts by Prince Henry, to whom the name of "The Navigator" was given. The first Portuguese sea-captain to set foot in South West Africa was Diego Cao. In 1484 he reached Cape Cross, where he erected a pillar, fragments of which are preserved in the Kiel Museum. In 1486 Bartholomew Diaz landed at Angra Pequena, now called Luderitz. Here a stone pillar was again set up, weather-beaten fragments of which are preserved partly in the Cape Town Museum, partly in the collection of the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon. Diaz found the country along the coast of South West Africa barren and uninviting—so much so, that no attempt was made by him or later Portuguese or Dutch navigators to explore

it and the country remained a sealed book till about the end of the 18th century.

Perhaps the first European to penetrate into South West Africa was a South African elephant-hunter, Jacobus Coetzee, who in 1760 undertook a hunting-expedition across the Orange River and made his way far into the interior of the country. In 1761 Hendrik Hop was sent by Governor Ryk Tulbagh to explore Great Namaqualand, that portion of the country which lies to the north of the Orange River. He travelled as far as Keetmanshoop and returned with tidings of great copper mines which were said to exist in the far north of the territory explored. In 1791, Willem van Reenen travelled overland as far as Rehoboth. Pieter Brandt, a member of his party, continued the journey as far as the Anas Mts. and the Swakop River. There he found the Berg Damaras, a poor native tribe. Nothing of value was discovered. Sebastian Valentine van Reenen tried in 1793 to enter the country from the coast. He sailed in the Meermin to Walvis Bay and some of his companions, who travelled inland along the Swakop River valley, found good pastureland and encountered the rich but hostile Hereros, who inhabited Damaraland.

Exploration.

After this interest lagged for a time, but was revived by the entry of missionaries, members of the London Missionary Society, from the South. The first mission station was established at Warmbad in 1805, but was destroyed in 1811 by Afrikaner, the Hottentot outlaw. It was re-established in 1834 by the Wesleyan Mission Society. By 1869, through the energies of the Rhenish Mission Society, there were thriving mission stations at the most important native villages in Great Namaqualand and Damaraland.

During the first half of the 19th Century, numerous whalers and sealers visited the coast of South West Africa with great profit, but their visits were so destructive to the animals, that they soon ceased to be lucrative.

About the middle of the 19th Century traders and hunters entered the country from all sides and did much to open it up. The chief of these were: Alexander (1836-7), Andersen (1850-67), Galton (1850-1), Chapman (1861), Baines (1861) and Erickson (1865). They wrote about their travels and explorations and these books are still procurable.

About the same time guano deposits were discovered on the islands fringing the coast. These discoveries attracted numerous ships and with a view to protecting the penguins, the Cape Government in 1861 and 1866 annexed these islands.

Annexation.

In 1878 Walvis Bay, the only large and safe harbour along the whole of the South West Africa coast, was annexed by the British Government.

German activity in South West Africa started in 1882. In that year Adolf Lüderitz, a merchant of Bremen, bought from the Hottentot chiefs the inhospitable tracts of land bordering the sea-coast north of the Orange River. He established a trading station at Angra Pequena, now Luderitz. This attracted Germany's attention to the country and on 24th April, 1884, Bismarck proclaimed protection over the coastal belt and on 6th August, 1884, the German flag was hoisted at Lüderitzbucht.

Settlement and Expansion.

During the succeeding years Germany extended her protection over the whole territory now called South West Africa. From 1893 till 1907 there were frequent wars between the Germans and the various native tribes, the most serious being from 1904-7 when both the Hottentots and the Hereros were in revolt.

In 1908, shortly after peace was proclaimed, diamonds were discovered in the desert sand in the neighbourhood of Lüderitzbucht. This discovery caused an influx of immigrants and capital and the country entered upon a period of expansion and prosperity.

Progress was interrupted by the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The territory was invaded by the Union Forces under the Command of General Louis Botha. In June, 1915, the German Forces capitulated and South West Africa became Union Territory. A military government was established with Sir Howard Gorges as Administrator.

In 1919, by the Treaty of Versailles, South West Africa was given as a Mandated Territory to the Union Government. No immediate change took place in the form of government, Sir Howard Gorges continuing in office as Administrator. In 1921, however, civil government was established with Mr. G. R. Hofmeyr as Administrator. He was succeeded in 1926 by Mr. A. J. Werth, who inaugurated Representative Government. Later Administrators were: Dr. D. G. Conradie (1933), Col. P. I. Hoogenhout (1943), Dr. A. J. R. van Rhijn (1951) and the present incumbent, Mr. D. P. du P. Viljoen (1958).

In 1946, The League of Nations made way for U.N.O. and the work of the former Mandates Commission was delegated to the Trusteeship Council. A judgement delivered by the International Court of Justice at the Hague in 1950 stated that South Africa could not be legally compelled to place South West Africa under the Trusteeship Council.

South West Africa has been drawn closer to South Africa by economic prosperity. In 1949 the territory was also given direct representation in Parliament, its electorate sending four members to the senate and six to the House of Assembly. Constitutionally South West Africa had in effect become the "fifth province of South Africa."

Since 1960 the Afro-Asian group in U.N.O. have been trying to wrest the Mandate from South Africa and the matter is now (July, 1962) subjudice.

(To be continued).

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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By **N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)**

FOREWORD

I have for a number of years, been collecting covers and cards from the German campaigns in South West Africa against the Hottentots and the Hereros, but when coming to write up my collection I have been faced with what seems to be an almost complete lack of information in English on the philately of the uprisings.

There are several works in German, but even these are not readily available. Friedemann's book, which was at one time the standard work on the German Colonies, seems unobtainable here, and I have not been able to consult it. Kohl's Handbook was at first my only reference, but I have since been able to refer to Dr. Ey's Handbook and Dr. Gewande's splendid work on South West Africa. The last named gives a great deal of detail about the cancellations and other postal markings, but even this does not give much "background" to the story of the Field Post Office. However, I have managed to find many references to the movements of the Field Post Offices in the issues of the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung" in the period 1904-1908.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. B. Griffith, of Manchester, for translating for me the relevant sections of the works referred to, except Kohl's handbook. By the courtesy of Mr. L. H. Lomax, of the Ashton-under-Lyne Philatelic Society, I have had access to a private translation of Kohl's Handbook, prepared for that Society by their member, Mr. G. Osgood.

The following notes have been prepared in the hope that they may be of use to other collectors who, like me, have been unable to find an English work on these campaigns. There are bound to be errors, and there are certainly gaps in the information given. Nevertheless, I hope that they will serve a useful purpose. I should be pleased to receive any corrections and constructive criticism.

* * * *

(1) "Europe since 1914"—C. D. Hazen—published by G. Bell and Sons Ltd.

Historical Background.

The size and length of the campaigns of the Germans in South West Africa against the Hottentots and Hereros are not always appreciated. After many earlier local clashes a major uprising occurred in 1903, when the Bondelzwart Hottentots living near the Cape revolted, the uprising commencing in Warmbad on the 25th October, 1903. A major cause of the trouble was said to be the loss by the natives of their grazing grounds. C. D. Hazen, Professor of History in Columbia University,⁽¹⁾ is rather more forthright. He gives the main reason as the arrogance of German officials and the greed of German traders. He states that it was admitted by a German judge, located at the capital of the Colony, that the rebellion was due to the outrageous acts of the German traders. He goes on to say that the German Government stopped at nothing to extinguish this dangerous revolt. When order was finally restored, the Hereros had been reduced from 200,000 to 50,000, losing 30,000 killed, many thousands who died when driven into the Kalahari desert, and many more who were exiled. The war cost the Germans, who at the height of the campaign in 1906 had 19,000 men in the field, two thousand men killed and wounded, and, in cash, over £23,000,000.

Before the first uprising of the Bondelzwart Hottentots was finally put down, the Hereros in the centre of the Colony under their leader Samuel Mahahero and with whom the Ovambos in the north were joined, rose up in January, 1904, murdering a number of German farmers and their families. They were joined later by the Hottentots and the Bondelzwarts. The Hottentots of Chief Morenga were later supported by Hendrik Witbooi from Northern Damara-land. Because of the serious nature of the uprisings and the complete inadequacy of the small colonial garrison, reinforcements were requested. Troops were sent from Germany under General von Trotha. Although in August, 1904, he inflicted a heavy defeat on the insurgents and drove them

from their stronghold, the main body escaped and carried on guerilla warfare.

A proclamation by von Trotha in October, 1904, saying that every male Herero within the German frontier, "with or without a rifle," would be shot and no men, women or children would be taken over but would be driven back to their people or would be fired on, caused most bitter feeling, even though he later amended the order to his troops to fire only over the heads of the women and children and not into them. It is said that it was the harsh conduct of von Trotha and the recall to Berlin of Governor von Leutwein, for whom Hendrik Witbooi had a great admiration, that caused Witbooi to break with the Germans and bring his forces again into the conflict.

The Hereros were defeated by the 30th October, 1904, but it took another two years to subdue the Hottentots. Witbooi was severely wounded at Fahlgres on the 29th October, 1905, and died on the 3rd November. After his death other Hottentot leaders carried on the struggle. The Bondelzwarts under Johann Christian submitted at Uka-mos on the 23rd December, 1906, and by the end of March, 1907, hostilities were virtually over; but the survivors from Witbooi's forces did not capitulate until August, and Morenga was defiant to the end when on the 7th September, 1907, he died in the Kalahari in British territory. It was not until 1908 that order was fully restored.

The Field Postal Service of the Early Hottentot Campaign (1903).

I have no material of this early stage, so these notes are entirely from the various sources listed in the bibliography.

In the first stages of the campaign against the Bondelzwart Hottentots a limited fieldpost was organised. Field post-cards were supplied, which were prepared at Windhuk by adding by rubber stamp the prefix "Feld-" to post cards, to make them read "Feld-Postkaarte." There are two types of prefix, a small one struck in violet and a larger one in blue. These cards were sent from Windhuk to Keetmanshoop, where they were authenticated by being stamped with the official seal of the Keetmanshoop postal agency. They were distributed part by Postal Assistant Doms to the troops direct, and the remainder via Warmbad for those troops operating in the more southerly area. Until the organisation of the Field Post Office these postcards were cancelled on receipt either at Keetmans-

hoop or Warmbad. Their first use was probably in the camp at Gründorn, and Dr. Ey suggests the 24th November, 1903, as the likely first date. It was to Gründorn, to the west of the Karas mountains, that the troops marched from Keetmanshoop, and this place was to be the point from which the attack on the enemy, who were assembled in the Karas mountains and Orange River areas, was to be launched.

The provisional field post cards were not withdrawn from use at the end of the Bondelzwart rising, but were sent to the forces employed in the later Herero campaign, and may be found from March, 1904, from Windhuk, and from May, 1904, in the South. An example of this later use in my collection is postmarked Maltahöhe 27.7.04, and is addressed to Berlin.

With the arrival on the scene of the fighting in the Warmbad areas of the Imperial troops, about the middle of December, 1903, a field post establishment with the description "Feld-poststation," administered by sergeants from the Governor's staff, was set up. It served both the troops in the Karas mountains area and the headquarters staff. This field post office dealt with the sale of stamps etc. and the handling of both ordinary and registered letters. It organised an interchange of mail with the Postmaster at Keetmanshoop.



The cancellation stamp allocated to this field Post Office was of the type known as a "Wanderstempel" or "wandering stamp" (Kohl's Type V). This is a type well-known to collectors of stamps of South-West Africa. It is a "dumb" cancellation and shows no location, the town name having to be added by hand or by a separate rubber handstamp. It is a single circle mark, blank at the top, with "Deutsch/Südwestafrika" in two lines in the centre and date below in two lines (all in numerals—day, oblique stroke, month, with year below) and a star at each side. There was a wanderstempel without the word "Deutsch," but that type was not used for the Field Post Office. This

cancellation was completed by a rubber stamp reading "Feld-Poststation" (Fig. 1). The postmarks were struck in black or violet. In their early use both component parts of the cancellation were usually struck in black although Dr. Ey reports both parts in violet on 29.12.03. Later on the metal canceller continued in black, whilst the rubber stamp was in violet. The probable first date of use of this combined cancellation was the 29th December, 1903. Registration labels on registered letters also had blank spaces for the place name and were similarly completed by means of a rubber stamp. To speed up delivery of mails to the troops officers' and men's letters were divided.

When the first uprising of the Bondelzwart Hottentots was suppressed peace was concluded between von Leutwein and the Bondelzwart leaders on the 27th January, 1904, but the Field Post Office remained open until the beginning of February, 1904. (To be continued).

TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND GOUGH ISLANDS

Tristan Repatriation.

A party of about 50 men, women and children will sail from Southampton in the Pretoria Castle on 7 February for Cape Town.

How and when they will get over to the island has not yet been announced. They will be under an Administrative Colonial Officer. The remainder of the community will be sent back towards the end of 1963. So it looks as if Tristan may soon become again a stamp issuing territory.

Gough Island.

Covers sent by the RSA on 30th October arrived back at Cape Town on 25-XI-62, where they received a Paquebot cancellation of the new pattern referred to in Postmark Corner.

ANTARCTIC RELIEF S.A.N.A.E.

The Antarctic Relief ship sailed from Cape Town on December 27th to relieve the party which has been in the S.A. station in Queen Maud Land for a year and has taken a new party which will stay for a year during 1963.

AUSTRALIA

Early in 1963 a special 5d. stamp is to appear in celebration of the 50th anniversary of Canberra.

O.R.C. NUMERAL POSTMARKS

Mr. A. G. M. Batten of London, who has contributed to this listing before, sends some additional records.

(1) "Cape type" vertical barred ovals with boxed numerals which are only 5 mm. in height. (See our issue of March 1962 p. 43). Additions are Nos. 13, 19, 20, 57, 76, 79 and 98. This now brings the total up to 51. The highest recorded number is 129, but of these the only one whose place of usage is known with any degree of certainty is No. 126, in Bloemfontein.

Most of these marks are on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with a few on 1d. stamps, but one has been noted on a 4d. Edwardian.

(2) "Cape type" with 4-figure numerals. Mr. Batten adds No. 1093 to the list. Most of these also occur on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps but he has six of the recorded numbers on 1d. Edwardians.

(3) **Triangular postmarks.** These have not so far been listed. The triangles have a base of 28 mm., are 18 mm. high and the numerals inside are 6 mm. in height. Similar marks are known in Cape Colony and their usage appears to have been on cheap rate bulk postage material such as printed circulars. Most are on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Edwardians, but one has been seen on a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. K.E. Putting together Mr. Batten's list with those in my collection, the following may now be recorded: Nos. 3, 5, 13, 14, 20, 22, 22, 25, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 42, 48 and 49. — J.H.H.P.

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SOCIETY NEWS

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

October 9. Mr. G. M. Brown showed parts of two of his collections, after giving short notes about them.

(1) Of Bechuanaland he showed issues up to 1914 and also the Q.E. II decimal overprints. Amongst them were numerous rarities such as the 1885 1/- with "B" missing in the O'pt.; the Galapay bisected 4d. stamps, and, rarest of all, the one of the seven known Mafeking-Gubulawayo runner service covers with the postmark "Gubulawayo/Bechuanaland."

(2) The Aden collection dealt mainly with the 1857-1937 period when the postal services were operated by the Indian Government, using Indian stamps and a great variety of cancellations, at least 30 different types. Also shown were some moderns, including the attached Arab States with the very rare 1 Rupee U.P.U. issue of Qu'aiti State surcharge omitted.

October 22. Two exhibitors.

(1) Mr. P. J. Burman showed German Occupational issues of 1938-45—a fine start which should amount some day to an excellent collection when more covers are acquired.

(2) Mr. R. H. Fisher-Hill showed Q.E. II issues of Great Britain. He eschewed showing sheet margins with arrow blocks and numbers such as delight collectors of South Africans, but nevertheless managed to include quite a few varieties. There im presentation sets, graphite lines varieties, perforations running through stamps, and sets of the Peoples' League delivery stamps used during the postal officials' go-slow strike.

EAST RAND P.S.

October Meeting. An excellent attendance by members and also visitors. Mr. B. J. Plowright was duly elected as a member and welcomed to the Society. Messrs. C. Waner and G. J. J. Ferreira displayed Queen Elizabeth II and Republicans respectively for the Sam Legator Trophy. Agreed that the December Meeting be held on the 3rd Thursday instead of the 4th Thursday, namely 20th of December, and members are requested to take note.

COPPERBELT P.S.

September Meeting. Some 20 members attended and a large number of stamps and covers were distributed.

It was interesting to note that the Junior members were successful in collecting the prizes at the recent Hobbies Exhibition.

The Society was represented at the recent Port Elizabeth Exhibition with six entries, of which five received awards:—

Mr. James Keet—one Silver and one Bronze Medal for "Scouting on Stamps" and "Olympic Games."

Master Walton-Evans—a Silver Cup for his Queen Elizabeth II used collection.

Miss Janice Hartley—Silver Cup for her "Natural History on Stamps."

Mr. N. P. Hartley—A Certificate of Merit for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. S. Kelly explained to members the basis on which he works when judging stamps, which, incidentally, is more or less on the international points system.

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, at 8.15 p.m. Visitors and new members always welcome.

MASHONALAND P.S.

October Meeting. There were 39 members and guests present and Mr. A. B. Shepherd gave two most interesting displays. The first was on Rhodesia and its Postal History, and the second on early Great Britain pre-cancels. It was a great pity that Mr. Shepherd had such a limited time for his talks, but what he said and showed us was most interesting and instructive. The Society's sincere thanks are due to Mr. Shepherd for coming all the way from Gwelo especially to give us these displays.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

October Meeting. The display of the evening under the heading "Postmarks of Jerusalem" was provided jointly by Dr. A. Kaplan and Mr. J. M. Weinstein. Dr. Kaplan stated in his opening remarks that he was a new-comer to this field which explained why his share of the display was so small. A letter from Gaza to Venice some 600 years old evoked great interest although it had no direct bearing on the subject matter. Two 18th Century letters from Jerusalem were also on display. A beautiful cover emanating from the Austrian Post Office in Jerusalem deserves mentioning. This envelope was franked with a pair of the 10 Soldi Austrian Levant, cancelled with the early bi-lingual (Jerusalem-Gerusalemme) postmark.

Mr. Weinstein whose outstanding collection of the Postmarks of the Holy Land is well-known to a great number of our members, produced an exceptionally fine display of the postmarks of Jerusalem as applied by the Post Offices of Turkey, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Russia. Apart from the fact that all postmarks of the Turkish Office were well represented, Mr. Weinstein also showed a postmark discovered by him which has hitherto been completely unknown. Of great interest was the entire

with the Austrian Rishon Le Zion postmark and a number of covers from the French Post Office showing the famous "Jerusalem Cross."
—L.B.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Oktober. Drie puik uitstallings deur lede van die Wesrandse Vereniging het gesorg dat ons byeenkoms van 3 deser mooi suksesvol verloop het.

Eerstens het ons mnr. Godfrey se tema „Verowering van Antarktika” te sien gekry. Dit is ’n voorstelling wat reeds hoë onderskeidings met nasionale uitstallings behaal het. Dit is ’n versameling met ’n oordrewe mate van tierlantyntjies wat altyd veel bespreking uitlok, maar nietemin een van groot verdienstelkheid.

Die ander twee uitstallings het ons te danke gehad aan mnr. Kylander met die Dominium en Republiek van Indië en mnr. Sharpe met Oseanië. Albei mool netjiese versamelings wat aan basiese uitgewes haas voltooï is.

Aansoek om lidmaatskap is ontvang van mej. C. J. Smith (Ameshoffstraat, Braamfontein), Mej. Smith stel belang in V.S.A.

Die posveling van vandeemaand was byna ’n volslae misoes. Geen enkele posbod is ontvang nie en die aangebode stukke het klaarblyklik ook nie in die smaak van die aanwesiges geval nie, want slegs agt uit die 24 lotte kon toegeslaan word. Snaaks genoeg het die buitelede vir wie die posveling ingestel is, in die jongste paar maande baie min belangstelling getoon. As daar nie ’n oplewing is nie, sal die afskaffing van die „pos” gedeelte van „posveling” oorweeg moet word.

Die Formele Byeenkoms vir Desember (Saterdag, 1 Desember) is weer almal se middag. Daar sal uitstallings wees (net wat u wil vertoon) sowel as ruilverkeer. Kom kyk maar gerus en dra u deel by tot die sukses van die byeenkoms.

PRETORIA P.S.

November 5: Annual competition for the Lecky-Watson Trophy, including two entries by Cdr. Enoch, who was visiting the Transvaal from the Transkei. There were four entries in all.

The first to lay down a collection was Commander Enoch, who tabled a specialised study of the “Penny Red” of Great Britain 1862-64; followed by Mr. Impey who showed a study of the Franklin and Washington Heads of the United States. Mr. Weinstein then followed up with a collection of Postal Cancellations of Aden, 1840-64. Commander Enoch then tabled his second collection for this evening. This was a specialised study of the Provisional Issues and Surcharges of Siam 1894.

The Judges for this competition had no easy task as all the collections shown were of a very high philatelic standard. After

consulting each other for some time, Cdr. Enoch was announced the winner of this trophy with his collection of Siam. It is the first time for many years that the major award of the Society has gone to a country member.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLECTORS SOCIETY

The 11th A.G.M., held in London on **27th October**, marked the end of an era for the Society. This was through the retirement of Mr. C. E. Sherwood who had held many offices in its management ever since it started. There was much appreciation of the services he had rendered and regrets at his giving up.

Mr. E. Lauder, of Glasgow, becomes President; Mr. W. A. Page, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. R. D. Allen, Sr., the Hon. Editor of the Springbok.

GERMISTON P.S.

November 21: The monthly meeting was well-attended. Three interesting collections were tabled; Mr. J. J. Smit displayed his 2½c Republic of South Africa and Mr. I. Burniston's Canadian First Day Covers was most impressive. Mr. B. Eilers' collection of Germany was as usual, very well written up.
—S.L.C.

SPRINGS & DISTRICT P.S.

November 13: Annual combined meeting of the East Rand, Germiston and Springs Societies, with the last as host.

The meeting opened with a film show titled “Story in Stamps” and dealt with Malaya's first issue Exhibitions followed the tea interval, the first of which was by Mr. Hagger of the Germiston Society who displayed an excellent collection of South African Rotogravure Roll Stamps, the collection was well written up and faults illustrated. This was followed by Mr. C. Waner of the East Rand Society, who displayed his collection of “Olympic Games and Sports.”

Lastly the Springs and District Society was represented by Mr. Mooyman and Mr. D. A. Tessoroff who exhibited “Dutch New Guinea” and “New Zealand Health and Commemoratives” respectively. The Junior society of the Springs Society also put on a display at the meeting.

All in all, it was a very successful evening, which was enjoyed by all those present.
—D.A.T.

EAST LONDON P.S.

At the **November meeting** of the East London Philatelic Society, members were privileged to see the sheets as shown at

Penapex by prize-winners from this Society. Eight collections were on display, which covered a great variety of subjects, from the most specialised to the lighter thematic theme. Indeed, a meeting thoroughly enjoyed by all present. —J.W.H.

P.S. OF NATAL

October 3: The exhibit for the evening was given by Mrs. B. Bevis and consisted of Modern U.S.A.

November 7: A very large attendance to see the exhibits entered for the "Union Cup" competition, with four entrants—Messrs. Ahlers, Brady, Jenkins and Leon.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

October Meeting. A good attendance to see the 10 entries for the President's Cup for 1962. The competition was keen but the score cards showed Mr. A. L. Meyburg to be the winner with his "Philatelic Terms Illustrated" display. Mr. G. N. Gilbert was a close second, with his showing of Basutoland.

There was an extensive exhibit of new and recent issues and acquisitions, followed by an auction.

The last meeting for the year was due to be held on **23rd November** and the annual general meeting was fixed for Friday, 25th January, 1963.

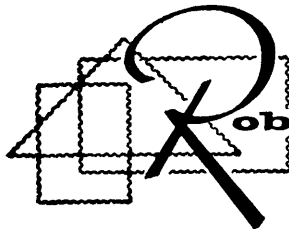
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WANTED.—Boer War, Inter-Provincials, S.A. Booklets, S.A. Collections, Covers and anything of a specialist nature relating to S.A. As a specialist dealer I must buy this material before I can sell it! C. E. Sherwood, 105 Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire, G.B.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Anything unusual from Palestine 1918 to 1948. Covers — stationery — booklets — fieldposts — etc., etc. —J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

FOR SALE.—A complete study of the photo-vignette series of the Union 2d. Issues 5 to 13, in complete sheets mounted under cellophane (including one sheet of Issue 4), showing all flaws and multipositives etc. The collection comprises one sheet of Issue 4, two sheets of Issue 5 (shades), one sheet each of Issues 6, 7 and 8, two sheets of Issue 9 including one with missing perforations, one sheet each of Issue 10, 11, 12 and 13. Twelve sheets in all. ALSO: A study of the Silver Jubilee issue of the Union, including reconstructed sheets of the 1d. and 1d. used. Very complete. This was given an award at the Johannesburg International Exhibition in 1936. ALSO A study of the Animal 1d. coil stamps comprising one reconstructed sheet of the coil strips, together with comparative strips from the sheet issue of Cylinder 97, showing multipositives, etc. One reconstructed sheet of 1d. coil strips with Arms watermarks. One sheet of the coils stamps before being cut up into coil strips and two strips from the coil sheet showing the black sheet number in different positions, and with comparative coil strips. All are mounted under cellophane. For further particulars apply G. N. GILBERT, Box 15, Westminster.



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Whole Number 454.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

Recent Reprintings.

A 2½c Inland Air Letter sheet, with the English inscription first, was put on sale during December, 1962, and is of the same style and sheet format as its "Afrikaans first" contemporary which made its appearance in November, 1961.

The Kirstenbosch Commemorative Stamp.

A special 2½c postage stamp will be issued on March 14th, 1963, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the establishment of the National Botanical Gardens at Kirstenbosch, Cape Town.

It will be a multicoloured view of the lawns and gardens at Kirstenbosch, with the Castle Rock peak in the background and in the lower portion the Red Disa—Disa uniflora—one of the best known of the orchid family.

The stamps will be sold at all post offices for about three months. The size will be 40.4 mm. by 24.2 mm. and they will be printed in horizontal format in sheets of 100 stamps each.

Details about souvenir covers may be obtained from the Botanical Society of South Africa, Kirstenbosch, Newlands, Cape Town.

The Botanical Society, in conjunction with the Thematic Stamp Club will hold an entirely "Flora" exhibition in March. Further particulars may be obtained from Capt. M. F. Stern, P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town.

South African Watermarked Stamp Printing Paper.

The March, 1959, number of the South African Philatelist records a tender set out by the Union Tender Board for the supply and delivery of three million yards, in three particular widths and lengths, of white postage stamp printing paper. The schedule specified among other items, that the watermark should be the "Staggered Springbok". This Requirement was amended and a watermark comprising the Union Coat of Arms, measuring 17 mm wide and 13 mm high and containing minute details of the design, substituted.

A further amendment revoked the previous design, and substituted for it a new one of the Union Coat of Arms but represented in outline only and of greater size, measuring 41.5 mm wide and 42.5 mm high.

This supply of paper, augmented by an unknown quantity of the unwatermarked variety, has met the requirements of the Government Printer during the past three years, and is apparently about to be exhausted for as related in our December Notes, a further supply is required the watermark of which replaces that of the Union Coat of Arms and is to be an "R.S.A." enclosed in a truncated triangle.

The details specified for the paper, such as gumming, surface texture, colour, opacity, the maximum number of joins (6 per reel of 5,500 yards), etc., are similar to those previously listed.

Collectors now await with interest the production of the stamps of the Republic on the new paper and trust the "R.S.A." watermark will be more apparent than the previous one.

THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By **Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)**

(Continued from p. 13 of January issue)

POSTAL HISTORY

(1) Deutsch-Südwestafrika.

About four years after the German flag was hoisted over Lüderitzbucht, the first Post Office was opened on 16th July, 1888, at **Otyimbingue** in Damaraland. It was entrusted to the local Police Chief, Von Gollammer, who, owing to the hostile attitude of the native population, had to move his office no less than seven times. His equipment was necessarily of the mobile type and rather primitive, so that it could be packed on an ox-cart, and thus moved from one place to another. A waterbucket covered by a cloth painted with the German Eagle served as a letter-box, and a roughly cut rubber-postmark was used for stamping the still meagre correspondence. Otyimbingue was closed on 3rd October, 1891, and the office transferred to Windhoek on 18th October, 1891, with agencies at Höhewarte and Seels. **Otyimbingue** (new spelling) was re-opened on 1st July, 1895.

Meanwhile, in 1890, a treaty permitted German penetration southwards to Warmbad. The German population was small (six missionaries in Amboland, 70 in Damaraland, 30 in Namaland, 40 in Windhuk). Prior to 1894, when the Colonial Troop was formed, the Police Force was not strong.

The postal services were poor, and until 1890 Portuguese steamers from Lisbon to Cape Town were the only means of mail transport. The ships called at the Cape, and the post sent from Germany was left at Cape Town, from whence another ship brought it to **Walvis Bay**. From here it was carried by messenger to **Otyimbingue**, and later to **WINDHUK**, but only much later was the transport entrusted to the more reliable ox-cart.

The Woermann Line afterwards carried all mails between Germany and G.S.W.A. The "**Eduard Bohlen**" carried the first mail arriving at Walvis Bay on 30th April, 1891.

In the meantime the German population had increased and **Windhuk** became the Capital. In 1893, **Swakopmund** harbour was installed and direct communications were made with the interior. New post offices were opened at **Okahandja**, **Gibeon**, **Keet-**

manshoop and **Omaruru**. **Lüderitzbucht** followed suit in 1895. **Warmbad**, owing to scanty communications, set up a fortnightly messenger service by riders on ox-back via Ramansdrift to Cape Town, where the British steamers could be caught for transmission of mail to Europe.

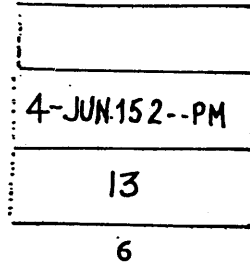
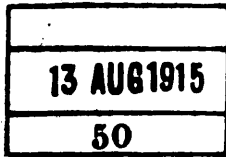
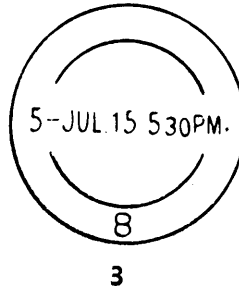
In the year 1897, the **WINDHUK** office was made a **Head Post Office**, and all other postal agencies were subordinated to it. A railway line linked Windhuk with Swakopmund and the Woermann Line started a regular monthly service from Germany to the Colony (G.S.W.A.).

By 1900 there were 29 post-offices and agencies in the territory. They were under the control of the "Ober Postdirection" at Hamburg. The then current German stamps (S.G. Types 7, 8, 9) were used unoverprinted until 1897. These precursory stamps or "forerunners" are much sought after today. They were printed at the Reichsdrukerei, the Imperial Printing Works, Berlin. The postal rates between Germany and her colonies and inter-colonially were cheaper than the British 1d. rate, e.g. for letters up to 20 gr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) the rate was 10pf. and over 250gr., 20pf. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.); postcards cost 5pf. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

The first special issue of stamps for G.S.W.A. was put into circulation in 1897 and comprised the following four denomination, viz. 3pf., 5pf., 10pf., and 20pf. of the German issue of 1889, which was overprinted "Deutsch-Sudwest-Afrika" diagonally across the stamps in two lines. The 25pf. and 50pf. were sent to the International Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, but was never sent to G.S.W.A.

A new overprint appeared in 1898, when the second line of wording was changed to "Sudwesafrika" as one word without the hyphen. This issue consisted of the same values as before, plus the 25pf. and 50pf.

In 1900, the new German Colonial stamps depicting the Kaiser's yacht "Höhenzollern" were put into circulation. They were on unwatermarked paper and consisted of the following values, viz. 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 80 pfennig and 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark values.



5

6

7

In 1906, a new issue appeared on paper watermarked lozenges. This was the last German issue until the occupation in 1914. The following values were printed, viz. 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 pfennig and 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks. (N.B. The German "Germania" postcards were used unoverprinted until 1914).

By 1914 there were 76 post offices and agencies in D.S.-W.A. with Windhuk as Chief Post Office. The Governor was Dr. Seitz. The population was 2,000,000 of which 12,226 were Europeans.

The G.S.W.A. Campaign: 1914-15.

The conquest of German South-West Africa, with its 300,000 square miles of barren and waterless rock land and a thousand miles of "storm-beaten", inhospitable coast", proved no easy matter. There were but three harbours, one of which, Wal-fish Bay, was British. Between these ports and the grassy interior lay some 30 miles of waterless desert; the southern approach was almost as difficult; the line of attack from behind lay across the Kalahari Desert. Besides, £1,000,000 had been granted annually for equipping the territory with railways, roads, wireless, wells, arms and 3,000 soldiers and police out of the 12,000 white inhabitants.

In August, 1914, the Union Government, on H.M. Government's suggestion, decided to destroy the coast wireless stations at Lüderitzbucht and Swakopmund, and in September, 1914, voted £2,000,000 for the maintenance of 15,000 troops for six months

after news of the violation of Union territory by a German patrol had been reported (Nakop). On 19th September, General McKenzie occupied Lüderitzbucht and in October Colonel Lukin held Romansdrift on the southern border. On 15th September a detachment of S.A.M.R. and half a battery of Transvaal Horse Artillery suffered heavy casualties at the water hole at Sandfontein.

Meanwhile a "rebellion" (Gewapende op-stand) on 22nd October in the Union postponed operations. Lukin returned to the O.F.S. and McKenzie was delayed at Lüderitzbucht. Maritz handed over to the Germans his loyal soldiers as prisoners of war, and threatened Upington, capital of Gordonia. The sinking of Admiral Cradock's squadron off the coast of Coronel by the German Admiral von Spee, revived hopes of the Germans in G.S.W.A., but Admiral Sturdee's feat at the Falkland Islands frustrated the threat of external German assistance. Meanwhile, General Louis Botha, who now had 40,000 men in the field led by picked officers, his old Boer War colleagues, quelled the "armed uprising" by the end of 1914, and then concentrated on the S.W.A. campaign.

Col. Skinner, who landed at Walvis Bay on Christmas Day, 1914, had taken Swakop-mund on the 14th January, 1915. In February, 1915, Gen. Botha arrived at Walvis to take charge of the Northern Union Expeditionary Force (Nordkom), and struck camp at Swakopmund, which became the

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(2½c per word per insertion with
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LARGE QUANTITIES packet South Africa, other African Countries, minimum 5,000, wanted in exchange for Canada bundles or other countries, or for cash. Wholesale only. **ELITE STAMP SERVICE**, R.R.7, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Wanted accumulations. Entires, Field Posts, etc.—L. Buchen, P.O. Box 11520, Johannesburg.

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write Hon. Secretary, 138 Chastilian Road, Dartford, Kent, England.

FOR WORLD STAMP NEWS, market commentary, new issues, postmark studies, book reviews, etc. etc. Read the "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE," published every two weeks by Harris Publications Ltd., of London. Annual sub. R2-25 (£12.6). Agent in South Africa: D. C. D. Castle, 174 Cooper Street, Greytown, Natal.

NEEDED.—Postal History material of Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula.—I. A. MILLER, P.O. Box 11479, Johannesburg.

SEND 1,000 used stamps. Receive 1,000 better quality.—**SUPER-EXCHANGE**, R.D.3 Winston Park, Farmingdale, New Jersey, U.S.A.

WANTED.—Unusual items of S.A. Postal Stationery, particularly Post Cards.—F. VERMAAK, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

WANTED TO BUY.—Collections of Netherlands and Colonies and West Europe.—M. V. MIOCH, 12 Cadoza Street, Melville-Extension, Johannesburg.

COLLECTIONS WANTED for immediate cash settlement; Large or small, specialised or general. Top prices paid for popular sets and rare issues in fine condition.—**ELIEZER BLUM**, P.O. Box 1669, Cape Town. (Established in Cape Town since 1930).

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CASH or EXCHANGE for Anglo-Boer War material.—Dr. F. Drusinsky, 35 Union Avenue, East London, C.P.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—postage stamps, Air Mail, Thematics, Decimal Overprints. Write for our approvals.—**CROCKETT'S STAMP SHOP**, 5 Wimpole Chambers, P.O. Box 3249, Johannesburg.

WE SUPPLY.—Printed albums of all popular countries; various makes of stock books and philatelic accessories.—S. A. STAMP CENTRE, P.O. Box 6891, Johannesburg. Telephone 22-1391.

IF STAMPS OF.—Germany, Austria and other Western European countries are wanted, first try us.—S.A. STAMP CENTRE P.O. Box 6891, Johannesburg. Telephone 22-1391. (Want lists invited).

LISTS of general interest free on request.—**UNION STAMP CO.**, Barbican Building, President and Rissik, Johannesburg. (P.O. Box 10225) Telephone 835-5879.

MOZAMBIQUE Pre-stamp Covers urgently wanted. Varieties also required.—B. Glassman, P.O. Box 10, Johannesburg.

WANTED.—Stellaland, Pietersburg, Mount Currie, Griqualand West—Proofs, entires, special items. Please submit particulars.—Mrs. G. H. Hunt, 98 Houghton Drive, Houghton, Johannesburg.

SCOUTING and Olympic Games.—Special covers and postmarks wanted.—J. Keet, P.O. Box 179, Manzini, Swaziland.

LATVIA (Letland; Lettonie) out of the way items and bulk common stamps wanted.—J. Michelson, P.O. Box 9314, Johannesburg.

UNIONS WANTED.—Anything unusual in hyphenated Rotos.—E. Walker, P.O. Box 2388, Pretoria

BETTER CLASS COLLECTIONS of all countries wanted for cash. Early and modern but not George VI.—John Mendelssohn Box 1607, Johannesburg.

COMMONWEALTH NEW ISSUE SERVICE (Also Foreign). Largest in Africa. Brochure on application.—John Mendelssohn, Box 1607, Johannesburg.

WANTED.—South Africa mint block of four KG £1; London Pictorial 5/-, 10/- (SG 24, 24a, 38, 39).—**THEO STEPHENS**, P.O. Box 81, Alberton, Transvaal.

BOER WAR MATERIAL.—wanted. Write or send on approval.—J. H. BRUWER, P.O. Box 94, Krugersdorp.

WANTED: Inter-Regionals . . . Natal 5/- and 10/- used in Natal.—M. J. Rall, P.O. Box 100, Heidelberg, C.P.

WANTED FOR CASH! World War II Active Service and Airmail Letter Cards, used and unused, of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. Weinstein, Box 419, Pretoria.

WANTED: S.W.A. Horizontal pairs where applicable. FINE USED: SG 10 11 12 12a to 12f 13 14 26 27 39 40 40a 51 to 54 56 57 65 66 67 70 71 73 85 89 90 91 160 to 165. MINT: 11 12 26 40a. ON PIECE OR COVER: 11 and the other listed used. BECHUANALAND: Fine used 83 to 86. BERLIN: Fine used BA19. Please send approvals with prices.—G. BÜLBRING, 5 King George's Road, Port Elizabeth.

REPUBLICAN SERIES WANTED: (a) Corner blocks, arrows, sheet numbers in blocks of 4 of: 1c Cylinder A25 26S without watermark; 2½c Cylinder S17 S3; (b) Bottom left corner block of 4 and arrow blocks of R1 animal series.—C. S. AMLER, P.O. Box 23, Vredenburg.

WHAT! NOBODY WITH ANY GERMAN BUILDINGS STAMPS FOR SALE???—W. P. VAN DER MERWE, P.O. Box 25, Viljoenskroon, O.F.S.

TRANSVAAL!!! 1895 1d. to 10/- unused 75c; used 70c.—**SYDNEY'S STAMP SERVICE**, Box 5046, Benoni South.

!!!!!! St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Virgin Isles, Gibraltar, Antigua.—Collections of these countries now being broken up.—**DOUGLAS ROTH**, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape Town.

first H.Q.'s and where Col. Skinner was in occupation. The Nordkom, with bases at Walvis and Swakopmund, would advance against the main body of the enemy via the Swakop valley and railway to Windhuk. Surprisingly, the Swakop River was in flood and the advance into the Namib only commenced on 18th March. On the 20th Botha secured the water holes at Riet, Jakalswater and Pforte on the desert fringe and next day captured Salem. On 26th March he returned to Swakopmund owing to a shortage of supplies.

The Union Government sanctioned a loan of £16,000,000 for two years of war, and on **25th April, 1915**, all was ready for the **general advance**.

Meanwhile, three other forces were converging on Keetmanshoop. A column from the South (**Südkom**) under Brig.-Gen. J. L. v. Deventer from Upington; a Central Force (**Centkom**), (Brig.-Gen. Sir. D. McKenzie) from Lüderitzbucht; and an Eastern Force (**Ostkom**) under Gen. Berranjé from Kimberley via the Kalahari. Progression was as follows: **Centkom**—Garub, 22nd February; Aus, 31st March; Bethany, 13th April; Gibeon, 26th April. **Ostkom**—Hasuur, 3rd March; Kabus, 19th April; **Südkom**—Kalkfontein, 14th April; Seeheim, 18th April; Keetmanshoop, 19th April.

After the capture of Keetmanshoop, Centkom, Ostkom, and Südkom combined under General Smuts to move northward and effect a junction with Nordkom, for Botha was closing in on Windhoek. Windhoek fell on 12th May, 1915, and the final stages of the campaign began when Botha advanced northeastward from Karibib on 18th June.

The enemy retired rapidly along the narrow gauge railway leading to Grootfontein and Tsumeb, with Union troops in close pursuit to occupy Omaruru on the 19th, Kalkfeld on the 24th, and Otjiwarongo on the 26th. A final "pincers" movement now began, one column under Gen. Brits being detached to proceed, via Outjo and Okaukuejo and across the Etosha Pan, to capture the fort at Namutoni, where British prisoners were confined. Another, under Gen. Myburg, was directed via Waterberg to Grootfontein and thence to Tsumeb, while the main body, under Generals Lukin and Manie Botha, continued along the railway. The Germans were decisively defeated at Otavi on 1st July, and on 9th, Theodor Seitz, as Imperial Governor of German

S.W.A., and Lt.-Col. Franke, as Commander of the Protectorate Forces, surrendered the territory to Gen. Botha at Kilo 500, between Otavi and Khorab.

Upon the signing of peace all troops were returned to the Union, except certain service units and five regiments of S.A.M.R. (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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IN MEMORIAM

G. H. VAN ROOYEN

We regret to learn from the O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine of the sudden death of G. H. van Rooyen on 31st October. He had been an active member of the local society in Bloemfontein for many years. He was of a very friendly disposition, had many friends and will be much missed.

He had what is probably one of the finest collections of S.W.A. in the country and through this collection and his published writings was known to a wider circle of philatelists, who will regret the untimely passing of an able member of their ranks.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)

(Continued from p. 16 of January issue)

The Field Post Office (1904).

Immediately after the outbreak of the Herero uprising a field postal service was established. The postal decree, dated 20th January, 1904, which announced it, read as follows:—

"DEUTSCHES REICH

"Operation of the Field Postal Traffic with German South West Africa . . . issued by the State Secretary of the Post Office on the 20th January, as follows:

ANNOUNCEMENT

Field Postal Traffic with German South West Africa.

Concerning the disturbances in German South West Africa, and the Field Postal Service with the Army forces situated there or awaiting despatch, the Defence Force and the Navy, as well as the garrisons there and the warships sent there, the following instructions are in force:

(a) for troops, etc, already in South West Africa or on the outward journey—immediately,

(b) for troops, etc, destined for South West Africa—on the day of embarkation.

(1) Personal letters from relatives of these troops will be forwarded by the Field Post Office, i.e.—

Normal letters up to 260 gr. inclusive.

Normal postcards and money orders.

(2) The forwarding of letters up to 50 gr. and postcards will be post free. For letters weighing more than 50 gr. a charge of 20 Pf. will be payable by the sender. If such letters are posted in Germany unfranked or insufficiently franked, they will not be forwarded. Money orders sent to Germany, up to a value of 800 marks, will be forwarded postfree; money orders to the troops are permitted up to a value of 100 marks, subject to a fee of 10 Pf. payable by the sender.

The letters must be endorsed "Field Postal Letter" near the address. The ordinary unstamped forms, obtainable at any Post Office, are to be used for postcards and

money orders; they cost 50 Pf. for 10, and on them the description "postcard" or "money order" must be altered to "Field Postcard" or "Field money order." The address on all letters by Field Post Office must contain name, service rank or position of the addressee, as well as sufficient indication of the Unit or ship to which he belongs.

(3) Newspapers may be sent on payment of a wrapper charge of 30 Pf. per quarter (for once weekly or less) or 60 Pf. for two or three times a week, or 1 Mark 20 Pf. for more than three times a week.

(4) There is no alteration in the charges and other conditions in force formerly concerning remittance regulations on the normal postal services to German South West Africa; they also remain in force, as regards forwarding and charges, for crews of warships, excepting those classes mentioned above.

The State Secretary of the Post Office,
KRAETKE."

(To be continued).

SWAZILAND

In our November issue we quoted information given to Gibbons Stamp Monthly about the checking of decimal overprint errors. This is corrected in their next issue. The position now appears to have been that the Government Printer in Pretoria sent everything he overprinted to the Controller of Stores in Pretoria; he in turn checked and distributed the stamps (apparently) direct to individual post offices.

But checking on gross printing errors seems to have broken down somewhere.

The Robertson Stamp Company tells us of three cases of notable errors ($\frac{1}{2}$ c on $\frac{1}{4}$ d. inverted; 1c on 1d. double; and 10c on 1/-double) bought by collectors over the counter. The errors were not even noticed at the time, but were only spotted later when they decided to sell some of their holdings.



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March 25th: Own selection (E. L. Stern) and Art on stamps (Mrs. G. R. Koralek).

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By CAPT. M. F. STERN

(Continued from Page 224 of December issue)

On April 20, 1919, the first Tunisian airmail flight took place on the Line Gabes-Zarzis-Ben Gardane-Tunis. Contemporary postage stamp was overprinted in carmine (total printing 75,000) 30c on 35c. A special air postmark inscribed "Poste Aerienn—town—date" was used on all letters carried. The service was suspended on February 1, 1920. A second air post stamp had been prepared in Paris, but arrived too late and was used for ordinary postal requirements but appears on flown covers.

We now come to one of the most publicised flights namely the first attempt by Hawker for an aeroplane-mail from Newfoundland across the Atlantic. The mail was rescued in mid-Atlantic and delivered in England. This took place April-May, 1919. These attempts were made to win the "Daily Mail" prize and the two machines ready in April were the Sopwith (Hawker) and the Martinsyde (Raynham), for each of which mails were made up by arrangement with the P.M.G. of Newfoundland; 200 of the 3c Caribou issue were specially overprinted for use on the mail to be carried by the first machine away: 18 of these were faulty and destroyed and 95 were used to frank letters. Hawker was the first away on May 18. After flying 1,100 miles the machine came down in the Atlantic and the aviators were rescued by the s/s "Lake Charlotteville" and taken to Falmouth. The Martinsyde also got away the same day carrying 60 letters, mostly franked with 3c ordinary Caribou stamps without overprint or surcharge, but a few were over printed in manuscript "Aerial Atlantic Mail—J.A.R.", the latter being the initials of the P.M.G. Only three covers exist with this—although 50 were so overprinted. The plane however crashed and on being rebuilt the mailbag was opened on July 12 and a further 25 letters were enclosed, a few being franked with the Alcock stamp. The machine again crashed and the flight finally abandoned and Capt. Raynham sailed for England carrying the mail-bag with him. This mail-bag was only delivered January 1920. These

Martinsyde covers may be recognised by the London P.O. cancellation of January 7, 1920.

The first Colombia airmail flight was the official experimental flight from Baranquilla to Puerto Colombia (Cartagena). On June 18, 1919, following the above flight on June 1, 1919, a contract was concluded with the Compania Colombiana de Navigacion Aerea for a regular service between Baranquilla and Cartagena, commencing on February, 1920. This service lasted only a few months but in July, 1920, the commission was transferred to the Sociedad Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aeros, which ran a regular service from Barranquilla to Giradot operating from October, 1920. The system was extended to Bogota (Capital), to Cartagena, and Santa Marta. Stamps were issued by the two concessionaires and recognised by the Colombian Postal Authorities. For the flight of June 1, 1919 the 2c. stamp of Colombia was overprinted in five lines: "ler/Servicio/Postal/Aereo/6-18-19," the total issue being 200 stamps. About 150 letters were flown but the majority of stamps were removed from the envelopes. Flown covers are extremely rare.

On June 6, 1919, a squadron of Italian Military aeroplanes on a flight over the East dropped a large number of cards over Constantinople (Italian Levant). These cards were printed in red, green or white and worded "The Italian Squadron of the Levant, arrived from Rome by air, brings a message of greeting and good wishes to the Allied Forces and to the people of the Orient," printed in Italian and Turkish. Approximately 10,000 cards were dropped but the majority, owing to wind, fell into the sea. Others were recovered at Stamboul and Galata.

On June 7, 1919, the first successful plane-mail flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland was effected. Trial flights were made in Vickers-Vimy and Handley Page machines in the early part of June and the P.M.G. authorised mails to be carried. 10,000 copies of the 15c scarlet Cabot 1897 series were overprinted for these mails and any subsequent Trans-Atlantic flights in 1919. These stamps were placed on sale on June 7, 1919. The mail was limited to 3 lbs. per machine. The first 3 lbs. were sent to Harbour Grace for the Handley Page, the second 3 lbs. being kept for the Vickers-Vimy (Alcock). Alcock left St. John's on

WICKS STAMP AGENCY

On instructions from the Executors, the whole collection of the Late

D. McK. MALCOLM ESQ.

will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in the month of April 1963. The sale will last at least three days and the provisional dates have been booked for April 16th, 17th and 18th.

The catalogues are now being prepared and will feature the following—

SOUTH WEST AFRICA in 17 volumes, including German and British occupationals, all the Union Overprints with varieties, later Pictorials, airmails etc., Officials and Postage Dues (including the very rare D13 mint pair and used single with certificate).

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ISRAEL 1955-1962.

The catalogues will be ready in mid March and further details will be advertised in the next issue of the South African Philatelist.

John H. Wicks

B.P.A., P.T.S.

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Saturday, June 14 and landed at Clifden, Ireland, Sunday June 15. The mail was delivered in London on June 17. The Handley Page left on June 15 but developed radiator trouble. After repairs the flight was resumed on July 4 but at Parrsboro, N.S. the flight was finally given up and mail forwarded to England via New York. The Handley Page covers are postmarked "St. John's, June 9th, 1919, 5 p.m." and "Harbour Grace, a.m., June 14th, 1919." Alcock letters are postmarked June, 10, 11, 12 or 13. The stamps are surcharged 1 dollar on 15c scarlet and appear without comma after Post and also without comma after Post and no stop after 1919.

The first Pigeon Post was flown in South Africa on August 2, 1919. This was to celebrate the signing of the Peace Treaty and an official pigeon post was authorized at Cape Town. Very little publicity was given and as a result these pigeongrams are extremely rare items. Only three complete sets of messages on printed card, with covering post office envelope and band are reported to date. One unused card is known. The charge was 2s. 6d. and message (flimsy) attached to the leg of the pigeon. While on South Africa, South African Aerial Transports and the South African Navigation Company combined under Major Miller in October 15, 1919, and carried passengers. On November 15, 1919, the first commercial mail was carried by Major Miller in plane "Natalia" from Johannesburg to Durban. One letter has been kept of this flight. The Company went into liquidation. Several copies of the "Special Aviation Number of the Star" (Johannesburg Newspaper) were carried.

In 1919 a decision was made to survey the route Cape to Cairo one month after the signing of the armistice with Turkey. This was carried out with great rapidity under Major-General Sir W. H. Salmond of the R.A.F. in the Middle East and his air staff at Cairo. There were three parties and a chain of 24 aerodromes were established along the route and by December 27, 1919, the all-British route was available for traffic.

On July 2, 1919, the first successful airship flight was made to the U.S.A. by the British R.34. A mail of 14 letters was carried on the outward journey and dropped over the village of Selmar, in Nova Scotia. These were found on November 8, 1919, and are indeed unique, being fully endorsed. Mail was also carried to New York. The re-

turn flight was made on July 8 from New York to Clifden (Ireland) and a mail of 15 lbs. carried which included a number of newspapers.

In Chile a flight was made on August 5 from Santiago to Buenos Aires receiving a three line cachet "Correo de Chile Via Aerea B. Aires Agosto 1919." During that same month a historic flight with mails was carried out in Australia across the Gulf of St. Vincent by Capt. H. Butler, A.F.C. and there were several interesting flights in Canada. On August 5 the first flight was effected across the Rocky Mountains, the route being Vancouver to Calgary via Vernon and Lethbridge. A special cachet in red was applied "1st B.C.—Alberta Aerial Post" in red, but some cards are without the cachet. Then followed on August 16 a flight with mails from Vancouver to Nanaïmo and endorsed "Via Aeroplane", this consisting of 96 covers. On August 25 the Toronto—New York Air Race took place and a special one dollar stamp was authorised under the same conditions as applied to the Toronto—Ottawa flight. 3,000 copies were issued.

In the French Levant during August and September 1919 there were flights between Constantinople — Bucharest — Salonica — Constantinople by French military planes. There were two types of cachets applied: rectangular reading "Armees Allies en Orient—Poste Aerienné and the other oval with same wording. Two special stamps, values 1fr. and 2fr., were issued. The mail was organised in order to convey mails to join the Orient Express at Bucharest. The 1fr. stamp is rouletted and the 2fr. imperf. or rouletted, the 1fr. being the rarer.

In Australia on September 3, 1919, a special flight with mails was carried out between Hobart and Launceston (Tasmania) covers receiving a violet cachet in two lines "First Tas. Aero Mail—D.P.M.G."

(To be continued).

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

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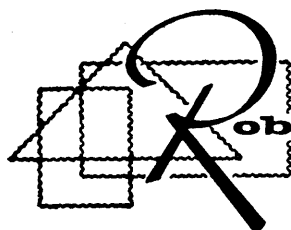
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wish to announce the publication of an illustrated Catalogue of the Stamps of South Africa from 1910 to date, with nett prices for each stamp, pair and/or set. Price of the Catalogue will be 75c Post Free anywhere in the Republic. Orders are now being taken. Remittance can be made in uncrossed Postal Orders, but all payments from outside the Republic must include return postage.

The Catalogue will be followed up by an Illustrated Album, which will conform to the catalogue's basic listing. Blank pages will also be available for varieties, etc. Publication date for the Album will be made soon.

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AN UNRECORDED COIL ISSUE

By R. J. Lawrence, London

I wish to report the discovery of, so far as is known, a separate and unrecorded coil issue. Perhaps "uncovering" would be more apt for identifiable pieces which emanated from the printing are not particularly scarce and probably already feature in most worth-while coil collections as a shade variety of R. 17.

Having received on approval a strip of 78 stamps from the supposedly R. 17 range it was, by the row 6 x 12 multipositive flaw (white crescent in bottom left frame shading) readily positioned as column or coil row 12. This was vastly pleasing to one who had long sought a coil example of multipositive variety R. 17, V. 1. to pair with a block from the sheet issue, R. 17 S. However, upon checking and to my chagrin, absolutely no vestige of V.1. existed between rows 19 and 20 . . . or anywhere else.

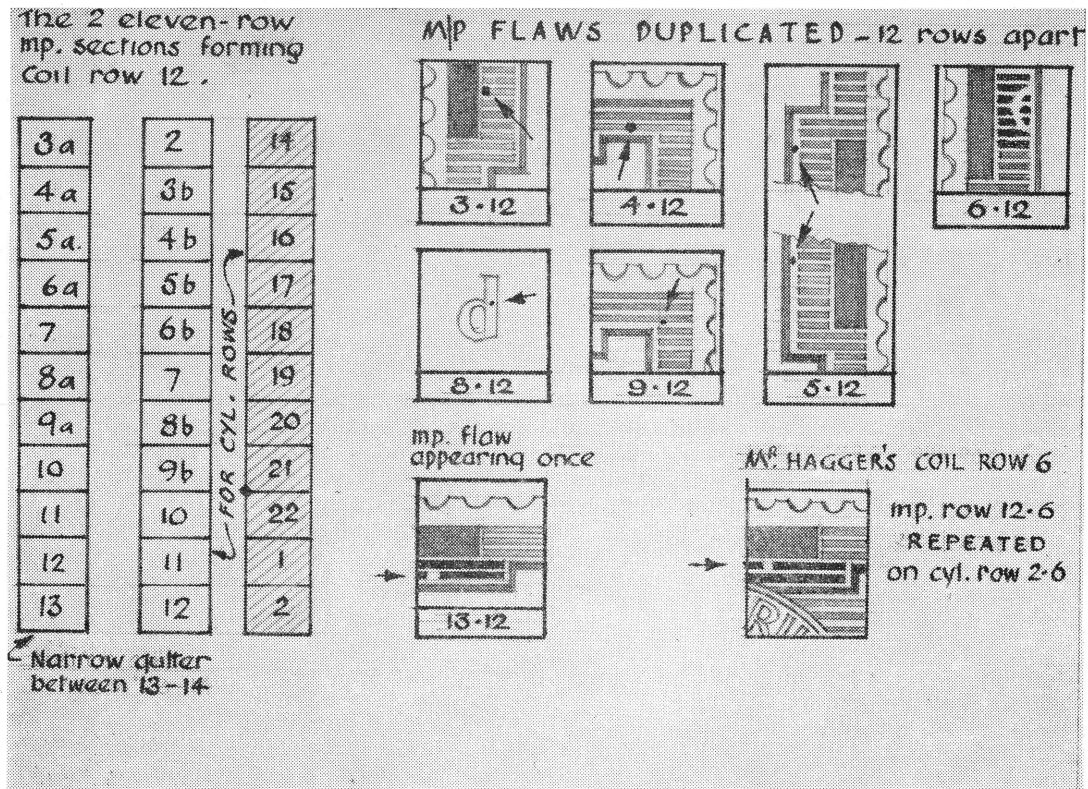
After the initial disappointment, renewed study quickly provided proof of a different

frame cylinder from that of R. 17 although clearly prepared from the same multipositive and having the identical interior cylinder . . . so what happened to V.1.?

The obvious row 6 x 12 multipositive flaw then caused perplexity by appearing twice in a strip of 22 (one being overlooked in the first scanning owing to fainter outline) on rows 6 x 12 and 18 x 12! . . . how could it possibly do so? Ultimately, after prolonged attention to the most minute spots on all 22 stamps, a quite unique and astonishing result emerged . . . nine complete rows of the multipositive (Rows 2-10 inclusive) were re-used to form rows 14-22 of the new cylinder, thus went rows 19 and 20 and with them, V.1.

The accompanying diagram shows multipositives 6 x 12 and other minor ones which, by their duplication and allied with the distinctly narrow gutter between rows 13 and 14 give credence to the deductions. Mr. A. J. Brown has kindly checked and found even the tiny ones present on normal sheet issue XIV.

Mr. S. J. Haggart, whose knowledge of South Africa coils is unrivalled, was next



asked to examine and make comment on the findings. By an odd chance and roughly about the same time, he had acquired a R. 17 strip of 22 from column 6 which lack of time had precluded him from analysing although he instantly recalled its appearance as being similar to the one sent. Upon now studying his own strip he found the multipositive flaw row 12 x 6 (see diagram) also duplicated which, whilst confirming the major theory, added amendment in extending the "re-used" portion by two rows, thus crystallizing the position as:—

A cylinder prepared from two equal blocks of multipositive.

(a) Rows 3-13 inclusive—Narrow gutter—

(b) Rows 2-12 inclusive to form rows 14-2.

Was this the result of an experiment with new methods? . . . or defective carbon tissue . . . or damage to it during handling . . . or? Whatever the cause it does not seem to have recurred.

First thoughts on period of issue were (reasoning a damaged multipositive) post R. 17 but the generous loan of Mr. A. J. Brown's R. 17 collection produced a clearly postmarked pair dated 11.IX.40, so it almost certainly preceded R. 17. Regarding issue, Mr. Hagger has suggested references, study of which may later produce something conclusive.

Recognition: Format as, of course, R. 17; shade . . . a distinctive grey-blue which the late Dr. G. Ward termed milky-blue. The more obvious distinction however is the clean printing with **no** sign of the "Thickened white line and triangle" above **POSTAGE-REVENUE** and **POSSEEL-KOMSTE**. Of those examined none showed hatching in the top and bottom bars.

As no definite R. 17 or R. 17s (earliest date 3. Feb-41) has been seen without the "thickened white lines, one is left pondering as to whether the H/Cat. is correct in assuming this characteristic the result solely of Doctor Blade action. Such constancy (varying only in degree of development) over a number of years and **at least** three entirely different printings suggests that some peculiarity of the cylinder was also involved.

Comments will be appreciated.

THE FIRST PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

Under the heading "A Notable Centenary" Mr. H. R. Holmes publishes in the December number of *The London Philatelist* a short account of the first philatelic maga-

zine. This was titled "The Monthly Advertiser," was dated December 15, 1862, was issued by Edward Moore & Co., a firm of stamp dealers in Liverpool, and was sold for one penny.

Under various titles and editors it ran for nineteen months then suddenly ceased publication. The last editor, E. L. Pemberton, is reported as having stated later that it was "through the folly of the proprietors."

A number of other philatelic journals started up in England in 1863 and in 1863-64 they appeared in Belgium, Germany, Canada and France.

SOUTH AFRICA

If you collect the philately of this country albeit Union or Republic, then we really should get acquainted for we should be able to help each other—you with your money and me with my stock! To assist you I issue the "South African Gnus" sheet each month with information and offers listed by the Union Cat., Gibbons and Commonwealth — all this for 2/6d. a year or 4/6d. by air if you want it in a hurry.

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CROWN AGENTS BULLETIN

Cayman Island. The main feature of the December number is a general and postal history of this group, leading up to the new definitive issue which appeared on 28th November.

Western Samoa has been added to the list of countries whose stamps can be obtained by dealers from the Bureau and the current issue is here illustrated.

Tanganyika. The four stamps (20c, 50c, 1s. 30c, and 2s. 50c) which were issued on 9th Dec. when this country became a Republic within the Commonwealth, are printed by Harrison & Sons on unwatermarked paper **not** on paper with CA Wmk. as was previously stated.

British Virgin Islands. Twelve values of the existing issue were overprinted on 10th December with new values in U.S. currency.

Sierra Leone. A new definitive issue of thirteen denominations (½d. to £1) was scheduled to appear on 1st January. This is a multicoloured issue depicting some of the beautiful flowers of the region.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Union Animal Series Pamphlets, by the S.A.

Study Circle. Price 10c each, obtainable from P.O. Box 378, Krugersdorp, Tvl.

Nos. P. 14 and P. 15 deal respectively with the 1/6d. "Gemsbuck" and the 2/6d. "Inyala" stamps. In both cases there was only one issue.

The 1/6d. appeared on white paper, later printings on a toned paper, but a Springbok-head Wmk. in both cases.

Two printings of the 2/6d., firstly on paper with Springbok's head Wmk., later on Arms Watermarked paper.

Nos. P. 16 and P. 17 deal with the 5/- Giraffe and 10/- Sable Antelope.

There was one issue of the 5/- with five printings, the first four on Springbok-watermarked paper, the fifth on arms-watermarked.

The 10/- was one issue, with three printings, all on paper with Springbok head watermark.

As usual there are full details of paper varieties, cylinder numbers, marginal arrows and minor printing varieties.

Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Cat., 28th Ed., 1963. Price 27/6d. net, postage 2/6d. 391 Strand, London W.C. 2.

This is now a huge volume of 1,160 pages, listing the world's stamps, 110,000 of them with 18,050 illustrations. As before, varieties as regards perforations, watermarks and colours are not listed separately and prices always refer to the cheapest variety.

There is evidently a big demand for this catalogue; the last edition (a big one) was sold out in three months, but the printing order this year has been increased. Stamp prices, as in practically all catalogues, are on the increase.

Ryukyu Islands.

We have received an illustrated booklet from the "Postal Services Agency, Government of Ryukyu Islands, Naha, Okinawa" of all the stamps issued there from 1948 to 1961. There are 57 of them in yen values and more than 51 in U.S. denominations; these include ordinary, air mail and commemorative issue.

American Topical Association.

From time to time we receive from Capt. M. F. Stern notices about issues of booklets published by this Association.

Capt. Stern wishes it to be made clear that he is **not** an Agent for the Association

and does not hold any stocks of their publications.

Readers wishing to order copies must do so directly from the Association at 3306 North 50th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Net Catalogue of the Stamps of South Africa, Edited and published by J. von Varendorf and B. Joseph. Price—75c, postfree.

This catalogue lists all stamps issued from 4-XI-10 to 20-VIII-62 with illustrations and pricings. It can aptly be called a "simplified" catalogue, because it does not deal with the Interprovincials nor does it list any of the many varieties which are to be found among South African issues.

It is eminently suitable therefore for a collector who is just starting or for one who believes in the simple life collecting. Pricing reflects what is current here, for both mint and used, singles or where necessary pairs (if the languages are on separate stamps). The catalogue is well illustrated and the descriptions, although brief, are adequate.

The authors are both dealers in Johannesburg, and although varieties are not listed, would welcome enquiries about them. They may be contacted at either P.O. Box 6891 or P.O. Box 11419.

Philatelic Societies Yearbook.

Published by the British Philatelic Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1. Price 2/6d. post free.

The 1962-63 edition of this very useful work of reference regarding philatelic societies (general and specialist) and study circles in Britain and of a number of affiliated societies in various parts of the world. There is also a useful list of dealer members, with their specialities.

Philatelic Mailing Box. Durban would appear to be thinking well ahead for the Congress and Exhibition in September. Mr. C. A. Frost sends us a cutting from a local newspaper, showing a posting box which has been put up for the use of philatelists wanting special treatment of their letters in the way of clear postmarks.

Let us hope the box will not be swamped by ordinary folk pushing their letters in.

Mt. Kosciusko, Australia. The post office at the top of this, the highest mountain in Australia, has been re-opened from 15-XI-62 to 31-III-63 and all letters posted there during this period will be postmarked with an oval pictorial hand canceller.

ANGLO-BOER WAR

"GOVT. PRINTER IN THE FIELD"

Mr. Jack Frewin of Middelburg, Tvl. has sent the following information identifying the picture which appeared in our November, 1962 issue, page 206. The picture was actually taken at Pilgrim's Rest in 1902.

It is a reproduction from Plate V of Alex. Marshall's **Photos of Boer Commandos**. In his introductory remarks Marshall states that he was permitted to remain on the Lydenburg Goldfields during the war in the interest of the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, Ltd. and that he was allowed to take these photographs. The description which accompanies Plate V reads as follows:



"Plate V. illustrates the "State Printing Office ten Velde." On the plate is a Government note which they were busy turning out in accordance with Law 1, 1900. The Government ran out of notes on account of a certain Landdrost having surrendered with the stock of unsigned notes. But the officers at Pilgrim's Rest came to the rescue. Mr. Klopper is again employed, while Mr. Gyzelman is the printer along with a Mr. Jacobs, who does not appear. The commission in charge is Military Commissioner Barter (whip in hand) and Acting Landdrost Philip Minnaar. Note the type fonts in front of machine."

These captions appear in English and Dutch, and there are similar pictures of the Field Mint and Field Telephone in the book printed by Percy Lund, Humphries & Co. in London.

A. P. Cartwright in **Valley of Gold** issued by Howard Timmins of Cape Town in 1961 in Chapter XI tells something of these wartime services in the Pilgrim's Rest area.

WAR ON SPECULATIVE ISSUES

The October number of the American Philatelist gives Black Blots to the following issues:—

Albania. The perf. and imperf. souvenir sheets deliberately included with the set of 4 stamps issued in August honouring the Chilean football championships.

A joint committee of the B.P.A. and the Philatelic Traders Society, with objects similar to the "Black Blot," also condemns this issue and comments further that in several recent issues such like variants have been sold at prices two to five times their face value.

Jamaica. Sheet issued in connection with the Caribbean Games, but not sold at the post office.

Nicaragua. A large sheet, too big for practical postal use, issued along with stamps for the centennial of the first postage stamps.

Roumania. An imperf. sheet of 4 stamps, accompanying stamps honouring space navigation.

San Marino. Ten "Hunting" stamps—the third long set for 1962, all clearly aimed at the topical collectors' pockets.

Two other countries, not dealt with in the October "A.P." are considered so important that a special letter has been sent out about them. They are flagrant examples of unnecessary speculative issues of souvenir sheets "tied" to perfectly legitimate issues of stamps.

Israel. A Souvenir sheet of large format issued in connection with the El Al airlines commemorative stamps of 7 November. Was on sale for only one day and only at three post-offices.

Switzerland. A miniature sheet released on 1st December along with the semi-postal Pro Juventute five-stamp set. Priced at 3 fr. nearly double the entire listed price of the stamps.

Then comes another special letter assessing a black blot to the **United States of America**. This has been given because of the intentional reprinting of the 4c Ham-marskjold memorial stamp with the yellow colour plate invert error.

A unanimous vote by the President of the A.P.S. and the full advisory board for chronicle listings authorized the publication

of a vehement editorial in the "American Philatelist" placing the full responsibility for the intentional reprinting of the error on the P.M.G. and his doing so is termed the "Day's Folly." It is sheer folly to attempt to cover up an accidental error with an intentional one.

The finding and reporting of errors is quite an important and interesting field of philatelic research but no sane collector will make an early report of any such finding if he is to run the risk of his discovery being nullified by deliberate reprinting of such error.

It is sad that the black blot cannot be solely assessed to the office of the man responsible for it. But it is feared that the taint will be associated with the issue as a whole, originally created in honour of a great humanitarian. An official certificate was given to the original finder that his specimen was a genuine unintentional error. This may possibly have improved its commercial value, but it is doubtful if it helped to remove the stigma which had been placed on U.S. philately.

The F.I.P. has joined actively on this war against undesirable stamps. At the Congress held recently in Prague the Federation adopted a set of eight rules similar in type to those used by the American Philatelic association in its "Black Blot" campaign.

They state that at future exhibitions held under the auspices of the Federation, any stamps coming under this category of "undesirables" will be excluded. Also that catalogue publishers are being recommended to exclude them from their lists.

In Britain it has been stated that all the so-called "locals" used to convey letters from various islands to post-offices on the mainland are in the main quite unnecessary and undesirable when they are included amongst "postage" stamps. They become absurdities when, for example, they include anti-malarial slogans.

Mr. H. Temple Crittenden of Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A. in a letter to the Editor suggests that the United States of America is the worst offender regarding unnecessary issues of stamps. He writes: "Let's face it, this country has been issuing special stamps so fast that the collectors can't keep up, and when you consider the stamps for Chicken Week, Doctor's Week, Apple Week, etc., etc., it gives stamp collecting the same status of collecting soap wrappers, or match box covers or some such thing."

He agrees with the policy of the South African Philatelist in running a "black-ball" list of countries but wants the U.S.A. put at the top of such list.

THE KIRSTENBOSCH COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, we are able to include a stop press announcement that a 2½c commemorative postage stamp will be issued on the 14th March, 1963, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Kirstenbosch National Botanic Gardens.

Covers for registration or date-stamping on the first day of issue may be handed in at large post offices or at the local post office in other places on the 14th March, 1963. Senders must address the covers and affix the necessary stamps to them before handing them in.

A commemorative date-stamp, on which a suitable design has been engraved will be in use at the special post office to be provided from 14th to 21st March, 1963, at the "Flora 163" stamp exhibition in Cape Town.

Persons who desire to obtain an impression of this special date-stamp on commemorative covers may send their own addressed envelopes, not wider than 4 inches, to the Postmaster (Philatelic), G.P.O., Cape Town. Such orders must be accompanied by the necessary remittance, in the form of postal orders, money orders or bank draft, payable to the Postmaster, Cape Town, to pay for the stamps to be affixed to the envelope and must reach the Postmaster, Cape Town, not later than the 13th March, 1963.

Further particulars concerning the Issue will be made known later.

HELL

Are you interested in the postmarks of places with unusual names. If you are, Hell in Norway is probably familiar to you. But did you know that there is another one in the Cayman Islands, B.W.I.? Its existence is recorded in "Dill Reports the News." The postmaster here is co-operative and if you wish for a postmark of HELL send him an addressed envelope and an international reply paid coupon at Grand Cayman to bring it back to you.

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Cyl. 3/A Arms watermark ...	R12.50	Cyl. 3B white Amer. paper ...	R7.50
Cyl. 97 old wmk., yellow paper ...	R8.50	Cyl. 97 Arms watermark ...	R15.00
Cyl. 89A new Die (240) ...	R27.50	Cyl. 97 old wmk., white Am. paper	R10.00
2d. Cyl. 56 yellow paper ...	R8.50	Cyl. 89B (120 stamps) ...	R12.50
Cyl. 20 2 solid bars top and bot- tom, smudge in right margin ...	R17.50	Cyl. 86 white Am. paper ...	R8.50

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The remainder of my general stock of Approval Books is still available under my "Decimalisation Half Price Sale" offer. Details on request.

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OBITUARY

As we go to press, we regret we have learned of the sudden death of Capt. L. Simenhoff, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.). He died after proposing a toast at a wedding on 19th January. He was 68 years of age. He was a former Headmaster of Dryden Street School, Cape Town.

He was a keen sportsman and was a referee of Western Province Rugby Union for 17 years.

He was a distinguished philatelist and was a Past President of the Royal P.S. of Cape Town. He was Honorary Compiler of the "Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps of S.A." published in 1931.

An article by him is presently appearing in the S.A. Philatelist.

His death will be a great loss to Philately.

SOCIETY NEWS

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

November 8. This was the evening of the Simenhoff Cup—Ladies Night. This was exceptional in that a wonderful array of exhibits were shown running into two lots of the boards. The exhibitors were Mrs. V. Coe "Great Britain"—a colourful showing; Miss S. B. L. Savidge "Animals on Stamps"—a well set out collection; Miss G. Hoffmann "All Blacks"—an excellent collection of black stamps from the 1d. G.B. to date; Mrs. M. Bergman "Costumes on Stamps"—a collection which won such high awards at Port Elizabeth; Mrs. A. Wannerton "Maddonnas on Stamps"—this collection has many additions since members last saw same. The cup was won by Miss G. Hoffmann.

November 22. This proved an outstanding evening. The first exhibit was "Poland" by Dr. A. Keller. This collection is so well known that one can only refer to the sections shown: Pre-stamp covers; early German and Austrian stamps used in towns today Polish; Russia used at Warsaw; Polish Republic after World War I; Occupation stamps; local stamps used officially; first Cracow stamps; Currency Reform stamps; East Silesia Plebiscite; Levant; Port Dansk; London issues during the War; local issues World War I; Polish troops with foreign powers; Local over-printed stamps; Marienwerder; Allenstein.

The second exhibit was "Switzerland" shown by Mr. S. Kaganson, an old member who made his return to the Society after 15 years. He gave a fine showing of the 1854-1862 Imperf Helvetia sitting with threads; 1862-82 Imperf issues (fine examples and covers); Bundesfier Cards 1910-1937 cards complete—a wonderful array; cards issued by Pro Juventute and pamphlets issued in connection with occupational therapy (Handicrafts). The talks given were likewise very fine and informative. This was an evening enjoyed by all. Both exhibitors are true philatelists.

December 13. As usual the last meeting in the year was the President's evening. This year the President, Mr. R. F. Putzell put on a one man show. The boards were filled both before and after tea with the following: Mint issues of the Republic of Austria—a glorious array which filled the boards, the only item missing being the WIPA sheet, but including the rare Dolfuss stamp; Postal History of Berlin since World War II—shown by covers and used stamps, a really fine showing, with a really fine dissertation; Great Britain mint George VI and Elizabeth II, which was a straight mint collection with watermark changes etc.; a thematic collection of Satellites and Sputniks, consisting of covers and stamps from all over the world. There was literally something for everyone and members are always amazed at the versatility of Mr. Putzell and his knowledge of the many collections which he is able to produce. —M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

November 12. Another fine film strip sent by East London Society "The Pageant of the Postage Stamp" was shown. This proved more than interesting.

November 26. Mr. J. F. Hurter showed his "France". Members really enjoyed seeing this well set-out straight collection starting with the first postage stamps to the very latest issues, generally mint and used, and all perfect specimens. Such a collection is refreshing to see and has an appeal to all collectors—even if not collecting the country shown. The collection was set out in accordance with Y. & T.

December 10. This was the President's evening and Capt. Stern showed another film strip "Rome and Greece—history on Stamps"—which was supplied by the East London Society. This film, in colour, was a new one and showed stamps up to 1960 and was in two parts, taking a full evening. It was more than interesting as all facets of ancient Greece and Rome were portrayed. —M.F.S.

THE ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

The Society has been informed by a letter to the Chairman, from the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, that Her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to grant the title of "Royal" to the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

The "South African Philatelist" congratulates the Society on this honour conferred upon it.

At the **November meeting** there were two exhibits:

(1) Mr. Strong's collection of 1d. reds and we had the opportunity of hearing his paper on the plate No.'s of these stamps and their relation to the 1d. blacks. He also gave a very interesting discourse on postmarks.

(2) Mr. H. Turnbull presented the second exhibit of the evening and gave members the opportunity of seeing his collection of Bechuanaland stamps.

The last meeting for the year was scheduled for 5th December and it was decided not to hold any meeting in January, 1963.

EAST RAND P.S.

November meeting. A good attendance and three displays for the Sam Legator Trophy by Messrs. E. Sequeira, Unions and Republicans; H. J. Godwin, Bermuda King George VI onwards; and C. Waner, Israel Maximum Cards. Mr. D. J. Walton was duly elected as a member and welcomed to the Society.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

The **November meeting** was the last "business" meeting of the year and was attended by the usual dozen-or-so stalwarts. They enjoyed an interesting meeting as the main "course" of the evening was the popular "mixed grill." The members of the committee provided the "ingredients" which comprised the following: Falkland Islands and its dependancies, "Stamp Centenaries" on stamps, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland decimal overprints, early Bechuanaland Protectorate and Nyasaland.

The exhibits were all of a very high standard and contained some really excellent items. Among Mr. Walker's decimal overprints were many of the rare overprints and the only complaint about this collection is that it was not written up. Mr. Reynder's Nyasaland collection contained many excellent items including specimens of the 1897 definitives and 1913-1918 definitives. A number of unusual stamps were the Cheque stamps issued for use internally and of which no mint copies have yet been found. The "N.F." stamps, stamps of Nyasaland overprinted "N.F.", were issued for use by the Nyasa-Rhodesian Force in conquered territory in German East Africa during the First World War and Mr. Reyners has done well to have so many excellent copies of this interesting issue in his collection. Thanks folks, for a delightful show.

—S.S.

December 10. A film evening at which P. McGregor showed four films, two French and two American. The former were (a) a traverse of France through many of the beauty spots, by various modes of transport, (b) a journey from Paris to Nice, via the Alps with many beautiful views of the latter.

The American films were (1) "Supersonic Thunderbirds," a film of precision flying and aerobatics at 600 m.p.h. (2) One showing the meticulous planning of "Project Mercury" before it was finally sent into flight with its human freight. —W.K.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

November 13. Two very fine exhibits. The first was by W. Oppenheim, part of his collection of Luxembourg. He apologised for the smallness of it, but it fully filled the frames. The first issues, 1852-1895 were shewn practically in their entirety, and in fine condition. The remaining issues stressed the fact that this country relies very much on philatelists to fill its coffers, but they were a beautiful lot.

The second exhibit was one of Swaziland by C. H. Cilliers, which was a great contrast. It stressed the postal history aspect of the various issues and included at least two not previously known postmarks. More will be heard of them in our columns soon, it is hoped. There were other rarities; including two varieties of paper used for the Silver Jubilee issue of 1935. Also a fine lot of the Decimal overprints including the prize item —the 50c Type III.

November 26. New exhibitors' evening and a nice miscellany was shown.

Mr. T. Meyer exhibited Republic of South Africa; Mr. S. Levine, Southern Rhodesia; Mr. H. H. Schwab, Ascension and Falkland Islands; Mr. G. Sittner, Berlin. A collection of France, 1924-45 deserves special mention for the method used in setting out and writing up.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Dan maak ons so en word die „posveiling" voorlopig afgekaf. Die veiling gaan egter voort soos voorheen. Bydraers dien hulle veilingstukke normaalweg in en met elke formele byeenkoms sal 25 lotte onder die hamer kom. Sodra daar weer genoegsame belangstelling van buitelede blyk te wees, sal die vereniging met graagte daardie diens voortsit.

Op maat van die swak bywoning van die afgelope maande het die verrigtings met ons Formele byeenkoms van Saterdag, 1 deser maar traag verloop. Die vergadering is geadverteer as almal se middag, waarop almal wat maar wou, iets kon uitstal en origins na hartelus filatelieër. Tog was daar geen enkele uitstalling. Verhandelbare ma-

teriaal was gelukkig redelik volop sodat die byeenkoms bloot om sy verkeerwaarde darem nie heeltemal 'n misoes was nie.

Mej. C. J. Smith (Johannesburg) het met hierdie byeenkoms lidmaatskap verwerf en is deur die Voorsitter hartlik verwelkom. 'n Aansoek om lidmaatskap is namens mnr. J. D. Steyl ingedien. Mnr. Steyl kom van Bethlehem (Pleinstraat 30), en versamel die seëls van Suidelike Afrika.

Lid 'tHart sal op Saterdag 5 Januarie 1963 sy Israel vir ons wys en ons sien almal daarna uit om te sien wat hy al die tyd vir ons weggesteek het.

Die ruilmiddag van Saterdag 15 deser is die laaste byeenkoms van die jaar en 'n mooi opkoms word verwag.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

Contrary to usual practice this report is not going to treat in detail the ordinary meetings of the last quarter of the year, but will just briefly mention the exhibitors and subjects of displays. It is felt that this opportunity should be taken to say again something about the Golden Jubilee Year of our Society which has now joined a few other S.A. Societies in this rank.

It has been a year of intense activity for the office-bearers and also for members of our Society as well as one of great enjoyment and reward. We should like once again to thank all those who gave us their support in making Congress and Exhibition work such a memorable one for us.

To name them all would go too far here, but we must single out those who sent us collections for our Penapex-50-Penafu Exhibition; friends and societies who gave us financial aid, and advertisers in our brochure, who made our task easy. To the members of the jury, under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. B. Berry, go our special thanks for their fine work. We should like all visitors to our City and delegates to Congress to know that we enjoyed their stay with us tremendously and appreciated the wonderful spirit of friendship and friendliness which prevailed throughout Congress week. Our warm thanks we convey also to all those who have written to us such fine letters of thanks and appreciation—it made us very happy to know that we had pleased most.

The Jubilee Year certainly stimulated interest in our hobby and we have been able to enlist several new members since September. The meetings held since then were well attended. In **October** Mr. Bob Pearson displayed Q.E. II stamps; the ladies, Miss McSporrán, Mrs. Pamensky and Mrs. Pearson gave us a splendid variety of Great Britain, Anti-Malaria Year, Red Cross and Nursing. **November** saw fine shows of Br. Commonwealth by Mr. G. Monaghan, and Leeward Islands by Mr. T. Strachan. The only meeting in **December** was reserved for our President who delighted us with Cape Rectangulars and Imperial Germany 1870/1918. All meetings were thoroughly enjoyable and we look forward to a successful 1963. —G.B.

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MARCH, 1963

Whole Number 455

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

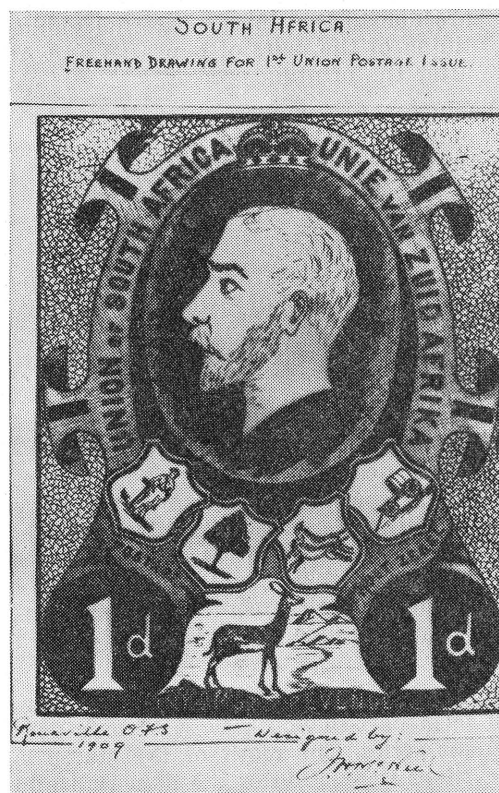
A Visit to the Government Printing Works.

The high-light of the month was a visit to the Government Printing Works, Pretoria, kindly arranged through the office of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria. Three philatelic groups of about nine individuals each, and one from the Press, enjoyed a conducted tour of the plant and were privileged to view the preparation and the printing of the Kirstenbosch Commemorative stamp to be issued on the 14th March. Each stage and the many technicalities connected with the printing of stamps were explained in such a pleasant manner that the tourists may easily have considered that they were honouring the Printing Works by their presence rather than being the privileged individuals. Questions were asked, in fact, encouraged; even photography was permitted. Copious notes in manuscript and also on a tape recorder were taken—all to form material for the preparation at some future date of a publication on the philatelic aspect of the printing of our stamps, and meanwhile supplying an answer to the many present mysteries connected with the recently installed Albertina machine and its companion perforator—the Grover Two row external appliance.

Other processes and machines were also viewed, great admiration being bestowed upon the No. 830, or the two coloured

machine, gaily printing the 1c value from cylinders S 11/S 7, B and A, and nearing the millionth mark.

It was indeed a red-letter day for South African Philately, for which members of the Postal Staff and the Government Printing Works are to be sincerely thanked.



Recent Printings.

There was only one reprinting over the Christmas-New Year period to report—namely, the 5c value which appeared on watermarked paper with small perforation holes and red sheet numbers below stamps 5 and 6, and 16 and 17.

2½d. Commemorative Essay.

A photograph of a photograph of an Essay in free hand drawing of the 2½d. Commemorative stamp has been submitted by Mr. C. E. Sherwood of Cheshire, who would be glad to learn its origin and status. The item is illustrated, and we would be glad to pass on any information a reader may be able to furnish.

Interesting Items.

The following items of interest have been recently viewed. The 1c value, printed from Cyls. S 11/S 7, on unwatermarked paper exhibiting:—

- (a) Remnant sheet numbers on the left hand margin of pane A, opposite Rows 4 and 5.
- (b) A remnant arrow on the right hand margin of Pane B. The above conditions are due to the uneven external guillotining of the pairs of panes (B and A) after the printing process.
- (c) Ghost sheet numbers on the lower half of the right hand margin of Pane B—probably due to a dirty draw roller.

South West Africa New Issues.

A Philatelic Bulletin issued by the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Windhoek, announces the issue of two new postage stamps in South West Africa on the 16th March, 1963, and gives the following particulars concerning First Day Covers.

(1) **3c Commemorative Issue.** To commemorate the official opening of the Hardap Dam near Mariental in South West Africa, a specially designed 3c postage stamp will be issued on the 16th March, 1963, and will be on sale at all Post Offices for a period of three months. The motif of the stamp is a picture of future development made possible by the newly erected dam.

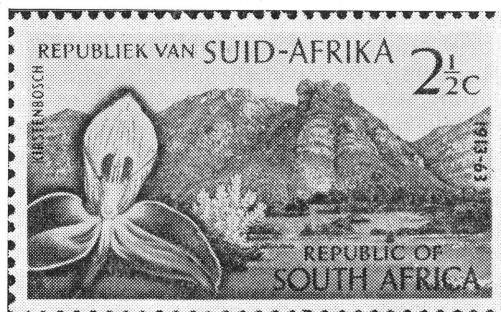
(2) **15c Permanent Issue.** The 15c stamp will form part of South West Africa's permanent series. The motif of the stamp is an artist's impression of the dam wall and main sluices.

(3) **A Date-stamp,** with a special design, will be used at Mariental for first day cancellations.

Orders for first day cancellations, accompanied by the necessary number of suitably addressed envelopes and remittances must reach the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, (Postage Stamp Section), P.O. Box 287, Windhoek, South West Africa, on or before Friday, 15th March, 1963. Each stamp measures approximately 24.20 x 30.225 mm. and sufficient space must be allowed on the front of each cover for the number of stamps required. Remittances must be made by Money Order, Postal Order, Bank Draft or Bank endorsed cheques.

Remittances in respect of mint stamps must include an amount sufficient for return postage and registration.

Requests for First Day Covers received after the 16th March, 1963, will not be considered.



Kirstenbosch Commemorative Postage Stamp.

Following upon our earlier announcement, we are now able to illustrate the 2½c Kirstenbosch Commemorative stamp and to supply additional information concerning First Day Covers.

The organisers of the "Flora '63" stamp exhibition, P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town, will issue a souvenir cover of a special commemorative nature. A special Jubilee Exhibition Cancellation will be used at the special Post Office at the Exhibition. These covers will be serviced as follows:

To local (S.A.) addresses. Special Exhibition cover with three 2½c stamps (to cover normal postage and registration), 15 cents

(S.A.) which includes cover, the three stamps and servicing.

To overseas addresses. Special Exhibition cover with four 2½c stamps (to cover postage and registration) 20 cents (S.A.) which includes cover, the four stamps and servicing.

Orders are to be sent to "Flora '63", P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town and payment must be made in Postal or money orders in South African currency and NOT CROSSED. A list of addresses to whom the covers are to be addressed, written clearly in block letters must be submitted and the latest date for the receipt of orders will be March 2nd, 1963.

BASUTOLAND NOTES



Mr. G. N. Gilbert of Westminster writes:—

With the arrival and distribution of the inscribed decimal stamps during the past three or four months, the remnants of the overprinted stamps have gradually been pulled in from the outlying stations, and a few good items have been recorded.

The best is a complete sheet of the 2c with the overprint inverted which was found at Mohaleshoek.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of this, as in the normal sheets on Row 3 No. 1, the end of the curl of the 2 is slightly rounded or broken, and in this inverted

sheet the variety is found on Row 8 No. 6, upside down of course.

Then in Maseru, a police officer bought an aerogramme over the counter, one of the latest inscribed 5c, and found that the red-brown centre of the printed stamp, together with all the red-brown lettering was entirely missing.

This was in a batch of airletter forms received from overseas. Going through the Maseru remaining stocks of overprinted stamps one sheet was found with the overprint doubled mainly at the top of the sheet and a sheet of the 1c had the overprint shifted so much to the left that at the top of the sheet the 1 of the overprint was off the stamp. The overprint slanted down from the top and became normal at the bottom.

Illustrations of the 2c inverted, and the ½c and 1c items are shown.

The last of the new inscribed decimal stamps, viz. the R1, was placed on issue on February 4th.

Mr. N. M. Dekker of Pretoria records an interesting variety of the 2c on 2d. decimal surcharge. In his specimen, which has a Maseru postmark, the overprint is so low that it overlaps the upper part of the letters "sut" of Basutoland. The usual position of this overprint is almost right in the middle of the stamp on the horseshoek.

Further denominations of the inscribed decimal currency stamps have now been received in Maseru.

These are the ½c, 1c, 10c and 50c, leaving now only the 2c, 12½c and R1 to arrive.

The controls of the denominations so far issued are as follows:—

- The ½c. 3A 1A, 3B 1B.
 1c. 3A 1A, 3B 1B.
 2½c. 1A 1A, 1B 1B, 3A 1A, 3B 1B.
 3½c. 1A 1.
 5c. 3B 1.
 10c. 3A 1, 3B1.
 25c. 3B 1.
 50c. 1A 1, 1B 1.

All the latest issues, excluding the 2½c, which has been out ever since February,

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By CAPT. M. F. STERN

(Continued from Page 30 of February issue)

During September, 1919, a flight between Copenhagen and Skagen was arranged but did not eventuate. However, a 5 kr. semi-official air post stamp was prepared. On September 11 a private mail was carried by Capt. d'Ors and Capt. Krause Jensen from Copenhagen to Aarhus. These covers bore the special stamp issued in September and received a red rectangular cachet in three lines "Gollath—Kobenhavn—Aarhus—11.9.19". This was followed on September 13 by a flight Naestved to Copenhagen and a typeset stamp was utilised (150 copies done and all but 18 used on mail). These are indeed rare.

In Canada the Charlottetown Exhibition was held and a special flight with 200 covers carried out in this connection on September 24, 1919, from Truro to Charlottetown, covers being endorsed "Via Aeroplane" or "Via Aerial Post". Few of these covers still exist. In Great Britain on September 30, the Leeds—London flight was carried out by the North Sea Aerial Navigation Co. Ltd., Leeds, took place. A few letters were carried on this special flight owing to traffic disorganisation arising out of the Railway Strike. On November 10, 1919 the first regular service commenced between London and Paris, the rate being 2s. 6d. per ounce.

Elsewhere several flights took place before the end of 1919. In the U.S.A. on October 9, mails were conveyed from Parsboro to Greensport (N.Y.). In France a flight was attempted on October 14 from Paris to Melbourne via Chamba and Karachi, a three-line cachet with manuscript alterations being applied to mail carried. The flight however, was abandoned at Akyab in November. In the Philippines on November 28, mails were conveyed between Iloilo and Manila, mail receiving a special cachet in three lines "Interisland—Aerial Mail—First Trip".

1919 finished with the first air-mail flight in New Zealand. This was an ex-

perimental flight on December 16, between Auckland and Dargaville. This was to test the practical utility of the conveyance of mail in New Zealand. The distance outwards was 112 miles but shortened by direct flight to 86 miles on return. The return flight was made on the same day and mails were respectively 825 and 1,220, the mails being carried in a seaplane piloted by Mr. G. B. Bolt.

1920 opened with the first flight London to Cape Town by Van Ryneveld and Brand February 4, to March 20. Four letters were carried and copies of the "Bulawayo Chronicle" dropped over Plumtree (Rhodesia). These South African achievements were followed on February 15, 1920, by the only flight made by the Handley Page Company which attempted to establish a commercial service in South Africa between Cape Town and Johannesburg. The plane crashed at Beaufort West after taking off and these Handley Page covers are among the rare South African items as to date about 16 covers have been traced.

On February 22, 1920, semi-official stamps were issued in Colombia under Government authority by the "Compania Colombiana de Navigacion Aerea." These imperforate pictorial vignettes were overprinted and surcharged.

New Zealand was again in the news on February 24 to April 3, 1920, when an experimental service was operated between Auckland and Thames, Whangari and Dargaville. Two flights were made to Thames on February 24 and March 16. Five flights were made to Whangari on March 1, 4 and 19 and April 14 and 16. On the March 4 flight a bag of mail was dropped at Whangaparaoa. The flights to Dargaville were on March 8, 11 and 31 and return flights on March 8 and 11 and April 3. On each of these later flights to Dargaville a bag of mail was dropped at Ruawal and on March 31 also at Kaiwaka and at Matakoho. On March 15, 15 experimental flights were carried out between Auckland and Opotiki, a bag of mail being dropped at Port Charles on March 12 and bags delivered at Tauranga, Whakatane and Opotiki. The return flight was made March 13-15. This was followed by an experimental

(Continued on page 47)

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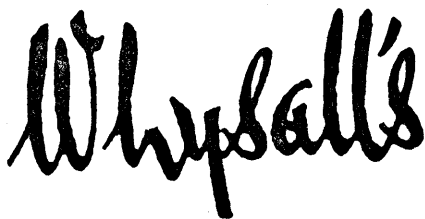
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flight between Auckland and Awauni, mails being delivered at Russel, Whangarao and Manganui and bags conveyed by a motor from Unahi to Awanui and Kaitaia. At Kaitaia a special cachet "Via Seaplane" was utilised.

On February 26, 1920, (Sir Rose Smith left England on his Australian flight) a souvenir stamp was issued for the flight, and this is one of the rare airmail stamps being blue with no indication of value. On cover less than 200 exist. This frank stamp was affixed by the Australian postal authorities to envelopes enclosing letters actually received by the Ross Smith flight, which were then forwarded to the addressees by ordinary post. Letters picked up en route were also despatched but without the addition of the special stamp.

The first air-mail flight in the Dutch East Indies took place on April 26, 1920, Weltevreden to Telokbetong and Telokbetong to Weltevreden. Mails received a special "Vliegpost" circular postal cachet.

In the Belgian Congo the first overseas air service by a European country in its colony was commenced in 1920 between Kinshasa (Leopoldville) to Stanleyville by hydroplane. This was to speed up the European mails and a concession given to a private company. The route was opened as far as Gombi on April 1, 1920, extended to Lisala on March 1, 1921, and finally to Stanleyville on July 1, 1921. From April 1 to July 1 ordinary Congo stamps were used and a special cachet "Expres" in black applied. From July 1, 1920, until June 1922 a series of pictorial air post stamps were used, values 50c., 1fr., 2fr., 5fr. The Expres cachet is usually found on covers together with the special air post stamps.

The first Sweden-Finland airmail flight took place on May 5, 1920, between Stockholm and Helsingfors. This was in the nature of an experimental flight with the English pilot, Henderson, surveying the projected route for the Swedish postal authorities. A cachet was used "Forsta flygposten Sverige — Finland — P.O. Flygkompani — Aftonsbladet Stockholm." Covers are of extreme rarity.

Meanwhile on May 7, 1920, the first Chinese air-mail flight was carried out between Tientsin and Peking and return. Two

special cachets were used: the first before departure from Tientsin "Chinese Post Office—despatched by aeroplane—Tientsin to Peking" (Chinese and English) and the second upon receipt at Peking. This was an experimental flight and on July 1, 1921, special air post stamps were issued, values 15c., 30c., 45c., 60c., and 90c., showing plane over Great Wall. On the same date a flight was made from Tsinan to Peking and return. Special black or violet cachet in Chinese characters was used on the opening flight. About a half dozen flights took place and only 400 items were carried in all; 30 covers were carried on the return flight.

A rare airmail was carried in Canada during May between Toronto and Hamilton in connection with the Toronto Athletic Festival. A private vignette value one dollar was applied to the reverse of the covers, mails being five only on outward flight and 24 only on the return flight.

The first Norwegian air-mail flight was between Oslo (Christiana) and Christiansand and return on June 19-21, 1920. A cachet was used "Befordret pr Nationen Flyvepost Kr-sand—Kr-a—19-21 Juni 1920." The same cachet was used on return flight but altered "Kr-a—Kr-sand." In addition to the wording the cachet embodied two planes and wavy lines.

In Siam on June 30, 1920, there were flights at Korut and Bangkok. A cachet was applied to blocks of four stamps. Few of these flown covers are known to exist. The values of stamps were 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 sats.

On July 16, 1920, flights regularly commenced between London and Amsterdam, on July 19, 1920, between London and Brussels, and September 20, 1920, between London and Copenhagen.

(To be continued).

HELP WANTED

Mrs. F. Gilpin of 98 Riversdale Rd., Hawthorn E2, Victoria, Australia requires someone to help her complete a straightforward collection of Union commemorative issues, as well as some of the neighbouring countries. This request comes via the South African Embassy at Canberra.

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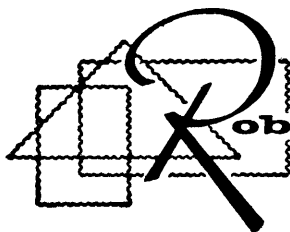
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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)

(Continued from p. 26 of February issue)

Field postcards were prepared for the members of the public who wished to write to the forces in German South West Africa, which were forms with blank spaces to be filled in. They read (See Fig. 5): "Field Regiment; Battalion; Company; Field Artillery Detachment; Field Battery; Column;" and underneath a dotted line for the insertion of other formations, as well as underneath

to the right the name of the country of destination: "South West Africa." They were sold to the public at the same price as the usual unstamped postcard forms, namely 5 Pfennigs for 10 cards.

In Germany the Field Post mail was handled through Berlin and Hamburg.

The Field Post Expedition and Field Post Offices.

In the Colony the Field Post Expedition began its activities on the 4th March, 1904. At various towns five Field Post Stations (or Field Post Offices, to use the more usual English term) were established and operated for varying periods. Dr. Gewande gives the following opening dates and outline of the locations of the various offices:—

- 4.3.04. Field Post Expedition—in Owikokeroro, Otjue, Erindi, Hamakari, Otjondonu, Okahandja.
- 16.3.04. Field Post Office No. 1—in Omaruru for the western division.
- 24.2.05. Field Post Office No. 2—in the south for the area of the Hottentot campaigns.
- 18.7.04. Field Post Office No. 3—in Karibib for the Deimling Force. (Dr. Ey states 18.6.04).
- 20.8.04. Field Post Office No. 4—in Atjurutjondua for the Muhlenfels Force.

Kohl's Handbook refers to a Field Post Office No. 5 and Dr. Ey confirms this, but it is not mentioned by Dr. Gewande, nor can I trace a reference to it in the "Deutsche Briefmarken—Zeitung" for the period. Both Kohl's Handbook and Dr. Ey state that the cancellation for this office is known only in manuscript. The location of the office is unknown and the date of use given by Dr. Ey is the 18th March, 1905.

Because soldiers' mail, unless over 50 gr. in weight, was carried free, the field post mail is almost always stampless. Some civilian mail carried by the Field Post Office or the rare overweight soldier's letter, may





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varieties of this mark. One has two stars, one at each side, whereas the other, as illustrated, has one star only at the left and a letter at the right. Field Post Offices 1, 2, 3 and 4 used a single circle mark, as shown on the covers reproduced in Figs. 7 and 8. Cancellations that I have seen from F.P.O. 3 in the early days of its use show an oblique stroke between the day and month as with the other offices, but later this seems to disappear. Kohl's Handbook and Dr. Ey both state that the cancellation of F.P.O. 5 is known only in manuscript.

The Field Post Expedition.

According to the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung" the Field Post Expedition commenced activities in Okahandja on the 4th March, 1904. From the 9th April it was in Ongangiva and pushed forward on the 13th April to Atjosazu, where it remained until Field Post Office No. 1 opened there on the 21st April, 1904. It then returned to its temporary headquarters at Okahandja, where it remained until the 4th June, 1904. It then followed the troops, who had already marched on, with a field telegraph section. Under the direction of the Chief of the Field Post Expedition a field cable was laid from Okahandja to Otjosazu. This stretch of 31 kilometres was completed in 1½ days. The Field Post Expedition there established itself at Otjosazu and maintained communication with Okahandja. It remained at Otjosazu for eight days and from the 13th June to the 4th July it was in Owikokorero.

account for the few examples that are to be found with stamps cancelled with Field Post Office marks.

Numerous reports giving rather more detail than is quoted above about the movements of the Field Post Expedition and the Field Post Offices appeared from time to time between 1904 and 1908 in the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung." An attempt to correlate these reports to give a fairly continuous story for each of these establishments is given later in these notes. They are more or less verbatim, but fairly free translations. In some cases the extracted reports overlap, whilst at the other times there are gaps. Nevertheless they give a fairly clear idea of the work of the Field Service and its difficulties.

Cancellations.

The cancellation of the Field Post Expedition is shown in Fig. 6. There are two

During the advance of the troops the Field Post Expedition was stationed on various occasions until the middle of August, in Otjire, Otjuritjondjou, Erindi-Ongoahere, Ombuatjipiro and Hamakari. From here it marched to Owikokorero with headquarters with the "Meister Column," which, after the successful fighting at Waterberg, was following the enemy.

The Field Post Expedition arranged a regular postal and telegraph service. On one day about the middle of 1904, 321 postal drafts, amounting in value to 37.700 marks, were dealt with. On an average there was one delivery of post a week from Okahandja and post was received on every fifth day.

To speed up the postal services between Okahandja and the troops in the field the military authorities, at the suggestion of

the Field Post Expedition, introduced "Post Patrols" in the middle of 1904. The Field Post Expedition also at this time maintained postal communications with Field Post Office No. 1.

On the 24th July, 1904, a patrol from Erindi-Angoahere (the place where the Field Post Expedition was stationed at the time) to the "Heyde Force" was attacked in the darkness by Hereros, behind Otjurutjondjou. The patrol lost one man and had to fall back to the last-named place, where the patrol was reinforced for the continuation of its march. The mail was undamaged.

After joining up with headquarters on the 23rd August, 1904, in Owikokorero, the Field Post Expedition, on the 2nd September, followed headquarters to Otjosondu, where it camped for five days, and then, as the enemy had retreated in an easterly direction, continued to Oparakane, where it remained for 10 days. The march then continued to Okahandja, via Otjimbinde, Otjosondu and Owikokorero, with halts of several days at each place with the exception of Otjimbinde.

On the 19th October, 1904, the Field Post Expedition was withdrawn from mobile service when headquarters were stationed at Windhuk.

Auxiliary Post Offices—Owikokorero and Abbabis.

After the departure of the Field Post Expedition from its base office at Owikokorero it became necessary to set up an Auxiliary Post Office there. Its administration was entrusted to a corporal (Postal Assistant) who was also responsible for the telegraph service.

A further Auxiliary Post Office was opened, for the duration of the campaign, on the 8th August, 1904, at Abbabis, where the convalescent centre for military personnel was situated. This was administered by a medical corps sergeant.

I have covers with the "Soldatenbrief-Stempel" mark of "Genesungsheim (i.e. Sanatorium) Abbabis." A number of German Post Cards with printed 3 Pf. and 2 Pf. (total 5 Pf.) stamps reply cards seem to have been used from Abbabis Sanatorium and could be classed as German postal stationery used abroad.

(To be continued).

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BECHUANALAND

The Robertson Stamp Co. has sent us a photograph and note of a Bechuanaland 1c Type with double overprint.

The lower overprint is the original one and the higher one is a kiss-printing and the inking is slightly weaker. Only one copy appears to exist of this variety and the stamp illustrated was used on a post-card sent in the ordinary course of business from Serowe.

BECHUANALAND DECIMAL OVERPRINTS 1961

Mr. R. W. Brownlow of Lobatsi provided the following official figures of numbers sold:—

R.1 Type I—Small R.1 in centre ...	1427
R.1 Type II—Tall R.1 at left bottom corner	7726
R.1 Type III—the reprinted basic stamp by De la Rue on Thin paper. Tall R.1 at bottom centre	27740

NEXT EXHIBITION

The next exhibition in the Republic is to be staged by the Philatelic Society of Natal in conjunction with Federation's 25th Annual Congress, on the 3/5th September, next.

The exhibition is to be by invitation only, on a non-competitive basis and will be styled "Philatelic Society of Natal Congress Exhibition 1963". There will be participation certificates for all collections exhibited.

A WELCOME CONCESSION

In a communication to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa our very popular Postmaster-General, Mr. A. J. Botes, stated that his Department was giving thought to the introduction of a scheme whereby philatelic mail posted at the larger centres could be accorded special treatment to avoid damaging of stamps, etc.

This is a concession for which all collectors of the Republic's philatelic traffic will thank Mr. Botes, even at this early juncture, knowing that he truly has the collectors interest at heart.

It is also very pleasing to learn that every effort is being made to eliminate damage to stamps and covers because of overinked dating pads and through the use of old-fashioned type of heavy cancellers, the latter being gradually replaced by daters of finer features. (East London please take note).

SOUTH AFRICAN HONOURED

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. E. Frankland of Johannesburg has been elevated to Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Provisional Stamps.

For the return of the islanders the current set of St. Helena have been overprinted "Tristan da Cunha Re-settlement, 1963" (13 stamps in all, 1d. to 10s.).

The party of 50, plus the Administrator with the new stamps, was due to leave England on March 17th for Rio de Janeiro and there to tranship to the Dutch ship "Boissivain" which is expected to reach Tristan on 10th April.

Complete Repatriation.

The latest word from the Colonial Office concerns the islanders still remaining in England after the departure of the party of 50 referred to above.

They number 149 adults and 41 children, and are to be repatriated in the Danish ship "Bornholm," scheduled to sail for England on 22nd October and to arrive at Tristan about 10 November.

WORLD WAR I COVER

Mr. N. Snowden asks if any reader can give him some information about a recently acquired cover.

It is a stampless soldier's cover postmarked "Simonstown 17 May 15." and is addressed to Port Elizabeth.

Across the lower left-hand corner is written "P.A.G. Cpl. Jas. Morgan/Noah's Ark/Simonstown" (obviously the sender's rank and address).

Over this is stamped in blue from a rubber handstamp a horizontal oval mark about 48 x 32 mm. Between the double-lined outer oval and the inner oval it reads "German War/Official Free." Inside the inner oval it reads "O.C./Prince Alfred's Guard."

Mr. Snowden wishes to know what was Prince Alfred's Guard and what was Noah's Ark?

We think we are correct in stating that Prince Alfred's Guard was the name of a volunteer regiment with headquarters in Port Elizabeth. The regiment still exists. Will someone please correct this if it be wrong.

We are stumped by "Noah's Ark," however. Can anyone else explain?

S.A.N.A.E.

The yearly relief trip for South Africa's Antarctic Station on Queen Maud Land ended on February 4th with the return of the R.S.A. to Cape Town on 4th February.

The research ship left Cape Town on 27th December and had no serious trouble with pack ice, as in last year's nearly serious freeze-up in the ice. There was also no great trouble with ice on the homeward voyage.

The R.S.A. arrived at the base on 16th January and the philatelic mail was given that date on its cancellations.

The postmark used was the same as on the 1960-61 trip; viz. a single-circle of 37 mm. with SANAE in 4 mm. high letters round the top, a penguin with rays on either side filling up the space below the date across the centre.

(Last season, it will be remembered there was a special canceller for the R.S.A.'s First Voyage).

The ship spent about a fortnight at the base, landing stores and giving the new staff time to take over from the old staff which returned after spending their year in Antarctica.

PHILATELIC JOURNALISTS

The International Association of Philatelic Journalists (AIJP) recently came into being. The association caters for professionals and others and individual members will be entitled to wear the association's badge. Enquiries through The Secretary, Philatelic Traders' Society Ltd., 2 Clement's Inn, London WC 2.

KENYA TANGANYIKA AEROGRAMME

We have to thank Mr. Tunstall for a special Greetings Aerogramme. It was posted in Nairobi but was franked with a 30c Tanganyika stamp inscribed at the top 9th December, 1962.

QUO VADIS?

The efforts of the various organisations to stem the ever-increasing stream of unwanted speculative issues will have to be speeded up if our hobby is to be saved from disrepute at the hands of exploitation-happy stamp issuers.

We feel very strongly on this point, particularly as this practice, which is spreading like a scourge, is fast threatening our own sphere. The step to issue a long set of 15 stamps (face value R4.29 or £2-2-11½) for British Antarctic Territory on the 1st February, has us stone cold. When a country having no real use for postage stamps does this sort of thing one cannot but ask where we are going and where will it end? This issue must be damned in the strongest of terms.

FINLAND

In connection with a currency reform, six new stamps were issued on 2nd January. The values were 10, 20, 30, 50 and 75 pennies and 1 mark. Stamps issued since 1954 are still valid for use, but earlier ones are now invalidated.

THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

(Continued from p. 25 of February issue)

POSTAL HISTORY

(2) D.-S.W.A.

A. German Army Post Offices 1914-1915.

- (1) For Border Forces: Kalkfontein-Süd, Keetmanshoop, Warmbad.
- (2) For Lüderitzbucht Coast Guard: Aus.
- (3) For Coast Guard of Swakopmund: Rössing.

B. Mobile Field P.O.'s connecting up with railway stations: Jakalswater, Abbabis, Kubas.

C. Field Post Offices to April 1915: Karibib, Omaruru, Usakos, Gibeon, Gibeon Bhf., Mariental, Rehoboth.

D. Karibib became Central Base P.O. towards end of April, 1915.

E. Last Field Post Offices, 1915.

- (1) Otavifontein: April—30th June.
- (2) Khorab: 1st—6th July.
- (3) Tsumeb: 7th—10th July.

N.B.: The Wanderstempel (German Type IV) Feldpost No. 1 Cachet (see Type I illustrated in Key Types of "occupational") was applied at the above three places on all postal articles in addition to the F.P.O. cancellations. Similarly, the Wanderstempel (Type V) Feldpost No. 2, was used at Gibeon (20th-30th April), supplemented by manuscript "Gibeon Bhf."

Type I was used by the the Union troops at Otavifontein from 1st-5th July. Then it was sent to Tsumeb, where it was used to 10th July, 1915.

(3) Occupation Period, 19th September, 1914, to 31st January, 1923.

The Postal Department, under the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, who was responsible to the Administrator, commenced operations as from 1st August, 1915, the personnel being recruited from the Army Post and Field Telegraph Companies which saw active service during the campaign.

As the Union troops advanced and occupied places restricted postal facilities were made available by the Military authorities.

On 1st August, 1915, the number of Post Offices was 17, and from then onwards the extension was as follows:

31st Dec., 1915—46 Post and Telegraphs,
2 private bags.

31st Dec., 1916—68 Post and Telegraphs,
7 private bags.

31st Dec., 1917—88 Post and Telegraphs,
9 private bags.

31st Dec., 1918—86 Post and Telegraphs,
16 private bags.

Private bag services were instituted where circumstances did not warrant the establishment of a post office.

By 1918, 20 Head Post Offices were in existence: Aus, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Kalkfontein South, Karibib, Keetmanshoop, Luderitzbucht, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Otavi, Outjo, Rehoboth, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Usakos, Walvis Bay, Warmbad, Windhoek.

In addition, there were 66 Post and Telegraph Offices subordinate to these and coinciding with magisterial districts.

Postal rates were identical with those of the Union, except that for overseas parcels the charge was 3d. per lb. in excess of Union rates and there was no Agricultural Post.

On 19th September, 1914, Lüderitzbucht was occupied, and from then on till 31st January, 1923, when the first overprinted definitives appeared, all postmarks of the territory may well be called:

"S.W.A. OCCUPATIONALS"

A. SOLDIERS' OR MILITARY LETTERS.

Group I. Army Base P.O. Types.

Some of the bases were in the Union, others were established in the occupied territory. Letters and Post Cards posted by Union troops (1914-15) were endorsed "On Active Service," or "On H.M.S." and were then cancelled with the ordinary post office cachet, e.g. Rosebank (Groote Schuur Camp), Pietermaritzburg, etc. (in the

Union), and "Army Base P.O. (Types 2 and 3), Field P.O., or Emergency postmarks," the latter usually in the shape of a rectangular figure subdivided into horizontal compartments (Types 5). All of this postal matter were sent gratis, i.e. without postage stamps, but in the case of **registered** letters, stamps to the value of four pence had to be affixed to pay for the registration fee **only**. Some **registered**s had to be sent to larger depots for franking, e.g. registered letters from Stamprietfontein received the Kalkfontein rubber cancellation, etc.

The unilingual Pietermaritzburg cachet found on Internment Camp letters was similar to the Army Base one (Type 2), save that "Pietermaritzburg" appeared in the top band for "Army Base P.O.". whilst the lower arc was blank, on the other hand the cachet applied to registered letters had the words "Registered" in the upper band and "Pietermaritzburg" in the lower one.

The following postcards were also used by our troops:—

(1) **The German:** "Deutsche Reichpost. Feld-Postkarte."

(2) **Special Postcard for use of officers.**

Union Coat of Arms at top centre between ornate wording of "Post" and "Card," with small ornated "On Active Service" below Coat of Arms. At bottom left, with three horizontal lines between, ornate lettering: "From Rank and Name, Regiment, Force." All printing in brown. This card to be franked only by Commissioned officer using it.

(3) **Postcard issued for general use.** This card required the frank stamp of either Regiment or Co. At top centre three lines of capitals in black: "POST CARD," "POSTKAART," "ON ACTIVE SERVICE—OP AKTIEWE DIENST." Double line below. At bottom left, black oval with word "REGIMENTAL" above and "FRANKING STAMP" below.

(4) As for No. 3, but **regimental frank not required.** At top right words: POSTAGE FREE—POSTVRIJ. Vertical line at left, words: POST CARD—POSTKAART, and, below, "On Active Service. — Op Aktiewe Dienst" with a heavy horizontal line right across below. All in black ink.

(To be continued)

AUSTRALIA

Postage Dues on the way out. It has been officially announced that Postage Due labels will no longer be used after the end of January 1963. The role they played will be filled by ordinary postage stamps.

Royal Visit. Two stamps (5d. and 2s. 3d.) and a special 10d. Aerogramme for the visit of H.M. the Queen and Prince Philip early this year.

Camberra Jubilee. A commemorative 5d. stamp will be issued on 12 March for the 50th anniversary of the founding of Canberra in 1913.

BURRUS SALES

Sales of this enormous collection have been going on by Balasse in Brussels, Grobe in Hanover, Mohrmann in Hamburg and Robson Lowe in London, with big prices being obtained at all of them.

We referred in our December issue, p. 218 to Lot 1 in Robson Lowe's sale—a Cape Newspaper Tax stamp postally used in early 1840. This was claimed by Ferrari, the original owner, to be the first postage stamp. It fetched £420.

ISRAEL

Recent issues advised by the Ministry of Posts are:—

A 0.20 stamp honouring the United Jewish Appeal 25 years of Service.

A 0.30 stamp honouring the memory of Janusz Korczak the great teacher, killed in the Nazi holocaust.

Four stamps of values 0.03, 0.06, 0.08 and 0.12 featuring Red Sea fishes in multicolour.

FRANCE

8 December. Two semi-postals with surcharges for the Red Cross. Values are 0.20+0.10 and 0.25+0.10. The subjects depicted are children's heads by the artist Fragnard (1732-1806).

2 January, 1963. 12 FCFA on 0.25 NF. Spatial Telecommunication.

25 F CFA on 0.50 NF. First liaison of Television by Satellite.

SOCIETY NEWS

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

23rd November. The last meeting in 1962. There was firstly a good display of New Issues and Acquisitions by Mrs. Gray, Dr. S. W. Nolte, and Messrs A. H. de Villiers, A. H. Scott, J. B. Levy, A. L. Meyburgh and Mr. Spreet.

Two main exhibits were shown, the first was entitled "Cape Triangular, and their Replicas," by Dr. K. Freund. This was much appreciated, because it was so interestingly arranged.

Secondly Mr. A. L. Meyburgh showed a large selection of his "Philatelic Terms Illustrated."

COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **January meeting** was well supported and some time was spent on discussing the forthcoming issue of Tobacco Congress stamps and Covers.

The British Productivity Mint stamps were distributed.

We are very sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gilbert, who are returning to Britain, Mr. Flint who is resigning for business reasons and Mr. G. Hendry who has been transferred to Nyasaland. We are, however, pleased to welcome Messrs. Allan, Garizio and Mountford as new members and trust they will have a long and happy stay with us.

Competition for the Ndola Cup is again very keen, and the final judging between Mrs. Vera's collection of Switzerland, Master Martin Walton-Evans' Protectorate Overprints and Mr. Hartley's Covers took place, the result of which will not be known until the next meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. Kelly, presented Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert with a Travelling Rug and the meeting ended with a very busy exchange session.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of the East London Philatelic Society was held on the 18th January, 1963, at which the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. Feros; vice-president, Mr. J. Sparkman; hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. Hodgson; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. E. Williams; hon. librarian, Mr. L. Hellman; hon. auctioneer, Mr. N. Paine; hon. Auditor, Mr. J. F. Paviour; exchange supts.: Mr. H. E. Williams, Major C. Hasted, Mrs. H. Dickenson; committee members: Mr. J. P. Shingler, Dr.

F. Drusinsky, Mr. J. Clarkson; press correspondent, Mr. J. W. Hodgson; magazine supt., Major C. Hasted.

In recognition of the loyal and meritorious service rendered by Mr. Leo Hellman, this Society has great pleasure in making him a Fellow of the East London Philatelic Society.

The 1962 winners of the Society's Cups each displayed 30 sheets from their winning collections, which exhibits were well received by members and visitors present.

—J.W.H.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

January meeting an excellent attendance. There were four displays for the Sam Legator Trophy, namely M. Andrew—Republicans, B. J. Plowright—Bahamas etc., Dr. S. W. Skudowitz—Republicans, and C. Waner—Sports and Olympics.

The 43rd annual general meeting to take place at the Regent Hotel, Benoni, on Thursday the 28th of February 1963. Members and visitors welcome.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At our meeting on **13th February, 1963**, in the new Queen Victoria Museum, Mr. Roland Smith of the Department of Printing and Stationery gave a short talk on the first postage due stamps printed by the Government Printer, Salisbury. He put on show samples of their work and the plates used for that printing, which proved of great interest to all present.

The March meeting of the Society will probably be the Annual General Meeting. Further details will be given in the next newsletter.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

The first meeting this year started off rather muddled. It was a bit awkward that we could not keep up with the change of exhibits as far as Mr. Godfrey was concerned, but it is interesting to note that his collection is so large that he could change the title no less than three times and still show airmails! He is to be congratulated on a most entertaining exhibit obviously collected together by an airman who would give anything to be able to go back up "into the wild blue yonder." The material was of a very high standard indeed, and included numerous special flights and crash covers. The collection was all the more appropriate in that it came at a time when world attention is focused on the Federation.

The second exhibit for that evening was "The A.B.C. States" being Argentina, Brasil and Chile—classic issues, presented by that

old stalwart of the Society, Dr. J. von Varendorff. They were superb selections, on specially printed pages of the early classical issues of these countries, and a real feast for the lovers of the early recess-printed stamps. Perhaps the greatest compliment he was paid was when Mr. Fröhlich in his vote of thanks, said that he was probably the only collector in the Society who had had the nerve to continue with countries which one normally collected as a Schoolboy and never again.

We hope to see you all at the two February meetings, viz. Tuesday 12th which will be the 33rd annual general and the President's exhibit, and Monday 25th when Mr. W. Mann will exhibit part of his collection of Italy and Mr. B. Joseph his selection "My Thematics." (By the way—please see our monthly advertisement in The South African Philatelist for our forthcoming attractions"). —C.C.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

At our meeting to be held on the 6th March, 1963, the A.G.M., you will be asked to nominate candidates for election as Office-Bearers for 1963. Most of the present Office-Bearers will be eligible for re-election but the position of Secretary/Treasurer will have to be filled anew owing to the recent resignation of Mr. R. C. Booker from this Office.

On looking through our exchange matters one is forcibly struck by the success of 1962. Did you know that sales from our Exchange Packets for the 10 months of this financial year amount to R1,900? The exchange superintendent reports that his stock of books from members is, however, running a bit low right now, and appeals to members to fill some books and get rid of their duplicates at a profit. So why don't you climb on the band-wagon, and get in now? There are plenty of blank books available at 3 for 10c. Contact the Honorary Exchange Superintendent now, and start yourself on the road to wealth (or at least sell enough to cover your own purchases).

We have a new "co-opted" Hon. Secretary in our Society, as the one elected in the last Annual General Meeting in March 1962 resigned. He is Mr. Leslie Ellis with an initial in between, but it seems he is known as Les 'for short.' He belongs to the "new generation" of our Society, as I believe he has been a member for not more than a year in total. It is true that the "job" (or should I say the hard work?) went to him by default of other candidates, but I venture the opinion that we have found the man, the correct one to be our Hon. Secretary or even Hon. Secretary/Treasurer, as the case may be. Well, our Society members have their voice (or vote) in the next A.G.M.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

The Society is pleased to be able to announce that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been pleased to confer upon the Society the privilege to call itself the "Royal Philatelic Society of Rhodesia."

Whilst the calendar year has only just begun, we are drawing to the end of our current "season." The Annual General Meeting has been set down for March, when, amongst other things, we shall have to amend our Constitution (only to change the name, no worse).

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The first meeting of the year on 15th January, was well attended. Three new members were enrolled. A gift of philatelic books by Mr. F. W. A. Knight was gratefully acknowledged, Mr. A. F. W. Pavitt showed a portion of his collection of the Commemorative Issues of the S.A. Union and Republic, which impressed beholders very much and led to quite a lot of interesting discussions and explanations to newer collectors. Mr. A. S. Aldis spoke well on the exhibit when moving a vote of thanks to the exhibitor. An Auction concluded the evening.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

December meeting. This normally should have been President's evening, but in his unavoidable absence exhibits were given by three members.

Mr. L. J. Dodd, after reading a paper, dealt with Cape Revenue stamps, going as far back as the embossed stamps used on newspapers in 1836.

Mr. J. H. Selve, after telling how he started collecting for the second time and became most ardent at it, he showed the Union's 2nd war issue and official overprints.

Mr. J. Kriste showed a collection of U.S.A. commemoratives, from 1893 onwards.

PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A small attendance at the first meeting of the new year enjoyed an interesting exhibit of Australia by Dr. Goldberg and an exhibit of Australian Airletters by Mr. E. Walker. Both exhibits were excellent and the only item missing from Mr. Walker's was the very first Airletter.

Among Dr. Goldberg's collection were some very good items, the most outstanding being the George VI, Die I, of the 1937-1949 definitive set. Actually this particular

stamp is very interesting as there are five different varieties known as S.G. 167a, 168, 168a, 168b and 169. Each of these varieties has its own distinctive feature, but the S.G. 167a with "TA" in "postage" joined is by far the most valuable.

As members know from a previous monthly letter, Congress and an Exhibition is to be held in Pretoria in 1964. Although this event is still eighteen months away, nevertheless, the time has come to begin raising funds to run this important affair. It will, therefore, be appreciated if members could donate either stamps for auction, or money to the Secretary. Members will, during the next eighteen months, be pestered by fund-raising schemes and any original money-making ideas will be appreciated.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

January 11: There were two exhibits. The first being the well-known British Booklets of Mr. Ian Hall. These fine items are well mounted and form an interesting section of philately. The second exhibit was Mr. W. J. Combrink's "Finland" and his outstanding exhibit covered No. 1 and early issues in full, postal stationery, Russia in Finland, the regular issues, military posts, air mails and commemorative covers up to 1947. This gave something for everyone who attended the meeting.

January 25. This was the annual competition for the best in 1962 for which the premier award, the Jacob Cup, is awarded. The Committee selected three exhibits—namely "Judaica" of Mrs. Hilde Jeidel, "Poland" of Dr. A. Keller and "Baltic States" of Mr. K. Freymen. The members had a difficult task in selecting the winner, but the Cup was awarded to Dr. A. Keller. —M.F.S.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

The meeting of Monday, 18th February, our 71st, will be our Annual General Meeting and we hope that the support we usually get for this occasion will be as great as, if not greater than we have had in the past.

January meeting. This was very successful; 15 members and visitors were present. For a change we did not see any exhibits but we were treated to a series of 4 films of Israel, kindly arranged for us by Mr. Green of the Zionist Federation and to whom a special vote of thanks is due. (1) The first film was called "In Search of History" and showed us an Archaeological Expedition to caves in the Negev where many relicts of the Bar Kochba days were discovered. (2) We next saw a short entitled "The Ancient Sea" i.e. the sea of Galilee and Tiberius where the famous Jewish physician from

Spain, Maimonides is buried. (3) Then followed "Years of Destiny" giving the whole series of events which led up to the establishment of the State of Israel. This was a most interesting film which showed us stills of Herzl, the various early Zionist Congresses, other famous Zionists, the Dreyfus case and other events up to the present time—a film I personally would not mind seeing again. (4) Finally we were shown a film entitled "Golden Harvest" showing us the settlement of Deganiya and commented on by the late and famous Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A most enjoyable evening!

Mr. Aubrey Miller was welcomed back. He told us a little about his trip to Israel particularly from a philatelic point of view. Mr. Dave Wacks was unfortunately unable to be present but we hope to hear from him at our next meeting. Greetings were conveyed from Dr. Max Peisach who is now living and working in Israel. We understand from Mr. Miller that the main complaint from individual philatelists in Israel is that there are too many dealers and swoppers, and not sufficient students and true philatelists. The stamps are mainly kept in stock books and are seldom exhibited in National or International Exhibitions.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

January 14. This was one of the usual popular All-Members' Evenings. Those showing were: Mrs. M. Bergman "Costumes on Stamps" (a fine collection now well-known in South Africa); Mrs. Hilda Scott "The Annigoni Queen's Portrait;" Mrs. V. Coe "Birds on Stamps" (this collection becomes more complete at every showing and is very well set out and written up); Mr. C. G. Mummery "Pro Juventute" (as usual complete and well written-up; Mr. H. Beinart "Empire Games 1962" (complete with the special cancellations); Mr. R. Jeidel "Egyptian Postal History" (a most interesting exhibit showing postal stationery as far back as 1419); Dr. P. L. Vautier "Recent Issues" (this included also miniature sheets and a new type of display sheet—with pockets for larger items, which was more than interesting); Mr. W. G. Combrink "Flowers of Finland" (being a section from his Finland); Capt. M. F. Stern "F.D.C.'s of Poland" (all issues of 1961 and 1962 on cover).

January 28. This was the annual event of the showing by Capt. M. F. Stern of the new issues of the World during 1962. Some 3,000 odd mint stamps were exhibited on sheets which twice covered the frames. This shows mass of stamps issued during one year but the exhibit is to enable members to select any thematic items which they may have missed during the year.

Announcement was made at the meeting of arrangements for the International Exhibition "FLORA 63" to be held March 14-21, 1963, at Cape Town. —M.F.S.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

(2½c per word per insertion with
minimum of 30c per insertion)

LARGE QUANTITIES packet South Africa, other African Countries, minimum 5,000, wanted in exchange for Canada bundles or other countries, or for cash. Wholesale only. **ELITE STAMP SERVICE, R.R.7, Victoria, B.C., Canada.**

EXCHANGE PARTNER WANTED: I want complete South African Series by want-list and offer complete mint Hungarian series. Boda Kamillo, Budapest XX (Pe), Kádár u 11, Hungary.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Wanted accumulations. Entires, Field Posts, etc.—**L. Buchen, P.O. Box 11520, Johannesburg.**

South African Collectors' Society for the Union Collector—magazine, exchange packet. Subscription 15/- (\$2) year. Write Hon. Secretary, 138 Chastilian Road, Dartford, Kent, England.

FOR WORLD STAMP NEWS, market commentary, new issues, postmark studies, book reviews, etc., etc. Read the "PHILATELIC MAGAZINE," published every two weeks by Harris Publications Ltd., of London. Annual sub. R2-25 (£12.6). Agent in South Africa: D. C. D. Castle, 174 Cooper Street, Greytown, Natal.

NEEDED.—Postal History material of Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula.—**I. A. MILLER, P.O. Box 11479, Johannesburg.**

SEND 1,000 used stamps. Receive 1,000 better quality.—**SUPER-EXCHANGE, R.D.3 Winston Park, Farmingdale, New Jersey, U.S.A.**

WANTED.—Unusual items of S.A. Postal Stationery, particularly Post Cards.—**F. VERMAAK, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.**

WANTED TO BUY.—Collections of Netherlands and Colonies and West Europe.—**M. V. MIOCH, 12 Cadoza Street, Melville-Extension, Johannesburg.**

COLLECTIONS WANTED for immediate cash settlement: Large or small, specialised or general. Top prices paid for popular sets and rare issues in fine condition.—**ELIEZER BLUM, P.O. Box 1669, Cape Town.** (Established in Cape Town since 1930).

TENNIS. Table-tennis, badminton! Covers and postmarks wanted.—**Dr. K. Freund, 43 Harvey Road, Bloemfontein.**

CASH or EXCHANGE for Anglo-Boer War material.—**Dr. F. Drusinsky, 35 Union Avenue, East London, C.P.**

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—postage stamps, Air Mail, Thematics, Decimal Overprints. Write for our approvals.—**CROCKETT'S STAMP SHOP, 5 Wimpole Chambers, P.O. Box 3249, Johannesburg.**

WE SUPPLY.—Printed albums of all popular countries; various makes of stock books and philatelic accessories.—**S. A. STAMP CENTRE, P.O. Box 6891, Johannesburg.** Telephone 22-1391.

IF STAMPS OF.—Germany, Austria and other Western European countries are wanted, first try us.—**S.A. STAMP CENTRE P.O. Box 6891, Johannesburg.** Telephone 22-1391. (Want lists invited).

LISTS of general interest free on request.—**UNION STAMP CO., Barbican Building, President and Rissik, Johannesburg.** (P.O. Box 10225) Telephone 835-5879.

MOZAMBIQUE Pre-stamp Covers urgently wanted. Varieties also required.—**B. Glassman, P.O. Box 10, Johannesburg.**

SCOUTING and Olympic Games.—Special covers and postmarks wanted.—**J. Keet, P.O. Box 179, Manzini, Swaziland.**

LATVIA (Letland; Lettonie) out of the way items and bulk common stamps wanted.—**J. Michelson, P.O. Box 9314, Johannesburg.**

UNIONS WANTED.—Anything unusual in hyphenated Rotos.—**E. Walker, P.O. Box 2388, Pretoria.**

BETTER CLASS COLLECTIONS of all countries wanted for cash. Early and modern but not George VI.—**John Mendelssohn Box 1607, Johannesburg.**

COMMONWEALTH NEW ISSUE SERVICE (Also Foreign). Largest in Africa. Brochure on application.—**John Mendelssohn, Box 1607, Johannesburg.**

BOER WAR MATERIAL.—wanted. Write or send on approval.—**J. H. BRUWER, P.O. Box 94, Krugersdorp.**

WANTED: S.W.A. Horizontal pairs where applicable. **FINE USED:** SG 10 11 12 12a to 12f 13 14 26 27 39 40 40a 51 to 54 56 57 65 66 67 70 71 73 85 89 90 91 160 to 165. **MINT:** 11 12 26 40a. **ON PIECE OR COVER:** 11 and the other listed used. **BECHUANALAND:** Fine used 83 to 86. **BERLIN:** Fine used BA19. Please send approvals with prices.—**G. BÜLBRING, 5 King George's Road, Port Elizabeth.**

REPUBLICAN SERIES WANTED: (a) Corner blocks, arrows, sheet numbers, in blocks of 4 of: 1c Cylinder A25 26S *without watermark*; 2½c Cylinder S17 S3; (b) Bottom left corner block of 4 and arrow blocks of R1 *animal series.*—**C. S. AMLER, P.O. Box 23, Vredenburg.**

WHAT! NOBODY WITH ANY GERMAN BUILDINGS STAMPS FOR SALE???—**W. P. VAN DER MERWE, P.O. Box 25, Viljoenskroon, O.F.S.**

WANTED.—Bechuanaland very fine mint—well centred—high values and varieties prior to 1932. **OFFERS ON APPROVAL.**—**R. W. BROWNLOW, P.O. Box 64, Lobatsi, B.P.**

WANTED FOR CASH.—Anything unusual from Palestine 1918 to 1948. Covers—stationery—booklets—fieldposts—etc., etc.—**J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.**

ALL Cylinder Blocks of the Union animals (Sterling and Decimal) as well as the Blocks of the Republic, and other interesting items of these series available. We also purchase these. Please tell us what you have and state your price.—**SPRIGHTON PHILATELISTS (Pty) LTD, P.O. Box 9020, Johannesburg, 95 Alliance Building, corner Rissik and New Street North.** Phone: 33-0658.

INTERESTED in South African stamps in exchange for West German issues.—**Ewald Rieck, Am Exerzierplatz 18 C, Hamburg-Harburg, Germany.**

THEMATIC PACKETS: Zoo, Transport, Botany, War, Personalities, Architecture, Scenery, Femina, each 50 different. Price 25c.—**F. LUTZ, Box 9593, Johannesburg.**

The South African Philatelist

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S. L. CROZET.

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APRIL, 1963

Whole Number 456

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

The Kirstenbosch Commemorative Stamp.

A 2½c commemorative postage stamp was issued on the 14th March, 1963, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment near Cape Town of the National Botanic Gardens, now known as Kirstenbosch.

The Issue was bilingually printed on white unwatermarked paper by the Albertina machine in quadruple format of four panes—A, occupying the top left quadrant; B, the top right; C, the bottom left, and D, the bottom right. The technique employed was similar to that described for the preparation of the 2½c Groot Constantia stamp in the June, July and August, 1961 numbers of the South African Philatelist, the perforation being again made by the Grover Two Row appliance.

A slight deviation from the normal appears to have been adopted in the process of guillotining the pairs into single sheets, in that the left margin of the left hand panes and the right margin of the right hand ones have been trimmed extensively with

the result that the marginal "punched out" holes designed to fit over the pegs of the Grover perforator have been cut-into to a varying degree and do not appear in the complete state as previously. The incised "punched out" holes, surrounded by three concentric blackish circles and pierced by a short horizontal line of the same colour, are positioned once on the left margins of Panes A and C, and also once on the right margin of Panes B and D, opposite horizontal row 13.

The sheets are of vertical format, containing 20 rows x 5 (100) stamps and have a blue single-line broken bar inscribed on their top and bottom margins. In addition, the top margin which is perforated through, carries six inverted black sheet numbers prefixed by the sheets' determining letter—an inverted A, B, C or D. These appear, on material examined thus far, between the marginal bar and the top margin of the stamps, and are positioned over vertical rows No. 3 of Panes A and C, and Nos. 1 and 2 of Panes B and D.

The four cylinder numbers are inscribed in their respective colours—No. 4 in red, No. 15 in blue, No. 14 in yellow, and No. 6 in black—on the bottom imperforate margin of each sheet, below stamp No. 5 of Row 20. Centrally positioned pre-manufactured blackish arrows appear on the sheets' left and right margins which are imperforate except for a single perforation hole.

The multi-coloured stamps are of horizontal format and measure 40.5 x 24.2 mm.

The value denomination appears in the top right corner, the Afrikaans inscription "Republiek van Suid-Afrika," at the top and the English version at the bottom margin of the stamp. "Kirstenbosch" reads upwards on the left margin and "1913-63" downwards on the right one.



Note.—One multipositive was used for the preparation of Panes A and C and another for Panes B and D, as exemplified by the relevant flaws:—

PANES A and C.

Row:—

- 12-4 and 13-5. Black dot between Rows 12 and 13, stamp 5.
- 14-5. Red dot in gutter, to the top right of last A of AFRIKA.

PANES B and D.

- 6-2. Tiny black dot between K and V of REPUBLIEK.
- 11-3. Brown crescent mark at 4 o'clock to large 2 of 2½c.

The following are some of the cylinder flaws observed:—

PANE A.

Row:—

- 2-5. Small red dot above hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA, and also another below a kink of the right petal.
- 3-5. Black dot above mountain, below N of VAN.
- 4-1. Marginal black dot above V of VAN.

- 11-5. Break in horizontal brown line and below O of SOUTH.
- 20-3. Tiny black dot in margin, at one o'clock to second A of AFRIKA.

PANE B.

- 6-4. Red dot in gutter, below U of SOUTH.
- 10-4. Tiny dot below K and V of REPUBLIEK and VAN.
- 19-2. Blue "V" mark above K of REPUBLIEK.
- 19-5. Red streak below V of VAN.
- 20-4. Blue dot below K of AFRIKA.

PANE C.

- 3-5. Black smudge at apex of second A of AFRIKA.
- 4-1. Marginal black dot above V of VAN.
- 9-2. Red dot below second A of AFRIKA.
- 10-4. Two tiny dots below L of REPUBLIEK.
- 12-1. Red dot in D of SUID.
- 18-5. Blue dot below K and V of REPUBLIEK and VAN, and another below toe of large 2 of 2½c.
- 20-5. Brown mark above F of AFRIKA.

PANE D.

- 6-2. Tiny black dot below K and V of REPUBLIEK and VAN.
- 16-5. Tiny red dot below S of SUID.
- 20-4. Two blue dots below RI of AFRIKA.

The 2½c. "Constantia" Issue.

A reprinting of the 2½c Constantia issue, from Cylinders S15/S18, has been made on unwatermarked paper, with four figure red sheet numbers below stamps 5 and 6, and 16 and 17, the perforation being the small hole variety.

Partial Albino Aerogramme.

Mr. I. W. Keen, of Cape Town, has submitted for our inspection a 5c Aerogramme of the current issue, which is devoid of all printing and inscription, except two orange markings pertaining to those of the Boeing and the Protea bloom.

Stop Press.

Information has just been received that a new printing of the ½c and 2½c values, and also of the 2½c and 5c Greetings Aerogrammes has been made. Further particulars will appear in our next number.

AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

AEROGRAMMES:

Basutoland—1963 Issue.

Mr. G. N. Gilbert, of Westminster, O.F.S., reports that he discovered eleven sheets in which the "Gateway S" watermark appeared **inverted**, when inspecting a new consignment of 500 5c Aerogrammes.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Mr. W. Tunstall, of Nairobi, reports the appearance of a new 50c Aerogramme for British East Africa, which is very similar to the October, 1956 issue, but has **FOUR** lines of instructions on the back panel instead of three. The actual date of issue is unknown, but appears to be 1963.

EXHIBITIONS

"ISTANBUL 63"

This International Exhibition, held under the auspices of the F.I.P. in celebration of the Centenary of Turkish stamps will be held in Istanbul from 7th to 15th September.

Any South African purposing to exhibit should obtain a Provisional Entry Form **at once** from Dr. Alec Kaplan, P.O. Box 132, Germiston, who is Commissioner in South Africa for the Exhibition.

STAMPEX 1963

This British National Stamp Exhibition was the 10th anniversary show and was held in Central Hall, Westminster, from March 15-23.

Its special theme was the 10th Anniversary of the Coronation of H.M. the Queen. Particulars from the Organising Secretary, 2 Clements Inn, London W.C. 2.

CANADA

The Post office programme for 1963 includes three commemoratives and six definitives. Values and designs to be announced soon.

AUSTRALIAN NEW ISSUES

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Port Moresby has announced that his administration would issue new 8d. and 2/3d. stamps on 8th May, 1963.

Both stamps are of the definitive series and feature Territorial communication routes. The 8d. stamp shows small ships and a lakatoi in Port Moresby harbour; these vessels are used extensively along the Papuan coast.

The 2/3d. stamp indicates the importance of air transport, depicting a Piaggio aircraft approaching Tapini airstrip. Tapini is most awkwardly situated—planes must land and take off with a 90-degree turn over a 2,000 feet deep gorge.

TOPICAL CHECK LIST FOR 1962

Philatelists are aware that these days new issues are prolific, but few collectors realise that during 1962, no less than 4,150 new stamps were issued throughout the world.

This remarkable figure, which is an average of 80 per week, is revealed in Handbook No. 35A, entitled Topical Issues of 1962, recently published by the American Topical Association.

In this publication these new issues have been segregated into no less than 47 different subjects, each item being identified by Scott's 1963 Catalogue numbers.

The check list is well cross indexed and a few of the new issues have been illustrated on the front and back covers. Collectors of thematics will find this 18 page pamphlet, which has been edited by Jerome Husak, a most useful work of reference.

Copies may be obtained from the American Topical Association, 3300 North 50th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin, U.S.A., at a cost of \$1.00 (73 cents South African) postage paid.

NEW AIRMAIL FACILITIES

SABENA announces the inauguration of a new regular service between Brussels and Hanover. The first flight was due to take place on 5th April, with special philatelic facilities.



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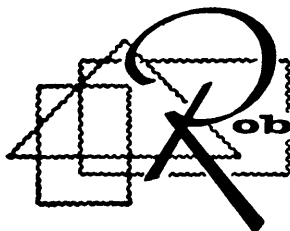
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Rows 10 & 11 across sheet with both arrows and re- mainder arrow on right — 20 stamps	£2.10.0	R5.00

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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By **Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)**

(Continued from p. 56 of March issue)

It would appear that military correspondence passed through eleven Base P.O.'s, viz.:

(1) **In the Union:** 1. Cape Town, 2. O'Kiep, 2a. Bloemfontein, 3. Upington, 7. Kuruman.

(2) **In S.W.A.:** 4. Lüderitzbucht, 4a. en route to Garub, 5. Walvis Bay, 6. Windhuk, 6a. Swakopmund (and Kilo 14 and Namib), 8. Keetmanshoop.

Check List: Group I. Army Base P.O.'s.

Type 1. Wanderstempel (Feldpost 1). Otavifontein; Tsumeb.

Type 2. No. 4. Lüderitzbucht; No. 5 Walvis Bay; No. 6. Windhoek; No. 8. Keetmanshoop.

Type 3. "In Transit" or "en route." 4a. To Garub; No. 5a. Walvis to Tschaukaib, via Swakop Valley; No. 6a. Swakopmund and Kilo 14 or Namib.

Type II. Field Post Offices.

There must have been at least 62 Field Post Offices. All did not have a special cancelling die, but those below, **marked with an asterisk**, have been verified as having the compartment type cachet (**Type 5**). **Type 4** cachet was used at **Garub Rail** (29 mm.) and **Wynberg Military Camp** (31 mm.), whilst **Type 6** was used at **Swakopmund** only.

1. De Aar (Union).
2. Beaconsfield, later at Upington (Union).
3. Bloemfontein (Union).
4. Bethlehem (Union).
5. Tempe (Union).
- *6. Ramansdrift (S.W.A. border) (2 numerals).
7. Kuruman (Union).
8. Garub? or 18?
9. Steinkopf (Union).
10. Green Point Common (Union).
11. Namies (Union).
12. Narries.
- *13. Swakopmund.
14. Groote Schuur, Rosebank, or Rondebosch (Union).
15. General Hospital Wynberg (Union).

16. Schuit Drift (Union).
17. Wynberg Camp (Union).
19. Bushmansputs (Union).
21. 2nd Mounted Brigade.
22. Husali?
- *23. Ukamas.
24. Jerusalem (Union).
- *25. Namib (advance towards Otavifontein).
- *26. Gibeon and Seeheim (Myburgh).
27. 3rd Mounted Brigade.
- *31. Mariental.
- *37. Rehoboth? Kub? (Advance from Gibeon to Fish Riverbanks).
- *41. Karibib.
- *44. Okahandja.
- *47. Usakos.
- *50. Omaruru.
- *52. Kalkfeld.
- *57. Otjiwarongo.
- *59. Otavifontein.
- *60. Grootfontein.
- *61. Otari.
- *Aus. Type 5a. No number in bottom compartment.

B. USED BY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

In 1914, during the unsettled period in the Union, censored letters from some country areas had the stamps obliterated with a blank circular band cachet (in black ink), the diameter being 25 mm. and the band 2 mm. wide.

After the surrender of the territory on 9th July, 1915, the Union Government sent postage and postage due stamps to be used in the protectorate. Various new cancelling dies were also despatched to Windhoek for re-distribution to other post offices. At the same time a number of old German cancelling dies were used both in the original and altered forms. All these dies were used contemporaneously.

The alterations effected to the German dies were mainly:—

- (1) Deletion of the words "Deutsch Süd-west-Afrika."

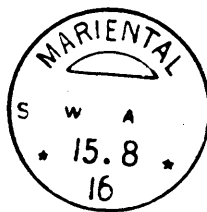
(2) Deletion of all the letters of "Deutsch Südwest," except the S and w of Südwest, and the substitution of c for k in Afrika.

(3) Deletion of all the letters of "Deutsch Südwest-Afrika," save the S and w of Südwest, and the A of Afrika.

(4) Alteration of the Swakopmund-Windhoek Rail Post die, by deletion of one of the town names, Bahn of Bahnpost, Zug No., and altering the date and arrangement and insertion of the time.



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15

The following **Union King's Head** stamps were used in the territory; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. (bl. and orange), 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6d., 5/-, 10/- from 1915 onwards; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. perf. 14 x imperf., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/3d., £1 from 1920 onwards; 2d. perf. x imperf., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., tête-bêche from 1922; 3d. blue from Oct., 1922 (rare). The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Commemorative (1910) is rare, used in S.W.A. Some were used at Walvis Bay, Luderitzbucht, and Swakopmund with unaltered German dies, also seepost dies used on ships, mainly between 1910 and 1914. The 1/3d. is rare used.

Postage Dues. Transvaal, 1907: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 1/- from 1915 onwards; **Union De La Rue:** $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1915 onwards; **Pretoria Rouletted:** $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1922 onwards; **Pretoria Perf. 14.** $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from 1922. The 1922 dues are only found with the Windhoek postmark.

As Walvis Bay had always been Cape and Union Territory, the issues of the **four** provinces were obtainable there, in consequence, a number of these stamps were

available there and used in S.W.A. Union Interprovincials and the 1910 Commemorative ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) used there in 1913 have a blue ink circular cachet, diameter 25 mm., with the words "WALFISH BAY" in the upper band and a broken inner ribbon with a Maltese Cross in the lower half of the band. The writer also has the identical postmark, in black, on 1d. Union stamps dated 15 May 1914 and 27 Aug. 1914.

Group III. Adapted German Dies, Types 8 to 20.

Type 7. Original German "sector" die of Tsumeb, diam. 29 mm., was used unaltered, but the word "Deutsch" was made indecipherable by being cut through horizontally. Types 8, 9, and 10 were adapted from this die.

Type 8. "Sector," with S.W. Africa.

Albrechts	...	28 mm.
Aroab	...	28 mm.
Berglands	...	28 mm.
Duurdrift	...	27 mm.
Ekuja	...	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Guchab	...	27 mm.
Kalkfeld	...	27 mm.
(No dot or line between day and month).		
Kalkfontein North	...	28 mm.
Neuheusis	...	27 mm.
Swakopmund	...	28 mm.
Tses	...	27 mm.
Warmbad	...	28 mm.
Wilhelmstal	...	27 mm.
R.L.S. Windhuk	...	28 mm.

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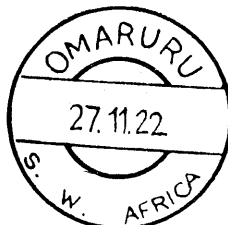
16



17



18



19



20

Type 8a. As 8 above, but word "RAIL" inserted above S.W.A. Aus Rail, 27 mm.

Type 9. "Sector," with S.W.A.

Brackwasser	...	...	27 mm.
Hatsamas	...	...	27 mm.
Mariental	...	...	27 mm.
Otjisazazu	...	...	27 mm.

Type 10. "Sector," minus S.W.A.

Kolmannskop	...	...	27 mm.
Maltahöhe	...	...	28 mm.
Nakob	...	...	28 mm.
Usakos	...	...	28 mm.

Type 11. Unaltered "Non-sector" type, from which Types 12 and 13 were adapted.

Windhoek, 27 mm. 12th May, 1915 only.

Type 12. "Non-sector" type. S.W. Africa, oblique line between day and month.

Hatsamas	...	...	29 mm.
Kabus	...	...	27 mm.
Outjo	...	...	27 mm.
Ukamas	...	...	29 mm.

Type 12a. Unique. Large "OUTJO" 27 mm.

Type 13. Oblique line of date in Type 12 replaced by stop.

Bethany	...	...	27½ mm.
Erundu	...	...	30 mm.
Kanus	...	...	27 mm.
Karibib	...	...	27 mm.
Kuibis	...	...	27 mm.
Witvley	...	...	27 mm.

Type 13a. As Type 12, but "RAIL" inserted above "S.W. Africa."

Grootfontein Rail	29 mm. 1921. Violet.
Rehoboth Rail	...

Type 14. Similar to Type 10, but without sector.

Windhoek only 26 mm.

Type 15. Old German "Omaruru" type, 25 mm.

Luderitzbucht, used as receiving cachet, in 1918, on telegrammes and, probably, postal matter.

Gibeon, unauthorised use in 1921. (Brought into use during Mandatory Period, about 1930).

Waldau. Day and year above month.

Type 16. Altered "Bahnpost" Die, with one town deleted.

Swakopmund, oval 33 x 27 mm.

Windhoek, oval. Type 16a Variety: Time below Post deleted.

Type 17. Unaltered German Die.

Karibib, 29 mm. (10-barred sectors).

Luderitzbucht, 29 mm. (10-barred sectors).

Windhoek, 28 mm. (8-barred sectors).

Type 18. Similar to 17, save for solid block and X as date terminals and "S.W. AFRICA" in lower arc.

Windhuk, 28 mm. Used for late postings (after 5 p.m.). A privilege.

Type 18a. Similar to 18. 11-barred sector type used on telegrams in 1917. Date altered. Star at left of date.

Type 19. Similar to 18. Simplified date like 18a. No bars in sectors.

Omaruru 28 mm.

Type 20. Like 19. Bars in sectors. Lower arc blank.

Karibib, 29 mm. 10-barred sectors.

Swakopmund 29 mm.

Windhuk, 28 mm. 8-barred. Used on telegrams in 1918.

(To be continued).

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By **N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)**

(Continued from p. 52 of March issue)

Field Post Office No. 1.

Field Post Office No. 1 was established on the 16th March, 1904. It relieved the Field Post Expedition in Otjosazu on the 21st April, 1904, and remained there until the 18th May, 1904, when it marched via Okatumba, Kajapia, Oviumbo, Otjikeoko, Okaharini and Atjikuara to Onjatu. After a short halt it continued through Eigerawan to Otjosondu, and then, after several days, went further on to Orutjiwa. During this march of over fourteen days one delivery of mail was received from Okahandja and four lots of mail were despatched to Okahandja.

In the middle of June, 1904, this office was stationed at Okosondusu with the "East Force" and remained there after its advance with the newly formed "Heyde Force" until the middle of July. It was then stationed in the wake of this force in Ombuja-Ratanga for eight days. Later at the end of July, it was stationed for four weeks at Omatjatjewa, where it remained behind after the advance of the troops to the fighting at Waterberg. It was also responsible for the maintenance of postal services for the "Estorff Force." On an average at this period mail was sent to Okahandja every three or four days and was received about once a week. This F.P.O. next spent 9 days in Ombujo-Ratanga. Later, after a stay of several days in Okosondusu and Otjosondu, it arrived on the 18th September, 1904, in Owinana-Naua, where it operated the postal services for the "Mühlenfels" and "Estorff" Forces, which, after the retreat of the Hereros into the desert, occupied the water points of Okosondusu-Otjimbinde. From October, 1904, F.P.O. 1 was in Otjimbinde where it remained until the 2nd July, 1905, when it left for Otjosondu. There it maintained postal communications from Owikokorero with the Post Office at Okahandja, which

was situated on the railway. We read in the "Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung" that in the month of August, 1905, five mails arrived and seven were despatched.

Later in 1905, consequent upon the transfer of the troops to the south, arrears of mail reached such vast proportions that it was considered desirable to have the postal services administered by military personnel. The administration of the Field Post Office was handed over on the 31st October, 1905, to a Paymaster-Cadet. Field Post Officer Block was from that date employed in the Post Office at Windhuk.

When Field Post Office No. 3 closed on the 26th June, 1906, Field Post Office No. 1 was the only active member of the postal establishments. According to Dr. Eyfeld Post Office No. 1 continued in operation until the 4th January, 1907.

Field Post Office No. 2.

Field Post Office No. 2 was formed in April, 1904, but was not able to commence activities in the field at once. The personnel were, therefore, employed to advantage in the Post Office at Windhuk, dealing with the extraordinary large numbers of wrongly addressed letters, and on other field postal service maintenance work.

On the 24th February, 1905, this Field Post Office left Windhuk for the southern theatre of operations for the purpose of maintaining the postal service for Major Meister's troops in Stamprietfontein (between Hoachanas and Gochas). On its march to the south of the Colony it made a halt of six days in Rehoboth, where it also linked up with the Signals troops marching to Stamprietfontein. A further halt of three days was made at Kub because of the delay of these troops in proceeding. It arrived at its destination, Stamprietfontein, on the 18th March, 1905, and maintained postal communication with Kub and Windhuk.

From the 18th March to the middle of July, 1905, it was in Stamprietfontein; from 19th to 31st July in Gochas; and after a seven days' march, continued its activities in Gründorn (south of Gibeon). Its mails were forwarded via Windhuk on the route Kub-Gibeon. In July the post office was able to despatch mails six times. It later moved on to Kleinfontein, where it arrived on the 4th September, 1905, after a march via Gibeon and Maltahöhe, staying 14 days at Gründorn (south of Gibeon) on the way. After a 13 days' halt it again left Kleinfontein for Gibeon via Maltahöhe.

As the troops for which this Office was now responsible (Estorff Force) occupied Gibeon and its surroundings, and were thought to be likely to remain there, Field Post Office No. 2 was disbanded on the 1st November, 1905 (the last date for cancellations being the 31st October, 1905). The personnel (Postal Assistant Püllmann and Post Messenger Stock) were transferred to the Postal Agency in Gibeon, from which Post Messenger Zink had been moved to the Auxiliary Post Office in Gochas, where it was necessary to have a specialist in charge.

I am fortunate enough to have a cover cancelled with the mark of "Feldpoststation Nr. 2" of 15/9/05 from Postal Assistant Püllmann addressed to Hagen.

Field Post Office No. 3.

The extension of the area of operation in mid-1904 made necessary the formation of Field Post Offices Nos 3 and 4. Field Post Office No. 3, attached to the "Deimling Force" began its activities on the 18th July, 1904. (Dr. Ey says 18th June, but this seems incorrect). In the period up to the middle of August it advanced in the wake of this Force as far as Waterberg. Further "march quarters" were Omaruru, Omusema-Udrei and Okateitel.

After the fighting at Waterberg, the advance was continued with the troops, who were following the enemy in a southerly direction.

For forwarding the mail from and to Karibib runners and military transport were used at first, but later only the slow-moving ration columns were available to cover the great distances. A speeding up of the postal services was achieved where the columns left from Okahandja instead of Karibib.

At the end of August Field Post Office No. 3 marched with the "Deimling Force" from Otjusundu via Oparakane (where it stayed 17 days) to Otjimbinde (staying 6 days) and from there via Oparakane and Sturmfield to Epukiro, where it arrived on the 2nd October, 1904.

From the 2nd October, 1904, until the 26th February, 1905, this field Post Office remained in Epukiro, and after a five days' march from here via Okatjeru, arrived in Gobabis on the 3rd March, 1905. It remained for 14 days before continuing the march via Ais, where it stayed 4 days, and arrived at Avadoab (east of Hoachanus) on the 27th March.

From Avadoab it marched on the 4th April, 1905, in a southerly direction via Nienub and Stamprietfontein, and arrived at Gochas on the 22nd April, where it remained until the 14th May. It returned on the 16th May to Stamprietfontein, remaining there until the 20th May.

Our next news of its activities is on the 31st July, 1905, when it had orders to leave Windhuk for the south to link up with the "Maercker Force." The march through very difficult country, in part through the steep and rocky newly reconnoitred section, was via Rehoboth, where they stayed on the 4th and 5th August, and Nomtsas, and then on to Maltahöhe, where the Field Post Office arrived on the 15th August, making an enforced halt there until the 25th August because three oxen of the column had died and the remainder had sustained foot injuries on the hard going. The march then continued successfully via Kleinfontein, halting there from the 27th August to the 6th September, and then on to Zavis (west of Maltahöhe) on the 9th September. From Zavis the mail brought from the Field Post Office, as well as that which arrived from Europe on the 12th September, was speedily delivered to the troops who were in position in front of the enemy, so that it was in the hands of the troops before the victorious battle of Nubib, which took place the next morning.

After a stay of 17 days the Field Post Office left Zavis on a four days' march to Maltahöhe, arriving there on the 30th September, 1905. It was reported as still there on the 1st November, 1905.

(To be continued)

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(Continued from page 47 of March issue)

1922 opened on January 17 with the resumed service Perth to Derby via Geraldton. Carnarvon, Onslow, Roebourne, Port Headland and Broome. Later flights received special cancellation.

A 50c Mexican stamp was issued on April 2, 1922, showing a bird flying. This stamp was only used for one trial flight between Mexico and Tepic via Guadalajara on April 15, 1923. The flight failed and the covers were delivered at Tepic on April 18 by ordinary mail and the stamp withdrawn from sale.

Back in Australia on April 17, 1922, there was a special flight under the auspices of "Melbourne Herald" between Geelong and Melbourne. A perforated vignette inscribed "Herald-Air-Mail" was issued and used for this flight. This was followed on June 22 by a flight Lethbridge to Toronto in Canada. Through an accident the flight was not completed and the mail of 993 letters were forwarded to destination by rail. A souvenir envelope was issued inscribed "Greetings via the First Canadian Air Mail Plane from Lethbridge, Alberta, the Little City with a Big Future."

On July 8, 1922, there was a flight from Tunis to Paris by Pelletier Doisy, letters being franked with airpost stamp. Only about 20 covers were carried on this flight.

Of interest to philatelists are the Russian Consular stamps surcharged to read "Aerial Post—R.S.F.S.F.—value in German marks," values 12mk., 24mk., 120mk., 600mk., 1,200 mk., and in two types. These stamps were used for official correspondence to the Soviet Delegation in Berlin and were withdrawn when they were spotted by the Ministry of Posts in Moscow. These stamps with their varieties are rare items as also are covers bearing them.

Of similar type are the stamps issued by the Italian Post Office in Constantinople. That office decided to collect and send letters which were to be carried by air from

UNUSUAL OFFERS

(All mint, unless otherwise stated)

Portugal 1924 Camoens issue, cpl. set of 31	Price R2.50
Bosnia 1906 "Tourist" issue, to 5 Kr., set of 18	R1.50
Virgin Islands 1d. first type, wmk. CA, sheet of 20	R9.50
Liberia 1915/21 ordy. and O.S. cpl. (28) c.t.o.	R1.75
It. Somalia 1953 Stamp Centenary cpl. (5)	R1.00
St. Pierre & Miquelon 1932 Maps and Ships (18)	R1.50
Hungary 1953 Composers cpl. (7)	R1.00

C.w.o., subject unsold, postfree.

A. LICHTENSTEIN

BOX 576 - BLOEMFONTEIN

Bucharest to Paris. The 1903 Espress stamp of Italy, 25c, was overprinted "Servizio Postale Aereo" and surcharged "Plastre 15", with an outline of an aeroplane at centre. During this period of preparation the Lausanne Conference suppressed the post offices of Foreign Powers in Turkey and the stamps were destroyed. Several however survived on official documents.

The only airmail to report in 1923 is that on January 2 in Indo-China when 60 covers were carried between Sonia and Hanoi, covers receiving a two-line cachet "Par Avion—Sonia Hanoi." On April 11, 1923, there was another flight in Indo-China between Bienhoa (Saigon) to Hanoi by military aviators. About 130 covers were carried and mails received a circular cachet "Escadrille de Cochinchine No. 2."

Argentine opened 1924 with the Trans-River Plate service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo. These flights took place from January 2 to March 27, 1924, and a three-line cachet applied "Servicio Postal Aero—Buenos Aires—Montevideo." About 380 covers were carried on the first flight. There were several other flights in South America. The first airmail flight in Guatemala took place on February 16 between Guatemala City and Balboa Heights (Canal Zone) which formed a return flight of U.S. Army aviators. A circular cachet was applied "Correo Internacional. Feb. 16. 1924. Guatemala, A.C.," the covers being back-stamped "Balboa Heights, C.Z., Feb. 29, 2.30 p.m. Rec's." Only 28 covers were carried. Then also in Chile there was the Valparaiso-Iquique flight and return when about 100 covers were carried on the outward flight and 22 only on the return flight. These were franked with normal Chilean stamps and received a double-line cachet "Via Aerea—Iyuiyue, Chile — Administration Pral. de Correos y Telegrafos." These flights were carried out during February and March. Then also Bolivia had a first air-mail flight on March 8, 1924, between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba when a special oval cachet was applied to covers "Correo Aereo—date—Santa Cruz—Cochabamba."

On July 5 there was a flight from Berlin to Angora and a 1,000 special air post stamps were issued and applied to covers, value 2 Dm. On October 12, 1924, there took place the Zeppelin flight of the Z. R.3 Trans-Atlantic flight to New York and covers received an oval cachet "Mit Luftschiff Z.R.3 befördert" and received the New York postmark 15.10.24.

Interesting are the few covers carried from Brough (Yorkshire, England) to Seattle (U.S.A.) by American aviators. Special envelopes were used suitably inscribed. This was the Western Leg, England to U.S.A. via the North Atlantic. This flight took place on July 22, 1924. Another interesting British item in 1924 was the London to Rangoon flight and return by Sir Alan Sobham. This was the Survey flight of the Anglo-India route. Two covers were carried to Rangoon and dated 6.2.25 by Sir Alan on arrival at Rangoon. He was accompanied by his mechanic, Mr. Arthus B. Elliot. Covers were carried on the return flight and received cachets.

On August 12, 1924, there was the first flight in Bolivia between Cochabamba and Buenos Aires, covers bearing the cachet "ler Correo Aero Oruro—Capital." This cachet was applied to a few covers despatched from Oruro, but the plane crashed shortly after leaving Oruro. On December 3, 1924 there was a special flight from Buenos Aires to Mendoza (Chile). A two-line cachet was applied to approx. 300 covers carried. There was a second flight on September 22, 1925.

In Canada the first Saskatchewan Aerial Mail was flown from Estevan to Winnipeg and an interesting vignette attached to covers. This cachet had several varieties. The plane was forced to descend when only 14 miles from Estevan and the mails were sent by rail to Winnipeg.

1925 saw further emergence of air-mail services. On January 13-15, 1925, the survey flight was carried out by the Latocere Company. Souvenir envelopes were carried impressed with Argentine and Brazilian flags inscribed "Premier Courrier Aerien - Rio - Montevideo - Buenos Aires." Another survey flight was also made on March 6, 1925, Rio de Janeiro - Bahia - Pernambuco and return. A cachet was applied showing number of sector and again a souvenir cover issued with flags of the nations concerned. The first air-mail flight in Curacao took place on April 8, 1925 between Curacao and La Guira (Venezuela). 50 covers were carried and these received a special cachet in green "Curacao—date—Eerste Briefzending — Per Luchtpost." This was flown by SCADTA of Colombia.

The first air-mail flight took place in Albania in February 1925 on the service Tirana-Valona and return by Adria Aero Lloyd under government contract. Air-post

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stamps were issued showing plane over mountain, values 5 quind, 10 quind, 25 and 50 quind, 1, 2, and 3 Franken (perf. and imperf.).

In South Africa a Government Experimental Air Mail Service was carried out between March 2, 1925 and June 15, 1925, the South African Air Force carrying out the flights which were from Cape Town to Durban via Oudtshoorn, Port Elizabeth and East London. A special circular cachet was applied to mails and four special airmail stamps, value 1d., 3d., 6d., and 9d., and etiquettes issued. These were the first official stamps issued in the British Empire.

On May 1, 1925, official stamps were issued by Honduras being regular postage stamps (series 1915) overprinted "Aereo Correo" in two lines, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1, peso. as also various surcharges. Overprints were in black, blue or red. An American aviator inaugurated a service early in 1925 for six months. This aviator Pounds flew between Porto Cortez to Tegucigalpa and return. From June to September, 1925, flights were temporarily suspended owing to a breakdown of the aeroplane. These stamps were chiefly used for official correspondence.

During 1925 De Pinedo made his Round-the-World flight and this brought about various covers. On May 13 there was a private mail of 93 letters carried between Calcutta and Melbourne. These were impressed with a violet cachet showing a map of India with aeroplane inset and inscription "Italian World Air Flight." Then covers were carried August 20-27 and September 12, 1925 in the Philippines. A special cachet showing plane with wording "Via Pinedo's Flight Round The World" with name of place and date was applied to mails from Zamboanga-Manila, Cebu-Manila, Antimou-nau-Manila and Corregidor-Manila.

In August 1925 there were inaugural air post services in Bolivia and contemporary postage stamps were overprinted by Severo Cuenca at Cochabamba, "Correo Aero A Sucre 5.8.1925," "Correo Aero a Oruro 11.8.25," "Correo Aero a la Paz 14.8.25," and for return flights "Correo Aero a Cochabamba 7.VIII.1925," "Correo Aero Sucre — Cochabamba 21 Oct. 1925." Flown covers exist bearing these stamps.

(To be continued).



CAPE TOWN HARBOUR ON A SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP

By SYLVESTER L. CROZET

In the first issue of stamps of the Republic of South Africa, the 50 cent value is representative of the harbour at Cape Town.

For centuries ships and shipping have played a vital part in the development of Table Bay as a port and, for many years the harbour has been called the "Tavern of the Seas."

In 1743 the first attempt to protect shipping anchored in the bay was undertaken. A mole was constructed near the site where Green Point light-house stands today and at low tide remains of this work may still be seen.

A hundred and seventeen years elapsed before any further steps were taken at harbour construction. Then in 1860—just over a century ago—a commencement was made with the erection of a breakwater and the building of the docks. Prince Alfred, afterwards Duke of Edinburgh, then on a visit to the Cape of Good Hope, tipped the first truck-load of stones for this undertaking. Ten years later, on a return visit, he officially opened the docks which consisted of an inner basin to which his name was given.

During the years that followed the breakwater was extended and the enlargement of the docks undertaken. With the completion of the immense Duncan Dock a few years ago, the total water area of the port, including the Victoria Basin, which was constructed after the Alfred Basin, is now 365 acres.

The total length of wharfage is nearly five miles on which shed accommodation for approximately 9,000,000 cubic feet of merchandise is provided. All quays are well equipped with electric cranes, the largest of which has a lift of 15 tons. Modern pre-cooling stores can handle an amount of 15,000 tons of fruit per week, while a grain

elevator with a capacity of 30,000 tons has been erected.

There are two dry docks, the largest being the Sturrock Graving Dock, the biggest in the Southern Hemisphere and one of the greatest in the world. It is 1,150 feet long with a coping width of 156 feet, and vessels drawing 40 feet of water may enter at L.W.O.S.T.

Shown in the background of the stamp is Table Mountain with Lion's Head, somewhat lower, on the right. The flat table top of this grandiose creation, which rises to a height of 3,549 feet above the blue waters of Table Bay, is well nigh two miles in length.

MIPEX—OCTOBER 7-12, 1963

We are informed that Mr. Eliezer Blum, P.O. Box 1669, Cape Town, has been appointed official representative of this International Philatelic Exhibition in Melbourne for South Africa.

Rules, entry forms, etc. will be obtainable from Mr. Blum soon, by anyone wishing to exhibit.

From the information published in our September issue (p. 159) it appears that the organizers of "Mipex" have regretfully had to limit the scope of the exhibition to stamps (as stamps) and postal history.

U.N.O.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Two stamps, 4c and 11c were due to appear on 3 December as propaganda.

West New Guinea. U.N., being in temporary control here, they have overprinted the stamps with "UNTEA," presumably standing for United Nations Temporary Agency (or something like that!).

CROWN AGENTS BULLETIN

"Omnibus" Red Cross Issue. The December bulletin announces a general issue for all territories of two Red Cross stamps in September for its centenary celebrations. One stamp will be of the value of the basic inland rate and the other for the airmail rate.

CENSOR MARKS—WORLD WAR I

In the S.A. Ph., Vol 31, 1955, pp. 140 and 155 I listed a considerable number of various types of censor marks used in Southern Africa, mainly in connection with the S.W.A. campaign. Since then some additions to the list have been made by various persons. See S.A. Ph. Vol 31, p. 205; Vol. 32, p. 32; Vol. 36, p. 138; Vol 37, p. 93.

There does not appear to be much of this material lying around, but I have recently been lucky enough to acquire 4 items, homogeneous in kind, although with differences between the four. They agree in all the censor numbers being 21 with another number below a stroke, thus— $\frac{21}{1}$. Also they agree in the censoring having apparently been done in Johannesburg whereas most, if not all, of those previously recorded appear to have been done either in S.W.A. or in Cape Town. Particulars of the four are as follows:—

(1) A double-lined circle of 30 mm. "Pass-ed" at the top and "Censor" at the bottom, in block capitals. 21 over 1 in the centre. Letters and figure 3.5 mm. high. In violet. On a card sent to Johannesburg from Beira, which also provided a censor mark.

The other three marks are all on letters from Madeira, addressed to the Miners' Phthisis Board in Johannesburg. All have a Funchal Censor Mark in red, as well as the Johannesburg marks in greyish or bluish black.

(2) A double-lined 34 mm. circle; wording as in (1), letters and numbers 2.5 mm. high. Number in centre is 21 over 3.

(3) A double-lined circle of 27 mm. Wording as before but letters and numbers only 2 mm. high. Censor's number is 21 over 7.

(4) This is a very poorly struck mark of 33 mm. diameter. It might be single or double-lined. The lettering is 2.5 mm. high. The censor's number in the centre "certainly begins with a 2 and there is a probable 1 after it, but the figure below the bar has not struck at all.

—J. HUNTER.

THE "WAR ON SPECULATIVE ISSUES" GAINS MOMENTUM

A four-page leaflet describing the fine points of the American Philatelic Society's now famous "Black Blot" programme for evaluating new stamp issues of the world has been published to answer the deluge of inquiries being received.

World wide attention has been focussed on the programme through the co-operation received from the philatelic press and many of the nation's leading stamp columnists. The success of the programme has been so tremendous that officers of the Society are being swamped with requests for a complete outline of the programme.

To meet these growing requests, A.P.S. has authorized the printing of a leaflet containing extracts and reprints from recent issues of the Society's Journal, The American Philatelist.

The leaflet describes the "Black Blot" Programme in detail, contains a reprint of the President's "Open Letter to World Governments and Their Postal Administrations," the A.P.S. policy in regard to souvenir sheets, which was unanimously adopted at the 1962 National Convention and fully describes the Society's opinion regarding present day souvenir sheets; and a reprint of an editorial entitled "Pictorial Postage Due Labels . . . A New Exploitation Trend." The informational leaflet is available at a nominal charge to defray cost of printing and mailing.

The February Chronicle of New Issues contains only three "Black Blotted" items, indicating hope for halting speculation in the near future. All three items are from two Iron Curtain countries. Stamps receiving the editorial "Black Blot" indicates one or more of the following faults, Point One, a limited printing or limited "on sale" time; Point Two, an excessively long issue; Point Three, unwarranted high values included; Point Four, no direct relationship to the issuing country; and Point Five, oddities intentionally included with an issue.

An "eight-stamp sheet" issued by East Germany to propagandize the Soviet space programme is assessed a "Blot" under three points, Points One, Four and Five. The limited edition issue was not released primarily for postal purposes, and when the

perforated stamps are separated from the sheet, certain design portions create a ridiculous appearance on a single stamp.

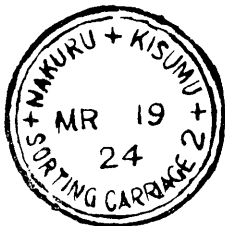
A two-value set from East Germany honouring the founder of the Modern Olympics is "Black Blotted" under Point One, as the 25pf value was issued in limited quantities, thus creating speculation.

An 18-stamp sports issue from Hungary, featuring motorcycle and auto racing in a diamond format, has been issued. The nine perforated and nine imperforated stamps are "Blotted" under Points Two and Five, a limited printing of only 12,000 imperforated sets as compared to nearly a half-million perforated sets.

KENYA T.P.O.'s

Some Supplementary Notes.

Since the appearance of Dr. Harvey Pirie's notes on the Kenya T.P.O.'s in the "S.A. Ph." 1959, p. 158, some additional material has come into my possession which adds something to the sum of knowledge. This consists in the first place of one complete and perfect strike on piece of the Nakuru-Kisumu T.P.O. (Dr. Pirie's Type 99), showing Sorting Carriage 2 (illustrated)



and three other stamps showing partial but fully identifiable strikes of the same. The details are as follows:

- (a) 20c of 1922 issue (S.G. 87) on piece. Dated MR 19 24
- (b) 5c of 1922 issue (S.G. 81). Dated [F]E 17 24
- (c) 5c of 1922 issue (S.G. 81). Dated AP [] 2[] (2 inferred only).
- (d) 20c of 1922 issue (S.G. 87). Dated FE 17 24

In all these strikes the words are separated by the sign +, which is my reason for placing (c) among them, although the Sorting Carriage number is not readable as 2.

I have also an almost complete strike of the Nakuru-Kisumu Sorting Carriage 3 on S.G. 87. This differs in two ways, apart from the substitution of the 3 for the 2: the date is reversed, viz. 28 FE 24, and the words are separated by five-pointed stars.

I have two further fragmentary strikes, on a 5c (S.G. 81) and a 15c (S.G. 85), which may be either Type 98 or 99, for unfortunately NA..., the only part of the top sector which is visible, could be NAIrobi-Nakuru or NAKuru-Kisumu. The date (no year visible) is in the order: day, month, year. The wording is separated by dashes (-), and it is tempting to speculate that this indicates Sorting Carriage 1, though there is no evidence to prove it.

My dates for Type 96 ("Sorting Car") of which I have partial strikes are as follows:

- (1) Sorting Car No. 3 on 10c (S.G. 46) dated [] FE21
- (2) Sorting Car No. 2 on 20c (S.G. 86) dated 21 OC 2[3?] (could be 5)
- (3) Sorting Car No. 2 on 20c (S.G. 86) dated [] NO 23

This adds nothing to our knowledge of where it ran, but may extend the recorded date range.

—STUART ROSSITER.

FILATELICA COLECCIONISMO!

Now, you may recognise the caption to be Spanish, but do you concede that philatelically the Spanish have at long last come to life? Well, they have, but only just. It is less than a year ago that Spanish Officialdom (bless them!) seemed to realise the meaning of the word "philately." They have now come out with their "Numero Extraordinario" (51 pages), being only the 4th number of their bi-monthly, but it certainly promises much. A fairly wide range of subjects is offered, and it seems to be quite a thing. Snag—how are you for speaking the language? Anyway, if you are interested, try them at: Club Internacional Colon de Coleccionismo, Madrid.

MARION ISLAND

The research vessel "R.S.A." sailed from Cape Town on 8th March for the annual relief of the meteorological staff on the island.

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Two most interesting and colourful collections were displayed at the **February meeting**. Mr. Geo Feros tabled a collection consisting of unusual South African items which included Travelling Post Office cancellations, foreign stamps used in South Africa, South African stamps used abroad, Paquebot, telegraph cancellations, Railway station postmarks, Rolls and booklets. The second collection to be tabled was Mr. L. Hellman's "Israel" Independence issues, covering all the stamps issued by that country to mark the annual commemoration of that event. These issues depicted most forcibly the changes that are taking place in the designing, production and printing of modern stamps.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Ons byeenkoms van **Saterdag 2 Januarie 1963** sal opgeteken staan as een van die geslaagstes van die boekjaar 1962/63. Vereers was dit die beste opkoms en verder het ons met mooi uitstallings te doen gehad.

Lid J. H. Bruwer het 'n puik uitstalling (Tweede Vryheidsoorlog) om die Veka-Wisselbeker uitgestal en net-net uitgeval. Gebrek aan ruimte verhoed dat ons in besonderhede oor die versameling gaan.

Ons volstaan ook met 'n woord van gelukwensing aan lid O. Kylander met sy netjiese uiteensetting van die seëls vir Vluggelingejaar. Hy sal ons vaandeldraer in die eindwedstryd aanstaande maand te Paarl wees, in die mededinging om die Rembrandt-wisseltrofee. Ons ander finalis (Veka) is lid W. Lambert (lugpos) wat met sy uitstalling vroeër hierdie boekjaar punte aangeteken het wat slegs twee hoër is as dié wat lid Bruwer pas aangeteken het. Hy was ons finalis en die eindwedstryd was dan ook op **Saterdag 2 Maart** deur hom gewen teen mev. Van Rooyen (Paarl) met Nederland en mnr. I. J. Bernhardt (Pretoria) met 'n baie oulike versameling van die Unie se Dierereeks.

Aangesien die normale datum van ons formele byeenkoms met 'n openbare vakansie saamval, is ons volgende jaarvergadering vir **Saterdag 20 April** bepaal.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

There was a fairly good attendance at the Annual General Meeting which was held on **Wednesday, March 20, 1963**.

After the annual reports were read the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the undermentioned members being elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. R. H. Fisher-Hill; Vice-President, Mr. R. G. L. Mephius; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. H. S. Hay; Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. C. E. Adams; Hon. Librarian and Editor of "News Letter," Mr. S. L. Crozet; Hon. Sales Packet Superintendent, Mr. R. G. L. Mephius; Members of Executive Committee: Messrs. R. F. G. Bompas, B. Eilers, N. S. Hesselbarth and H. van den Ham. Messrs. S. J. Hagger and J. J. Smit were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

The meeting concluded with the Immediate Past-President, Mr. C. E. Adams displaying his most interesting collection of the postage stamps of Siam. —S.L.C.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

Meetings are held on the third Saturday afternoon of each month.

January 19. There was a good attendance of members and guests at the Annual General Meeting, and as usual an auction of interesting items was held before the meeting.

The J. H. Harvey Pirie plaque: This year it was awarded to Mr. J. H. Bruwer for his excellent work on the Animal Synopses and for his personal contribution to South African philately.

Election of Office-bearers: Dr. Berry was unanimously elected President, although he would have preferred to see the honour go round. Vice-President, Mr. J. T. Burrell; Hon. Sec./Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Mildford; Committee members: Messrs. J. H. Bruwer, K. E. W. Lydall and J. J. Smit; Executive Members to Federation: Messrs. G. H. H. Legge and J. Michelson and Mrs. J. M. Mildford; Hon. Examiner, Mr. E. W. Perks; S.A. Philatelist correspondent, Dr. H. J. Raubenheimer.

Items of interest. It is customary for members to exhibit individual items for study, comment and record. This month were shown:

(1) Animal, 4d. "elephant" Springbok watermark. Confirmed that it has appeared with the horns of the watermark design either broken or missing.

(2) Republic 20c. A blue doctor-blade drag mark starting at the righthand marginal bar, through to the next sheet and along its whole length.

(3) Republic 10c paper intrusion: A strip of four stamps with the green colour missing behind the words "REPUBLIC OF" and also portion of the Castle. This partially printed strip was the result of a paper intrusion.

Visit to the Government Printing Works: Several members were able to view the printing of the Kirstenbosch Commemorative stamp, and reported on the process briefly. The discussion will be resumed next meeting. —H.J.R.

ORANGE FREE STATE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

There were 32 members present at our Annual General meeting which must constitute something of a record. After the notice convening the meeting was read, the minutes of the previous A.G.M. were read and adopted.

The following office-bearers were then elected: President, Dr. R. van Zyl-Smit; Vice-president, Mr. A. H. Scott; Secretary, Mr. A. L. Meyburgh; Treasurer, Mr. H. E. Roux; Exchange Supt., Mr. J. Price; Committee: Dr. K. Freund, Mr. C. A. van Ee, Mr. S. Marus, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. L. Oxley; Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. H. J. Weil.

The retiring President thanked the outgoing committee for their hard work and co-operation throughout the year. He also thanked the Editor and the Publisher of the Society magazine. Gratifying reports had been received from various parts of the country expressing appreciation for this service rendered by the Society.

The sole exhibit for the evening was Mr. A. H. Scott's "Basutoland" which has reached a very high standard within a few years . . . on which he is to be complimented. This collection covered specimens, a straight selection of all issues, followed by control blocks, imprint blocks, varieties, postage dues, covers from the Boer War period, and postmarks. The decimal overprints were there too, including all the rare items. A very pleasant and enjoyable exhibit.

MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **February Meeting** of the Society was held on Wednesday, 13th February, 1963, in the New Queen Victoria Museum. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Graham Guy for the use of this very fine room. The lighting is good, there is ample space and there are facilities for showing films. In addition there is an epidiascope which should prove most useful for screening stamps as and when necessary. Another asset is the fact that there are excellent facilities for making tea or coffee, and I have no doubt that this will gladden the hearts of some of our members! The Chairman, Mr. Carter, in his opening remarks expressed the Society's grateful thanks to Mr. Guy for his generosity in placing this room at our disposal for our regular monthly Meetings.

Mr. Roland Smith gave us a most interesting talk on the new issues of the

Federal postage due stamps which were printed in Salisbury by the Government Printing and Stationery Department. His talk was illustrated by the circulation to members of sheets of the stamps in various denominations, some of the plates, and a mould, and judging by the number of pertinent questions which were asked, it was obvious that Mr. Roland Smith's talk was of the greatest interest to all present. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for members to be taken over the Printing Works when the next printing is made, but you will be notified of this later.

Mr. Ellenberger, Chairman of our Study Group, gave a brief resumé of the work of the Group over the past few months. They have been studying the varieties and flaws in the Federal Postage Stamps, and their findings will be sent to the Committee of the Society in the near future.

We were very pleased to welcome back after his illness our Chairman, Mr. Carter. He has been away for several months, but we are very pleased to see that he is now looking and feeling quite fit again.

Mr. Carter is being transferred to Bula wayo at the end of March for some considerable time, but we hope he will be with us for the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

We have been advised by the Postmaster General, that owing to developments in the Political field, the Federal Cabinet has decided that the proposed issue of postage stamps to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Federation, will now not be proceeded with. This is a great pity, as the issue would have been a very fine one.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTIESE VERENIGING VAN PRETORIA

Met die eerste vergadering van die juniors was die opkoms goed, maar hulle voorsitter, Nico Dekker, het gekla omdat die belangstelling van die seniors in die vergaderings van die juniors maar bra swak is. Verder wil hulle die seniors spesiaal uitnooi om na hul klubkompetisie te kom, dit vind vanjaar op 14 Junie plaas. Ons sal u later weer herinner maar probeer en hou die Vrydag-aand beskikbaar. Dan is daar nog 'n versoek van die juniors, hulle wil graag van die ouer-lede se versamelings sien, veral tematiese versamelings. Hoe lyk dit, is daar nie lede wat met Mev. Ockerse (die juniors se sameroepster) in verbinding wil tree en so iets aanbied nie?

Dan wil ons die buite junior-lede vra om meer van hulle te laat hoor, onthou julle kan ook inskryf vir die klub-kompetisie en ons het nog ook 'n rondsenddiens vir julle, skryf maar gerus aan die junior afdeling, Posbus 706, Pretoria.

Met ons laaste jaarvergadering was die ledegelde sterk onder die vergrootglas. Daar is toe besluit om net by die seniors 'n ver-

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting attracted a fair attendance which, judging from remarks heard, was quite appreciative of all the successes achieved during the past year. Pride of place must be accorded Mr. W. Impey, our untiring Exchange Superintendent under whose guidance a new milestone was reached in topping the R2,000 mark sales (R2,619.75 to be exact).

Mr. Impey was also elected to the chair for the ensuing year, with Dr. P. Hack the Vice-President.

The Hon. Curator (Dr. T. B. Berry) displayed the latest additions to the Society's reference collection.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

WANTED TO BUY: Anglo-Boer War, East African Command, Egypt, Sudan, F.P.O., P.O.W. Censored, British and Italian African Colonies. Prompt reply assured.—Walter Bjork, 365 West Avenue, New York 24, New York.

DON'T STOP.—I need plenty more Union and Republic items of *unusual* Postal Stationery! F. VERMAAK, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA: Wanted early forerunners on cover or on piece, or any other item of interest. Top prices paid.—L. ABRAMS, P.O. Box 7875, Johannesburg. Telephone: Office 22-1630; home 45-4075.

APPROVAL SERVICE: Booklets sent out regularly every month. British Empire and Europe.—G. REIMERS, P.O. Box 80, Paulpietersburg, Natal. Member P.T.S.

WANTED FOR CASH: World War II Active Service and Airmail Letter Cards, used and unused of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

!!!!!! Collections now being broken up—Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, O.F.S.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape Town.

MARION ISLAND/S.A.N.A.E. 1963 COVERS: 90c each — 5 for R3-90 — 10 for R7.25. Ask for approvals too.—BOK PHILATELISTS, P.O. Box 15, Muizenberg, Cape.

ZULULAND/BANGKOK.—Wanted for cash—anything and everything.—M. M. WOOD, P.O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

RHODESIAN Admiral Types needed (high values only). Mint and used.—R. H. Fisher-Hill, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

WANTED.—Accumulations, Collections, Office Lots on and off paper. Turn those odd boxes of philatelic "junk" into cash, or exchange it with us for stamps, albums or accessories that you need.—ROBE MARK PHILATELISTS (PTY.) LTD., 21 Joubert Street, Johannesburg, Box 11419.

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TOPICAL COLLECTING

The American Topical Association reports that over 4000 stamps were issued during 1962 with topical subjects.

The American Philatelic Society reports what is hoped is not the beginning of a new trend to exploit topical collectors, viz. the issue by the Ivory Coast Republic of a set of pictorial Postage Dues. These "stamps" have no franking value and are merely labels indicating insufficiently pre-paid postage. They regard the issue as a deliberate attempt to "gouge" collectors.

CANADA

The 5 cent definitive of 1962 has been overprinted with special ink or "tagged" to replace the tagged stamp of the old 1954 design. The overprinting inks are visible only on careful examination, particularly with an ultra-violet lamp. These stamps are required for experimenting in a mail segregator and letter facing-up machine, used in Winnipeg only.

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,
S. L. CROZET.

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

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MAY, 1963

Whole Number 457

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

New Printing of the ½c denomination.

A new issue of the ½c value, closely resembling its predecessor in design, colour arrangement and sheet format, appeared at Post Office counters during March, 1963.



The printing was made by the A40, or the three-coloured machine, on Arms Water-marked paper, in horizontal sheet format of 10 rows - 20 stamps, each measuring 24.20 x 20.25 mm. The same multipositive was used as for the previous issue, this condition being indicated by the common multipositive flaw—a red mark between H and E. of KINGFISHER on stamp 17 of Row 6.

Three cross-lined screened cylinders formed the printing components, the numbers of which are registered at the bottom of the sheet's left margin, opposite rows 9 and 10, in their respective colours, viz. 104 in carmine red, 66 in dull orange, and 45 in blue, the blue of the stamp being of a

deeper shade than that of the previous issue. Blue single line broken bars occupy the sheets left and right margins, while blue pre-manufactured arrows are positioned centrally on the top and bottom ones, the central prong of both arrows exhibiting a faint vertical blue line. Five figure black sheet serial numbers appear twice on the bottom margin of the sheet below stamps 5 and 6 and 16 and 17.

The perforation of gauge 14 instead of 15 x 14 of the previous issue, was made externally on the Grover Two Row appliance, and as the side margins of the sheets had been guillotined off before they were issued, the relevant "punched out" holes, required for the perforation process, were also removed.

The following is a list of some of the cylinder flaws:—

Row:

- 2-16. Red dot left of "1" of ½c.
- 3-2. Red dot at one o'clock of "1" of ½c.
- 4-1. Tiny blue dot at one o'clock of R of KINGFISHER.
- 4-8. Blue dot above E of REPUBLIC.
- 4-12. Red line in top gutter margin.
- 7-9. Red dot in front of bird's breast.
- 9-1. Red dots below first A of AFRIKA.
- 10-3. Tiny red dot to right and below R of REPUBLIC.
- 10-7. Red dot in gutter margin above bird's head.

Reprinting of the 2½c, Cyls. S 15/S 18.

A recent reprinting of a comparatively small number of sheets, reputed to be of an emergency nature to meet a shortage of the 2½c stamps, was made from the previous cylinders S/15/S 18, on unwatermarked paper with small hole perforations, and of the same sheet format and design as the previous one. The shade of the stamps are

however of a slightly darker shade, the sheets bear evidence of slight scratch marks on the cylinder, acquired probably while being stored, and the four figure red sheet numbers now occupy different positions, below stamps 5 and 6 and 16 and 17, Row 5.

Fifth issue of the 2½c denomination.

During the latter part of March, 1963, a new issue of the 2½c Constantia stamp made its appearance at Post Offices.



Printed from new cross-lined screened cylinders upon unwatermarked paper by the Albertina machine in similar manner and sheet format to the previous issues. New multipositives were prepared for the purpose, a common one being used to form Panes A and C, and another for Panes B and D. Four panes comprise the quadruple assembly—Pane A occupying the top left position; B, the top right; C, the bottom left, and D, the bottom right.

The panes are of horizontal sheet format, comprising 5 rows x 20 (100) stamps, and follow a pattern similar to the earlier ones. Centrally positioned mauve arrows of the pre-manufactured type occupy the top and bottom margins which, including the right one, are imperforate, the left margin only being perforated through. Mauve single line broken bars are printed on the left and right margins, while the Cyl. Nos., Int. 12, and Ext. 11, are inscribed in green and mauve respectively on the sheet's left margin, opposite Row 5. The six figure black sheet numbers, prefixed by the pane's determining letter, A, B, C, or D, are imprinted on the sheet's left margin, opposite rows 4 and 5.

The perforation, of gauge 14, was made by the Grover Two Row appliance, and the relevant "punched out" holes, required for this purpose, appear on the top margin of Panes A and C, and on the bottom one of Panes B and D, between stamps 13 and 14. The bottom margin of Pane B also carries the Printer's mauve and green electronic guide lines, between stamps 1 and 2.

The common multipositive flaws are:—

PANES A AND C

Row:

- 1-14. Two mauve dots left of lower border of window in gable.
- 2-15. Tiny mauve dot at 11 o'clock of G of GROOT.
- 3-1. Mauve dot at 11 o'clock of left lower window.
- 4-15. Large mauve smudge on top margin of right shutter.
- 5-1. Mauve splash left of lower end of bunch of grapes.

PANES B AND D

- 2-1. Mauve dot above S of SOUTH.
- 3-2. Mauve mark over K and V of REPUBLIC VAN.
- 5-9. Mauve smudge and dot in gable, mauve dot at 8 o'clock to top window and green dots at 10 and 4 o'clock to top window.
- 5-20. Tiny mauve dot above R of REPUBLIC.

The following are some of the cylinder flaws:—

PANE A

- 1-2. Small mauve dot right of top window in gable.
- 1-13. Mauve crescent mark right of door lintel.
- 3-1. Mauve dot 11 o'clock to left lower window.
- 4-1. Mauve dot in gutter above U of REPUBLIC.
- 4-15. Large mauve smudge on top margin of right shutter.
- 4-20. Several small mauve dots on lower right portion of stamp.
- 5-1. Mauve splash left of lower end of bunch of grapes, and small mauve dot above left window.

PANE B

- 1-3. Several mauve and one green dot surrounding top window.
- 1-20. Mauve dot right of bottom left window.
- 2-1. Mauve dot above S of SOUTH.
- 2-11. Tiny mauve dot between grapes and

bottom right shutter.

- 3-4. Mauve smudge above SO of SOUTH.
- 5-19. Mauve dot below lower margin of top window.
- 5-20. Tiny mauve dot above R of REPUBLIC.

PANE C

- 1-20. Mauve dot right of top window.
- 2-16. Crescent moon below first A of AFRIKA.
- 2-20. Comet below D of SUID.
- 3-1. Mauve dot 11 o'clock of left window.
- 4-10. Mauve mark on line above left window.
- 4-15. Large mauve smudge on top margin of right shutter.
- 5-20. Several mauve dots right of top window and figurine.

PANE D

Mauve dot and smudge in left margin opposite Row 1.

- 2-1. Mauve dot above S of SOUTH.
- 3-4. Mauve smudge above SO of SOUTH.
- 5-6. Mauve smudge and dot in gable, also mauve dot at 8 o'clock to top window.
- 5-9. Mauve smudge and dots in gable, mauve dot at 8 o'clock to top window and green dots at 10 and 4 o'clock to top window.
- 5-11. White smudge above SU of SUID.
- 5-12. Mauve dot above A of CONSTANTIA.
- 5-20. Tiny mauve dot above R of REPUBLIC.

5c Postage Due Stamp.

A reprinting of the 5c Postage Due Stamp has been made from the previously used cylinders on watermarked paper, and with four figure red sheet numbers, instead of black ones, on the sheet's right margin opposite rows 4 and 5. The other printing characteristics remain constant except the value denomination has reverted to dark blue from the previous black.

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

The leading article in the March issue of the "Journal of Sports Philately" deals with philatelic aspects of the Pan American Games. The history of the Games is sketched briefly whilst particulars of earlier philatelic matter commemorating these Games is annotated and prospects of forthcoming issues discussed.

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AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

The 5c "Greetings" Card.

The sheet format of the 5c overseas aerogramme was followed for the preparation of the March 1963 issue of the "Greetings" card, which differs from the previous one in that it is now of Sheet Format B, the words "BEIT BRIDGE/BEITBRUG" have been eliminated, and the names of the respective flora have been placed beneath each one.

Printed on blue paper, without overlay, a 5c imprinted "Boeing" stamp and the "protea" etiquette replace the 5c "Baobab" stamp and the "Flying Springbok" tablet of the earlier issue.

The 2½c Inland Air Letter Card.

The March 1963 issue of the 2½c Inland Air Letter Cards marks a departure from the design and style of its earlier contemporaries.

Printed in green ink upon blue paper, and of sheet Format B, the 2½c "Constantia" stamp has been replaced by the pentagon outline, in orange and green, of the Cape Town Castle, superimposed upon which is an image of a Boeing plane. "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA/REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA" encircle the sides of the design, while the denomination, 2½c, and "POSTAGE/POSGELD" are inscribed at the base.

The tablet has been changed from the "Flying Springbok" to that of the "Protea" bloom in orange with the words "AIR LETTER/LUGBRIEF/AEROGRAFME" below it.

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

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WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

BASUTOLAND NOTES

The 10c has appeared with the controls 2A 1, and with the inscription in the old form, i.e., in large letters.

The first sheets of the inscribed 10c had the controls 3A 1 and 3B 1, and the inscriptions were in very small letters, so it would appear that the 2A 1 control sheets were printed first but have only now been issued.

Regarding the report which appeared in the March number of this publication, viz. that a sheet of the 2c overprinted stamps had been found with the overprint inverted, news has been received that two other sheets have appeared in London.

If this is correct, which it appears to be, the origin of the sheet which was reported here, viz. that it came from Mohaleshoek stocks, which was the story given the writer would seem extremely unlikely.

Further comment is unnecessary.

Two sheets of the current inscribed 3½c stamps have been found in Maseru with a missing perforation between all the stamps in vertical row 2.

The last reported missing perforations in this value were in the outside right vertical perforations of vertical row 6.

These stocks now come direct from the United Kingdom.

—(G. N. GILBERT).

PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Annual Congress Meeting is being held this year in Scarborough, from June 11th to 14th, under the auspices of the Yorkshire Philatelic Association.

An excellent programme, from both philatelic and social points of view, has been drawn up.

If you are eligible to attend as a Delegate and propose going, you will probably have already made your arrangements.

If you wish to attend as a private individual you will be welcome, but it will be advisable to make your arrangements very soon; particulars re accommodation, etc., obtainable from the local organising secretary, Mr. Fred Myers, 20 Armley Grange View, Leeds 12, Yorkshire.

THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

(Continued from p. 68 of April issue)

Group IV. Embossed Seals applied on Official Matter.

Type 21.

Berglands ?	
Mariental P.O.	27 mm.
Okasise P.O.	27 mm.
Outjo P.O.	27 mm.

Group V. Single Circle Metal Die.

Type 25.

Kalkfontein South	27 mm.
Otavifontein	27 mm.
Klipdam (S.W.A.)	27 mm.

Type 25a. Similar to 25, but with half circle under Epukivo, 27 mm. Earliest date seen—1925. Use as "occupational" doubtful.

Group VI. Rubber Stamp Cachets.

Types 22-24.

Type 22. Single Circle, with one star, which varies in size.

Alberts Rail	32 mm.
Aris	26 mm.
Aus Rail	29 mm.
Berseba	28 mm.
Blumefelde	32 mm.
Chamis	26 mm. (1916)
Chamis	29 mm. (Late 1916 Distorted)
Gaidib	29 mm. (no star)
Hatsamas	25 mm.
Kieries West	29 mm.
Klein Karas Rail	28 mm.
Klein Windhuk	25 mm.
Kub	25 mm.
Namutoni	28 mm.
Narubis	27 mm.
Neuheusis	28 mm.
Okambahe	27 mm.
Okasewa	28 mm. (Year abbreviated)
Okaukueyo	25 mm.
Omitara	25 mm. (3 stars ?).
Ondonga	25 mm.
Stamprietfontein ?	
Tses	26 mm.
Witvley	26 mm.

Type 22a. Month, day, year—Franzfontein 28 mm.

Type 22b. Date out of alignment with Aroab and star—Aroab, 26 mm.

Type 22c. Double Circles. "SEEIS" in top, date inner circle.

Type 23. Single Circle Two stars.

Brackwasser Rail	26 mm.
Ham River Rail	26 mm.
Kalkrand Rail	26 mm.
Nakob Rail	25 mm.
Rehoboth Rail	26 mm.

Type 23a. Similar to 23, but R.L.S. instead of RAIL. Two types used as receiving and transit cachets in various inks at Windhoek, 26 mm.

Type 24. Double Circle and two stars.

Arandis Rail	29 mm.
Aus Rail	29 mm.
Kalkfeld Rail	28 mm.
Kuibis Rail	28 mm.
Leutwein Rail	28 mm.
Okanjande Rail ?	
Okasise Rail	29 mm.

Type 24a. As 24, but NORTH instead of RAIL at bottom. Kalkfontein North, 28 mm. Irregular circles.

Type 24b. Very indistinct German Railpost. Otavi Rail.

Type 24c. AM or PM vice year. Kuibis Rail (late 1916 and 1917).

Group VII. Double Circle Metal Dies.

Types 26-36.

N.B.—Normally date: Day, Month, Letter, year).

Type 26.

Gibeon 30/21 mm. All others 31/20.
Gobabis (block for letter).
Grootfontein.
Kalkfontein.
Karibib (letter after date).
Keetmanshoop (some block for letter).
Luderitzbucht (to 1921).
Luderitz (1922-23).
Okahandja.
Okajande.
Omaruru.

Otari.
 Rehoboth.
 Seeheim.
 Swakopmund (30/21 mm. No letter after month).
 Tsumeb.
 Usakos (letter after year. Dotted line above date).
 Warmbad.
 Waterberg (block for letter).
 Windhuk (1915-18).
 Windhuk (1916-1917. Block for letter).

Type 26a. Variety of 26. Lower band has S.W.A. for S.W. Africa - Kalkfontein South. 31/21 mm. (Jan., 1923). Unique.

Type 27. Inner circle broken. Time added to date. Aus. 32/21 mm. Unique.

Type 28. Like 27, but black band in lower arc.

Gibeon 29/19 mm. (in use to Oct., 1915).
 Keetmanshoop 30/19 mm.
 Luderitzbucht 30/19 mm.

Type 28a. Similar to 28, but with black band in lower arc divided in two segments with Maltese Cross in gap between.

Aris 28/17 mm.
 Okasise 28/17 mm.

Type 28b. Similar to 28, but lower black band removed and RAIL inserted. Gibeon Rail, 29/19 mm. 1917.

Type 29. Kub. 27/16 mm. Unique. Inner circle broken at sides later.

Type 29a. Like 29, but side diamonds removed and SOUTH WEST AFRICA for S.W. AFRICA. Writer has pair 3d. De La Rue dues used on 8 Aug., 1921. AROAB, 26/16 mm. Probably counter use only.

Type 30. New smaller die. Luderitzbucht becomes Luderitz. Luderitz, 28/18 mm. Unique.

Type 31. Union Bilingual postmark. (In use from 1915 (?) to 1924 (?). Walvis Bay, 28/20 mm.



21



22



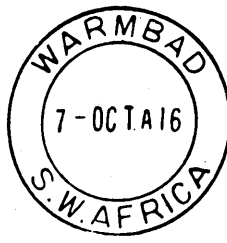
23



24



25



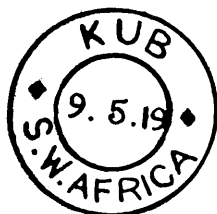
26



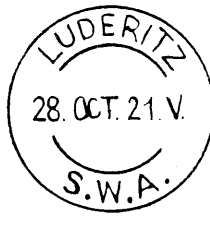
27



28



29



30



31

Type 32. Walvis Bay, 30/20 mm. S. Africa-Z. Afrika deleted. Found on 4d. and higher value stamps. For registered mail.

Type 32a. Like 32, but letter before year instead of after it. Windhoek 31/22 mm. 1922.

Type 33. "WINDHUK/S.W.A.P." 29/18 mm. Unique. Short life (late 1920).

Type 33a. As 33, but letter **P** deleted in lower arc, due to German Govt. objection. **N.B.** with stop after final A. Rare.

Type 34. New spelling of Windhuk. Replaced 33a in March, 1921. **N.B.** No dot after A. Windhoek/S.W.A 30/18 mm.

Type 35. New date arrangement (figures only), and S.W.A. in lower arc. Windhoek 28/18 mm. on high values mainly.

Type 35a. As 35, but S.W.A. in lower arc missing. Windhoek.

Type 36. Similar to 27, but lower arc blank and dash for block after hour. Unique. Otjiwarongo 31/21½ mm.

Check List of Offices and Postmarks:
19 September, 1914, to 31 January, 1923.

First column, OFFICE: name and classification. Abbreviations are those used in the "Supplement" to the official "Post Office Guide," viz.:

- PA—Postal Agency.
- POA—Postal Order Agency.
- PTA—Post and Telegraph Agency.
- PTtA—Post and Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

POTA—Postal Order and Telegraph Agency.

POTtA—Postal Order, Telegraph and Telephone Agency.

PTtMO—Postal, Telegraph and Telephone, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Order Office.

PTMO—Postal, Telegraph, Savings Bank, Postal Order, and Money Order Office.

N.B.—The following non-public offices existed but are **not** included in the following check list:

TO—Telegraph Office only.

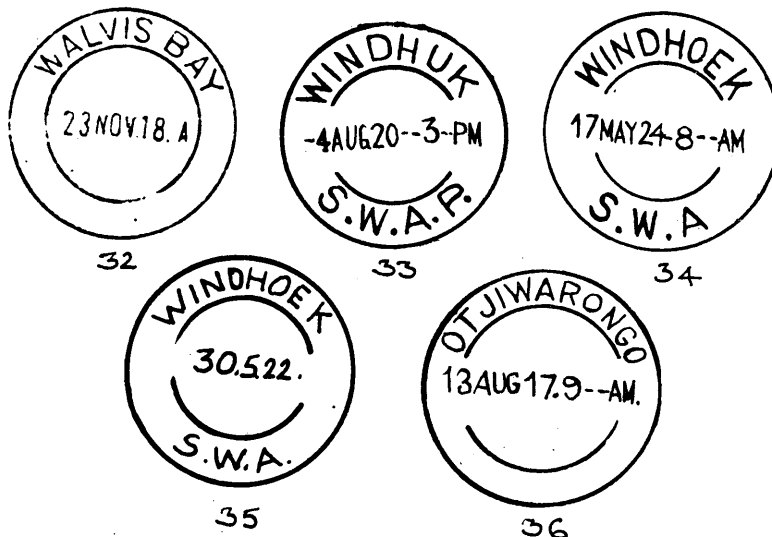
RS—Railway Work only.

Gt—Telephone call office, Govt. work only.

TO's (10): Berlin Rail (1917); Keetmanshoop Rail (1916); Klipdam (S.W.A.) (1918-21); Omitara (1916-20); Otavifontein (May, 1920); Otjiwarongo Rail (Jan.-Sept., 1921); Ramansdrift North (1919-23); Swakopmund Rail (1916-23); Tsumeb Rail (1916-23); Windhuk Rail (1916-23).

RS's (5): Grootfontein (1916-23, except end of 1921); Luderitz(bucht) Rail (1916-20); Omaruru Rail (1916-23); Otjiwarongo Rail (1916-23, except Jan.-Sept., 1921); Usakos Rail (1916-23).

Gt's (10): Bergkiller (1918-20); Bogenfels Police (1918-21); Elizabethfelde Police (1918); Elizabethbucht Police (May, 1920-Sept. 1921); Gariganis (1916); Hasuur (1918-20); Koes (1918-20); Urumbo (1921-23); Otjimtambi (1918-20); Wustenkoning Police (1918-20).





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VARIETY



Top marks go to a well-known Cape Town firm of fishmongers and provision merchants for the production of the novel air mail sticker illustrated above. The design of Frikkie, one of the company's trade marks, is not unknown to most of us. Here he is shown as now conceived in the advertising department of the firm concerned, and in his new guise he most certainly adds a stamp of gaiety to mail matter.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By **N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)**

(Continued from p. 70 April issue)

The next report that I can trace is of it being in operation for the maintenance of postal services to the troops in the South of the Colony from the 5th February to the 26th June, 1906, on which latter date it was closed. The last date for cancellations from this office is stated by Dr. Ey to be the 23rd June, 1906.

Field Post Office No. 4.

This Office commenced to operate on the 20th August, 1904, at Otjurutjondjou with the "Mühlentfels Force," which was pursuing the Hereros in the direction of Otjekongo. After a stay of several weeks at Otjurutjondjou it moved on to Owikokorero, where it remained for 8 days, and next operated in Otjosondu, staying there for three weeks from the end of September.

From the 24th October, 1904, it was again stationed in the base camp of Owikokorero, which place had gradually developed into the "jumping-off" point for the columns to Waterberg, Otjimbinde and Epukiro. The through traffic, consequently, had increased considerably. The Field Post Office was responsible for the prompt and speedy forwarding of through-going mailbags, also the opening of those bags in order to re-address mail, the addresses of whose recipients had changed since the mail was posted.

Early in 1905 the importance of this office had diminished as a result of the withdrawal of the greater part of the troops remaining in the north and Field Post Office No. 4 was closed. Dr. Ey gives the last date as the 3rd March, 1905. I have it as late as 1st March, 1905, on a postcard written at Otjurutjondjou on the 23rd February, 1905.

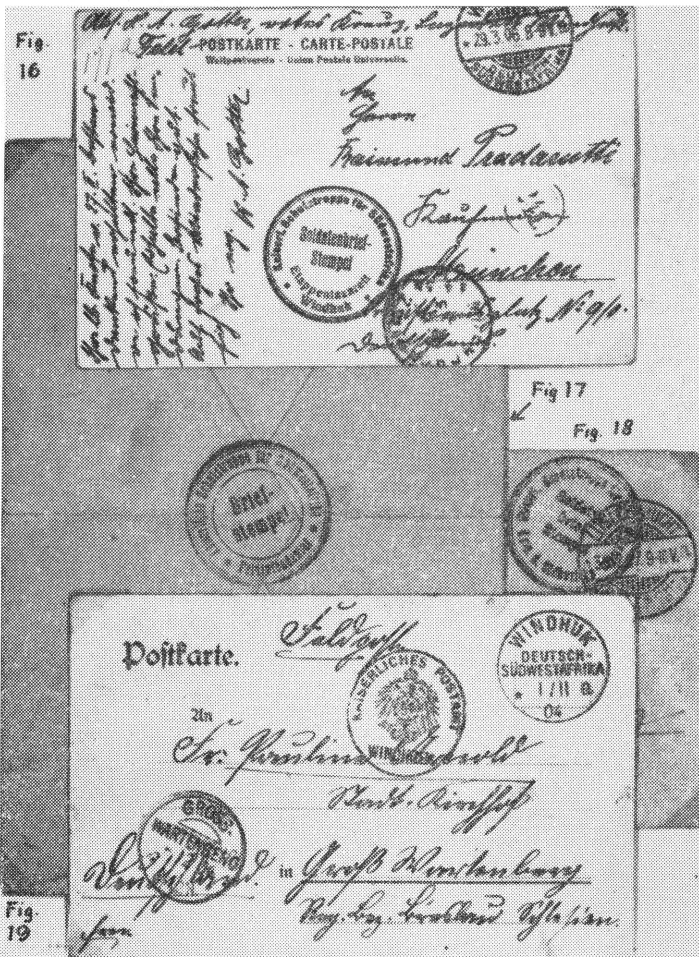
Field Post Office No. 5.

The location and dates of opening and closing of this office are not known. Dr. Ey only refers to its manuscript cancellation as having been seen for the 18th March, 1905.

Soldiers' Mail posted at Local Postal Agencies.

Soldiers could hand in their mail at local postal agencies as well as at Field Post Offices. Some endorsement to show that they were from soldiers seems to have been necessary and, as required by the Postal





Decree of the 20th January, 1904 quoted earlier, the word "Feld-" had to be written before "Postkarte" if ordinary postcards were used instead of "Field Postcards" and "Feldpostbrief" was written on letters if they were to be carried post-free. A large variety of town cancellations on stampless covers can therefore, be collected, including "Wanderstempel" cancellations, some of which are fairly common but others quite rare.

Sea Post and Naval Markings.

Post cards and covers can be found in fair number with various "Deutsche Seepost Linie Hamburg-Westafrika" or "Kaio Deutsche Marine Schiffspost" cancellations, some of which may be from troops on board transports. (See Figs. 2 and 3). Occasionally

such cards and covers also have a rubber handstamped mark of a "Transportkompanie" with a number (Fig. 9). These are a specialised study in themselves and reference should be made to Dr. Gewande's book for details of the various transports used for the conveyance of troops with their markings and numbers.

Difficulties of the Field Postal Service.

The difficulties of transporting mail in South West Africa at the beginning of 1905 are illustrated by a report quoted by the "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung." Postal communications in the far south of the Colony were very poor because of the uncertainty of the roads. The regular communications between Warmbad and Keetmanshoop (277 kilometres) were continually interrupted and could not be properly maintained because of the lack of oxen and the need for an escort of at least 50 men, which number was not always available.

The army wagons provided for the transportation of the mail by the military authorities were always being claimed for the transportation of supplies, and were only made available for postal uses with the greatest difficulty. Only twice during January and February, 1905, were large deliveries of mails from Keetmanshoop to Warmbad made with carts and oxen supplied by the Government. The first chance to deliver mail in the opposite direction in the year 1905 came at the beginning of March, and this consisted of 19 sacks. At this time the route between Warmbad and Rumansdrift (70 kilometres) was considered safe, but the post carts were unable to travel over this part of the route to Cape Town because of the shortage of transport animals (oxen, donkeys, etc.). Because supply wagons were not available for the transportation of mail, postal communications between places were maintained by the use of pack-donkeys. The messenger post between Warmbad and Ukamos was temporarily suspended because the roads were not considered safe. The transportation of mail was effected from time to time with troop transports.

Epukiro Postal Agency.

On the 27th February, 1905, a postal agency was opened in Epukiro. Its function was to deal with the receipt and despatch

of ordinary and registered mail, and, in addition, whilst the troops remained in Epukiro, the incoming Field Post parcels were also handled. Epukiro lies 115 kilometres north of Gibeon, with which post communication was maintained through occasional transport wagons and patrols. A cancellation of the Wanderstempel type, with "Epukiro" added by means of a rubber stamp, in violet, was used (Fig. 4). I have this on a picture postcard, converted in the usual way to a "Feld-Postkarte" for the 15th June, 1906.

Time taken by Mails early in 1905.

The time taken by letter mail through the Maritime Post Office in Berlin to arrive at the various Field Post Offices in the early part of 1905 was—F.P.O. No. 1, on an average 48 days; No. 2, 40 to 45 days; and No. 3, 55 days.

Communications in April and May, 1905—Southern Area.

During April and May, 1905, postal communications in the southern area of operations, disrupted at the beginning of the Hottentot uprising, showed improvement; even though it was still not possible to set up a well-planned posted service. The Auxiliary Post Office at Kuis was reported to have had communications with Windhuk approximately every four days, whereas, on an average only one mail a week was sent to Gibeon at this time. Communications with Maltahöhe were only resumed on the 20th March after a patrol had attacked and destroyed a band of Hottentots at Dirichas. At the end of April, 1905, postal communications between Kuis-Rietmond-Mariental were restored and a new service from Kuis to Gochas was set up. Postal communications from the Postal Agency in Gibeon to the north had become more frequent, but those with Keetmanshoop had worsened because the troop transports and patrols were no longer going there and the rear echelons were seldom able to provide an escort for the postal columns. Direct communications had still not been restored with Maltahöhe in May, 1905, because of the dangers of the route. The postal traffic from the Postal Agencies of Keetmanshoop and Bethanien from and to Germany as well as from and to the Cape Colony, formerly sent via Ramansdrift and Warmbad, was at this time sent via Lüderitzbucht. On the stretch Lüderitzbucht-Bethanien-Keetmanshoop it was carried on four of the donkey carts

obtained from the military administration for the use of the Field Postal Service. On the stretches Keetmanshoop-Warmbad and Keetmanshoop-Gibeon post was only despatched at the most favourable times, such as when the mailbags could be sent on a troop transport, or post carts could travel in the company of military detachments. Postal deliveries for the garrison in the east only received transport to Hasuur occasionally. The difficulties in the way of speedy delivery of mails were enhanced because hardly a single unit was all stationed in the same place, and the various garrisons were comprised of men from different companies, batteries, telegraph detachments and so forth.

(To be continued).

EXHIBITION POST OFFICE

The Postmaster General has approved the provision of postal facilities at the philatelic exhibition to be held in conjunction with the XXV Annual Congress at Durban from 3rd to 5th September, next. A special date stamp will be provided as also a special registration cachet.

UNIQUE UNUSED MISSIONARY 2 CENTS EXPECTED TO BRING RECORD PRICE

Mr. Bernard Harmer, President of H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York, announced that the Hawaii Islands Collection from the famous Maurice Burrus Collection will be auctioned by his Company on May 27th.

CANADA

We have to thank the Canadian P.O. for an official F.D.C. of 4.II.63 with $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 4c stamps of the issue with the Queen's Head referred to in our September issue p. 160. We note comments in some philatelic papers that this issue is not very popular in Canada; it is apparently considered too classic or severe in style.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(Continued from page 73 of April issue)

On September mail was carried by Pinedo from the Philippines from Manila to Aparri (for Japan). The stamps on cover were cancelled with a device in the form of an aeroplane and a suitably worded cachet applied to the covers.

Back in Africa there was a private flight on November 11, 1925, between Kano and Cairo by British Army aeroplanes constituting the first air-mail flight of Nigeria. Also in Nigeria on December 29 there was a French flight from Zinder to Dakar (Senegal). A cachet "Par Avion—Premier Voyage D'Essai—de liaison postale rapide—Chemin de Fer—Avion—Auto—Zinder-Dakar" was applied to covers. Covers were taken by car to Niamey, then to Bakamo by plane and on to Dakar by rail.

The year 1925 closed with the Cobham flight London to Cape Town and return. Souvenir cards were carried and posted en route and special vignettes (red and green) tied down by an oval cachet. He was accompanied by mechanic A. B. Elliot and photographer, B. W. Elliot. The DH. 50 plane left London on November 16, 1925, and arrived Cape Town January 17, 1926. The return flight being made February 26, 1926, to March 13, 1926. This was a survey flight made for Imperial Airways.

During a demonstration flight by Spanish Military aviators 16 letters were carried from Madrid to Manila April 5 to May 13, 1926, and large official cachets applied. An interesting mail of a private nature was that on April 8, 1926, carried by the airship "Norge" on Amundsen's North Polar flight. Covers received a special vignette and cachet. Letters were forwarded to Spitzbergen from Rome (Ciampino) and mail was carried to Teller (Alaska) in the air-ship after crossing the North Pole and postmarked Teller on May 13, 1926. On the outward trip from Rome to Spitzbergen about 300 letters were addressed to various points en route in addition.

During May there was an emergency air-mail during the Great General Strike between London and Birmingham, only official correspondence being carried. Between June 30 and October 1, 1926, Alan Cobham carried mail London to Melbourne and return.

Five covers were carried in the Straits Settlements on August 23, 1926, in a special flight Singapore-Kuala Lumpur-Port Swettenham. These received a one-line cachet "By Air-Mail."

Meanwhile Portugal in September had a flight Alverca (Lisbon) to Tangiers, which was organised by the Latocoere Compagnie. There was a special air-mail fee of 3E. which went to the relief of those who had suffered in a recent earthquake in the Azores. About 250 letters were carried, which carried a hexagonal cachet "Correio Aerio-Lat-17" and date in centre on a rectangle "18 Sept. 26."

On October 20, 1926, the service between Brindisi - Athens - Constantinople was carried out by the Italian Society Anonima Aero Espresso Italiana and this was under government contract with the Greek authorities who permitted the issue of special pictorial stamps by the Company, values 2, 3, 5 and 10 drachmai.

The year 1926 closed with the Swiss Africa flight by Mittelholzer (accompanied by mechanic and an author, Rene Gouzy). A seaplane was used for this flight from Zurich to Cape Town and mails carried, a special cachet being applied to covers. The majority of mail was delivered in Egypt. Zurich was left on December 7, 1926, and Cape Town reached on February 20, 1927. The plane was shipped back to Switzerland.

Early in 1927 a start was attempted to commence a regular service on the African continent over the Imperial Airways northern section. On February 12, 1927, there was the Jinja-Kisumu flight, being a stage of the Cairo-Kisumu via Khartoum first flight. This was followed by the Gismu-Khartoum flight on February 15, 1927, when an airpost label was attached to mails in blue-green and a small circular cachet "Kenya Sudan 1st Air Mail" followed by date in red. On the second flight from Kisumu the plane crashed and mails were forwarded by normal means, and these covers suitably cacheted. A further attempt to resume the Kenya-Sudan air-mail service was made on October 8, 1927, but again

the machine met with disaster and communication by air was suspended.

On May 20, 1927, Pinedo made his famous flight to Rome and the 1897 (Cabot issue) of Newfoundland was surcharged in red "Air-Mail de Pinedo, 1927" in three lines. This was the 60c stamp and prepared for mail to be carried by de Pinedo on his flight from Newfoundland to Rome. 225 were used for franking letters but 75 covers were also carried bearing the same stamp but not overprinted. This overprinted stamp is one most sought after not only from an aerophilatelic angle but also by collectors of stamps and is a rarity. The plane left Trepassey on May 23 but made a forced landing on the water off the Azores and was towed to Horta, finally reaching its destination by easy stages. The mail bag reached Rome on June 22, 1927, but covers were backstamped June 16 (date of De Pinedo's arrival) at first but later backstamped June 22.

The United States flyers Byrd, Acosta, Butcher and Neville made an Atlantic crossing June 29 to July 1, 1927. Covers bear the departure cancellation of New York June 21 and arrival postmark Ver-sur-Mer, Calvados, France July 2, 1927. Landing was

made in the sea off Ver-sur-Mer and thus some covers have no postage stamps attached. (200 flown).

From November, 1927, to June 4, 1928, Cobham made the Sir Charles Wakefield flight around Africa in the giant flying boat "Singapore." Lady Cobham accompanied this flight and carried the only letter between Cape Town and Luderitz on the return flight.

(To be continued).

SPECIAL COCOS FLIGHTS

The Australian Territory of Cocos Islands (Keeling) is to have its own stamps on 11 June, and Qantas will in conjunction with South African Airways, provide philatelic facilities for three special flights viz. Cocos-Sydney, Cocos-Mauritius and Cocos-Johannesburg.

BECHUANALAND

It is officially announced that a 12½c stamp is to be issued early in June as the local variation of the omnibus issue in the world-wide Freedom from Hunger series organised by the United Nations.

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REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Stanley Gibbons' "Two Reigns" Postage Stamp Catalogue 1963; Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.2. P.p. 408, Price 10/6. (Postage abroad 9d.).

This is the tenth edition of this popular catalogue. It lists 11,643 stamps and contains 3,333 illustrations. The publishers state that it has been fully revised. There is a new title, namely the Indian U.N. force in Congo under which six stamps are listed. Tanganyika and Uganda have been revived as separate stamp-issuing countries as from 1961 and 1962 respectively.

Issues down to October 1962 are included in this catalogue. It is an essential book for the collector of the ever popular stamps of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Stamp Collectors' Annual 1963, Harris Publications Ltd., 27 Maiden Lane, Strand, London, W.C.2. P.p. 88. Price 4/-.

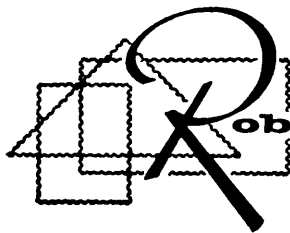
This popular annual edited by Mr. Tom Morgan contains many interesting articles, and there is something for every class of

collector. The article on "Veteran and Vintage Motor Cars" will be interesting to the Thematic collector. "The Stickney Stamps of Sweden" will be of particular interest to the specialist of that country. "The Hundredth Birthdays of World's stamps" giving the complete list of all stamps commemorating centenaries of first issues should interest all collectors, Thematic and otherwise. The crossword puzzle should be of interest to everybody including non-collectors.

D. S. Bolaffi's Roman States, Romayna and Vatican City, Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue, 1963 Third Edition, Philatelic Publishing Company, Via A. Genovesi 2, Torino, Italy, P.p. 53.

This is a beautifully printed and illustrated catalogue of the stamps of these countries. Prices are shown in United State's currency. The catalogue can be recommended to the collectors of these stamps.

The 37th Annual Resumé of the H. R. Harmer Organisation for the 1961-62 season shows that H. R. Harmer Ltd., achieved a new record total of £475,670 for 1962 in 33 sales. Many important properties were sold. Amongst the outstanding items sold were the following:



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Mauritius: 1848 earliest impression 2d. on letter sheet	£1,550
Luxemburg 1852 1sgr., used block of eight	£1,350

CORRESPONDENCE

Scotland Close,
Haslemere,
Surrey,
England.
11th March, 1963

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

Dear Sir,—With reference to the article by Mr. R. J. Lawrence on "An unrecorded Coil Issue" on pages 32 and 33 of your February issue just received, it may be of interest to record that I have in my possession a pair of this issue, (18¼ x 22¼ mm. obviously from a roll and without any trace of thickened white lines or triangle above Postage Revenue) which is dated "18 Jan 1940," some six months before the issue date given in the Handbook for R17. This seems to confirm the existence of a previous unrecorded issue.

In addition to this specimen, I have seven other similar pairs, one of which (dated May 1942) is in a deep bright green and soft grey, as if the previous issue had been overinked. All the rest are in the more normal grey-blue and grey. Of a further 31 single copies one is in the same dark green (undated), the rest being grey-blue except for one in a harder blue-green which seems to be a half-way house between no thickening of the white lines and prominent thickening. It is perhaps as if the cylinder had begun to wear.

On the specimens examined there are no major flaws, but the multipositive flaw of 3/12 is there and there are a few other minor unpositioned flaws.

I notice that Mr. Lawrence quotes a number of flaws well-known in R17. Unfortunately I cannot trace where these have been published as Dr. Ward gives no multipositive flaws in this issue. Would it be possible to advise me where these may be seen?

Yours faithfully,

R. C. FARWIG.

"FOOD FOR THOUGHT"

In a co-ordinated move on behalf of underfed peoples everywhere, the world's postal administration on March 21, released postage stamp issues commemorating the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

The Campaign is a five-year programme launched in 1960 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a United Nations specialized agency, to focus attention on the hunger and malnutrition that afflict half the world's people and to stimulate national and international action to solve the problem.

At the present rate of increase, food production is barely keeping ahead of population. It is expected that 40 years from now, the population will have doubled—to 6 billion. It is estimated that by then, food output will have to treble to provide all peoples with even their minimum nutrition requirements.

The earth can feed us all. The Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign's mission is to show how.

As an important supporting feature of the Campaign, the commemorative stamp plan has two aims:

... to carry a visual message about the Campaign throughout the world.

... to give even the most impoverished country a chance to take part inexpensively in a concrete expression of international solidarity in the battle against world hunger.

(Could we but be assured of our own little contribution!).

EIRE

4d. and 1/3d. stamps will be issued on March 21st in connection with the Freedom from Hunger campaign organised by UNO.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

MAILS SINCE THE ERUPTION

Seeing that the island, after a lapse of about eighteen months, will be re-entering the ranks of stamp issuing territories (ca 10-IV-63), the time seems to be appropriate to summarise the mail services there have been whilst there were no post-office facilities available.

11-X-61. On this date the whole population was evacuated. Mail which had accumulated was postmarked with this date, the last time the old canceller was used. Both canceller and the stock of stamps on hand were then consigned to Davy Jones locker. (See S.A. Ph. Nov. '61, p. 216 and Mar. '62 p. 52).

Jan.-Mar., 1962. Royal Society Expedition. Three mails came from this party which was sent to report on the state of things on the island. Some covers were franked with British stamps, some with South African, while others were marked "No stamps available;" these last were delivered in South Africa without "Taxe" being charged. (For details as to cachets, ships carrying the mails, and dates of Cape Town paquebot marking see S.A. Ph. Mar. '62 p. 40 and May '62 p. 78).

Aug.-Oct. '62. Resettlement Survey. The islanders were not happy in England and the British Government decided to repatriate such as wished to return. A dozen were sent out, accompanied by an agricultural expert with previous experience on the island.

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY - 1962

Only one mail was associated with this party; this was brought by H.M.S. "Puma" when it brought back Mr. Stableford, the agricultural expert. The islanders who had been landed remained. (See S.A. Ph. Sept. '62 p. 148 and Oct. '62 p. 180). We illustrate a cachet supplied by Mr. A. B. Crawford and used along with his Tristan cachet as figured in our March '62 issue but with the central words "Royal Society 1962" removed.

As stated in our March '63 issue a party of 50 islanders plus the Administrator and a Provisional set of stamps are expected to

OUR APOLOGIES

We apologise for the errors in the advertisement of Mr. A. Lichtenstein which appeared in our February issue. The corrected advertisement appears on the opposite page.

—ACTING EDITOR.

arrive at Tristan on 10-IV-63. The stamps are the current set of St. Helena overprinted "Tristan da Cunha Re-Settlement, 1963". The remaining islanders (about 190 in all) are expected to be sent out in October.

THE "BLACK BLOTS" SERIAL

Stamp issues from three countries who flagrantly continue to violate accepted philatelic standards are black-blotted in the latest chronicle of the American Philatelist. The countries concerned (Albania, Paraguay and San Marino) are notorious for their continued release of stamp issues designed for collectors and for no other reason.

Albania has earned the displeasure of the A.P.S. for its issue of an 8-stamp set on the occasion of the centenary of the International Red Cross, Paraguay for a long and unassociated set, plus various novelties, for "Europa 1962" and San Marino for ten bicoloured stamps with ancient seagoing vessels as the lure for the thematic collector.

A number of recent issues are still under question, notably certain issues of Jordan, Liberia and Yemen.

RUSSIA

According to a notice in the Government Gazette of 15 March, 1963, the publication "Stamps from the Soviet Union" has been declared to fall within the meaning of the term "Objectionable Literature."

LOADED OMNIBUS

The Freedom from Hunger campaign has the support of no less than 141 postal administrations of which 35 are British territorials. The final number of participating countries is expected to be somewhat higher as territories like British Guiana and Mauritius are likely to join in later.

Total Clearance Sale of Union Animal Series

IN COMPLETE MINT SHEETS OF 240 STAMPS EACH.

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Cyl. 27 one cyclometer number only, instead of usual pair ...	R20.00	Cyl. 42B thick yellow paper ...	R8.50
Cyl. 42A thick yellow paper ...	R7.50	Cyl. 3B white Am. paper ...	R7.50
Cyl. 3A thick yellow paper ...	R12.50	Cyl. 97 Arms watermark ...	R15.00
Cyl. 3/A Arms watermark ...	R12.50	Cyl. 97 old wmk., white Am. paper	R10.00
Cyl. 97 old wmk., yellow paper ...	R8.50	Cyl. 89B (120 stamps) ...	R12.50
Cyl. 89A new Die (240) ...	R27.50		
2d. Cyl. 56 yellow paper ...	R8.50	Cyl. 86 white Am. paper ...	R8.50
Cyl. 20 2 solid bars top and bottom, smudge in right margin ...	R17.50		
Cyl. 116A or B white Amer. paper, faint broken bars, (either A or B) ...	R8.50		
Cyl. 116B thick yellow paper ...	R12.50		

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The remainder of my general stock of Approval Books is still available under my "Decimalisation Half Price Sale" offer. Details on request.

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SOCIETY NEWS

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

The Annual General Meeting proved to be a most successful event, due mainly to a nice and representative attendance. The outgoing Chairman, Mr. Leo Buchen, exhorted members, and particularly the younger ones, to apply themselves more fully to the furtherance of the Society's affairs; for one, by their regular attendance of meetings.

After having been in office from almost the inception of the Society, Mrs. Colman laid down the secretaryship. The task to carry on the administration of the Society in consequence fell on Jake Jacobson, a comparative greenhorn, but one very admirably equipped to continue in Mrs. Colman's footsteps.

No wiser and more popular choice for the Chairmanship could have been made than to put Mr. Leo Buchen, the father of the Society, back into the Chair. His Deputy is the evergreen Boris Glassman to whom the Society's finances has also been entrusted for the ensuing year. Dr. M. Wulfson has done his job of Publicity Officer so splendidly that he could hardly be overlooked for re-election, whilst Aubrey Miller and Dave Wacks have popularly been charged to see to the balance of the Executive Committee.

Although Dr. Wulfson expressed surprise (was it in modesty?) the Kaplan Cup very appropriately went to him for his sterling services to the Society.

After keen deliberation the Meeting decided to allow exhibits of non-Israel/Palestine nature to be shown at Society meetings in future provided a domestic exhibit is shown at the same meeting.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

About 35 members and visitors assembled for the **February meeting** to view a fine exhibit by Mr. T. Raftopoulos of Greek Stamps covering the period from 1940 to the present. The writer cannot recall a showing of these stamps at our Society, so they created much interest. All issues of the period were complete in either very fine used or mint condition, were well arranged, and in their many unusual designs based frequently on motifs from the Greek Classic period charmed many of the viewers. The printing of the stamps and in many instances pleasing colours or colour combinations added materially to the appeal of the display. Mr. Raftopoulos, who is a fairly recent member, prefaced his display with some explanatory remarks and was later thanked for his fine effort by Mr. G. Bülbring.

The Secretary read details about the new "Kirstenbosch" Centenary stamp and the proposed "Hardab Dam" Stamps of S.W.A. for the benefit of members.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The 43rd Annual General Meeting was held in **February**. The following members were elected to office: Dr. S. W. Skudowitz, President; Mr. H. Suklje, Vice-President; Miss H. Nochemowitz, Hon. Secretary/Treasurer; Messrs. S. Legator, J. Bogner, H. Behrendt, C. Cooper and E. Sequeira, Committee; S. Legator (alternate H. Suklje) elected as delegate to the Federation; L. Feinstein as Congress Delegate.

Dr. S. W. Skudowitz was presented with the 1962 award of the Sam Legator Trophy for his fine collection of South African Republicans.

PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

4th March, 1963. The programme for the evening was arranged by the Kriste brothers, John and Wim, who commenced with a quiz which was based on the philately of South Africa since Union. Two teams of contestants were chosen, Messrs. Dodd and Bottomley comprising the one and Drs. Berry and Raubenheimer the other. In a series of most interesting questions, thoughtfully conceived, the older school of Messrs. Dodd and Bottomley ran out deserving winners.

The second part of the Kriste's entertainment was in the form of two exhibits. John showed us his *Eire*, whilst Wim produced a very interesting little collection of Tanganyika.

A representative contingent of members under our President, Mr. Impey, made the journey to Johannesburg to visit our friends across the river on 12th March, and was received with the customary hospitality and warmth.

Members are reminded that we shall be visiting our neighbours at Berea Park on the 10th April and it is hoped that the occasion will be marked by a substantial turnout of our members.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March 27: The meeting was held in the Rhodes Room, The Union, University of Cape Town, when a Quiz was held, won by Dr. A. Keller, and after that Mr. D. Allison showed a general exhibit of Mauritius, Canada, Finland and New Zealand. These were much appreciated by the members.

—M.F.S.

EAST LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the **March meeting** of the East London Society, members were privileged to see a most interesting collection of stamps depicting "Autographs on Stamps" tabled by Mr. John W. Hodgson. It surprised members to see that some 100 stamps have been issued whereon the signatures of famous figures have been re-produced. The collection was tastefully written up, each sheet carrying a "blown-up" replica of the signature, and a short biography of the person concerned, illustrated with stamps relating to his/her life and achievements.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March 20. There was an excellent attendance at this meeting which was most gratifying as there appeared to be some apathy creeping into our gatherings of late.

Rev. W. L. Chamings, a member who resides in Rustenburg, displayed his most interesting collection of France. This comprised two sections, the first being from the first issue until 1918 and the second from then to date, with only two items missing. This collection of France must be one of the most complete in the country today.

Rev. Chamings very kindly instituted a "Spot the Error" competition which was won by Henry van den Ham.

Three new members joined at this meeting, one of whom was Mrs. C. F. De Kock, the married daughter of the late Mr. L. Simenhoff, who passed away at Cape Town recently. —S.L.C.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Our **February meeting** was again well attended, and exhibits maintained the very high standard we have come to expect in recent years.

Mr. J. Price showed his collection of the "Orange Free State," which must rank among the best in the country. Those who had the chance to see this collection, were treated to a fine specialised show. The part of the collection viewed, consisted of the original Oranje Vrij Staat issues, the V.R.I. and E.R.I. overprints and the last issue of the Orange River Colony, together with all the major errors and varieties, too numerous to mention.

Mr. L. Oxley's collection of Northern and Southern Rhodesia made a fine show. Although not a specialised collection, a most interesting display featuring the issues of these territories commencing with the early issues of Southern Rhodesia Mr. Oxley—as a comparative new member—set a very fine example for others who have not yet come forward to show us what they have and what they can do.

The feature, New Issues and New Acquisitions introduced some time ago, has proved one of the most popular items at our meetings, and it is most encouraging to see more and more of our members supporting this section. In fact it is being considered to reduce these exhibits to one item only per meeting.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

February meeting. There was a large auction and then Dr. Mauros showed what he called "The Mortal Messenger," this being an exhibit of the Hermes issue of Greece.

The Secretary states that he has heard from the Mashonaland Study Group about errors found on the current 3d. stamp. (a) Several stamps with the whole or part of the black design missing, (b) stamps with "Rhodes' Grave" instead of "Rhodes's Grave."

The Study Group is compiling a list of the errors in the Kariba commemorative issue; they have already a large number of them, but would welcome additions.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF JOHANNESBURG

9 February. Annual General Meeting, at which the old committee were re-elected en bloc for another year. The President (Mr. K. Lydall) showed an extremely attractive collection of stamps from many countries with Gold, Silver or Bronze as part of their colouring.

26 February. Mr. W. C. Mann showed part of his collection of the stamps of Italy, starting off with pre-stamp covers and then covering more or less the whole field of issued stamps, with perhaps some lack of the very modern commemoratives.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

On **6th March** the A.G.M. was held. This was attended by some 57 members and their friends, and the chair was taken by the President, Mr. G. J. Kriste.

The Reports and Balance Sheets were accepted without query and the greater part of the evening was taken up with the nomination and election of office-bearers.

There was only one nomination for President, and that was Mr. G. J. Kriste who had held this office for the previous two years. To make this possible, an amendment to Clause 20 of the Society's Constitution was proposed, seconded and approved by a clear majority of the members present. This was done because it was felt that, with the approaching Congress and Exhibition in

September, it would not be in the interest of the Society to make the customary change in leadership at this stage. Mr. Kriste was duly elected and welcomed back into office.

The final outcome of the evening's deliberations was the following list of office-bearers for 1963: President: Mr. G. J. Kriste; Vice-Presidents: Mr. J. G. Walker, Mr. G. Milner Palmer, Mrs. C. L. Sharpe, Mr. L. Bevis, Mrs. B. Zarnack; Committee: Mr. R. Osborne, Mr. L. N. Coombs, Mr. H. Speckham, Mr. J. S. Peterse, Mr. J. L. Davidson; Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. L. T. Ellis; Sales Packet Supts.: Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Bevis; Auctioneer: Mr. R. C. Walsh; Librarian: Mr. H. Speckham; Auditor: Mr. A. J. S. Goodbrand.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

March 11. This was an evening when members were able to enjoy a very fine composite exhibit sent down by the East London Society: this consisted of (a) Christmas and Cripple Seals (Mr. J. F. Paviour); (b) The Princesses (Mrs. H. Dickenson); (c) Judaica and Princess Elizabeth (Mr. Leo Hellman); (d) Transport on Stamps (Mr. Leo Hellman); (e) Health and Charity Stamps (Mr. J. F. Shingler); Winds of Change (Mr. J. W. Hodgson). A very large number of members turned out and really enjoyed the varied and fine showing. It is this co-operation between Societies which can do so much for collecting and building up a fellowship.

March 25. Although the A.G.M., a record number of members turned out. Capt. M. F. Stern was re-elected President with Dr. P. L. Vautier as Vice-President. The rest of the Committee remained unchanged. After the usual business, the local diplomas of FLORA 63 were presented and also a special Diploma to Mr. W. G. Combrink who so ably assisted the organiser, Capt. M. F. Stern, and also a silver cup to Mrs. V. R. Coe, the Hon. Secretary, who worked hard before and during the Exhibition. The Organiser was able to report that over 3,100 persons were clocked in at the Exhibition and 22,000 covers were sold, besides 1,000 brochures. The result was that not only has the Kirstenbosch National Botanic Garden been extensively advertised, but also a sum can be handed over to the Gardens for their Research Fellowship Fund.

Also a more than interesting collection was exhibited namely that of Mr. R. Q. Tarr of Grahamstown "Fishes on Stamps." The members gathered around the boards for quite a very long time and a very hearty vote of thanks passed. After all this there was quite a party for Mrs. Alice Combrink's 79th birthday. She is our Hon. Life Member and as well as food and drink the Club was entertained to a magnificent magician show by Mr. Graham Cheminails. This proved one of the gayest evenings held by the Club.

—M.F.S.

EXCHANGE WANTED

Mr. Jules Cass wishes to exchange stamps of U.S.A. for South African stamps. His address is 34 Crestwood Lane, Valley Stream, N.Y., U.S.A.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

POST-WAR GERMANY: Practically complete collection, mint and used, for disposal as a whole, in groups, in sets or singly. Enquiries and want lists invited. Gibbons, Michel or Zumstein.—Dr. P. Keller, 22 Bowwood Gardens, Bowwood Road, Claremont, Cape.

KEENLY SOUGHT: Union Christmas Stamps 1932; mint block or pair.—William A. Dunnett, P.O. Box 264, Pomona, California, U.S.A.

THEMATICS.—Animals, Fishes, Birds, Flowers, Sports, Sputniks. Very comprehensive stock with many elusive items. Want lists invited.—Stamp & Curio Centre (Pty.), 151 West Street, Durban.

!!!!!! COLLECTIONS now being broken up. YET A DIFFERENT LOT! Trinidad - St. Vincent - Jamaica.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape Town.

POLAND.—For the Specialist. 16 Mint French stamps, mostly Mercury and Ceres type perforated WP for use of Polish Army in France. Very scarce, P.O.R.—Stamp & Curio Centre (Pty.), 151 West Street, Durban.

BANGKOK/ZULULAND.—Wanted for cash—anything and everything.—M. M. WOOD, P.O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

TWICE HANDBOOK PRICES PAID for Union Registration Envelopes (mint), numbers P.R.4 5a 7 15VI and 17VI. Also die proofs, etc.—F. VERMAAK, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

SWAZILAND.—SG 74b — Type 25c bottom left, mint, uninged at R40 (Block of 4 R180).—Stamp & Curio Centre (Pty.), 151 West Street, Durban.

R1 FINE USED current 60c each; block R2-50.—BENONI STAMP SHOP, P.O. Box 485, Benoni, South Africa.

RHODESIAN Admiral Types needed (high values only). Mint and used.—R. H. Fisher-Hill, P.O. Box 5826, Johannesburg.

WANTED.—Accumulations, Collections, Office Lots on and off paper. Turn those odd boxes of philatelic "junk" into cash, or exchange it with us for stamps, albums or accessories that you need.—ROBEMARK PHILATELISTS (PTY.) LTD., 21 Joubert Street, Johannesburg, Box 11419.

ALL Cylinder Blocks of the Union animals (Sterling and Decimal) as well as the Blocks of the Republic, and other interesting items of these series available. We also purchase these. Please tell us what you have and state your price.—SPRIGHTON PHILATELISTS (Pty.) LTD., P.O. Box 9020, Johannesburg, 95 Alliance Building, corner Rissik and New Street North. Phone: 33-0658.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Anything unusual from Palestine 1918 to 1948. Covers — stationery — booklets — fieldposts — etc., etc.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

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S. L. CROZET.

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

Vol. 39. No. 6

June, 1963

Whole Number 458

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 8th November, 1962, to the 8th February, 1963. For the previous list see our January, 1963, notes.

Postage Stamps.

- 1c—Job No. 23986.49. On an order for 1,800,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 20,000 sheets was made on the 3rd May, 1962, the total delivery to date being 1,108,000 sheets. Same double die Cylinders S 11 Int., S 7 Ext.
- 1½c—Job No. 32983.57. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,500 sheets was made on the 15th January, 1963. Same Cylinders, Nos. S 24 Int., S 19 Ext.
- 2c—Job No. 30827.22. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 21,000 sheets was made on the 6th November, 1962, the total delivery to the 22nd January, 1963, being 54,959 sheets. Same Cylinders, Nos. 16 Int., 86 Ext.
- 2½c—Job No. 21008.27 contd. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 7,100 sheets was made on the 3rd July, 1962, the total delivery to date being 775,385 sheets. Same Cylinders, Nos. 3 Int., 5 Ext., and quadruple format printing.
- 2½c—Kirstenbosch. Job No. 28366.86. On an order for 500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 22,600 sheets was made on the 5th February, 1963, the

total delivery to date being 43,300 sheets. New Cylinders, Nos. 4, 15, 16 Int., 6 Ext., Double width panes, A and C on left side, and B and D on right. Double comb Grover perforator.

5c—Job No. 32984.58. On an order for 170,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 12,500 sheets was made on the 18th December, 1962, the total delivery to date being 33,700 sheets. Same Cylinders as previously used.

10c—Job No. 23988.51 contd. On an order for 100,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,000 sheets was made on the 10th July, 1962, the total delivery to the 10th December, 1962, being 107,100 sheets. Same Cylinders, Nos. 144 Int., and 101 Ext.

Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 32611.89. On an order for 200,000 cards, a delivery of 12,000 cards was made on the 4th December, 1962, the total delivery to the 8th January, 1963, being 294,000 cards. Same Cyls.

Job No. 34201.63. On an order for 200,000 cards, a delivery of 36,000 cards was made on the 24th January, 1963. Same Cyls.

5c—Job No. 31078.71 contd. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 45,000 cards was made on the 25th October, 1962, the total delivery to date being 1,893,500 cards. New Cylinders, numbers not stated.

Picture Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 29986.90. On an order for 18,750 sheets of 40 cards per sheet, a delivery of 32,000 cards was made on the 11th December, 1962, the total delivery to date being 600,000 cards. Same Cylinders.

New Issue of the 3c Denomination.

A new Issue of the 3c denomination de-

pecting the Crimson-breasted Shrike, was made during April, 1963, from a new multi-positive. Printed on unwatermarked paper in the same vertical sheet format of 20 rows x 5 (100) stamps as the previous issue, the top and bottom margins are perforated through and carry black single line broken bars. The left and right hand margins are imperforate and contain centrally placed black pre-manufactured arrows.

Two newly constructed cylinders were used in the preparation of the bi-coloured stamps, and their numbers positioned on the bottom margin below stamps 5 of row 20, are inscribed in the contributing colours, viz. S 8 red, and S 35 black. Four figure red sheet numbers occur twice on the right margin opposite rows 4 and 5, and also 15 and 16. The perforation, of gauge 14, was made by the small hole multiple row appliance. An elongated black screened flaw occurs on the bottom margin of the sheet below stamps 4 and 5.

The following are some of the cylinder flaws present:

Row:—

- 1-1. Black comma between "K" and "E" of SHRIKE.
- 1-5. Series of tiny black dots to left of bird's neck.
- 2-4. Black curve mark below "IKE" of SHRIKE.
- 4-1. Black dot above "3" of the value.
- 4-3. White dot under "SH" of SHRIKE.
- 9-4. Black dot in front of bird's beak.
- 10-1. Black dot between bird's breast and "3" of value.
- 10-5. Two minute black dots below bird's tail.
- 11-2. Black dot to the right of bird's breast.
- 15-5. Red dot above "RI" of SHRIKE.
- 20-1. White dot below and between "3" and "C" of value.
- 20-4. Two minute black dots to the left of "3".

New Printing of the 20c Denomination.

A new printing of the 20c denomination, depicting the Secretary Bird, was made during April, 1963, from two new multipositives. Produced on unwatermarked paper in double die assembly, the printing comprised two panes in horizontal format of 5 rows x 20 (100) stamps each, with Pane B positioned on the left of A.

Blue single line broken bars appear on the left and right hand margins, and blue pre-manufactured arrows are positioned centrally on the left and right vertical margins of both panes. Two screened cylinders were used in the preparation of the tri-coloured stamps, their numbers being inscribed in the colours of the respective cylinders on the left hand margin of each pane, opposite stamp 1 of row 5.

Five figure black sheet numbers appear twice on the bottom margin of Pane A only, below stamps 4 and 5, and also 15 and 16. A "punched-out" hole, surrounded by three concentric orange circles and pierced by a short vertical line of the same colour, appears on the bottom margin of Pane A below stamps 7 and 8, and on the top margin of Pane B in a corresponding position. The printer's electronic guide mark, in the three contributing colours superimposed on each other, appears on the bottom margin below stamp 9 of Pane A only.

The sheet-pairs were perforated gauge 14 on the Grover Two Row Appliance, the right hand margin being the only ones perforated through. The stamps are of a similar design and colours as their earlier contemporaries.

The following are some of the cylinder flaws present:

Row:

PANE A:

- 1-10. White dot at 2 o'clock of "2" of value.
- 1-11. Blue line in top gutter margin above "RE" of REPUBLIC.
- 1-20. Minute dot between frame and bird's tail.
- 2-8. Blue dot under bird's tail.
- 3-10. Blue dot below "I" of SUID.
- 4-20. Smudged blue dot above bird's back to left of "2" of value.
- 5-14. Blue smudge joining "I" and "D" of SUID.

PANE B:

- 1-5. Blue curve extending into gutter margin to right of "C" of value.
- 1-10. Blue dot below bird's beak.
- 1-20 and 2-20. Orange mark in gutter margin between stamps 20 of rows 1 and 2.
- 4-8. Minute blue dot at 11 o'clock of bird's beak.

TANGANYIKA

A set of new stamps is being planned, based on the theme of the country's attractions for tourists. A competition for designs has been announced, but it is open only to residents of Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By **Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)**

(Continued from p. 87 of May issue)

Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.;" type number of the mark; years of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.
Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

ALBRECHTS RAIL POTA 1916	Occ. 1	22	1916-17	Irregular form; 32 mm.	Albrechts —situated between Karibib and Okahandja, N.W. of Windhuk. Formerly Johann-Albrechts-höhe, a German Military station. Officers interned at Swakopmund were transferred to Albrechts till their repatriation in 1919.
ALBRECHTS POTtA 1917-20 POTtMO 1921	Occ. 2	8	1917-21	28 mm.	District Swakopmund. Opened July, 1916; closed March, 1918.
ARANDIS RAIL POTA 1916-18	Occ. 3	24	1916-18	blue-blk. 29 mm.	Metal Die, like Okasise (Maltese Cross in band).
ARIS PTtA 1921-23	Occ. 4 Occ. 5	22 28a	1921 1922-23	26 mm. 28/17 mm.	Arahoab, formerly Hasuur. Mails sent by lorry to Keetmanshoop.
AROAB					Gap between R and O where AH of German Die was deleted. Year missing (1916).
POTA 1916-17 POTtA 1918-19 PTtMO 1920-23	Occ. 6	8	1916-23	28 mm.	Dates out of alignment with Aroab and star.
	Occ. 7	22b	1917-	Rubber. 26 mm.	Probably counter usage only (Postage Dues).
	Occ. 8	29a	1921	Metal Die. 26/16 mm.	
AUS	Occ. 9	27	1915-	Metal Die. 33/21 mm.	Aus lies due East of Luderitz. Occupied on 31 March 1915. After 9 July, 1915, an Internment Camp was established there for rank and file of the Active Troops. Hospital, etc. provided. Camp was controlled and guarded, till end of 1918, by Protectorate Garrison Regt. Mails sent via Keetmanshoop. Letters from prisoners endorsed by large oval reddish stamp: "Commandant, Prisoner of War Camp" in outer band; date and "Aus" in central oval. Also by three-line rubber stamp: "Prisoner of War/Free of Charge/AUS." Also, censor mark. Registered Letters: 4d. stamp for registration fee was added.

AUS RAIL						
PTA 1916-17	Occ. 10	5a	1915	Deep Violet.		Mails via Keetmanshoop to 1920, via Aus from 1921. Like Type 5, but no number in bottom compartment. Like Type 5, but lowest compartment absent.
PTtA 1918-23	Occ. 11	5b	1915	Violet.		
	Occ. 12	24	1916-18	Violet, Grey-blk.		
	Occ. 13	8a	1918-19	Metal Die. 27 mm.		Like 8, but RAIL added.
	Occ. 14		1915-18	Rectangular 63 x 33 mm.		"Aus—date—Station." N.B.: A similar transitory cachet with letters SA before and EC after date was a service postmark used from 19 July, 1918, and not postally.
BERGLANDS						Situated between Windhoek and Rehoboth.
PTA 1917-19	Occ. 15	8	1917-	28 mm.		
	Occ. 16	21	?	?		Temporary seal. N.W. of Keetmanshoop.
BERSEBA (to 1919-20) POA 1921-22	Occ. 17	22	1921-	Violet. "Berseba" unsymmetrical		Govt. work 1919-20. Opened Oct. 1921; closed Sept., 1922.
BETHANIE PTtMO 1921-23	Occ. 18	13	1916-23	27½— 28 mm.		Occupied 13 April, 1915. N.B.: Two ways of spelling name.
BETHANY POTtA 1918-23						Mails via Keetmanshoop.
BLUMEFELDE PA 1921-23	Occ. 19	22	1921-23	32 mm.		Large, bold, irregular edition of Type 22. Mails via Rehoboth.
BRACKWASSER RAIL PTA 1916-17 POTtA 1918-21	Occ. 20	9	1916-21	27 mm.		Mails via Keetmanshoop.
	Occ. 21	23	1918	26 mm.		
CAVASOKAWO PA 1916						Mails via Windhuk. No postmark known.
CHAMIS PA 1916-18	Occ. 22	22		26 mm.		Opened July, 1916. Mails via Keetmanshoop.
	Occ. 23	22		29 mm.		Rare irregular rubber cachets.
DUURDRIFT PA 1919-21 1922-23	Occ. 24	8	1919-23	27 mm.		Mails via Kalkfontein South. Closed from Oct. 1921 to Sept. 1922.
EKUJA PA 1921-23	Occ. 25	8	1921-	28 mm.		Mails via Windhoek.
EPUKIRO PA 1922-23	Occ. 26	25a	?	Metal Die. 27 mm.		Earliest date seen: 1925. Use as "occupational" doubtful. Mails via Gobabis.

ERUNDU PA 1917-18	Occ. 27	13	1917-18	30 mm.	Opened 30 June, 1917. Mails via Omaruru.
FELDSCHUHORN PA 1916	Occ. 28	M/S	April, 1916		District Bethany. Opened April; closed Dec., 1916. Official Manuscript Line Mark. Sloping capitals FHN between horizontal lines, date below. Only acceptable on piece with censor mark.
FRANZ FONTEIN					
PTtA 1916-17	Occ. 29	22a	1916-20	28 mm.	Mails via Windhuk (1916-19), via Otjiwarongo (1920). Registrations not accepted, but sent to Outjo.
PTA 1918-20					Occ. 29: Month, day, year in date. Dates indistinct.
GAIDIB POA 1921-23	Occ. 30	22	1921-	29 mm.	Mails via Warmbad. Opened Oct., 1921. Irregular postmark. No star.
GARUB RAIL		8/18	1915-16		Occupied 22 Feb., 1915
POTA 1916	Occ. 31	F.P.O.			Mails via Luderitzbucht.
	Occ. 32	Line	1916	Bluish-violet.	Occ. 32: Irregular rectangular 63 x 22 mm. Large Block Capitals GARUB—date—STATION. Very rare.
GIBEON	Occ. 33	5	1915	Blue.	Big fight near station: 26 April, 1915. F.P.O. 26.
PTO 1916-17	Occ. 34	28	1915	29/19 mm.	Occ. 34 in use Aug.-Oct., 1915.
PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 35	26	1915-23	30/21 mm.	
	Occ. 35a	15	1921	25 mm.	Occ. 35a: Unauthorised use.

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AUSTRALIA

8 May: A 5d. stamp commemorating the centenary of the Red Cross.

28 May: A 5d. stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the first crossing of the Blue Mountains.

11 June—**Cocos (Keeling) Islands**. Although sovereignty of this group of islands in the Indian Ocean was transferred from Britain to Australia a few years ago, up till now they have used Australian stamps.

To keep in line with other Australian Territories, such as Antarctic they are now going to have their own stamps—six denominations in Australian currency (3d., 5d., 8d., 1/-, 2/- and 2/3d.).

Mint stamps can be purchased from the Philatelic Bureau, Melbourne, after the date of issue.

The Post Office will not issue any special commemorative or first day covers but Qantas Empire Airways offer facilities for such, including servicing. South African collectors wishing to take advantage of

these facilities should make contact as soon as possible with them at 229 Maritime House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(1) A 10/- stamp will be issued on 13.II.63 which reproduces a picture of Rabaul, by an indigenous artist. This is the first time a local painter has had his work so featured.

(2) On 27-III-63 two new stamps are due—(a) a 5d. featuring a bird of paradise, and (b) a 6d. showing a golden opossum.

NOAH'S ARK

Mr. A. Singels of Plumstead, Cape, has kindly furnished the answer to Mr. N. Snowden's query in a recent issue of this magazine: Noah's Ark is a large rock surrounded by sea, some 500 yards off-shore between Seaforth and the Boulders, near Simonstown.

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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By **N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)**

(Continued from p. 70 April issue)

Developments in the North and East in May and June, 1905.

By May, 1905, conditions in the north and east of the Colony assumed a certain stability as a result of the occupation of the military posts. The military command arranged the following mounted relay columns for the transportation of mails to the northern and eastern sections:—

(1) Between Karibib and Grootfontein, with stops at Karibib, Omaruru, Okowa-kuawatjiwi, Etaneno, Outjo, Naidaus, Otawi, Orupupa (or Ghaub) and Grootfontein. The relay columns were to leave Karibib twice weekly on Monday and Thursday. The time of departure from Grootfontein was dependent upon the time of arrival of the mail from Karibib. The distance was expected to be covered in six days in each direction.

(2) Between Windhuk and Gobabis, with stops at Windhuk, Seeis, Otjiwero, Gr. Witvlei, and Gobabis. These relay columns were also to travel twice a week in each direction; leaving at 5 p.m. every Monday and Thursday from Windhuk, and at 5 a.m. from Gobabis on the same days. The journey took 38 hours in each direction.

The relay columns carried letters and postcards addressed to, or sent by, the mobile troops, and also, if space allowed, letters and postcards addressed to, or sent by, civilian personnel. Printed matter, samples and parcels were excluded. The men and horses necessary to maintain this service were provided by the military authorities. The setting up of a further relay service between Okahandja and Waterberg was also under consideration.

The Southern Area in June, 1905.

By the middle of 1905 some improvement could be reported in postal communications in the Southern part of the Colony. In addition to the postal carts (two donkey carts)

between Lüderitzbucht and Keetmanshoop, which left every 10 days, "express riders" from headquarters left every two to five days, and covered the distance of 246 kilometres in 3 days. The mailbags carried by the "express riders" weighed between 5 and 8 kilograms and private mail was also sent by this method. Letters included in the Field Post Mail for Lüderitzbücht, Kubub, Bethanien, Keetmanshoop and Hasuur at this period were sent via Cape Town, where there were steamer connections to Lüderitzbücht.

In May, 1905, it was not possible to provide direct postal deliveries between Keetmanshoop and Gibeon, because the military authorities were not able to provide escorts for the postcards. On the 13th June, however, a postcard with a strong escort left Keetmanshoop for Gibeon, returning to Keetmanshoop on the 30th June. The mail from Warmbad was sent via Lüderitzbücht to Keetmanshoop. Mail to Warmbad reached Keetmanshoop by troop transport, where it was transferred to patrols to continue its journey. In Keetmanshoop now there were often opportunities for the transporting of mail to Hasuur by troop transports available there. The Field Post mail for the troops in the south-east corner (Khais-Davignab) was sent via Hasuur.

In June, 1905, also there were favourable and adequate opportunities for the transporting of mail from the postal establishments in Kug (Kuis) and Rehoboth.

Position by October, 1905, Southern Area.

No substantial change in the postal communications in the south of the Colony was reported by October, 1905. The mail cart communications between Keetmanshoop and Warmbad were interrupted at the beginning of September because the route was not considered safe enough. From Warmbad the mails from Keetmanshoop and places lying to the north of there, were sent via

Cape Town or Port Nolloth. Troop wagons were also used for the transportation of mail. Conditions for postal communications between Kub and Windhuk were still favourable in October. Communication to and from Gibeon had become more frequent and faster after a military unit was stationed in that area.

Volume of Christmas Mail, 1905.

The despatch of Field Post parcels to the troops on active service in the Colony reached an extraordinary volume from the middle of November. In the four weeks ending the 15th December, 1905, four shipments sent to South West Africa consisted of 7,736 field post parcels in 562 sacks. The cargo of the M.S. "Konig," which sailed on the 25th November alone included 3,795 items in 193 sacks.

Capture of the Mail for Warmbad by the Hottentots.

The "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung" for the 16th March, 1906, gave details of the capture by the Hottentots on the 29th October, 1905, of the mail for Warmbad. The mail totalled 29 bags, comprising 16 bags which had left Southampton on the 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th September, and 4, 5 2 and 2 bags respectively from Cape Town, Lüderitzbücht, Swakopmund and Ramansdrift. There were also 40 registered letters. The Hottentots buried part of the mail, took part of it with them, burned the mailcarts, and drove the oxen away. The leader of the column was released after being held prisoner for one day. The mail carts were travelling without escort and a column such as this, usually comprising 3 or 4 men, had little chance to defend itself against an attack by the 200 strong Hottentots.

Closing of the Field Post Office.

As the uprisings were finally suppressed the troops began to return home, but with re-embarkation expected to continue until 1st January, 1908, the Field Post Office was kept open until the end of December, 1907. The official notice of the impending closure was dated 9th December, 1907, and read as follows:—

"Berlin 9.12.1907"

The following notice will be brought to the attention of the Postal Establishments, through the public pamphlets which have been issued and is also for the information of the Auxiliary Post Offices."

"Berlin W 66. 9.12.1907.

NOTICE

Abolition of the Field Post Services with German South-West Africa.

As the troops necessary for the suppression of the uprising in German South-West Africa have been withdrawn from the Colony, the Field Post Service will be discontinued as from 1.1.1908. Consequently, previously granted privileges and cheap postal rates for the troops in the Colony and the crews of warships in those waters, will cease. In addition the re-direction of newspapers against the payment of a re-direction (or transfer) fee will cease.

As from 1.1.1908 the postal charges and conditions for these troops and ships' crews, will be those which formerly existed (before the introduction of the Field Post Service) for the Colony and the crews of warships.

Therefore the fixed postal charges and weight conditions operating inside Germany will also apply to: letters, post-cards, printed matter, commercial documents, samples and money orders for the Defence Force. Printed matter and commercial documents weighing from 1 to 2 kgs. are, however, eligible for a charge of 60 Pfennigs.

Further information in regard to the postal charges and conditions, applying to mail for the crews of warships, can be obtained from Post Offices.

It is requested that mail for the troops in South West Africa shall again have the name of the place of domicile of the recipient inserted.

Secretary of State for the Post Office.
Kraetke."

Post Offices and official places for the sale of stamps, etc., had to discontinue the use of Field Postcard forms at the end of December, 1907. The remaining stocks were to be sent by the Post Offices (after entry in the "counter book") to the senior O.P.D., who was to inform the clearing house of the German General Post Office of the total number of forms received and to retain them until further notice.

As from the 1st January, 1908, mail to and from the land forces in German South West Africa had to be treated in the same way as ordinary mail to the Colony. The Field Post

collection centres at the Maritime Post Office in Berlin and P.O. 7 in Hamburg were closed after the winding up of the Field Post Service.

Letters and postcards sent without prepayment to troops and crews of ships in German South West Africa after the 31st December, 1907, were returned to the senders for postage to be paid. Mail sent from South West Africa during January, 1908, as Field Post mail was accepted, as also were Field Postcard forms if correctly franked.

The last despatch of mails from Germany was on the 3rd January, 1908. During the period of nearly 4 years of the existence of Field Post traffic with South West Africa the following items were sent from Germany:—

Year	Letters and Postcards	Printed Matter and Papers (Franked)	Money-Orders	Parcels
1904	416,000	27,000	717	19,200
1905	938,000	56,000	998	45,888
1906	870,000	75,000	802	30,498
1907	412,000	37,000	278	12,550
Total	2,636,000	195,000	2,795	108,136

Received in Germany:—

Year	Letters and Postcards	Printed Matter (Franked)	Money-Orders
1904	805,600	—	10,663
1905	1,999,400	400	36,212
1906	1,892,000	1,500	35,180
1907	934,000	3,700	20,270
1908	44,000	—	1,370
TOTAL	5,675,000	5,600	103,695
Total Received and Sent	8,311,000	200,600	106,490

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Mr. H. A. Hofman of Sprighton Philatelists (Pty.) Ltd., has handed us a letter he

has received from a "would be" agent. It reads as follows:—

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I ask to get answer.

Thank you.

By how much can I buy stamp from you in order to get profit."

(The letter is as written except that we have omitted the job's No. and the name of the writer).

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(Continued from p. 93 of the May issue).

On December 10, 1927, there was a provisional issue of stamps for the flight Iquitos-Croya-Puerto-Bermudez on December 29 and Iquitos-Lima on January 9, 1928, which were carried out by the U.S. Naval Air Mission in Peru. The contemporary stamp was overprinted "Servicio Aereo" in black (value 50c). There were 100 with this overprint inverted on which 33 survived, the balance having been destroyed.

In May, 1928, the 1.20 Lire brown air stamp was overprinted in four lines "Esplorazione Polare—NOBILE—Dirigibile Italia—1928" for a mail of 62 covers by the dirigible "Italia" into the Polar regions. The airship was wrecked in the Arctic wastes and rescue expeditions were sent out among whom were Roald Amundsen and the equally famous French aviator Guilbaud, who never returned. The Nobile expedition was

eventually found by the Italian airman Raggazoni who left Tromso on August 6 and bringing back a mail of 29 covers. These bore a cachet in green "Esplorazione Polare 1928 — Ricerche dirigibile Italia." Stamps are also found tete-beche (rare).

On May 31, 1928, "Flugfjelags Islands" (Icelandic Air Transport Co.) carried out a flight Reykjavik—Akureyrie, vis Isafjordur and Sigufjordur, making the return flight on June 5. This was followed by two first flights, June 8 Reykjavik to Stykkisholmer and on June 9 Reykjavik to Vestmannaeyjar.

Portugal was in the news on June 29, when the British aviator, Courtenay (who won the first "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for a flight around the British Isles) attempted a cross-Atlantic flight from Belem. A six line cachet was applied and 49 covers thus treated. The aeroplane came down in flames in mid-Atlantic, but the pilot and mechanic together with the mails were rescued by the steamer "Minnewaska". While on trans-Atlantic flights on August 8, 12 and 23, 1928, it was endeavoured to speed up delivery of mails and on those date mails from France were catapulted on board the liner "Ile de France". Con-

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temporary stamps of France were overprinted on August 23 "10 Fr." for use on such catapulted covers (the stamps were the 90c. Berthelot and the 1.50 Fr. Pasteur). On the catapult flight of August 23, 1928, a very long cachet was applied to mails and apparently the pilot, from the wording of the cachet, was Lieut. de Vaisseau L. Demourget.

The preliminary Graf Zeppelin flights were followed by the first double crossing of the Atlantic, for which the special stamps were used. A special oval cachet was also used similar to that used for the crossing of the ZR3, "Mit—Luftschiff L.Z.127—befordert". The flight was made to America October 11-15, 1928 and return flight October 29 to November 1, 1928. On the return flight a cachet was used inscribed "First Flight Airmail—via Graf Zeppelin—(airship design)—United States Germany—Oct. 28, 1928" in violet.

1929 Commences with an official military service during trouble in Afghanistan on January 10 between Peshawar and Kabul (Afghanistan). This was followed by several flights to Iceland. On July 1 an official Icelandic stamp was issued by Iceland for the opening of the air line Reykjavik to Reydarfjardar. This was the stamp of 1907-8 overprinted with a plane (50 aur). On July 3, 1929, there was a service opened Reykjavik-Reydarfjardar via Saudarkrokur, Sigufjordur, Akureyri, Husavik, Thorsfu, Seydisfjordur and Nordfjordur. On July 9, a flight was carried out by the Swedish airman Capt Ahrenburg, flying from Stockholm to New York, between Reykjavik to Ivigut (Greenland). 65 Covers were carried over this section. After the first attempt on June 10 a second attempt was made on June 29 and the flight was only successful on July as far as Ivigut. The flight was abandoned there and mail forwarded to New York by steamer, reaching New York on September 11, 1929.

In South Africa on February 23, 1929, there took place the Verneuk Pan airmail when Capt. Campbell (who was carrying out his "Bluebird" speed trials on the Pan) with Mr. Eric Penny carried 12 letters back to Cape Town. The plane crashed at Clanwilliam and the mail sent on by train. On August 26, 1929, the first regular airmail service was commenced in South Africa by Union Airways between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth with extensions from Port Elizabeth to Durban via East

London and to Germiston via Bloemfontein. This service continued until February 1, 1934, when the service was taken over by the South African Airways. During October, 1930, Capt. R. F. Caspareuthus made his record flight from England to South Africa carrying a mail of 22 letters and several newspapers.

On May 16, 1929, the Zeppelin made a second Atlantic crossing from Friedrichshafen but was forced to land at Cuers (France). The mail was returned to Friedrichshafen and the airship left finally on August 1, arriving in New York August 4, 1929. A special circular cachet was utilised reading "Luftschiff Graf Zeppelin 1 Amerika-fahrt 1929" and in centre the airship in flight over New York. This was followed by the famous Round-the-World flight. Covers received a very elaborate circular cachet with globe at centre with the airship (four) in flight around the globe. Flights were: New York to Friedrichshafen August 8-10, Friedrichshafen to Tokyo August 15-17, Tokyo-Los Angeles August 23-26, Los Angeles to Lakehurst August 27-29, and Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen September 1-4, 1929.

(To be continued)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

AN UNRECORDED "FORWARDING AGENT"

Some little time ago we received a photograph from Cdr. F. W. Collins of a hitherto unrecorded Forwarding Agent's cachet on a letter.

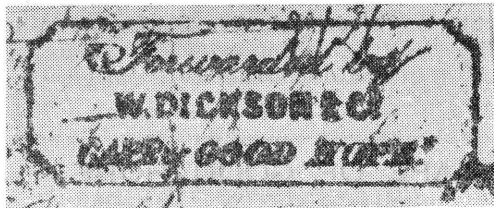
Shortly afterwards we received a description of this from Mons. A. Gazel who had acquired it from Cdr. Collins. We understand that Mons. Gazel was at one time an official representative of France in the Union and became interested in South African postal history at that time; he still keeps up this interest.

The circumstances in which Forwarding Agents' cachets came to be applied to letters in the 1840's are described by Jurgens on p. 48 of his Cape book and need not be repeated here in detail. He figures and describes the only two varieties of such marks that he was able to find.

We are not reproducing the photograph received, as it is difficult to make out a number of the many markings. Mons. Gazel

has puzzled them out, however, and here follows his list. The letter was actually sent from Darjeeling, India to a member of the Bombay Civil Service (apparently on sick leave at Rondebosch Cape) with manuscript instructions "to follow him to Bombay care of Messrs. Remington."

- (1) Pmk. Darjeeling, June 21, 1846.
- (2) Transit mark, Calcutta, G.P.O. Ship Letter, 25 JU 1846.
- (3) Address "Rondebosch, C. of G.H." crossed out and replaced by "Remington, Bombay" in manuscript.
- (4) Cachet in rectangular frame, ca 60 x 22 mm., with bevelled corners; wording in 3 lines, "Forwarded by / W. DICKSON & CO. / CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." (Note.—The Caps. of the 3rd line are all sloping).
- (5) Letter stamp, Jurgens Type 16; oval surmounted by crown, date illegible.
- (6) Pmk. Bombay, Ship Letter 1846 Dec. (No day of month).



Note.—It is suggested by Mons. Gazel that the "W. Dickson" of this Cachet is probably a successor to the "Dickson & Bayly" figuring in one of Jurgens' two varieties of cachet.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

(1) When the Resettlement Survey Party of 1962 returned in October in H.M.S. Puma it was naturally thought that mail connected with that party was finished and done with. But not quite so.

It will be remembered that the Islanders of the party remained and some covers with the Survey's cachet must have been left with them, for a few arrived in Cape Town and received the Paquebot mark of 14.IV.63. This mail had additionally printed on it "M.V. BOISSEVAIN," the ship which took a large party of islanders from Rio de Janeiro to Tristan.

(2) An interesting cover has come from Prof. William L. Mayo of Ann Arbor, Mich. U.S.A. It is not actually from Tristan but is connected with the party of islanders en route to the island.

It is franked with a 2½d. British stamp. On the front of the cover there is top left, typed, "Tristan Party On Board;" top centre, an oval cachet "Posted on the High Seas/1 Apr. 1963/R.M.S. Amazon;" bottom left "Rio de Janeiro."

Amazingly the stamp is not cancelled, but it must have travelled to the U.S.A. by air without tax as it is marked by the recipient "Recd. Apr. 5."

The Boissevain (plus the island's new provisional stamps!) arrived on 9th April, with excellent weather for landing.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Handbook/Catalogue of Stamps of the Republic of South Africa. Edited by the South African Stamp Circle. Published by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg. Price R2.00.

The South African Stamp Circle has made an excellent job of describing and cataloguing the popular stamps issued in South Africa since the Republic was constituted. There are explanatory notes at the beginning explaining the various terms used in the description of the stamps. The information given is very full and includes the names of the artists who designed the various stamps, the method of printing and dates of issue. All important varieties are described. It is obviously a book written by specialists in the subject matter. All the postal stationery issued by the Republic is included in the description. The prices given are intended to reflect the average market values in South Africa.

The handbook is published in loose leaf format and it is intended to publish revised and additional pages from time to time as circumstances warrant. Thus the purchaser of the handbook will be able to keep it up-to-date.

The handbook contains numerous illustrations, not only of the stamps but also of watermarks and special postmarks. There are also numerous diagrams.

The handbook is beautifully lithographed by Framic (Pty.) Ltd.

The members of the South African Study Circle are to be congratulated on an excellent publication and collectors of these stamps owe a debt of gratitude to them.

A History of Religion on Postage Stamps, by F. Harvey Morse, published by the American Topical Association, 3300 North 50th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

This is practically a history of the world, as it takes into consideration everything that concerns or affects religion. It is in two volumes, the first just published, the second due in a few months' time. There will be 200 pages with over 400 illustrations.

The price is \$4.00 per volume, but if ordered now may be had at \$6 for the two, with immediate delivery of Volume I.

Shelley Catalogue—Decimal Surcharges of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. By P. Bullivant. Published by "Stamp Collecting;" price 7/6d. plus 3d. postage.

This is a most excellent production and is lavishly illustrated both as regards normals and positional and other varieties. Aerogrammes, Registered letters and Postcards as well as ordinary and Postage Due stamps.

Being dated as published in November, 1962, it is naturally not quite up-to-date in all respects but the author states that information of importance received after that date will be published in "Stamp Collecting."

The Postmarks of Bloemfontein (2nd Edition) by A. G. M. Batten, privately printed.

The 1st Edition was issued in 1958. This one has numerous additions and is a booklet of 30 pages, the size of this magazine, with text and photographic illustrations. It deals only with the Republican period 1868-1900, but the author hopes to publish sections dealing with the occupation Period and with the O.R.C. later this year.

A choice had to be made between the use of drawings of postmarks and photographs of postmarks on stamps or covers. The latter method was chosen since draw-

ings do not exactly reproduce postmarks as they are.

We incline to agree with this view, when really clear postmarks are available, and the great majority of those shown here do fall into this category.

The writer is an enthusiastic member of the (British) O.F.S. Study Circle, with a large collection of material. When he has finished with Bloemfontein he purposes making similar studies of the postmarks of other large towns in the O.F.S. for which material is available in reasonable quantities.

Greece.

We have received for review a short pamphlet, but it is all in Greek and we are unable to give even its title.

It appears to be a reprint of several short articles.

It is accompanied, however, by a multi-coloured plate showing all the EUROPA CEPT issues of 1961 and 1962 which they hope are the forerunners of the United Europe of the future. This is obtainable for \$0.50 from the Hellenic Philatelic Soc., 57 Akademias Street, Athens. They say "plus postage," but do not say how much.

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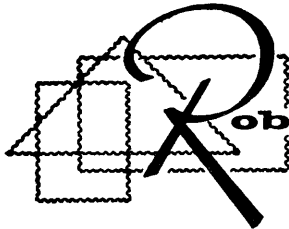
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THIS AND THAT

CEYLON	402-05	M	12c	U.H.B.	45 C V 2	M	18c
GHANA	220	U	3c	Southern Rhodesia	62-63	M	2c
	224	U	33c		36-39	M	42c
	226	U	7c		53-60	M	45c
INDIA	301-03	M	18c		61	M	2c
	304	M	12c		64-67	M	12c
Kenya	148-49	M	6c		70	M	5c
	128-30	M	10c		77	M	55c
New Zealand	692-95	M	14c	S.W.A.	1	M	3c
Nigeria	85-88	U	18c		17	M	9c
	98	U	8c		19	M	15c
	99	U	12c		88-91	M	2-10
	102-05	U	50c		97-104	M	60c
North Borneo	323	M	33c		134-136	M	11c
	324	M	3c		137	M	4c
	326	M	15c		141-43	M	8c
	327	M	9c		144-48	M	26c
	328	M	18c		149-53	M	1-25
Rhodesia & Nyassaland	26	U	9c		158	M	7c
	30	U	75c		162	M	19c
Kariba F.D.C.	U	3-40		Swaziland	25-27	M	10c
T. Congress		M	55c		42-45	M	19c
Nyassaland	173a, 176a, 180a	M	38c		52	M	4c
Sierra Leone	172	M	4c		90-105	M	5-60
	218	U	13c	4 Reunion 1943 Airmail France Libre		M	55c
	231	U	9c	1943 Free French		M	25c
S.A. Small War	1	M	1-40	1944 Air		M	29c
	9a	M	55c	68 Reunion including above Sets		M	1-75
	12	M	20c	50 Different Fiume			50c
	26	M	40c	Imperial Press Conference; 5 Covers with			3-50
	27	M	70c	good values			
	162	M	50c	Collection Belgian Congo 440 values			
	163	M	80c	including high		U	26-00
	164	M	1-50				

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THE "MALCOLM" SALE

We are indebted to Mr. A. Leslie Leon of Durban for the following:—

So many of us who knew the late Dr. D. Mack. Malcolm of Durban as a gentle, mildly-spoken philatelist had no idea of the extent of his collecting and the disposal of his stamps on behalf of his Estate by Wicks Stamp Agency at their April sales came as something of a surprise. Even more surprising were the prices realised at what has turned out to be one of the biggest auction sales of philatelic material to be held in South Africa for years. Those in the sale room were interested to hear that bids came from U.S.A., Great Britain, Australia, Kenya, New Guinea and all parts of the Republic, South West Africa and Rhodesia.

All the Cape triangulars except for two lots were sold under the hammer and in most of the 62 cases, the prices realised were higher than the expectations as set out in the attractive illustrated catalogue. A block of 3 and a single all on a piece of original S.G. 1 fetched R70, whilst R85 was bid for a 4d. Woodblock S.G. 14d used.

The Natal stamps were all snapped up after keen bidding as were those of the other provinces, but the great surprise at the first day's sale was the competition for the Interprovincials. The prices paid for these bore no relation to the catalogue, the more interesting items fetching 2½ to 3 times catalogue value. Two Natal £1 stamps used in Natal and Transvaal respectively realised R30 and R32 whilst a Natal 5/- and 10/-, both used in Natal fetched R21 and R31. All these Interprovincials were in fine condition with clear postmarks.

In the stamps of the Union, the highlight was the ½d. Pretoria printing with missing centres which brought in R95 and the

miniature sheet of the ½d. Issue 8 was purchased at a price of R30.

The competition for the Darmstadt trial issues can only be described as fierce as there were many postal bids from London. The highest price given was R16 for the Hunter Penrose Essay in orange (Dix No. 29). All the decimal overprints of the Territories were sold, the Swaziland 50c Type 3 going to America for R120. The collections, accumulations and remainders brought forth a torrent of bids as a result of which the first two days of the sale realised a total of over R6,000 and the S.W.A. collections totalled R3,775.

The third day was devoted to two sessions of South West Africa issues and in these the specialists in that territory played havoc with the auctioneer's estimates in their efforts to obtain favourite or long-sought-for items. The used South African King's Head issue in blocks of four gained a total of R113 whilst all the postmark studies sold at good prices.

The end of the sale found all participants rather exhausted but happy at the results achieved and the prizes gained. One felt sorry for those postal bidders who could not obtain their requirements owing to the eager bidding of those in the sale room.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT DURBAN

It was previously announced that the exhibition to be sponsored by the P.S. of Natal in conjunction with Congress was to be styled: Philatelic Society of Natal Congress Exhibition, 1963.

This is to be changed as the exhibition will co-incide with the 50th year of the first philatelic exhibition to be held in Natal, and the Society has restyled the exhibition:—

JUBILEE EXHIBITION / JUBILEUM-UITSTALLING 1913-1963.

(The P.O. have been asked, through Federation, to provide an exhibition post office cancellers to incorporate the outline of Durban's Dick King statue as being symbolic of Natal. Whether this will be done is not certain as the P.O. has already approved their original design—and probably made it already).

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SOCIETY NEWS

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

14 March. Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch exhibited his specialised and extensive collection of Siam and read a well prepared paper thereon.

28 March. Mr. C. M. Pillano showed a second selection from his collection of First Day Covers. Mr. Flocv presented his collection of early Rhodesia, covering the 1890-1910 Army Type, the 1910 double heads, and the 1913-22 Admirals. His showing included varieties of colour, perforations, overprints, and a number of flaws.

PRETORIA P.S.

1 April. The annual Allan Cup competition, for which there were four entrants. This is meant for the junior (philatelically speaking) members and is only open to those who have never previously won any award. Judging is by popular vote. This year's winner was Mr. C. Must, for his Swiss Airmails; Dr. Schiff was a close second with his collection of "Flora."

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

March Meeting. (1) Mr. J. Michelson showed part of his Gold Medal collection of Latvia, also reading a paper dealing mainly with the history of the country.

(2) Dr. Wulfsohn showed a collection of Israel covers with Slogan cancellations. This was described as a subtle way of putting across to newcomers in the country, what they should, or should not do, as part of their re-adjustment to their new life.

A discussion on the many new issues then took place, and the general feeling was that it was being overdone and that it might ruin the present popularity of the country's stamps.

S.A. STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

March Meeting. At the bourse varieties of the recently issued Kirstenbosch 2½ cent stamps and a fine example of a folded paper in the air mails, M. A. L. 5, were auctioned for R15.50. A number of interesting items were shown, such as (a) a 5c "baobab" aerogramme with an inverted cut, with the gummed flaps on the left instead of the usual right side; (b) a sheet of 2½c S 15/S 18 with red dots splashed on various positions by the cyclometer; (c) Kirstenbosch 2½c pane A with remnant

eye marks on the top left margin; (d) a fine example of joined paper on a double strip of 1c S11A/S7A, confirmed as being a paper manufacturer's join with no red indicating line. The following recent reprintings and new issues were fully described and are briefly reported here.

(1) ½ cent, arms watermark, black sheet numbers under stamps 5 and 6 and 16 and 17, new cylinder numbers 104/66/45.

(2) 2½ cent, "Constantia," no watermark, panes A, B, C and D, new cylinder number 12/11.

(3) New issue of the 2½c aerogramme, English first.

(4) New issue of the 5 cent "Greetings" aerogramme, Afrikaans first.

(5) 5 cent Postage Due Stamp, arms watermark, red sheet numbers opposite rows 4 and 5.

It was said that the recent printing of the 2½c S15/S18 was a short emergency one which can only be determined on the "dark" sheets by horizontal scratches in the top gutter margin of row 5 and elsewhere. Lists of the flaws, in great detail, were submitted of the new ½ cent, the 2½cent "Constantia" and the 2½ cent Kirstenbosch. —H.J.R.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

April 16. The usual quiz was held, and won by Dr. Keller. After distribution of stamps, Prof. W. Sloan showed his stamps of Mozambique, which proved most interesting as these went back as far as 1870. At the previous meeting last month Mr. D. Allison showed a small but fascinating general collection, mainly stamps of Mauritius, Canada, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Finland and New Zealand. The Quiz was again won by Dr. Keller. —M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

April 8. This was yet another guest evening. On this occasion there were two exhibits, which will be remembered as being shown at Port Elizabeth Exhibition. The first was the more than interesting "Pachyderms on Stamps by Mr. C. A. van Ee. Besides admiring the set-out members were quite taken with the novel "shadow" lettering.

The second showing was "Brussels Exhibition" by Mr. A. L. Meyburgh. This was beautifully set out and included all subsidiary matter. This is the second time Bloemfontein has shown this year and the Club really appreciates this.

April 22. This proved indeed stimulating as there were four exhibits sent by the Fine Arts Unit of the American Topical Association. (1) "Fine Arts" by Mrs. Clare McAllister, and as expected from their President, it was a masterpiece of research, and set-up with many more than interesting rare illustrations. (2) "Music" by John S. Papa,

M.D.—only a few sheets were sent but they were beautifully written up. (3) By Alvin Witt who showed a combination of two hobbies—photography and stamps. His photos combined with stamps to give an unusual cross section of America. (4) was that of Samuel Charniak "Italian Renaissance" which likewise showed a thorough knowledge of the subject, illustrating not only the arts, but also medicine, poetry, literature and architecture.

It takes a lot of hard work to arrange to get such a showing and one welcomes the wonderful co-operation by people overseas in sending the exhibits. —M.F.S.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March Meeting. Three exhibits:—

(1) Mr. A. Lichtenstein showed stamps with a play on words—Oranges and Lemons, Tea for Two, Moonlight and Roses, Fish and Chips.

(2) Dr. K. Freund—a practically complete collection of Farthing Stamps, even with control and imprint blocks.

(3) Mr. Scott French issues since 1959.

COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Copperbelt Philatelic Society held on 28th March was attended by some 21 members. The Chairman gave his report on the well sustained activities of the past year. In spite of several members leaving for other parts of the world many of them are retaining country membership. Further we have had many new members join us and we are once again approaching the 50 mark.

Thanks were expressed to the outgoing committee and particularly Mrs. Sharp for looking after refreshments, and to Mrs. Fell and Mr. Hartley for keeping the junior section going.

Mr. S. Kelly was re-elected chairman; Mrs. D. Fell, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. I. Sharp and Mr. N. P. Hartley re-elected to the Committee, while Mr. Walton Evans, Mr. B. Sydney and Mr. O. Schmal were elected to fill the remaining vacancies. Master Walton-Evans was appointed Librarian.

Discussion on competition judging rules took place and it was decided that a panel would judge monthly tablings and the best of these would be judged by members from another Society at the end of each competition year.

It was agreed that there should be more talks on stamps and aspects of philately and that there should be more auctions of stamps during the year.

Thanks were recorded to all who had helped with the sale of preparation of First Day Covers and whose efforts had enabled us to show an increase balance in the cash book. All in all a very successful year.

The April meeting took the form of a Film Show, which proved most interesting, the film strips having been obtained from the East London Philatelic Society.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

Firstly it should be recorded that at the A.G.M. on 12 February two members, Messrs. K. E. W. Lydall and B. Glassman, were elected to Honorary Life Membership for their many years of service to the Society.

Meeting 12 March. Visit by Pretoria Society, when five members gave the expected fine show. (1) Mr. D. J. Reynders showed his Nyasaland, particularly strong on the early stamps and postmarks. (2) Mr. W. Kriste exhibited Tanganyika, both the earlier German issues and very strongly, the K.G. V issues. (3) Dr. Schiff demonstrated how the U.P.U. commemorative issues of 1949 should be written up. (4) Mr. Impey showed Netherlands New Guinea, whose stamps had a life of only 12 years. (4) Mr. J. M. Weinstein showed a magnificent selection of stamps of or used in Aden, also a number of pre-stamp covers and of rare covers coming into Aden, such for example as one with a Post Paid Mauritius stamp.

Meeting 25 March. Two strongly contrasting shows were given. Firstly Mrs. Koralek showed her Madonnas, which are now very nearly reaching completion in the earlier issues, but new ones come along. Nextly Mr. E. L. Stern demonstrated his Falkland Islands. He strongly disagrees with Gibbon's listing of the order of printings. His collection included numerous Plate Proofs, Specimens, etc., also a pair of the 5/- black and orange of 1933 (S.G. 136a, priced by them at £50 for a single).

P.S. OF NATAL

March. The first meeting of the month was the A.G.M., at which Mr. G. J. Kriste presided, but with a new Secretary/Treasurer in Mr. L. T. Ellis. The various committee reports and Balance Sheet were accepted without query and the winners of awards for the year were announced. To wind up the evening Mr. Davidson organised a novel type of auction, which produced lots of fun as well as raising money for the Congress Funds.

The second meeting was the usual informal one with swopping, an auction and social chat.

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA BULAWAYO

March. At the A.G.M. Mr. J. E. Crewell was elected Chairman and Mr. K. J. E. Moore, Hon Sec. Awards for the year both

went to country members; Dr. P. Mavros winning the Porter Cup for his Hermes collection of Greece and Mr. G. B. Talbot the Society Cup for his paper on the 1d. Universal of New Zealand.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

March Meeting. The exhibit for the evening was a mixed one of British Empire by Mr. J. Kriste. Some outstanding items were imprint and plate blocks of New Zealand, Nyasaland and Australia.

The Exchange Superintendent complained of members' slowness in keeping the packets in circulation. (The S.A. Philatelist is aware that this is a disease affecting many Societies and it is only mentioned here as an appeal to all of them to observe the 3-day limit for keeping packets).

WESTERN RAND

Heartiest congratulations to Mr. J. H. Bruwer on being awarded the "J. Harvey-Pirie Trophy" of the South African Study Circle. We rejoice with you in the honour which has come your way, knowing that you fully deserve the recognition you have received.

Exhibitor at our **February meeting** was Mr. Bruwer himself; his exhibit, his very fine collection of the South African 4th Definitive Issue. Together with the Union Festival set his collection of the first decimal currency stamps includes air letters, post cards and registered envelopes.

This collection contains some good items; but from a sentimental point of view the last day and first day of issue covers bearing the sterling and decimal values respectively and mounted on the same page made one realise the purpose in issuing the 4th Definitives. Mention must also be made of the inimitable way in which the collection was set out. —R.W.B.

GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

There was a good attendance at the **April meeting** of the Society, when three collections were displayed. Mr. R. F. G. Bompas, City Librarian, tabled his unique collection of "Library Terms" illustrated on stamps. This display proved most interesting as the subject illustrated has not been philatelicly presented previously.

Mr. N. S. Hesselbarth tabled his collection of Unions and Mr. J. Hagger showed his Coil Stamps of the Union of South Africa.

The Vice-President, Mr. R. Mephius, was in the chair and, in thanking the members who displayed their collections, he remarked on the improved attendance which he hoped would continue. —S.L.C.

THE MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The **March meeting** of the Society was the annual general meeting and was well attended.

Mr. R. Head was elected Chairman and Mr. P. Wimbush as Vice-Chairman. Mr. J. Davenport continues as Hon. Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent and Mr. P. Wimbush as Hon. Auditor. Mr. G. C. Martin was elected Hon. Secretary. The following members were elected to the Committee: Mrs. Ellison, Messrs. R. Brooke, V. Ellenberger, P. Denning and I Shearer.

Best wishes were extended to our retiring Chairman, Mr. W. Carter, on his transfer to Bulawayo at the end of March. After the business of the evening was completed Mr. P. Denning read his regular news bulletin and an auction conducted by Mr. W. Carter followed.

Thirty-five members were present at the meeting held on the 10th April in the new museum in Rotten Row.

Our chairman wasted no time in getting the auction going and R. Brooke is to be congratulated on his marathon effort of efficient auctioneering, with only a 10 minute break, for a period of over 2½ hours.

A mass of material was available for sale, chiefly in the low value categories, with a little in the middle and upper brackets. Most of the low value material found buyers but the bidding was low. "Lots" for sale in the middle and upper brackets remained largely unsold. The business of the Society was rapidly dealt with by the chairman at the end of the meeting and the minutes of the 1962 A.G.M. which were not "to hand" for the 1963 A.G.M. were taken as read.

The chairman appealed for more display material by members. An outline of the programmes for the next few meetings was given to the Society and it is sincerely hoped that the lack of comment by members indicated their approval.

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

March meeting, a very good attendance. Mrs. M. E. J. Houghton was duly elected as a member and welcomed to the Society. Sympathy was expressed at the passing away of R. Reckling, a very old member of the Society. Dr. S. W. Skudowitz displayed sheets of the 2½ cent Kirstenbosch Commemoratives showing rows printed with red lines like rain marks, also thick red smudges.

PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On the **19th February, 1963**, the 51st Annual General Meeting of our Society took place. The president, Mr. E. Baer, was in

the Chair and was able to report on a very successful Golden Jubilee year. To mark the occasion we were happy to be hosts to Annual Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and stage the first competitive National Stamp Exhibition ever held in Port Elizabeth. Both were notable events which will be long remembered by all those associated with them. Another very pleasing aspect about these events came to light when the Hon. Treasurer presented the Balance Sheets and Income and Expenditure Accounts revealing that all expenses had been fully met with still some cash remaining in the till. The Exchange Superintendent's Report was also most pleasing in contents. The Society awards went to: G. Bülbring (Norway), G. Bülbring Cup, and to Dr. J. W. Harris (Desinfected Mail), D. Berg Cup. The following Officers were elected for 1963: President: G. Bülbring, First Vice-President: T. J. Strachan, Second Vice-President: J. F. Slabbert, Hon. Secretary: A. F. W. Pavitt, Hon. Treasurer: W. H. Berrington, Hon. Exchange Superintendent: A. S. Aldis, Auctioneer: T. J. Strachan, assisted by: J. F. Slabbert and R. W. Pearson, Hon. Librarian: G. K. Forbes, Press Correspondent: P. Childs, Hon. Auditor: E. Baer. The Rev. Munro, recently transferred to Johannesburg, has kindly agreed to act as our representative on the Executive Committee of the Federation. The meeting was attended by 20 Members out of a total membership of about 83, which figure includes Country Members and Juniors.

7th March. With a good attendance present the meeting commenced with business matters followed by a display. Mr. E. J. Hutter gave a fine display and informative talk of Netherlands stamps covering the period 1945 to present date.

In a vote of thanks Mr. Baer stressed the manner in which Netherlands Postage Stamps over this period have developed colourful and varying designed issues, with particular reference to "Child Welfare Fund Stamps." A keen and somewhat humorous auction conducted by Mr. Strachan ended the evening.

19th March. Rather a poor attendance with no ladies present. After the auction and tea-break Mr. P. Childs gave a display of Danzig which included errors and many shade varieties. A collection of Polish Post Office in Danzig accompanied the Danzig exhibit. A vote of thanks by Mr. E. J. Hutter terminated a pleasant evening's philately.

Meeting 2nd April. Mr. E. Baer provided a first class exhibit for the evening by showing his collection of the Old German States. For this he had gained a Silver Award at the "Penapex" Exhibition in 1962, but members were now given the opportunity of seeing a larger portion of his fine collection than could be accommodated in the frames of the Exhibition Hall— an opportunity much appreciated. We saw some very fine examples of these much prized classics, many in superb condition and freshness.

The exhibitor highlighted some of his favourites in a fluent commentary and was warmly thanked by Mr. G. Bülbring for the pleasure he had given members with his display.

A new member was enrolled and a brisk and lively auction filled the balance of another most enjoyable evening.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Die Jaarvergadering gehou op Saterdag 20 deser het 'n paar bestuursveranderinge meegebring, en lyk die Bestuur vir die volgende boekjaar soos volg: Voorsitter: lid S. J. Vermaak, Adjunkvoorsitter: lid J. R. E. Fetter, Sekretaresses: lid mej. C. J. Smith, Penningmeester: lid M. V. Mioch, Rondsendbeheerbeampte: lid M. V. Mioch, Nuusbriefredakteur: lid S. J. Vermaak, Reklamebeampte: lid S. J. Vermaak, Bibliotekaris: lid H. Landgrebe, Afslaer: lid M. V. Mioch, bykomstige Komiteelede: W. de Jongh, J. H. Buitink, H. A. Hofman en J. M. W. Grabowski; afgevaardigdes: lede J. R. E. Fetter, mej. C. J. Smith en W. de Jongh (plaasvervangers: lede M. V. Mioch, H. Landgrebe en J. H. Buitink).

BELANGRIK: U word gevra om daarop te let dat die formele vergaderings weer op die eerste Vrydag van elke maand sal plaasvind. Die ruilbyeenkoms sal soos gewoonlik op die derde Saterdag middag plaasvind.

Ons wil graag 'n program vooruit uitwerk vir die tweede helfte van die jaar en u word gevra om die Sekretaresses sonder versuim te laat weet wat u kan uitstal en vir watter maand. Vir die byeenkomste van Augustus, November en Desember kry ons besoekers en is Junie, Julie, September en Oktober tot u beskikking. Twee uitstallings kan met 'n byeenkoms gehanteer word en is daar dus ruimte vir agt uitstallings.

Met die Mei-vergadering het lid Hofman lede vergas op 'n interessante praatjie oor „die skepping van rariteite.” 'n grappige beskouing oor valse situasies waarin die onkunde en verbeelding sommige mense laat beland. Hierdie is die voorloper van gereelde maandelikse praatjies van leersame aard.

Voortaan sal gereelde vasvraewedstryde ook weer gehou word om by te dra tot die oplewing van vergaderings. Die wenners van elke vasvra sal 'n prysie ontvang en vir die volgende een sorg.

As u iets vir die Nuusbrief wil skryf (ons weet dat u kan!) kry u hiervandaan die geleentheid om 'n geskikte erkenning daarvoor te kry. (Die Bestuur het besluit om jaarliks 'n erkenning uit te loof vir die beste bydrae. Daar wag dus iets vir u).

EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

April Meeting. a very good attendance with several visitors. Mr. J. Green was duly elected as a member and welcomed to the Society.

A sub-committee was formed consisting of three members and named at the Society's Advertising Correspondents for the purpose of advertising articles in the local newspapers. The other half of the evening was taken up with Mr. Sam Legator presenting Overprints of the Boer War and giving a discussion on his collection. This proved very interesting and outstanding and was well admired by all.

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There are no rules except: the decision of the Editor and Publishers will be final, and entries must be despatched to receive a postmark of **not later** than 1 October, 1963.

Please write in English (but if this is impossible then send in your entry in your own language), and we would appreciate it if entries were limited to a maximum of 500 words.

Send your entry to:

A.F.A. Competition, 1963,
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 Sutton Coldfield,
 Warwickshire,
 England.

P.S.—A total of 37 entries was received for our 1962 Competition and we therefore awarded seven additional consolation prizes. Are you competing this year?

FRANCE

The postal administration announce the following issues:—

2 March: Two stamps: (a) 0.50F featuring a work of Delacroix, the struggle of Jacob with the angel; (b) A 1F featuring a glass window in the church of St. Foy de Conches.

22 March: A 0.50F stamp of the "Freedom from Hunger" Campaign.

29 April: A series of 5 stamps (4 @ 0.20F and 1 @ 0.30F) honouring five distinguished men of countries of the European Economic Community. For five days they will only be sold as a set, then they may be purchased individually.

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!!!!!! COLLECTIONS now being broken up. *Once again a different lot.* Dominica - Lagos - Gambia - Roumania.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape.

WANTED FOR CASH: World War II Active Service and Airmail Letter Cards, used and unused of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

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Whole Number 459

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

The 5c "Boeing" Aerogramme.

Our January, 1963, Notes recorded the issue of a 5c "Boeing" Aerogramme which replaced the previous 5c "Boabab" one, and recently it was observed that certain small differences appeared in the printed portions of the sheets. These variations can now be accounted for by the fact that two machines have been used for the preparation of these aerogrammes—a Chambon and the Goebel 840.

The sheets printed on the Chambon machine are of single die format with all the dashes present at the Junction of the verticle and horizontal fold lines, while those emerging from the Goebel 840 machine, were produced from a "two-up" cylinder, and may be distinguished by the absence of three dashes purposely omitted at the Junction of the verticle and horizontal fold lines.

In this printing, Pane 'A' is positioned below Pane "B" and may be distinguished by the presence of a small white dot to the left of the "Boeing's" tail and a large blue dot close to the edge, and about two-thirds of the way down the back panel. Pane "B" exhibits two vertical blue guide lines on the right hand edge of the top portion of the sheet and an underlying horizontal orange line below them. This mark may not always be present as it may be guillotined off some sheets.

Postage Due Stamps.

The 1c Postage Due Stamp has now appeared with four-figure red sheet numbers

opposite Rows 3 and 4 and 14 and 15. The language setting has reverted to the original setting with Afrikaans first, and consequently all external cylinder flaws are the same as the first printing. The colour, at present, is of a brighter shade of red.

Coil Stamps.

As we go to press, information has been received that $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 1c Coil stamps made their appearance in certain stamp vending machines on the 18th May, 1963.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ c value, prepared from three new single die multipositives, was printed on the 840 Goebel machine from cylinders Nos. 108, 11 and 94, the respective colours being yellow, red and blue. The perforation was made by a single row appliance.

The 1c value was prepared from new single die multipositives, and printed from Cylinders Nos. 58 Int., 102 Ext. in the conventional colours of red and grey, the design of both stamps corresponding to that of the definition series.

Further particulars will be made available later.

Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria.

After fourteen years of yeoman services, assisting collectors of the stamps of South Africa among his many other duties, firstly as second in command and finally as Senior Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, Mr. M. T. O'Connor has been transferred on promotion to the post of Chief Superintendent of Counters at the Cape Town Post Office.

While congratulating him upon his well deserved elivation, collectors from far and wide will join in expressing their sincere appreciation of the aid he extended so readily to one and all, and to the Philately in general.

We extend to him all good wishes for the future, good health and good luck, and

trust that the knowledge he gained about "stamps" while attending to the requirements of collectors, will not only assist him in his new sphere, but will also stand him in good stead should he desire a hobby upon his retirement.

We also extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Grobber who is no stranger to the Philatelic Bureau, as he has been Second in Command for some time, and is already well known to philatelists who are assured of continuing to receive the same customary help and friendly co-operation from him that they have had in the past.

Unrecorded Postal Stationery Item.

Our attention has been drawn to an hitherto unrecorded item (illustrated) of



Union Postal Stationery in the shape of a ½d Georgian post card of the 1926 series (U.H.B. PC 5a) with a double impression of the Kings' Head and with a very good variety in addition, viz: UNIE spelt UNIL.

The post card is in a very well preserved used condition with a machine cancellation of Port Elizabeth, Jan. 15, 1927.

Republic Catalogue.

Additional pages, comprising data of printings which have appeared since the publication of the Republic Catalogue will be made available by Federation at about the end of July 1963, and will match existing pages in style, size and fitting, thereby permitting collectors to keep their copies up to date.

These pages may be obtained from the Secretary, Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Box 375, Johannesburg, by completing the prescribed Order Form, upon the receipt of which the additional pages will be automatically forwarded as published form time to time.

Those who have not already placed their orders, are advised not to delay in doing so, as the printing will be a restricted one.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(Continued from page 111 of June issue).

Returning to Africa, the first air-mail flight was carried out in Ethiopia on August 16, 1929, in an aeroplane purchased by the Ethiopian Government which flew from Djibouti (French Somaliland) to Addis Ababa. To commemorate the event contemporary stamps were overprinted with the device of an aeroplane surrounded by inscription in Amharic signifying "Aeroplane of the Ethiopian Government 16 August 1929." This was followed by a flight Dirredoua to Addis Ababa on September 5, 1929 and a cachet in violet applied to the mails carried. Most of this mail was from overseas, chiefly from Europe.

On September 22, 1929, Col. Lindberg carried mail over the American F.A.M. Route 6 from St. Christopher to St. Johns (Antigua). Covers bear a cachet "Air Mail — First Flight" and were backstamped 23.9.29.

A notable flight was that in Tonkin on November 17-21, 1929, from Hanoi to Paris by the aviators Costes and Bellonte. Covers received an official cachet "Voyage, Retour Record Distance — Costes — Bellonte — Oct. Nov. 1929."

1929 closes with several airmail flights in Ethiopia. On December 26 there was a flight Addis Ababa to Harrar via Dirredoua. A special airmail label was used "By Air" in Amharic and in French "Addis Ababa—Dirredoua—ler Service." On December 27 the pilot Maillet carried mail from Addis Ababa to Djibouti via Dirredoua. The mail carried the airmail label above and consisted of 124 items (registered, ordinary and cards).

On January 14, 1930, a small mail was carried (54 letters of each place) in Persia by the Lingeh-Jodhpur-Delhi extension by Imperial Airways of their London-Karachi service.

On April 19, 1930, a special stamp was issued in the United States for use on mail to be carried during the European Pan American flight of the "Graf Zeppelin," and there were three values, 65c, 1.30 and 2.60 dollars. Mail was sent by boat and picked up by the Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen. The following are known: Friedrichshafen to

Seville (326 cards) (393 letters), Friedrichshafen to Pernambuco (Cards 70, letters 315).

On May 15, 1930, the centenary of Algeria's adhesion to France was celebrated by an airmail set of stamps, values 25c, 50c, 1fr., 2 fr., 5fr., 10fr., being issued. These were of a semi-official nature. On April 20, 1930, the direct service from Algiers to Paris was started, mails carrying a cachet "Premier—Voyage inauguration — Alger Paris — en douze heures" and wings. Specially numbered cards were issued at 4 frs. each. The flight was due to start on April 15 and thus there is a special cachet in addition "Mauvais Temps—Depart Retarde."

The South American flight of the Graf Zeppelin was commenced from Germany on May 18, 1930. The current Graf Zeppelin stamps were re-issued with inscription "1 Sudamerika—Fahrt." The route was Friedrichshafen - Seville - Cape Verde Islands - Pernambuco (Brazil - Rio de Janiero - Bahia (Brazil) - Havana (Cuba - Lakehurst (N.Y.) - Seville - Friedrichshafen. Special sets of stamps were issued by the countries visited, together with special cachets. Mail at Cape Verde Islands was by parachute. Dates were as follows: May 18-19 Friedrichshafen-Seville, May 20-22 Seville- Pernambuco, May 23-25 Pernambuco to Rio de Janiero, May 25-27 Rio de Janiero to Per-

nambuco, May 29-31 Pernambuco to Lakehurst via Barbados, June 2-5 Lakehurst to Seville, June 5-6 Seville to Friedrichshafen. Argentine issued on May 19, six values of the current air stamps overprinted "Zeppelin—ler Vuelo 1930" (five values were issued on May 21). Total mail from Buenos Aires weighed 45,952 grs. which was sent by aeroplane to Rio de Janiero and there transferred to the airship. A diamond shaped cachet was applied to this mail. On May 24, 1930 Brazil issued a special set of three stamps to commemorate the visit of the Graf Zeppelin, showing the airship in flight over the Atlantic with an old-time sailing vessel on the horizon and inscribed "Primeiro Voo Commercial 1930." These were issued by the Condor Co. whose machines carried out the distribution of mails to and from the airship. The original set of three stamps was also overprinted "Graf Zeppelin" with letters U.S.A. obliterating the word "Europa" at the bottom, signifying that letters bearing these stamps were to be carried only to the United States and not on to Europe. In addition the 1,300 reis green Condor stamps issued in November 1927 was surcharged in three lines "Graf Zeppelin—Rs.5\$000" with a black bar obliterating the previous value. There were four local cachets used.

(To be continued).

**The
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Meets Twice a Month—on the Second Tuesday and Fourth
Monday at Room 97, Public Library, Johannesburg,
at 8 p.m.**

FORTHCOMING PROGRAMME

- July 9: Twentieth Century, U.S.A. (G. Economides) and Gaza and Sinai (I. A. Miller).
July 22: German East Africa (L. Buchen) and South West Africa (L. Abrams).

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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

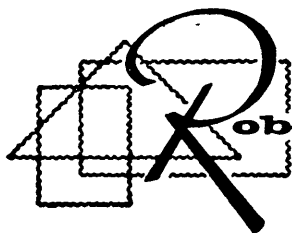
(Continued from page 105 of June issue).

Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.;" type number of the mark; years of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.

Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

GIBEON RAIL	Occ. 36	M/S.	12.9.16		Occ. 36. Manuscript. "GIBEON RAIL" on P.C. over Type 26 with Censor Mark.
PTA 1916-23	Occ. 37	Line	1916		Occ. 37. "GIBEON RAIL" in capitals 3 mm. high over Type 26 diagonally down 30° over horizontal projection lines, above and below date.
	Occ. 38	28b	1917	29/19 mm.	Like Type 28, but RAIL vice black band in lower arc.
GOBABIS					Mails via Windhuk/Windhoek.
POTtA 1916-20 PTtMO 1921-23	Occ. 39	26	1916-23	31/21 mm.	
GOCHAS					Mails via Gibeon. No postmark known. This postmark altered to Guchab.
PTA 1916-17 PA 1918					
GROOTFONTEIN	Occ. 40	5	1915	Blue.	From 1916 to 1919 mails via Windhuk. F.P.O. No. 60.
PTA 1916-17 PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 41	26	1915-23	31/21 mm.	
GROOT-FONTEIN RAIL				Violet.	Late 1921 only. Rare.
PA1921	Occ. 42	13a	1921	29 mm.	
GUCHAB	Occ. 43	8	1917-20 1922-23	27 mm.	1916-19 mails via Windhuk. 1921-23, via Otavi. Office closed to public during 1921, when official mail only was handled. Postmark adapted from Gochas.
PTA 1916-17 POTtA 1918-20 1922-23					
HAALENBERG RAIL (Tschaukaib)	Occ. 44	Oval	1916	Violet.	Only one cancellation known on 21 Aug., 1916. Irregular Ovals: outer 50/30 mm.; inner 36/17 mm.
PATA 1916					

(To be continued).



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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By **N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)**

(Continued from page 109 of June issue)

German Field Post Cards with Cape Colony stamps and cancellations.

Kohl's Handbook informs us that in order to prevent the rebel Hottentots from crossing into Cape Colony, from which they could return re-armed to cause fresh outbreaks, a cordon was thrown along the River Orange, consisting of a series of Field Guards. During the first half of 1906, the provisioning as well as the coastal services for these troops, was carried out through Cape Colony. For postal services it was usual to hand the mailbags to the porters who had brought up the provisions, and who on their return trips handed them over to the German Postal Agencies in Steinkopf or Port Nolloth. From here they were taken by normal service to Lüderitzbucht. Messengers and dealers returning to Cape Colony also carried mail in the form of individual letters and cards. Such mail naturally had to be franked with Cape Colony stamps. These were applied either by the sender—if he could get them—or by the bearer on his arrival in Cape Colony. Letters are known which bear proof that the Cape Colony stamps were applied by the German senders. This is the explanation of the occurrence of German Field Post cards or letters (even with the Soldiers' Letter hand-stamp) with Cape Colony stamps and bearing cancellations of the Cape side of the Orange River, such as Upington, Mier or Zwartmodder. Such items usually occur in the first half of 1906.

Dr. Ey refers to the existence, both during the war and the disturbances which preceded them, of three postal routes through British territory — Hasuur - Riedfontein; Ukamos - Upington; Ramansdrift - Steinkopf - Port Nolloth - Cape Town. These routes were used particularly in 1901 and 1906. Letters sent by them had stamps of German South-West Africa supplemented by Cape Colony stamps for the 2½d overseas rate for their conveyance through the Cape Colony Postal Service.

These covers were often marked *Durch Relaisreiter* (by Relay Rider) or simply "Relais". The relay service took the mail to and from the German border, carriage through British territory being arranged through the frontier posts or by freight carriers as suggested in Kohl's handbook.

Letters with "Relay Rider" endorsements are reported by Dr. Ey in 1906 from Warmbad, Ukamos, Hasuur and Keetmanshoop. He refers also to the use of two camels by the postal service at Steinkopf for forwarding mailbags to Violsdrift (westward of Ramansdrift).

I have not personally seen any covers of this type.

The Field Post Cards.

The Field Post Cards that were prepared for use by people in Germany wishing to write to the troops in German South-West Africa have already been referred to, and one is illustrated in Fig 5. There are at least three settings of the type for these cards. I have one in which the word "Feldpostkarte" is in larger type and the letters in "Südwestafrika" are spaced very slightly more apart whilst a different letter "K" is used in "Kolonne" and "Kompagnie." The third type is a cross between these two having the larger "Feldpostkaarte" but with "K's" similar to those in Fig. 5.

The troops themselves when writing used not only printed post office cards and a great variety of picture post cards, all of which they converted to Field Post Cards in the approved way by the manuscript insertion of "Feld-" before "Postkarte", but also the official Field Post Cards that were printed for their use and appeared in a number of different settings. The provisional Field Post Cards used in the Bondelzwart Hottentot rising have been mentioned earlier. The following further official Field Post Cards are illustrated:— (See Figs. in March and May issues).

Fig. 9 shows one in which "Deutsche Reichpost" is in large and small capitals, "Feld Postkarte" is in bold type. Four dotted lines for the address are preceded by the word "An" in script, the "A" of which has a loop and is large and flowing. (This is Dr. Gewande's Type 1).

In Fig. 10 "Deutsche Reichpost" is in slightly larger but less heavy type, and "An" is again in script with a loop to the "A", but is much smaller than in Fig. 9 (Dr. Gewande's Type 2).

"Deutsche Reichpost" in Fig. 11 is in rather more squat type than in Fig. 10 and the "A" of An is again larger and in script, with a loop, and is even more elongated than in Fig. 9. (Dr. Gewande's Type 3).

Fig. 12 shows another variety of type for "Deutsche Reichpost" that is similar to Fig. 11 but very slightly larger. In this case the "A" of "An" is larger and flowing but has a cross-piece, not a loop. (Dr. Gewande's Type 4.)

Fig. 6, 7 & 8 show a card that is completely different having "Deutsche Reichpost" and "Feldpostkarte", also "An" all in Gothic type. (Dr. Gewande's Type 6).

A quite distinct form is shown in Fig. 13 without "Deutsche Reichpost" and with "Feldpostkarte" (unhyphenated) in Gothic type set to the left instead of centrally (Dr. Gewande's Type 7).

Fig. 14 shows a card very similar to that in Fig. 6, but "Feld-Postkarte" is hyphenated. (Dr. Gewande's Type 8)

There are two other cards recorded by Dr. Gewande, but which I do not have in my collection. One appears to be a cross between Fig. 10 and 12, the type in which "Deutsche Reichpost" is set resembling that of Fig. 10, but the "A" of "An" having a cross piece instead of a loop (the Dr's Type 5). In the other one (the Dr's Type 9) "Deutsche Reichpost" is said to be in Gothic type but the "D" and "F" are apparently different form those in other examples.

My own final type of card is a privately produced one illustrated in Fig. 15. This is a picture post card with, on the address side, the printed heading "Feldpost-Karte". The unusual position of the hyphen will be noticed. My example has a picture of bound prisoners being brought in. There may, of course, be other illustrations, but I have only the one specimen.

In addition to the usual views of the area, a series of coloured post cards, depicting war scenes and with verses about the war was also privately produced but these were not printed as Field Post Cards and the troops using them had to write in the prefix "Feld-". They are, perhaps, not strictly within the heading "Field Post Cards" to this section of these notes, but collectors of Field Post of these campaigns will wish to have examples because their production arose entirely out of the hostilities.

(to be continued)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.

RECTANGULARS. POSTMARKS

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O.R.C. NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS

In Bulletin No. 34, Sept. 1962, of the Orange Free State Study Circle, Newlands lists 46 oval grids with one, two, or three large numerals similar to the 4-figure cancellations which are pretty well-known from the O.R.C. Members are requested to report any other numbers.

I am presuming, although he does not state so that these marks are all on O.R.C. stamps and not on earlier O.V.S. ones.

An analysis of his 46 numbers brings out the following: 24 have already been recorded with places of usage in the Cape. 8 have been recorded as "used in Cape" meaning that they are on Cape stamps but without locative data. 14 numbers have not previously been recorded at all—these are: Nos. 40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 57, 80, 91, 105, 111, 112, 117, 123, and 303.

(It may just be noted that Newlands reports both 32 and 52. The previous recording of these has been 32 or 52, from Phisantfontein, presumably because the first figure has not been seen distinctly).

I can add four numbers to Newlands' list, viz.: Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 16. Two of these numbers have been listed already (13 and 16), but only casually, as I was dealing with the marks of 5 mm. height. This was on p. 335 of the Society's Bulletin. Nos. 12 and 14 have been added to my collection since then.

* * * *

The question that intrigues me, however, is "Were these stamps actually used in the O.R.C. or are they examples of Interprovincial usage in the Cape?"

I doubt whether a conclusive answer can be given until more evidence of places of usage turns up. Nevertheless, on the evidence available I favour the view that most of the marks were actually applied in the O.R.C. without denying the possibility that some may be Cape interprovincial marks. Reasons for my belief follow:—

(1) It does not seem likely in the distribution of former Colonial stamps throughout the Union that the authorities would have picked out of the 1,000-odd Cape P.O.'s only those using numeral cancellors with numbers under 130. (I leave out for the moment Mr. Newlands' two highest numbers, 150 and 303, which I believe are probably really interprovincials). This may be considered merely negative evidence, and

it is notoriously difficult to prove a negative.

(2) Here is a little positive evidence—coloured postmarks. Nine listed by Newlands are in purple. Note what Jurgens wrote me once about two Cape stamps with coloured postmarks (See p. 366 of Bulletin). Briefly it was this: "Coloured postmarks are extremely rare in the Cape but he had seen many in purple, violet or green on O.R.C. Edwardians.

(3) Be it noted that Newlands' list of Cape type numeral cancellors with large (6-8 mm.) figures and the list of cancellors with small (5 mm.) figures both run to just under 130. In both series around 50 numbers have actually been recorded and 19 are common to both. Is this sheer coincidence or are the two facts connected? I think they probably are and would put forward the following possible explanation; I admit it is pure speculation, with no factual support, but it seems to me to be a logical explanation of the situation.

The O.R.C. Postal Administration required, let us say, 130 cancellors without place names for use in the territory and applied to Cape Town for them. The authorities there let them have the numbered series from specimens in store which had been sent in because new types of cancellors had come into use. Later, perhaps because they had become rather worn, they were replaced by the small numeral type.

We can be certain that the small numeral cancellors were used in the O.R.C. because they are not known on any other stamps. It seems reasonable to assume that the cancellors with large numerals were also used there, and are not Cape Interprovincials.

* * * *

The location of a 5 mm. numeral mark has been reported by Mr. G. D. Buckley in the O.F.S. Study Circle Bulletin of March, '63. So far the place of usage of this series of marks, running up to 129, has only been located in one case, viz., No. 126 in Bloemfontein, on newspaper wrappers. Now Mr. Buckley fairly satisfactorily pins down No. 33 to Odendaalsrust, an office opened in 1903.

It is cancelling the stamp of a postcard and the only other marking is that of the place of arrival—Ventersburg Road, NO. 24, 1905.

The message on the card, however, is headed "O'rust, Nov. 1905" and it seems to be a reasonable assumption that this means Odendaalsrust.

—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

GOUGH ISLAND AN UNHERALDED MAIL

In our issue of January, 1963, we reported the arrival at Cape Town on 25-XI-62 of a mail, including covers which had been taken to the island by the "RSA" on 30-X-62. These covers had an endorsement on front (not noted in our report) "Gough Island," in block capitals, 24 mm. long and 2 mm. high; this was in violet.

Dr. F. G. E. Nilant, of Pretoria, reports receiving a letter mail, unheralded by any notice of its occurrence. Covers have a plethora of markings, which are noted in what we imagine to be the order of their being applied:—

(a) A double-circle mark of 21½ mm. full diam. Between circle is "Gough Island" at the top and a 5-point star at the bottom; in the centre is "M.V./Tristania"—in black. This crawfishing vessel probably took the cover to the island.

(b) "Gough Island", a mark similar to the one noted in the opening paragraph above, but in black. Presumably applied on the island.

(c) A large double-circle mark 35 mm. full diameter, in black. Between circles is "S/S Argentina/New York," with "Captains Office" in the centre.

(d) On the back of the cover is an illustration of the ship with the text underneath "S.S. Argentina/on the Sea-Safari Cruise/South America Africa Mediterranean". This ship presumably took the cover to Cape Town and handed it over to the P.O. there.

(e) The cover is franked by two ½c South African stamps cancelled with the Cape Town Paquebot mark of 11-III-63.

GREAT BRITAIN Sensational Error

The British press, general and philatelic, is splashing the news of a remarkable error on the 3d. National Productivity Year Stamp, viz., complete absence of the blue impression, meaning that the oval containing the Queen's was blank. This is the first time the portrait of the ruling monarch has been omitted from a British stamp.

There are said to be 76 such stamps in existence; Messrs. Stanley Gibbons acquired a block of 60 of them and had it on view at STAMPEX. All of them were sold within 24 hours at £85 each.

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CAPE "WOODBLOCKS"

ERRORS OF COLOUR

These locally made provisionals were printed from stereotyped plates in 1861 by Saul Solomon & Co., Cape Town. At first it was thought that the errors of colour were caused through a sheet of each value being printed by mistake in the colour of its companion.

Sometime in 1867, however, a pair of the 1d and 4d blue se tenant was discovered at Graaf Reinet, and this proved that the mistakes were caused by the inclusion of a wrong stereo on each of the plates. Since then other such se tenant pieces have been discovered and nine are now known. Four of the pieces contain the 1d blue error and five of the 4d red.

In the "London Philatelist" of April, 1963, Mr. H. R. Holmes commences giving the life story of these nine pieces and the 4 with 1d. blue are detailed. The five with the 4d. red are dealt with in the May issue of the "London Philatelist."

It is noteworthy that the pairs are not all in absolutely perfect condition in every respect, although pair (2) is described as, "the finest of the four" and pair (3) as magnificent and almost on par with pair No. (2).

Four of the nine pieces have been sold at auctions in London during the past two years; the latest being a pair of the 1d and 4d pale milky blue from the Burrus collection, auctioneered by Robinson Lowe in November, 1962. This pair which was the one found at Graaff Reinet in 1867 fetched £700, this being about twice the amount paid for it in 1921.

It may be mentioned the S.G. list this stamp, singly at £1250.

INDIA

The U.P.U. Congress which was to have been held in New Delhi in March-April has been cancelled, and so the postal authorities are not issuing the set of six stamps planned for the occasion. The International Stamp Exhibition is also reported as being cancelled.

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

This campaign, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, has now reached colossal proportions, and one method of propaganda and fund raising is by the issue of special stamps. It is hoped that these will help to keep the needs of the world before the public in a visual manner, and also that the Governments issuing stamps will make donations of them for sale through dealers to stamp collectors.

In U.S.A. a special organisation, guided by leading stamp dealers, has been set up to handle the expected donations of stamps from the Americas. The Crown Agents is similarly going to handle donations from the rest of the world, not merely from the British Commonwealth.

Up to the 21st March 70 postal administrations had issued special stamps and an additional 79 are promised during the next two or three months. A few more countries have said they might possibly issue. Notable omissions in the published list are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and the U.S.S.R. Perhaps they are still thinking about it.

It is expected that the number of commemorative stamps will be somewhat over 400. Countries issuing them have been advised to keep the denominations low and few in number (four at the very most).

The first donation to be handed over has come from Ceylon—100,000 of each of its two denominations, 5c and 25c, the design being a Buddhist bowl of plenty.

JAPAN

15 March. A 10 yen stamp, being the 16th in the quasi-national park's series. This one features the Genkai Park.

21 March. A 10 yen stamp for the Freedom from Hunger campaign.

1 March. Two stamps, 5 and 10 yen featuring the Hakusan National Park.

20 April. A 10 yen for "Philatelic Week, 1963".

8 May. A 10 yen stamp for the Red Cross Centenary.

15 May. Ten yen stamp for Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.

EXCHANGE WANTED

Through the P.O. Publicity Branch we have received a letter from Mr. Oscar J. d' Aoust of Suite 301-1970, Hare Street, Vancouver 5, B.C., Canada. He is an employee in the post office, public relations branch and wishes to correspond and exchange stamps with a South African.

Herr Arthur Kurze wishes to exchange stamps of South Africa for stamps of West Germany, Berlin and East Germany—just ordinary stamps, not varieties or rarities. His address is 8560 Lauf C. Nürnberg Hersbruckerstr. 42, W. Germany.

Mr. Andre de Beaumont of 154 Avenue Gamache, Sept Gles, Quebec, Canada, would like a couple of correspondents from South Africa to exchange stamps with him. He collects the whole world used or in mint. He also has postcards which he is prepared to exchange for stamps. Mr. Beaumont informs us that he is 30 years of age and has been collecting for about 10 or 12 years.

GREAT BRITAIN

Pictorial Postmarks. The G.P.O. has announced that it is prepared to accept from local authorities, designs which will act as propaganda to attract tourists to their areas. In this they are but following the examples of Switzerland and France. As the "Philatelic Magazine" says "If we cannot have a stamp featuring Shakespeare, we can at least have a postmark of Stratford-on-Avon showing Ann Hathaway's cottage."

British Museum Collection. The Post Office has presented on permanent loan over 100,000 mint stamps, one of three sets it has received through the U.P.U. since 1874. This will make it probably the largest collection in the world; arrangements are being made to have sections of it on display for periods and it is estimated that it will take about four years to display all the stamps.

Freedom from Hunger issue. We have to thank "Stamp Collecting" for a special F.D.C. with the two commemorative stamps (2½d. and 1s. 3d.) of this issue. The cover was prepared jointly by the B.P.A. and the Phil. Traders Assoc.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

The Annual Report of the Postmaster-General of the Republic of South Africa for 1961-62 shows, on the postal side, improvements aimed at greater speed in the handling and delivery of mail matter. It also shows the great volume of business handled by the Post Offices of the Republic. Nearly 43,000,000 items of mail were posted in the Republic for the period under consideration. Over 60,000,000 items of mail were received from other countries for delivery in South Africa. Together with over 2,000,000 items received from other countries for transit through South Africa a total of 513,328,756 items of mail were handled.

The report gives descriptions of the definitive and commemorative stamps issued during the period. The inside covers give illustrations of the commemoratives and of the special postmarks.

The publication is of interest to all philatelists. It is published by the Government Printer, Pretoria.

The Crown Agents Stamp Bulletin, No. 364 issued on 1st May, 1963, describes the new issue for Ascension to be released on 16th May.

CANADA

We have to thank the Canadian Post Office for an official F.D.C. with the 5c. stamp honouring Sir Casimir Gzowski, a citizen of Polish origin who contributed largely in the latter half of last century to the building of the Canadian nation in major engineering and educational projects.

SOUTH AFRICA

If you collect the philately of this country albeit Union or Republic, then we really should get acquainted for we should be able to help each other—you with your money and me with my stock! To assist you I issue the "South African Gnu" sheet each month with information and offers listed by the Union Cat., Gibbons and Commonwealth — all this for 2/6d. a year or 4/6d. by air if you want it in a hurry.

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FEDERATION-RHODESIA & NYASALAND

Although rumours seem to point to an early break-up of the Federation, issues of new stamps are still being ordered.

Red Cross Centenary. A special 3d stamp to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the Red cross organization will be issued on 6th August and will remain on sale till 5th October. No special date-stamps will be used nor will the Post Office provide special first day covers.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs. Two stamps (6d and 1/3d) in honour of this organization will be put on sale early in September.

No. 2 Mobile P.O. was inaugurated at Lusaka on 6 May. It may be remembered that No. 1 started operations on 28 June 1948 in the rural areas around Fort Jameson

SWITZERLAND

The programme of propaganda or commemorative stamps for 1963 is:— 5c stamp for jubilee of the Pathfinder scouts; a 10c for the centenary of the Swiss Alpine Club; a 20c for the jubilee of the Loetschberg Railway; a 30c for the struggle against Hunger; a 50c for the centenary of the Red Cross, which will also be issued in a sheet of 4; a 50c for the centenary of the first postal international conference.

LUXEMBURG

A special 5 fr stamp was issued on 3rd April for the 25th anniversary of the reign of Prince Franz Josef II.

SWEDEN

10 December. Two stamps showing five Nobel prize-winners of 1902.

The 25 öre shows Mommsen and Sir Ronald Ross while the 50 öre features Lorentz, Zeeman and Fischer.

Two new stamps 50 öre and 100 öre were issued on 27th May, 1963. The symbols of which the stamp picture is composed are intended to draw the attention of the public to a number of well-known fields of activity of engineering and industry.

ANTI-FAMINE

The omnibus issues sponsored by the United Nations in its efforts to provide food for the hungry peoples of the world, and which appeared on 21st March last, call to mind two issues of forty-one years ago which would make ideal forerunners to a collection of this group.

Following World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution and the October Revolution that led to the Communist take-over, things went from bad to worse and some half a million people died of starvation despite the very generous aid provided by America and the peoples of Europe. By 1922 things were so bad that the Soviet issued a set of four propaganda stamps (S.G. 285/8) followed by Ukraine with a similar effort (S.G. 444/7). The Soviet issue depicts four modes of transport (road, sea, rail, air) with the inscription "colodajushm" (for the hungry) denoting the purpose of the issue. The stamps for the Ukraine depict: money, shortage, famine, death striking the peasant and distributing food.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

ANOTHER ERROR-REPRINTING

Recently an error was discovered on a stamp released on 12th October '62. This stamp featured the "Thatcher Bridge" across the canal and a pane purchased by the Boston dealers, H. E. Harris & Co. was found to have the bridge missing.

Later the Canal Zone Postal Administration found three other panes with the same error and they proposed having another 100,000 copies of the error reprinted.

Meanwhile this following of the infamous example of the U.S. Hammar skjold error has been held up by Messrs. H. E. Harris & Co. filing an injunction against the sale of such reprints. The American Philatelic Society has expressed its approval of their action.

COCOS ISLANDS

Reference was made in our May number to the forthcoming issue of stamps, and how to obtain F.D.C.'s. The values of the stamps are now announced to be in Australian currency, 3d, 5d, 8d, 1/-, 2/- and 2/3d.

WAR ON SPECULATIVE ISSUES

"Black Blots" continue to be given by the "American Philatelist," January and February issues.

Afghanistan. 1. Souvenir sheets tacked on to the Hammarskjold commemorative issue. 2. Similarly with U.N. Day set.

Albania. 1. Souvenir sheets and imperf. set tacked on to a set of four animal stamps. 2. Limited issue imperf. stamp tacked on to commemorative set for anniversary of independence. 3. Stamps commemorating space flights in U.S.S.R. with limited number of imperfs. and souvenir sheets.

China (Nationalist). Imperf. souvenir sheet included as part of issue of comems. for 10th anniversary of 4-H clubs.

Guinea Republic. Four overprint "Conquest of Space" air mails. Two different O'pts and too high values.

Germany (East). 1. 8-Stamp sheet to propagandize Soviet space programme, and limited issue. 2. Set commemorating founder of modern olympics—one value a very limited issue.

Haiti. Souvenir sheet for Seattle world, fair issue—oddities intentionally included.

Hungary. 1. Fourteen stamps for Paris Astronautical Conference—retail prices asked vary from \$6-8. 2. Eighteen stamp issue for cycle on car racing. Part perf. plus limited imperf.

* * * *

Is this campaign against what a responsible body of experienced stamp collectors consider to be speculative issues going to succeed? It is too early yet to say.

In one instance it has had the opposite effect, but it is perhaps not fair to quote this as in favour of stopping the campaign. We refer to the U.S.A. official reprinting of the Hammarskjold colour errors. The publicity given in the philatelic and general press to these has led to the printing of 18 million of these stamps. If you happen to be a U.S.A. plate number block collector it would cost you \$64 to order the 32 panes necessary to obtain these from the Philatelic Sales agency in Washington.

THAILAND

A special 0.50 Baht stamp was issued on 1st April commemorating the first anniversary of the foundation of the Asian-Oceanic Postal Union.

"STAMP COLLECTING" GOLDEN JUBILEE CONTRIBUTORS' COMPETITION

On September 20, 1963, "Stamp Collecting" will publish its Golden Jubilee Number. Readers may submit original manuscripts falling into one or other of the undermentioned classes, in a competition for the best article in each section.

Class A.

Specialised article on one stamp, or one issue. Up to 2,500 words. First Prize: R21.00, Second Prize R12.60.

Class B.

A Postal History Article up to 2,500 words. Prizes as for Class A.

Class C.

A Thematic article, up to 1,500 words. First Prize R12.60, Second Prize R8.40.

Class D.

A General article on stamp collecting, or some related philatelic subject. Up to 1,500 words. Prizes as for Class C.

The final date for receipt of entries is Monday, July 29, 1963.

Rules governing the Competition may be had from "Stamp Collecting," 42 Maiden Lane, London, W.C. 2.

(Feel like giving it a go?).

NETHERLANDS

A special stamp of 30 cents was issued on May 7th, 1963, to commemorate the centenary of the First International Postal Congress which was held in Paris. This will be on sale until July 7th, 1963.

A postal stamp of 24 cents, reseda green, has been issued showing the portrait of Queen Juliana.

R17,000 GEM

One of the world's rarest stamps, the Post Office Mauritius 1d. red of 1847, fetched a new record figure of R17,000 at one of the March auctions of Harmer Rooke, London. There are two known unused copies only and this is stated to be the better of the two. The buyer is reported to be Mr. K. Hiroyuki, a wealthy Japanese textile merchant.

OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY

By J. MICHELSON

Whilst the above process is only one of several methods of stamp production, nevertheless some of the aspects of this comparatively new method of reproduction deserve closer study as similar principles are involved.

LITHOGRAPHY from the two Greek words Lithos — stone and Graphein — to write, thus originally meant stone-writing or writing on stone. Now it is used in a much wider sense and covers the whole process of drawing, preparing and printing from either stone, zinc or aluminium plates.

The first basic principle is, that limestone (or any other similar stone) has a natural affinity to grease, so that when brought into contact with each other they combine to form a third substance, which is insoluble in water or spirits and is very durable even under considerable friction.

The second basic principle involved is that there is a mutual repulsion between grease and water. They do not mix, they do not combine, but on the contrary fly from each other as natural enemies.

The third basic principle is that the stone is very quickly acted upon by acids, which are used to prepare it for further treatment. Nitric acid in a diluted form is used to etch the stone and make it more susceptible to the action of Gum Arabic Solution.

The fourth principle is the chemical action of dissolved Gum Arabic on the stone's surface. The Gum itself not only fills up the minute pores of the stone, but the Arabic appears to combine with the Lime and forms a tender insoluble film which prevents the stone "taking on" grease (ink) during printing.

These natural principles show that Lithographic Printing is **not** a mechanical process. It greatly depends on chemical action, and chemical preparation of the material used in its pursuit. They also show that it requires a considerable amount of skill and very great care on the part of the artist and printer, in order to produce the best results from such combinations.

Now this is in very general terms the principle of Lithography but with the years and the advance of simpler methods a lot of craftsmanship has been eliminated, by the substitution of photography as a means of obtaining the artwork, from which the

printing matrix is to be reproduced. The Lithographic stone has also been replaced by various metal printing plates of which the zinc and the aluminium ones prove to be the most economical. The laborious transfer of the artwork on to the Litho Stone has also been considerably simplified and nowadays we go from the photographic negative, from which we print by means of exposure by strong lights onto pre-sensitized plates, which will eventually do the actual printing in the machine.

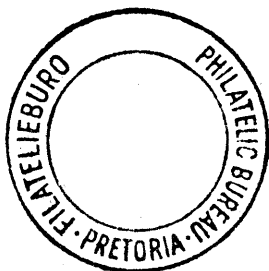
The "offset" method of printing is supposed to have been discovered by Ira Rubel, an American Lithographer in 1905. Due to a mistake by the girl feeding the press, the impression was printed on the blanket and the next sheet received two impressions, of which the one from the blanket, being in reverse, was much finer than the one in front from the printing stone. This gave Rubel the idea that the impression first printed on a rubber blanket and then transferred to a sheet of paper would give a much better result than that printed direct from the stone onto the paper. He at once set to work and designed a machine to carry an extra cylinder for the rubber blanket. The experiment was carried further in England and several different models of offset rotary machines were put onto the market. The quality of the rubber blanket was responsible for many failures in the beginning but with modern techniques they have now reached a very high standard of perfection.

The offset process is simply the use of the yielding nature of a sheet of rubber which adjusts itself to the irregularities of the surface of paper. In the direct method of printing, sufficient ink must be carried on the printing plate to fill the grain of the paper or sufficient pressure must be applied to squeeze the grain out. In printing from relief blocks or type, a little extra pressure will sink the characters into the paper, but in lithography, where a flat surface is used, this is not possible. The offset method will give on a matt surface even better results than it will on a smooth supercalendered or art paper.

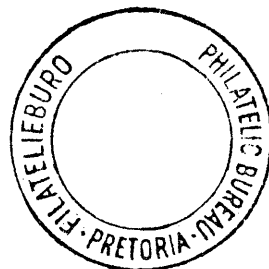
(To be continued).

CYPRUS

28 January. Three stamps of 10, 40 and 150 mils with the design of a tree with 19 leaves common to all the member states of the Council of Europe.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



A Philatelic Bureau exists in the Post Office in Pretoria to meet the special needs of stamp dealers and philatelists. Only stamps of the Republic of South Africa currently in use are on sale.

Orders for stamps should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, and must be accompanied by money orders, postal orders or bank drafts made payable to the Postmaster-General. Cheques are not accepted. The amount should be sufficient to cover postage and registration. Deposit accounts may be opened by overseas customers.

'n Filatelieburo bestaan in die poskantoor in Pretoria om in die spesiale behoeftes van seëlhandelaars en filateliste te voorsien. Slegs seëls van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika tans in gebruik word te koop aangebied.

Bestellings vir seëls moet geadresseer word aan die Filatelieburo, H.P.K., Pretoria, en moet vergesel gaan van poswissels, posorders of bankwissels, betaalbaar aan die Posmeester-generaal. Tjeks word nie aangenem nie. Die bedrag moet voldoende wees om die pos- en registrasie gelde te dek. Deposito-rekenings kan deur oorsese kliënte geopen word.



WE WILL PAY GOOD PRICES for SETS - SINGLES - PACKETS - MIXTURES KILOWARE

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in America, we are constantly buying large quantities of stamps, from all parts of the world. At present we particularly wish to buy:—

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- SINGLE STAMPS: Attractive inexpensive varieties.
- PACKETS: Carefully made with undamaged stamps.
- LARGE HOLDINGS & REMAINDER STOCKS of all kinds.
- MIXTURE (KILOWARE) on paper.
- FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE, we also wish to buy smaller quantities of medium-priced and higher-priced Stamps in Sets.

— Please send us your list of offers which will receive our prompt and careful attention —

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SOCIETY NEWS

PRETORIA P.S.

1 April. Allen Cup competition, open to those who have not previously won any award. There were four entries and the judging, by popular vote, awarded the cup to Mr. Must, a very recently joined member, for his collection of Swiss Airmails. The collection entitled "Flora," shown by Dr. Schiff, came a close second.

6 May. The occasion was marked by one of the largest attendances on record, a total of about 45 members and visitors being present. Included amongst the latter were the Post Office's Publicity Officer, Mrs. O'Connor and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Gouws. Mr. Gouws is a senior postal official whose duties include the planning of future issues of stamps and stationery. The occasion was also used to take our farewells of Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. The genial Publicity Officer, whose assistance to and co-operation with philatelists have been notable facets of his period of office, has been transferred to Cape Town as from the end of this month. We wish him and Mrs. O'Connor every success in their new station and sincerely hope that their association with the hobby will continue for the rest of his career in the service, and thereafter, if by then he has become converted to the hobby.

The programme for the evening was convened by Dr. T. B. Berry and was billed as a South African evening. Dr. Berry excelled himself and arranged for some of the leading collectors in this field from Johannesburg and the Reef to provide the entertainment for our enjoyment and edification.

The exhibits shown were:—

- (1) Mr. J. Hagger, of Germiston — Roll Stamps;
- (2) Mr. T. Meyer, of Johannesburg—The Republican Series of Postage Stamps;
- (3) Mr. J. Burrell, of Krugersdorp—S.A. Airmails;
- (4) Mr. S. Bosse, of Johannesburg—Republican Stationery;
- (5) Dr. H. Raubenheimer, of Pretoria — The Pretoria Pictorials.

P.S. OF WESTERN RAND

March Meeting. Mr. K. O. Gauldie, a relatively new convert to the joys (and sorrows) of philately, exhibited his collection of South African Republicans with the request that more experienced collectors point out his mistakes.

Members expressed their very pleasant surprise at the quality of stamps Mr. Gauldie had collected. After some friendly criticism as to the setting out and writing up of the collection, he was given enough advice to keep him busy for many days to

come. With time, patience and guidance this should become an outstanding collection.

May Meeting. The exhibit was Mr. S. J. Vermaak's collection of South African Registered Envelopes.

The collection commences with the first South African envelopes and concludes with the latest, showing the transit from Hollands to Afrikaans, from Union to Republic, from sterling to decimal currency. The collection contains a number of fine items: 5c overprint double strikes, albinos, the unauthorised rubber-stamped "Republic of," etc. Mr. Vermaak was congratulated for his research work on the collection.

A number of the members spoke in glowing terms of the co-operation and assistance given them by the postal staffs of post offices on the West Rand and elsewhere; the secretary was asked to write and thank the postal authorities for this courtesy and expressed the sincere appreciation of the Society. —R.W.B.

P.S. OF NATAL

3 April. A good attendance, including some country members not often seen. Auction tables were full, but sales were poor. Mr. D. R. McDonald took "Australia on Stamps" as the theme for his exhibit entered for the Maynard Cup.

It was reported that the P.M.G. would open the Congress on 2nd September and that His Worship the Mayor would open the Exhibition on the afternoon of the same day.

1 May. The Auction tables were not so crowded and the demand for what was displayed was not great. Nevertheless sales amounted to R10.56 plus R2.16 for Congress Funds.

There was very little general business to transact, and the exhibit for the evening was provided by Mr. L. Bevis who displayed a thematic collection entitled "Guide to Orchids in the Philatelic Botanical Gardens." This was in competition for the "Maynard Cup." He was thanked by our President for this excellent presentation.

Mr. Kriste arranged an interesting programme for his "President's Half Hour." Four members were each handed a sealed envelope which contained a question of philatelic interest and they were asked to speak for five minutes on their particular subject, after which, members of the meeting were invited to give their views on the subjects. Those who took part were: Messrs. K. I. Bevis, L. Coombs, L. Davidson and R. Gambrell.

On 15th May, most of the items on the auction were disposed of quickly and then the draw took place for the Tape Recorder Competition. The rest of the evening was spent, as usual, by swopping and private transactions between members.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

9 April. Novices evening. The first exhibitor was Dr. Levy with his exhibit of "Heraldry on Stamps," which was very interesting and gave evidence of quite a lot of research and time spent on the write-up. Next came Mr. H. Oetker with two collections, Denmark and Germany. They were mounted in a type of album which was new to the Society—the "Falzlos" (hinge-free)—in which transparent pockets are built into the pages, and each pocket has an illustration of the stamp which should go into it. Lastly came Mr. Schwab with a collection of Canada which was particularly strong in "exploded" booklets.

22 April. Visit from the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging. Three exhibits were shown, an excellently balanced selection. Mr. Kylander showed modern India, practically complete. Mr. S. J. Vermaak demonstrated S.A. Registration Envelopes, and produced errors even in this field—double strikes, albino impressions, etc. Mr. Bruwer showed a fine lot of Anglo-Boer War items, including cartoons from both sides. Active Service covers marked "No stamps available," mail from P.O.W.'s, etc.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

April Meeting. Dr. S. W. Nolte exhibited a fine collection of F.D.C.'s of the Animal and Republican issues, also several earlier Union items.

Mr. A. H. Scott showed a very full lot of Basutoland decimal overprints, almost complete as regards varieties.

Ten members showed new issues and recent acquisitions, covering a great variety of subjects.

P.S. OF EAST LONDON

May Meeting. The meeting was entertained to a most interesting exhibit of "Netherlands" tabled by Messrs A. J. Mantel and H. J. van Houten. Both these members' exhibits covered that country from its earliest issue, and include charities, commemoratives and postage dues, and it was interesting to note the two different approaches to the subject and yet the pleasant methods of write-up employed by them. Mr. T. A. Harper expressed the thanks of the meeting to the exhibitors. —J.W.H.

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

11 April. Mrs. H. M. Scott presented her collection entitled "Animals of the World," which was well presented and very well written up which added a great deal to the enjoyment of it.

The second exhibitor of the evening was Capt. Milton Stern who showed a fine collection of Czechoslovakia, which he supported with a most interesting and knowledgeable talk.

25 April. The first exhibitor was Mr. Henry Berneaud whose talk always sparkle, and no less so on this occasion. The full collection of "Old German States" was greatly enhanced by his talk, as members then understood better what they saw on the boards.

Mr. J. F. Hurter also presented a collection on German States which was full of interest and quality—however, this member's talk was somewhat short.

Mr. R. W. Wilson presented a small number of sheets with the accent on quality (or rather, value) rather than quantity. It is a fact that the material usually exhibited by this member, are usually stamps (classical) out of the reach of the average member, and he offers perhaps the only chance for some of us to ever see them.

S.A. STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

20 April. Seven 2½c 'Boeing' aerogrammes, autographed by the artist, Mr. Rubens, were presented to the Circle, and, to obviate any profit-making, it was agreed to raffle them at a nominal figure of 5c. A report on, and a comprehensive list of flaws on the new 3c S 8 S 35, and the 20c 27 6 60 A & B was presented by a sub-committee, and also a detailed description of the preparation of the multipositives for the three 2½c "Constantia" Albertina printings. Items of interest shown:

(1) C pane of the Kirstenbosch 2½c with a complete punch hole.

(2) A single used copy of the 2½c "Constantia" with the green completely out of the windows, the leaf being half green and white.

(3) Several strips of the 2½c "Constantia" with white streaks across the mauve and under the green. Cause not determined.

(4) A block of the 2½c "Kirstenbosch" with partially printed smudged wording and portion of the stamps. Cause not determined.

(5) A strip of the 12½c Rep. with the bars and stamp frames not clearly defined.

(6) Strips of the 2½c "Kirstenbosch" with extra perforations in great variety; double and treble strikes horizontal and vertical rows, slanting rows and unequal number of perforations per row.

This meeting was the last to be held at Dr. Berry's residence. Future meetings will be held at the Corner House (Rand Mines), Johannesburg.

18 May. The first meeting in the new rooms in the Corner House, Johannesburg, was held on May 18. It was decided to present copies of the new Handbook and the Golden Jubilee Catalogue to certain officials of the Government Printing Works and of the Post Office on behalf of Federation and our Circle. This was done a few days later at a pleasant function in Pretoria.

Reports were made upon recent reprintings and printings. These were the 1c Postage Due and the ½c and 1c coils, and information was given on the printing of

the 2½c Constantia Cyls. 12/11 and the 5c "Boeing" Aerogramme. Among the items of interest displayed were incomplete or interrupted printings of the 1c, the 12½c stamps and the 5c "Boeing" Aerogramme.

It is possible that the Circle will undertake the writing of a catalogue of the "Animals" and Commemoratives issued since the Golden Jubilee Handbook. It will also include the Animal Decimals, and members were asked to help with information.

This month's formal discussion centered on sheet numbers, and all members agreed that the following merited Catalogue status: the presence of sheet numbers, the change from red to black, sheet numbers on margins other than the accepted and strips without sheet numbers. Many further viewpoints were expressed regarding the position of sheet numbers; from the one side their importance in the transposition of the panes of the 5/- "Animal" and the first appearance of the unwatermarked 1c S11 S7, to the other side that their position can vary through paper slack. The question then arose whether, in major exhibitions, the inclusion of all positions would receive credit or vice versa. One answer was that it depended on whether the judges collected sheet number positions or not! Finally all agreed that it was up to the individual philatelist to decide what he wants to collect, and that it was this individuality that added to the interest to our hobby and in particular during exhibitions. —H.J.R.

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

April Meeting. There was quite a good attendance, of nineteen members and five visitors, who had the opportunity of seeing Mrs. Wallace's, Mr. Horner's, and Mr. O'Molony's collections.

(1) Mrs. Wallace showed her Orange Free State collection, which was a fairly representative collection, which must have taken quite some time and hard work to collect.

(2) Mr. Horner exhibited his collection of Pre-1949 Egyptian's. This was a very good collection with something to appeal to most collectors.

(3) Mr. O'Molony showed some sheets of Independent Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. This was a very modern display and appealed to all members.

May Meeting. A short one to see and judge the 20 entrants for a juveniles' competition. The best four were:—

- (1) Over 16, J. J. Fletcher: The Glory of France.
- (2) 12 to 16, M. Sonenscher: The Tobacco Issue Varieties.
- (3) 12 to 16, C. Morgan: Birds and Flowers.
- (4) Under 12, P. Wilson: France and French Colonies.

These four, along with exhibits from some fourteen other members of the Society were on show at a Trade Fair held in Bulawayo, May 2-12.

The Society is strongly of opinion that displays at such like meetings are a sounder proposition than purely philatelic exhibitions. There have been purely philatelic exhibitions in Rhodesia in 1953 and 1960 which were very successful, but such shows attract few visitors who are not already convinced philatelists.

Displays at a Trade Fair, or other similar venture, do, if organised so as to give an all round show of stamp collecting in its many facets, appeal to the public in general and introduce our hobby to them.

The material made available by members for this Trade Fair was sufficient to make a complete change of exhibits half way through the duration of the Fair and served its purpose well.

GERMISTON P.S.

March Meeting. An excellent attendance to meet the Rev. W. L. Chamings and to see his collection of France. This was in two parts, from the first issue until 1918, and from 1918 to date; the latter part is very nearly complete, only two items being missing.

It was learnt with regret that Mr. Chamings is leaving Rustenburg for Queenstown.

April Meeting. Three collections were displayed by members, as follows: R. F. G. Bompas: Library Terms on Postage Stamps; S. J. Hagger: Coil Stamps of the Union; N. S. Hesselbarth: Union of South Africa.

In the absence of the President, Mr. R. G. L. Mephus took the chair, and thanked exhibitors and members for the support shown.

15 May. There was a good attendance at the May Meeting of this society to welcome our visitors from Krugersdorp. But, had the weather been warmer there would no doubt, have been a greater number present.

The collections displayed by our visitors were 2½c of the Republic of South Africa by Mr. J. Bruwer; Empire of India by Mr. O. Kylander and New Guinea by Mr. E. J. Sharpe. There was a great deal of interesting material in all of these collections and, before the displays were tabled the exhibitors gave brief descriptions of the salient points of their collections.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

April Meeting. Visit from the Pretoria Society, five members bringing along exhibits. Dr. Schiff opened with his "Flowers" collection. Mr. Allen showed a selection of his Commonwealth Selection and Mr. Gouws took everyone's fancy with his zoological ABC set to verse. Dr. Schiff had also brought his U.P.U. collection complete for British Empire and not far off it with the others. Mr. Weinstein rounded off the evening with his collection of the Palestine Mandate stamps, which ranks with the best in the world in that field.

May Meeting. The Cecil Cup was to have been competed for, but there were no entries. Mr. W. Kriste filled the breach by showing his U.S.A. collection; this is by no means complete, especially in the earlier issues, but is well represented by stamps issued after 1940.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

April Meeting. A good meeting and 14 members were present. Apologies were received from our Chairman, Mr. Leo Buchen, who was away at Warmbaths enjoying a well-earned rest. Mr. Schwab then showed us part of his collection of Canada, and a few pages of Ascension Island. A very well-arranged and interesting collection and he was suitably thanked by Boris Glassman who acted as Chairman. I was right in my forecast about Mrs. Coleman. She showed us a beautifully written up and displayed collection of Judaica. This is, I think, the first time that we have seen this kind of collection at our Society meeting, which I am sure everyone enjoyed, and felt proud at the achievements of the Jew in various countries. However after being thanked by Dr. Wulfsohn a lively discussion took place as to what is meant by a Judaica collection and to what extent it could go. There appeared no limit as to what is meant by stamps, portraying anything that pertains to Jews or Jewishness. It would be interesting to hear the comments of other members of our society on this subject. Written comments will be read at the meeting.

KIMBERLEY P.S.

Mr. R. Savage of 24 Long Street, Kimberley, has taken over the duties of Hon Sec./Treas. of the Society, and sends the following summary of their meetings for the past seven months:

October. A quiz on S. America and a display of K.G. V S.W.A.

Nov. Displays: Thematic, U.S.A., People of Distinction, and Voortrekkers, by Messrs. Rees and Savage.

Dec. Auction and general discussion. Short, small meeting.

Jan. All members' evening. Shows of Newfoundland, Papua and New Zealand.

Feb. Exhibits of Basutoland, Bechuana-land, Dominica, Falklands, S.A. Republic, Animals and Australian Olympic Games covers; Miss Goosenwaldt, Messrs. Waddington and Savage.

March. Display of American covers by Mr. Rees.

April. Exhibits of Zeppelin flight covers, U.S.A. mint stamps and Sports, including Olympic Games. Mr. Auerbuch and Masters Waddington and Bydendyk.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

From their magazine it is learnt that the Annual General Meeting was remarkable in that it was also the celebration of the 89th birthday of Hon. Member Mrs. Alice Combrink, a regular attendant at meetings.

A report is given of "Flora 63", the International Thematic Exhibition held in the Old Town House, Greenmarket Square, Cape Town, on March 14-21. It was a great success; Capt. Stern and the Club, which played a major part in the organisation, are to be congratulated on the work they put into the running of it.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

16 April. This meeting was our first Junior evening of the year, but while there was a good attendance of the senior members there were very few juniors. The Chairman in welcoming those present said that it had been hoped to give a film show on stamps but unfortunately this had proved impossible.

The first item on the programme was the judging of albums, there were two entries in the 12 and over class, Masters T. J. Strachan and C. Bergman tying for first place. In the under 12 class there were also only two entries—the first prize being awarded to Master G. Vinall while the second prize went to D. Robertson.

While the albums were being judged, Mr. Bülbring related stories about certain stamps that had been issued at different times. When he had finished his talk the judges gave a report on the competition entries after which the prizes were presented and refreshments were served.

The meeting concluded with a Thematic Display by Mr. Slabbert of "Religion on Stamps," while Mr. Bülbring put down some stamps of Modern Belgium and Portugal.

7 May. Our meeting commenced with a talk by Mr. Arnott of the G.P.O. on various matters of both philatelic and general interest, relating to postal services in South Africa. He informed members that sales of stamps in recent years have dropped considerably due to the increasing use of franking machines and that parcel cash register slips were replacing stamps on parcels more and more. After he had finished his talk, Mr. Arnott replied to a number of questions on a variety of subjects put to him by those present.

The next item on the programme was a display of from 6 to 10 sheets from each member, and here we were shown stamps from many different countries, the thematic collectors making sure that they were well represented. The highlight was undoubtedly the Basutoland 2½c stamp surcharged on 3d. with the inverted overprint, displayed by Mr. Bothma. It was beautifully cancelled

(2nd July 1962), and as far as is known there are only four others in existence, all in used condition. Mr. Bothma is to be congratulated on having such a rare stamp in his collection.

After the tea interval we were shown a film on Holland, by kind permission of the Shell Co. The interest in philately was maintained throughout the film as Holland stamps were photographed and the subject portrayed on the stamp was elaborated on, the subjects covering social, cultural and economic fields.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Mail per M. V. Boissevain.

In our June issue we referred to some "Resettlement Survey" covers which must have missed coming back per H.M.S. Puma, but which came by the 'Boissevain' to Cape Town, after it had landed the Islanders on 10/4/63.

We have heard of another type of cover which also came by this mail—the notes about it are taken from "Stamp Collecting" of 10th May, 1963, but we have not actually seen a specimen of this. The cover bears a large circular cachet with a map of the S. Atlantic Ocean and inscription "Tristan da Cunha Island/S. Atlantic Ocean". There is also an impression of an oval rubber stamp reading "Resettlement—Tristan da Cunha" with the date "9 Apr. 1963". This anticipated by three days the reintroduction of the new postage stamps and the cover was franked with South African stamps, cancelled with the Cape Town Paquetbot mark of 14-IV-63.

(?) **Mail per U.S.S. Spiegel Grove.** The islanders on their return were accompanied by a Fleet Street newspaperwoman, Miss. R. Churchill, who had made arrangements to be called for by the "Mozambique Straat" after a two or three days stay. That ship called, but it was too rough for her to be taken off.

Fortunately the U.S.S. Spiegel Grove called in en route for Trinidad and took Miss Churchill off by helicopter and saved her from possibly being marooned for the winter.

The Spiegel Grove landed two bags of mail from Cape Town by helicopter and picked up some mail from the island, but it was not known yet whether or not the Administrator opened the post office and used the new provisional stamps, although the mail is reported as having been handed over to the post office in Trinidad.

The Provisional Stamps. According to "Sanders Phil. Jour." the St. Helena stamps optd. Tristan da Cunha Resettlement 1963 are stamps with the old Mult. Script CA Wmk. although the basic St. Helena stamps have had the St. Edward's Crown wmk. since they were issued in 1961. It is suggested that the provisionals provided an opportunity for using up old stocks of paper.

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SWAZILAND and New Republic by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie. A few copies of this authoritative work still available 60c (including postage)—Federation, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

ALL Cylinder Blocks of the Union animals (Sterling and Decimal) as well as the Blocks of the Republic, and other interesting items of these series available. We also purchase these. Please tell us what you have and state your price.—SPRIGHTON PHILATELISTS (Pty) LTD, P.O. Box 9020, Johannesburg, 95 Alliance Building, corner Rissik and New Street North. Phone: 33-0658.

WANTED.—Rhodesian Stamp Money Cards: 3d., 6d., 1/- in good condition.—Bergman, 5 The Clovers, Culver Street, Oranjezicht, Cape Town.

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WANTED FOR CASH.—Anything unusual from Palestine 1918 to 1948. Covers—stationery—booklets—fieldposts—etc., etc.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

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!!!! Collections now being broken up. Still a different lot! Cape of Good Hope, U.S.A. Victoria.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape Town.

TWICE HANDBOOK PRICES PAID for Union Registration Envelopes (mint), numbers P.R.4 5a 7 15VI and 17VI. Also die proofs, etc.—F. VERMAAK, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

The South African Philatelist

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Vol. 39 No. 8

AUGUST, 1963

Whole Number 460

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 8th February, 1963, to 8th May, 1963. For the previous list see our June 1963 number.

Postage Stamps.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 32982.56. On an order for 110,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,100 sheets was made on the 7th March, 1963, the total delivery being 23,900 sheets to date. New Cylinders No's. 104, 66 Int., and 45 Ext. Old multipositives were used. Register punch holes added to blue multipositive. Printed and punched on M/c 840, and perforated on Grover, Single width.
- 1c—Job No. 23986.49 cont. On an order for 1,800,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet a delivery of 20,000 sheets was made on the 3rd May, 1962, the total delivery to date being 1,447,511 sheets. Same double die cylinders, No's. S11 Int., S7 Ext.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 32983.57 contd. On an order for 50,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,500 sheets was made on the 15th January, 1963, the total delivery to the 26th March, 1963, being 51,033 sheets. Same Cylinders Nos. S24 Int., S19 Ext.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 21008.27. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 33,100 sheets was made on the 12th February, 1963, the total delivery to date being 256,948 sheets. New Cylinders No. 12 Int., 11 Ext. Quadruple format printing on Albert, and perforation on Grover machines. New multipositives. Two panes from original master negatives, double exposed in position on carbon tissue before transferring to cylinder.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Kirstenbosch. Job No. 28366.86 contd. On an order for 500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 22,600 sheets was made on the 5th February, 1963, the total delivery to the 23rd April, 1963, being 435,496 sheets. New Cylinders Nos. 4, 15, 14 Int., 6 Ext. Printed on Albert machine in quadrupel format.
- 3c—Job No. 35855.27. On an order for 290,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 6,600 sheets was made on the 2nd April, 1963, the total delivery to date being 52,100 sheets. New Cylinders, Nos. S35 Int., S8 Ext. New multipositives made from original master negatives.
- 5c—Job No. 32984.58. On an order for 170,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 12,500 sheets was made on the 18th December, 1962, the total delivery to date being 76,900 sheets. Same cylinders, No. 31 Int., S1 Ext.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 27367.97. On an order for 120,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 13,200 sheets was made on the 18th August, 1962, the total delivery to date being 114,500 sheets. Same Cylinders, No. S20 Int., S21 Ext.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 30828.23 On an order for 36,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 9,300 sheets was made on the 27th September, 1962, the total delivery to date being 20,000 sheets. Same Cylinders, Nos. 106, 118 Int., 30 Ext.
- 20c—Job No. 35979.23. On an order for 72,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 2,500 sheets was made on

the 16th April, 1963, the total delivery to date being 13,100 sheets. New Cylinders Nos. 27, 6 Int., 60 Ext. New multipositives, double pane stepped up from original master negatives. Printed and punched on M/c 840, and perforated on Grover machines.

Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 36802.38. On an order for 660,000 cards, a delivery of 30,000 cards was made on the 2nd May, 1963, the total delivery to date being 123,000 cards. Same Cylinders.

Job No. 34201.63 contd. On an order for 200,000 cards, a delivery of 36,000 cards was made on the 24th January, 1963, the total delivery to date being 232,500 cards. New Cylinders, Nos. Green 68, Orange 10, Gum 1. New design printed on Chambon machine.

5c—Job No. 31078.71 contd. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 45,000 cards was made on the 25th October, 1962, a total delivery of 3,256,000 cards being made on the 9th April, 1963. New design. New Cylinders, Nos. Blue 53, Orange 115, Gum 35, and printed on the Goebel 840 machine. Also new cylinders Nos. 8, 103, Gum 1 and printed 1 up on the Chambon machine.

Job No. 36801.37. On an order for 3,600,000 cards, a delivery of 60,000 cards was made on the 9th April, 1963, the total delivery to date being 294,000 cards. Same cylinders used on both machines.

5c—Greetings—Job No. 34672.29. On an order for 175,000 cards, a delivery of 24,500 cards was made on the 26th February, 1963, the total delivery to the 2nd May, 1963, being 183,500 cards. New Cylinders Nos. 98, 4, Gum 1, for the interior flower design. Same external cylinder as used for the 5c. Printed on Chambon machine.

Roll Stamps.

¼c—Job No. 32427.06. On an order for 6,000 rolls, a delivery of 580 rolls was made on the 7th May, 1963. New Cylinders, Nos. 108, 11 Int., 94 Ext. New multipositives made of 220 stamps up.

1c—Job No. 32428.07. On an order for 9,000 rolls, a delivery of 1,320 rolls was made on the 12th March 1963, the total delivery to date being 7,835 rolls. New cylinders, Nos. 58 Int. 102 Ext. New multipositives made of 220 stamps up.

Picture Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 29986.90. On an order for 18,750 sheets of 40 cards per sheet, a delivery of 32,000 cards was made on the 11th December, 1962, the total delivery to the 7th March, 1963, being 908,000 cards. Same Cylinders, Nos. Z17 Int. Z14 Ext.

Job No. 36803.39. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 40 cards per sheet, a delivery of 26,000 cards was made on the 2nd May, 1963, the total delivery to date being 70,000 cards. Same Cylinders Nos. Z17 Int., Z14 Ext.

Postage Due Labels.

Through the courtesy of the chief Publicity Officer, G. P. O., Pretoria, the following information is given:

"The following errors occurred in the Job sheet for the period 6.2.61 to 5.5.61, as supplied by the Government Printer:

Job No.		Cylinder Nos.	
		Int.	Ext.
9627.32	Postage Due Label 1c	110	90
	External cylinder should read		40
9628.33	Postage Due Label 2c	82	40
	External cylinder should read		16
9629.34	Postage Due Label 4c	62	90
	External cylinder should read		40
9630.35	Postage Due Label 5c	116	40
	External cylinder should read		16
9631.36	Postage Due Label 6c	115	90
	External cylinder should read		40
9632.37	Postage Due Label 10c	32	40
	External cylinder should read		16

At the second printing of the 1c Postage Due Labels, Cylinder 16 with English on top was used, and the recent third printing reverted to Cylinder No. 40"

Roll Stamps.

After an absence of some two years Roll Stamps are again available from stamp vending machines and at the Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria, in as yet unbroken coils of 500 and 1000 stamps. Two values, ½c and 1c, comprise the issues which made their appearance during May 1963.

Printed on Arms Watermarked paper from new 220 unit multipositives, prepared from the original master negatives, the productions were made on the Goebel 840 machine from new single die cylinders in a continuous web format which format incorporated the blank top and bottom mar-

gins common to the definitive sheet format as two extra printed rows of stamps. For the purpose of describing Roll stamps, these two extra printed rows may be known as "M1" corresponding to the top blank margin of a sheet of stamps and "M22" as the bottom one, the numbering of the rows equivalent to the "sheet" format remaining unaltered, and commenced at stamp 1 counting down to stamp 20. The gutter margin, indicating the carbon tissue join between rows M22 and M1, is slightly larger than the other margins.

The design of the Roll stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ c and 1c values is similar to that of their definitive contemporaries, but the individual stamps of the two respective printings may be distinguished by certain small printing characteristics.

The following are some of the cylinder flaws present:

The $\frac{1}{2}$ c Value.

Roll 1:

- M22—Red dot to left of bird's head.
- M1 —Blue dot in top gutter margin above and to right of "Kingfisher".
- S9 —White mark to left of bird's head above reeds.

Roll 2:

- M1 —Red vertical mark in bottom-left gutter margin, opposite "SUID".

Roll 3:

- M1 —Red and blue dots in top left gutter margin.
- S10 —Red dot in top right gutter margin.
- S16 —Orange dot to left of bird's head.

Roll 4:

- M22—Blue dot to right of bird's beak, near stamp frame.
- S5 —Blue dot above "P" of POSGELD.
- S20 —Red dot to left of bird's head.

Roll 5:

- M1 —Blue dot in bottom gutter margin below "R" of AFRIKA.
- S10 —Blue line in top gutter margin, right hand corner.
- S20 —Blue dot in left gutter margin in line with bottom frame line.

Roll 6:

- S3 —Blue dot close to bird's head, on the left.
- S5 —Blue dot in right gutter margin, opposite "C" of value.

Roll 7:

- M1 —Blue dot on top frame line, to left of bird's head.

Roll 8:

- M22—Two blue dots above "O" of POSGELD.
- S4 —Blue dot in bottom gutter margin below first "A" of AFRICA.
- S10 —Red dot on bottom frame line below "SO" of SOUTH.

Roll 9:

- S2 —Blue dot to left of bird's head, above reeds.
- S12 —Blue dot above "P" of POSGELD.
- S15 —Blue mark near frame, left of bird's head.

Roll 10:

- M22—Vertical red mark in bottom margin, below "CA" of AFRICA—22 row register.
- S2 —Blue smudge in bottom left gutter margin.
- S5 —Blue dot above "PO" of POSGELD.

The 1c Value.

Roll 1:

- M22—Grey dot next to flower, below "FR" of AFRICA.
- S7 —Red dot in top gutter margin, above "P" of REPUBLIC.
- S15 —White dot below first "A" of AFRICA.

Roll 2:

- M1 —Grey dot near flower and below "SO" of SOUTH.
- S2 —Grey dot below first "A" of AFRICA.
- S18 —Grey dot below "P" of REPUBLIC.

Roll 3:

- M22—Red dot next to "R" of REPUBLIC, and another below "U" of SUID.
- S2 —Grey dot to right of "OO" of KAFFIR-BOOMBLOM.
- S15 —Grey dot below "S" of SOUTH.

Roll 4:

- S2 —Red dot in bottom gutter margin, below "S" of SUID.
- S7 —Grey dot to left and below "S" of SOUTH.
- S17 —Grey mark in right frame line, above "C" of Value.

Roll 5:

- S8 —Red dot in bottom gutter margin below "B" of REPUBLIEK.
- S9 —Red dot in bottom gutter margin, below first "A" of AFRIKA.
- S17 —White dot below "SO" of SOUTH.

Roll 6:

- S4 —Red dot on left frame line, below "S" of SOUTH.
- S19 —Red and grey dot above "V" of VAN.

Roll 7:

- S10 —Grey dot below "F" of AFRICA.
- S14 —Grey dot between flowers, below "H"

and "A" of SOUTH AFRICA.

S19 —Grey dot above "U" of REPUBLIC.

Roll 8:

S1 —Red dot in left gutter margin opposite "R" of KAFFIRBOOMBLOM.

S9 —Grey dot opposite flower, near centre of right hand frame.

Roll 9:

S1 —Red dot near flower below "F" of AFRICA.

S13 —Red dot between flowers, below first "A" of AFRICA.

Roll 10:

M22—Red dot above "P" of REPUBLIC.

M1 —Horizontal red stroke in top right gutter margin,—22 row register.

S14 —Grey dot above "V" of VAN.

STOP PRESS

1. New printing of 20c. The cylinder numbers of the 20c were omitted in the description of the printing given in our June number. They are Nos. 27/6/60. Panes A and B.

2. A new printing of the 10c has recently been issued on unwatermarked paper, and prepared in double die format from cylinders 51 brown and 121 green. Further details to follow.

3. Two Red Cross commemoratives (2½c and 12½c) will be issued on 30th August for the centenary of the formation of the International Red Cross Society.

A special canceller will be used on that day at the Philatelic Bureau in Pretoria. The first Red Cross Society in S. Africa was formed there by President Kruger.

The S.A. Red Cross Society has prepared special envelopes to be used for such F.D.C.'s and are selling them at 10c each for the benefit of the Society's Funds. It has come to our notice that certain commercial concerns are selling envelopes incorporating Red Cross emblems and it should be pointed out that this is illegal: their use is by law reserved to the Society. We hope the Philatelic Bureau will not cancel the stamps on such illegal covers with the special canceller, but only with their ordinary every-day one

PHILATEC PARIS 1964

This is the name given to the International Philatelic Exhibition which will be held in Paris, 5-21 June 1964. Particulars may be had later from 123 Boulevard Brune, Paris 14e.

BASUTOLAND NOTES

There will be a Red Cross Commemorative issue of two values, viz. 2½c and 12½c, which will be put on sale on September 3rd.

The Red Cross Society in Maseru are bringing out an attractive design on envelopes which are to be sold at 5c each.

They are also undertaking to stamp all such envelopes, and all orders for first day covers should be addressed to:—

The Red Cross Society, Box 38, Maseru. to arrive not later than one week before the date of issue of the stamps.

Postal orders should be included to cover the value of the stamps required, plus 5c per cover.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

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RECTANGULARS.

POSTMARKS

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

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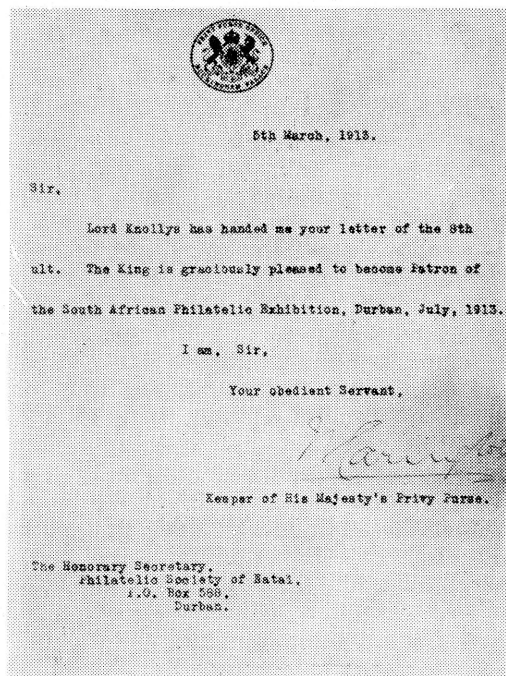
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FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION HELD FIFTY YEARS AGO

by
Sylvester L. Crozet

The first South African philatelic exhibition to be held took place in Durban during the month of July, 1913. Organised under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal, this enterprise was held in the Old Library Building, situated at the corner of West and Church Streets. These premises are still in existence and are now well known as the Enquiry Bureau of the Durban Publicity Association.

That great philatelist, King George V graciously accepted the invitation of the organisers to become Patron of the South African Philatelic Exhibition and this consent was conveyed in a communication to Honorary Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal, an illustration of which is here shown.



The exhibition was opened by His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Gladstone. There were eleven competitive classes and these catered for entries from every stamp issuing country on the globe. Class 3,

which was especially created for collectors of South African material, provided for exhibits from The British South Africa Co., Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Natal, the Transvaal as well as Bechuanaland, Griqualand, the South African Republic and Zululand.

A total of 115 entries were received and of these 49 received awards, ten of which were gold medals. One of the exhibits, which evoked a considerable amount of interest, was a collection of forged Transvaal stamps, entered by Mr. Leon de Raay, which was awarded a gold medal. Another recipient of a gold medal, was the famous collector Mr. G. J. Allis for his spectacular collection of triangular issues of the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrangements were made for special police guards to be on duty all day and night for the duration of the exhibition so as to ensure that there was no interference with the exhibits.

Special post cards were available as souvenirs of the occasion and, on the day of the opening of the exhibition, the attendant had great difficulty in coping with the number of visitors who wished to have stamps on the post cards cancelled with the special exhibition postmark which had been provided by the postal authorities. This was a hand-stamp of the double circle, variable date, type, a replica of which is here shown. Note that the letter "N" in EXHIBITION is reversed.



The organisers of the exhibition, among whom were such illustrious philatelists of the day as S.A. Klagsbrun, H. G. Mackeur-tan, Emil Tamsen and Norman Welsford, the Honorary Secretary and treasurer, left no stone unturned so as to mar the success

of the undertaking. So thorough were these enthusiasts in their organisation, that the Rules and Entry Forms were distributed as early as October in the preceding year 1912.

In a directive to the judges, published in the Rules, it is intriguing to note that these people were requested to take the following factors into consideration when making their awards: Completeness, Philatelic Knowledge and Research, Condition and Arrangement and Neatness. These requirements for exhibits entered in a philatelic exhibition, it will be noted, do not appear to have altered in any great measure during the last half-century.

Included in the Exhibition Catalogue there appeared a list of philatelic societies which were then known to be active in this country, which makes interesting reading. The societies were Capetown Philatelic Society and Exchange Club; East London Philatelic Society; Johannesburg United Philatelic Society; Philatelic Society of Rhodesia; Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society; Pretoria Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Society of Natal. From this nucleus of a mere seven societies in 1913, all of which are still functioning even though some have a change of name, no less than 36 are in existence to-day, all of which are constituent members of the ever expanding Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

FIRST DAY COVERS

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Full value stamps on first day covers franked at the venue and bearing the exclusive postmark of the World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs, posted to any address in the world for 5/- (British Sterling).

Deadline for receipt of instructions and remittances:—

20th AUGUST, 1963.

THE SECRETARY,

GWELO ROUND TABLE No. 2

P.O. Box 158,
GWELO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

NATAL—THE TYPOGRAPHED 1/- STAMP OF 1867.

In 1866 Messrs. De La Rue were asked to provide a 1/- stamp for the colony of Natal and February 1867 they invoiced the stamps known to Philatelists as S.G. 25. These stamps were eventually printed in green, orange, purple-brown and blue the latter colour being used only for fiscal purposes. In 1869 of course, the stamps were overprinted locally in black with the word "Postage" and in 1870 De La Rue overprinted the same word in a semi-circle and in three colours. The purple-brown shade came into use in 1873 and in 1888 the colour was changed to orange. It was not until the reign of King Edward VII that the design was supplanted and it had, therefore, a run of some thirty-five years.

There are two particular points of interest with regard to the design of this stamp. The first is the strong similarity to the design of the Italian stamps produced by the same firm in 1863. It is quite obvious that De La Rue economically used the Italian design again, replacing the Sovereign's head and slightly altering the floral ornaments in the spandrels.

The second point of interest is provided by two die proofs in my possession dated January 10th and 11th 1867 respectively. In the second proof, lines of shading have been removed from the flowers in the corner ornaments, thereby making the design much more clear and lightening the whole stamp. The second and better design was the one used for printing the stamps which had such a long life.

The stamp was forged by an Italian, the method used being lithography. The paper used was quite different from that on which the genuine stamps were printed, being thicker and softer.

Whilst the forgery itself presents a passable imitation, unless compared with the original, the attempt at forging the water mark was quite ludicrous and the bogus cancellation added to the stamp was quite unlike the genuine article.

—A. Leslie Leon.

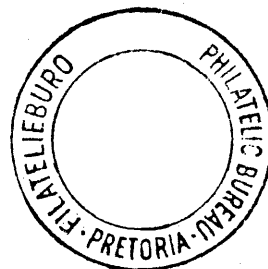
FINLAND

Sept. 16: A 40 p stamp—Europa-Cept.

Sept 18: A 30 p stamp commemorating the centenary of the Representative Assembly of Finland.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



A Philatelic Bureau exists in the Post Office in Pretoria to meet the special needs of stamp dealers and philatelists. Only stamps of the Republic of South Africa currently in use are on sale.

Orders for stamps should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, and must be accompanied by money orders, postal orders or bank drafts made payable to the Postmaster-General. Cheques are not accepted. The amount should be sufficient to cover postage and registration. Deposit accounts may be opened by overseas customers.

'n Filatelieburo bestaan in die poskantoor in Pretoria om in die spesiale behoeftes van seelhandelaars en filateliste te voorsien. Slegs seëls van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika tans in gebruik word te koop aangebied.

Bestellings vir seëls moet gedresseer word aan die Filatelieburo, H.P.K., Pretoria, en moet vergesel gaan van poswissels, posorders of bankwissels, betaalbaar aan die Posmeester-generaal. Tjeks word nie aangeneem nie. Die bedrag moet voldoende wees om die pos- en registrasie gelde te dek. Deposito-rekenings kan deur oorsese kliënte geopen word.



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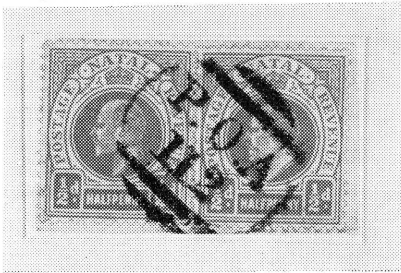
CONGRESS AND JUBILEE EXHIBITION

DURBAN SEPTEMBER 3—5

This issue of the "S.A. Philatelist" contains several articles specially written for what may be termed a Natal number, published in advance of the Congress and Exhibition being held under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal.

One article takes the form of a loose Supplement, a chart inserted into the Natal number; it deals with the Post Office Agencies (P.O.A.'s) numeral postmarks, listing all those known, together with their place(s) of usage.

The data for the compilation of the chart have been collected from numerous sources over many years by Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain and they have been arranged in chart form by Mr. J. G. Walker.



P.O.A. Chart—How to use it.

You get a stamp cancelled "P.O.A./ (Number)" and wish to know where it was used. Look at the numbers as given in the bottom half of the chart—1 to 61 on the left and 62 to 122 on the right. Let us say No. 35, a simple case for it has I13 for every year, 1891 to 1910. Next, look at the place names in the top half and you will find under the I's that No. 13 is Inouzi; it was used there throughout the whole period of usage. More often one and the same number has several places of usage; take No. 36 for example it has E10 for 1891-2 (Engsheni), Z1 for 1894 (Zunkels), C2 for 1896 (Chapel St. PMB). H18 for 1899 (Hlotlozi) and H17 for 1900-1910 (Hlokozi).

If there is no way of identifying the place of postage, such as the writer's address or date on the card, cover, or the letter inside it may not be possible to identify the place of usage definitely, although sometimes the question of whether the mark is on a Victorian or an Edwardian stamp may help.

Extra copies of the Chart are being printed on stouter paper, suitable for cutting up and putting in an album with a collection of the postmarks.

Purchasers, if they so desire, will have the right to reprint the chart, which is otherwise copyright by the authors.

These special reprints may be obtained from the Philatelic Society of Natal, P.O. Box 588, Durban, at a cost of 25c (2/6). All monies derived from their sale will go to the Society's Fund for buying items desired for its collection.

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HERR SCHÖNBERG OF PORT NATAL

by **F. G. FROENLICH**
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Natal was annexed to the Cape of Good Hope in 1843. On the 12th of December 1845 Martin West the first Lieutenant-Governor of Natal assumed his duties in the District.

An ordinance for the establishment and regulation of a Post Office and Postage within the District of Natal, modelled on Postal Laws at the Cape, was passed there as Ordinance No. 12 on March 30th, 1847, Saying that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after such date as shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and posted upon some public place in Pietermaritzburg. It was repealed by ordinance No. 4 of December 4th 1851 which marks the beginning of a permanent Postal Service. Section II thereof reads:

"It should be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint one General Post Office at D'Urban." A picture of the private house, the first Double-storey Building in Durban, where the General Post Office occupied a room has been reproduced in the 1954 Durban Exhibition Catalogue. The first Postmaster General was Mr. F. Spring. Natal remained a District of the Cape of Good Hope until 1856 when it was erected into a separate Colony, called the Colony of Natal, and Pietermaritzburg, the seat of administration became now the Capital.

By a Proclamation of September 25 1852, a total of thirteen Post Offices opened as from the 1st day of November. Pietermaritzburg, D'Urban, Pine Town, Verulam, Compensation, Richmond, York, Howick on the Umgeni, Mooi River, Bushman's River Post, Weenen, Tugela and Ladismith (here spelled with an I, same as the place in the Cape.)

A Branch Post operated from Pietermaritzburg leaving for Harrismith and the Orange River Sovereignty every Tuesday, at twelve noon.

The regular running along this route, called the Overland Mail commencing with the arrival at Pietermaritzburg on Monday, 8th October, 1849. From time to time, and as early as June 1847 mail had been dispatched on this run, but there were still imperfections, according to a press report in the Natal Witness of November 1849, which reads: "Although it is announced in all

Cape Papers that a semi-monthly post runs, such is not yet the case. News has been received that Harrismith has trekked to a better locality, this has probably interrupted the postal arrangement. The Post leaves Pietermaritzburg every alternate Tuesday, but it has not yet been advisable to trust to it letters of importance."

Since Harry's Mail could not be delivered on account of Harrismith having been moved, it may be interesting to pinpoint what was a Focal Point on the Overberg Trade Routes, originally the placename was Vrede Dorp. The distance between here and Pietermaritzburg could be covered in 29 hours on horseback. The same amount of time was required for the ride between Harrismith and Mooi River Dorp (afterwards called Potchefstroom) where the old settlement had likewise been moved. 20 hours were needed to cover the distance between Harrismith and Winburg. Mail however was not conveyed on horseback but by native runners and was therefore much slower.

It had been the intention of the Government to establish a Mail Service twice a week each way between PMB. and D'Urban in three stages, and to make it a mounted one. Tenders for the whole line, or for one or more of the stages were called for by a Government Notice of July 7th, 1846. The tenders received for conveying letters were from £150 to £300. "These enormous amounts," writes the Natal Witness of February 1847, "are beyond what the present necessities of the public require." The total expenditure for Natal was at that time less than £20,000.

By the middle of 1849 Natal had still no public Postal Service. The Lieutenant Governor did then appoint T. H. Shepstone, James Archbell and J. P. Zietsman to form a board collecting information for establishing a regular Post between the several Divisions.

Commissioners Johannes Bergtheil served in place of T. H. Shepstone, and Paul H. Zietsman for J. P. Zietsman. They returned their report on 8th August 1849.

Before that time Natal did have private and semi-official Postal Services competing

with the newly created Government postal establishments, but they were finally taken over and incorporated in 1850. The situation at the end of 1849 is illustrated by the following announcement in a supplement to the Natal Witness of 7th December, 1849.

POSTS PIETERMARTIZBURG

Tuesday,—Departures.

The Government Post, conveyed by a mounted military orderly, leaves for D'Urban at noon. Private letters may be left at the Colonial office. No. charge made except for letters out of Natal.

Wednesday,—The Natal Witness Express arrives from D'Urban. Letters are sent round, and a charge of three pence made for delivery.

Friday, — Natal Witness Express from Pietermaritzburg to D'Urban.

Saturday,—The Government Post arrives from D'Urban, and Bushman's River (now Escourt).

In case of arrival or departure of vessels, extra posts are despatched. Also on Saturday, the Government Post for Bushman's River and Klip River Division (now Lady Smith).

POST D'URBAN

Natal Witness Express on Tuesday to Pietermaritzburg.

Friday,—The Government Post leaves the Camps for Pietermaritzburg.

There are few records, others than press reports, dealing with these early services by arrangement. Unfortunately the Estate of Cornelius Moll, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Natalier", Natal's first newspaper (April 1844), came during January 1847 under sequestration. He, and later his son, too printed at Potchefstroom and Pretoria for the first Republican Government. Papa Moll who started at Cape Town during the late thirties with his "Moderator" and his "Meditator" was famous for his Broad-sides, and it is from him that we could have expected the most vivid impressions regarding the affairs of Natal. The man we now have to rely on is the Editor and Proprietor of the Natal Witness, David Dale Buchanan, who in Nov. 1856 became Pietermaritzburg's first Mayor.

The Natal Witness started on February 27th, 1846, and on Saturday, March 21st of the same year the famous "Natal Witness Express" was launched.

"A private Post will be despatched to D'Urban, with the "Natal Witness". Letters will be received until noon. Postage 6d per sheet. Parties desirous of writing per "Louisa" for Cape Town may thus secure an opportunity.

It is intended that the arrangement shall become permanent and regular, when the hours fixed for the arrival and departure of the post will be notified.

Post Offices:

Pietermaritzburg, The Natal Witness office; D'Urban, Mr. R. Clarence's Store."

The Natal Witness Express became a regular feature, and by December, 1847, the two gentlemen, D. D. Buchanan at Pietermaritzburg and R. Clarence at D'Urban had risen to the post of Post Master General, even if only selfappointed. Never again did Natal enjoy the services of two Post Masters General simultaneously.

"The Post Masters General of the Natal Witness Express, at Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, beg to announce that it is contrary to the practice of the best regulated offices to give credit for Postage and that they have reduced the charge for letters, until further notice, to Three Pence per single sheet. If the three penny pieces do not accompany their letters, parties must not be surprised if their letters do not accompany the carriers."

The lack of money was the root of many evils and even a Postmaster General proper, the one at the Cape, had to ask the Natal Witness (July 10th, 1846) to announce: "Letters and Papers addressed to parties named in the subjoined list are returned to the Colonial Office, Natal, from the General Post Office at Cape Town, and cannot be sent to their destination until 8 pence for each letter and one penny for each Newspaper is pre-paid."

All grown-up Whites living at that time in Natal came from either the Cape, or from Europe. To them mails handled at the port were therefore more important than those coming along the overland run.

Masters of any vessels bringing mails to Port Natal, or taking letters and papers from there were entitled to a fee, but persons boarding these ships to receive or deliver the mail on instructions, and acting as Postmasters, got no extra pay for such service which interfered considerably with their ordinary avocation.

By reading the Natal Witness of February 19th, 1847, we get the rather charming picture of "A unique Post-office-like bureau at the Port—People are greatly indebted to the Collector of Customs (Mr. Field) for his trouble in taking care of their letters, papers, etc., received by sundry vessels from time to time. Should they feel inclined to visit Her Majesty's Custom House, they will find a repository in the shape of a Kafir basket, supported by a gin case, and surmounted by a quire of blotting paper, well adapted, and probably selected to absorb any moisture that may find its way through the roof of said Custom House." To which the Editor of the Paper, Founder and Postmaster General of his Express added: "The public here say they would give the world to have their letters delivered and blame the Government for the want of a post office. For nearly a year we have run a regular post between Pietermaritzburg and D'Urban, to which the public has contributed scarcely anything but trouble."

But trouble was not confined to postal matters. One of his customers, who's advertising campaign was as spirited as his merchandise had the following to say:

"The Undersigned begs to bring to the notice of the public the important fact that he has enough Ale, Porter, Rum, Brandy, and Wine for every individual in the country—Teetotalers and the Editor of the Natal Witness included. And a long list of other articles, including a few vices. Make an early call at the stores of G. C. Cato." George Cato, together with John Douglas (Douglas died 24th April, 1849, aged 33) conveyed Dick King, his Zulu interpreter Ndongeni, and the horses across the Bay at the outset of that famous ride which changed the course of South African History.

The fact that Buchanan published the advert in his own Paper, Natal Witness, March 1849, which incidentally also contained the sweet: "Ode to Natal" (by M.) "Natal! amid thy greenest bowers, the wild deer chase upon thy shore" proves that he was bigminded enough not to let personal feelings interfere with business. Besides that he himself never failed to make his comment when he thought that such was in the public interest. Being a teetotaler he had a much clearer view of things going on in the world around him.

On March 23rd 1848, the BETA had arrived, bringing the first organised group of German Immigrants ever to come to Southern Africa.

The centenary of this event in 1948 would surely not have been overlooked had not World War II made such celebration inopportune. A picture showing The Brig Wanderer (173 tons) which fourteen months later brought the first batch of organised British Mass Emigration to Natal has been reproduced on a Union penny-halfpenny stamp, but the "Beta" we have to picture ourselves. She was about 600 tons, and under her Master POPPE anchored outside the bar March 23rd 1848, with 187 Emigrants on board, and a cargo of 80 cases of GIN, and two dozen Cigars. "About 90 Emigrants landed on the back beach (now the South Beach) on Saturday, 25th March 1848, many of them got a soaking, the surf boat coming broadside on to the beach. As the wind became favourable the other half would be brought across the bar and into the harbour by the ROSEBUD and CURLEW. Perhaps the very active harbour master (successor to Captain Bell) will send his official report within the next six months, as usual."

"The want of a regular Post Office in Natal is seriously felt. The careless manner in which letters and newspapers are received at, and delivered from the Post Office, on the arrival of vessels is beyond conception." Here at the Point Mr. Field, paid only for being the Collector of Customs, was at the same time the unpaid Receiver of Mails whilst inside D'Urban proper the Town Post Office, another Post-office-like bureau, was run by the clerk and Messenger of Court for the Division of D'Urban. His name was Valentine A. Schönberg. His home was his Post office. It stood near Victoria Embankment in Gardiner Street, opposite the Marine Hotel.

Professor Hattersley writes in his Early Postal History of Natal (see page 12, official Handbook and Catalogue, Philatelic Exhibition, Durban 1954): "Unfortunately Schönberg was a careless custodian and it was said that people called during his absence and helped themselves to the newspapers of recent date." Is this not rather an accusation of Schönberg's fellow citizens! Could the clerk and messenger of court be expected to sit at home waiting for people to call and collect their mail at irregular intervals?

The Editor in his Natal Witness, No. 162 of March 1849, made the following suggestion: "The Government should appoint a Postmaster with an adequate salary, say at least £50 per annum, and make him responsible for the proper and regular delivery of letters", and in great sorrow he added the following reports of fresh incident. "On the arrival of the Natal Witness Express on Saturday last (24th March 1849), a number of letters were received by our D'Urban agent for transmission to Cape Town, through the Post Office Mr. Clarence sent these letters to the acting Postmaster who (shrugging his shoulders) refused to take them, stating that the mail had been closed (although the vessel was not to sail before Wednesday next) and he should not open it again, alleging, that he was not paid for being postmaster, and moreover, he should be absent at the Schützenfest on Monday and not return till Tuesday". No German of the past century would miss a Schützenfest or Target Shooting (Bisley). To him it was of far greater importance than a Rugby Test could be to a South African of to-day.

The Schützenfest at New Germany was to celebrate the first anniversary of the landing of the German Emigrants, who in 1848 were brought out by Johannes Bergtheil, when hopes were high that cotton in Natal could be cultivated as a paying proposition.

Schönberg was an example of Dual Loyalty at its best. Participating in the Schützenfest shows him a true German, and his refusal to have his week-end spoiled proves him a good South African. He died soon afterwards. If not missed by the letterwriting public he was at least missed by his wife, who would not wait but followed him. A final notice reads: "Departed this life on 5th October 1849 at D'Urban Mrs. G. Schönberg, aged 57 years, relict of the late V. A. Schönberg, for 27 years in the British Civil Service in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope." Rest in peace.

CAPE "WOODBLOCKS"

Errors of Colour

Continuing his listing of these errors occurring se tenant with normals, Mr. H. R. Holmes deals in the May issue of the London Philatelist with the five known specimens of the 4d red in this condition.

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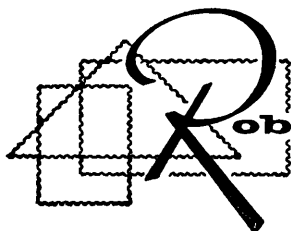
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CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
S.A. Philatelist,
JOHANNESBURG.

Where was FAIRVIEW?

Dear Sir,

For a considerable time I have been trying to find the whereabouts of the Natal Post Office Agency known as Fairview. The only reference I have come across is in a Natal Directory for 1904, which states that this postal agency used the number P.O.A. 10.

I have in my collection a Zululand Q. V 1d cancelled P.O.A. 10. P.O.A. cancellations on Zululand and stamps are uncommon. I also have the same cancellation on both Q V and K.E. Natal stamps.

Can any reader supply information as to where the Post Office was?

Yours faithfully,

A. LESLIE LEON.

* * * *

Durban, 5/7/63.

The Editor,
S.A. Philatelist,

Re: "Numeral" Cancellation No. 56.

Sir,

Has there ever been anything published regarding the early type "Numeral" Cancellation NO. 56 recorded as simply "ZULULAND"?

Some forty or more years ago I raised this point at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Natal when the late Mr. W. Percy Williams, a well-known specialist, stated that he had been given to understand that it was in use at ESHOWE for the purpose of cancelling mail-matter when received there in transit by the 'runners' etc., from the outlying places where no Postal facilities existed.

This seemed a very feasible explanation which another well known student of Natal and Zululand, the late Mr. Stuart Jones, said he, too, had always accepted but nevertheless could not understand why it was so scarce.

The Natal Society Postal Cancellation collection has a pair of Natal 1d. (SG. 99) bearing two "56" marks, but I have only once or twice seen this in other people's collections.

Any further information on the above would be appreciated.

Yours etc.,

J. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

* * * *

Durban, 1/7/63.

The Editor,
S.A. Philatelist.

Re: "The Rubber Postmarks" of Zululand Sir,

As there still exists much speculation regarding the Zululand cancellations with "rubber stamp", I feel it would serve some purpose if a letter in this connection which was addressed to the late Major Evans by the "Treasurer and Deputy S. of Zululand" and dated Eshowe, 13th November, 1896, which appeared in "The Record of Philately" Vol. 1 No. 3 for May, 1935, was re-printed.

The text is as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

I have received letters asking me if Rubber Postmarks are genuine.

Perhaps you would kindly set collectors' minds at rest by a small note in the monthly journal, if I am not asking too much.

All our Postal Agencies use rubber-stamps; I enclose specimens which please do not trouble to return.

Collectors appear to be under the impression that rubber stamps are fiscal defacements.

The old issues viz., English and Natal Postage ½d., 1d. (fiscal) 6d. overprinted ZULULAND, was never used for fiscal purposes.

Apologising for troubling you,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. GARDNER.

Treasurer and Dept. S. Zululand.

Here follow illustrated specimens in violet of

"s/c. "R.M. OFFICE

//3//

NOV

1896

HLABISA"

and

s/c. "INGWAVUMA

3

NOV
1896
ZULULAND"

In listing the Agencies using the "rubber-stamp" cancellations I find the following recordings:—

S.A. Philatelist, January, 1953, W. Newlands shows in his list "NTINGWE" (?) AP. 25. whereas Dr. K. Pennycuick in his articles published in 'STAMP COLLECTING' of March 14th and 21st, 1952 does not list this office.

My copy, however, is of a different type to any given by Dr. Pennycuick, and is not shown by Mr. Gardner either: it is:—

s/c. "P.O. NTINGWE
SEP
14
1895
ZULULAND

Newlands does not record "UMLALAZI", but mine is Pennycuick's Type 11 (S.C. 21/3/52) and dated 23/OCT/1897.

Another interesting item "For the Record" is the Registration mark—which was in general use elsewhere—viz., a large sans-serif "R" in heavy type encircled in a heavy oval, which Mr. Newlands reports not having seen but which I have on a pair of Zululand each with the "R".

The most elusive of these cancellations is that of QUDENI, although several others are anything but easy to find.

Lower Umfolosi exists in both Types 9 and 10 (Dr. P.).

Trusting these notes will be of interest,

I am etc.,

J. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

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DURBAN POST OFFICES IN "THE EARLIES"

By A. Leslie Leon.

The town of D'Urban in 1847 was described as having "only a few houses, and those mostly of very inferior description, being of wattle and clay. Some of the houses were falling down; and these were said to be fit emblems of the place itself which "could never rise"; for it was confidently predicted that in a few years Natal would be among the places that had been, but no longer existed." But by 1851, a considerable number of erven had substantial buildings, and the first double storied structure was in course of construction. Despite the dismal description quoted above, it was found necessary as early as July 1846 to appoint a Postmaster and in that month the Collectors of Customs was instructed to act as such. His duties, of course, were to deal only with mail to and from Pietermaritzburg and such post as came from and was despatched overseas by the infrequent vessels calling at the port.

The Government post between the two towns evidently did not suffice as no less than three newspapers started private posts in the years 1846 and 1847. They were the "Natal Witness", the "Nataler" and the "Patriot". As late as 1850 a further post started by the "Natal Independent" also had a short existence.

Expansion in the Colony was evidently surprisingly fast as by 1851, according to the "Port Natal Almanac" published in that year, "a private post from the following stations of the American Missionaries is received every Tuesday, and returns next morning from G.C. Cato's Esq. D'Urban:— Inanda, Umvoti, Umsinduzi, Esidumbini, Mapumulo Itafamasi, Umlazi, Ifumi, Amahlongwa, Ifafa and Umtwalumi"

The fact that there was a Postmaster did not mean that he was able to satisfy the public. An indignant correspondent writing to the "Natal Witness" in 1847 stated that should people feel inclined to visit Her Majesty's Custom House, they will find a repository in the shape of a kaffir basket, supported by a gin case, and surmounted by a quire of blotting paper, in which their letters will be found. By 1850 an old Dutch gentleman, by name

Schönberg, was acting as Postmaster at his house opposite the present Marine Hotel in Gardiner street, one of his front rooms serving for a Post Office. Another correspondent, complaining of postal services during Mr. Schönberg's regime wrote that "everyone that chooses rushes into his house, and without caring for directions, so long as the papers are of late date, quietly pockets them thus depriving us of our own. One gentleman was some 70 or 80 newspapers short in a twelve month, also several letters.

As Mr. Schönberg at that time was acting without salary, it is not surprising that he was not always "on tap" for postal services. When the "Natal Witness" agent in D'Urban took a bundle of letters for overseas, recently brought from Pietermaritzburg to the Acting Postmaster, he refused to take them, stating that the mail had been closed, although the vessel was not due out for another four days. Mr. Schönberg was attending a feast, and would be away! Eventually, on his own suggestion this gentleman was granted a salary of £25 per annum, and one hopes that the postal arrangements then improved.

However, the Postal Commission of 1863 gave the following description of the delivery of the English mail in the town. "A turbulent and struggling crowd presses round the two windows for hours, and impedes the issue of letters by its disorderly eagerness, those being most vociferous and troublesome who have least to receive from the service. There is no reason why mere muscular strength and brute force should have precedence in the reception of Home news". The Commission suggested that a rail should be constructed in front of the delivery window and a policeman stationed there to see that people entered in single file. A further suggestion made was the establishment of private letter boxes and bags, and in fact, this suggestion was carried out five years later.

THE NATAL BOOKLET OF PENNY STAMPS

By A. LESLIE LEON

This is a scarce item—there is no copy in the Royal Collection nor in the Mann Collection at the Royal Philatelic Society, London. However, two copies have come to

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Natal recently, the one having been bequeathed to the Durban Museum by the late S. G. Rich of America, and the other, an unexploded booklet, having been purchased at a London auction by a Natal specialist.

The booklet consisted of 30 one penny K.E. VII stamps, one of which was overprinted NOT FOR USE in a design of horizontal bars. The covers are of shiny red card and are stapled either on the right or left hand side. There are five panes of six stamps each, interleaved with plain waxed paper.

I had always understood that the overprinted stamp was the twenty-seventh in the booklet, which would have made it that at the right-hand top corner of the last pane, but was disillusioned when I came across a block of four in which the overprinted one was at the top left-hand corner of the block. Examination of the copies now available shown that the stamp overprinted is evidently that one next to the Jubilee line, whichever side the booklet is stapled. Messrs. De La Rue, therefore must have overprinted certain sheets of the stamps by blocking out numbers 1 and 12 in each alternate row. As the stamps were printed in sheets of 240, that is in four panes of 60 stamps, this would merely mean dividing the panes down the centre after overprinting and the smaller panes of six were then ready for binding in the booklet. If this assumption is correct, it follows that probably the numbers of booklets delivered were divided fairly equally between those stapled on the left and those on the right.

Unfortunately the printers have been unable to give much information owing to the ruin of their factories by enemy action in December 1940. Mr. G. L. Newman, archivist of De la Rue and Co. Ltd. has very kindly advised me that he was able to salvage from the ruins one copy of the booklet. This booklet is stapled on the left and the stamps are printed on Crown C.A. Watermark paper. This booklet was produced in 1903. The Multiple Crown C.A. Watermarked paper was first used for Natal Stamps in 1904. The booklet was described by Mr. H. R. Work in the second Edition of his "British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets" except that the letter gives the date as 1904. Mr. Work describes the booklet as "stapled left" only, and says the overprinting was done by the Post Office but this does not appear to be correct.

The booklets referred to in the opening paragraph of these notes are on paper watermarked Multiple Crown C.A. and from remarks of Mr. Newman would appear to have been produced about 1907, probably from Plate 3 of the printings of the Natal 1d. stamps. From private information received, it would appear that even whilst the booklets were current, they were not easy to obtain, and branch Post Offices and many offices in the smaller centres were not given them for sale.

POSTMARK CORNER

Mr. C. Calitz of Mossel Bay sends us two interesting local postmarks:—

1. What we take to be a recently introduced unilingual single circle mark of 24-25mm. diameter with Mosselbaai at top and 21 V/1963 in two lines in centre. The mark occurs as a back stamp on a registered air letter from Walvisbaai.

2. A cover sent from Cape Town to Mossel Bay, endorsed Per Ship's Box—"Matabele Coast." It is franked with a 3d. Union stamp cancelled with a Paquebot mark and there is also a double circle, Mossel Bay/Mosselbaai, postmark of date 21-XI-60. The Paquebot mark is a rectangular box of 42x8 mm enclosing the word Paquebot, the letters of which are block capitals 4 mm high, although the Q has a slightly wavy tail. This mark is indistinguishable per se from similar marks in use in E. London, Port Elizabeth, Port Nolloth and the first mark used in Cape Town. The point arises, however, should this cover from Cape Town have been given a Paquebot cancellation when handed over to the post office at Mossel Bay? We think not. Ship mails from one South African port to another are not regarded as "Paquebot mail" but as ordinary domestic mail. This applies even if the ship flies under a foreign flag. (We do not know for certain if the "Matabele Coast" is a South African ship or not, but it is really immaterial). It may be remembered that early mails from Marion Island before it had its own P.O. were given Paquebot markings, then it was ruled that this was wrong and that ordinary postal cancellation of the port of landing should be applied.

SOCIETY NEWS

(In view of the Congress and Exhibition in Durban next month, this issue has become largely a special Natal number and space requirements have necessitated the Society News reports being severely pruned. Even so a few of the latest received had to be left out.—(Ed.).

PRETORIA P.S.

3 June: Three exhibitors: (1) Dr. Sheryl gave a history of the modern Olympic Games and showed the relevant stamps in great detail. (2) Mr. E. Walker displayed his collection of Egypt, and (3) Dr P. Hack showed an extensive lot of stamps of the World-Wide Anti-Malaria Campaign.

ROYAL P.S. CAPE TOWN

9 May. Kaganson Cup competition for thematic collections. There were seven entries; the voting by ballot chose Miss Hoffman as winner with her fishes.

13 June. Mr. J. F. Hurter was due to show early issues of British Colonials but was unable to attend through serious illness. In his place Mr. Jeidel showed his Netherlands and Mr. Hegardt his Boer War collection.

GERMISTON P.S.

May Meeting. A visit from the West Rand Society when three of their members gave display, after reading short descriptions. The exhibits were (1) Varieties of S.A. Republic 2½c stamps, by Mr. J. Bruwver; (2) Empire of India, by Mr. C. Kylander; (3) New Guinea, by Mr. E. J. Sharpe.

19 June. (1) Mr. B. Eilers—Finland 1855-60, very few missing items; (2) Mr. B. Gooch showed a number of varieties of South Africa, both Union and Republic; (3) Mr. L. Buchen displayed a fine collection of German East Africa.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

May Meeting.—Dr. Max Adler showed a fine collection of Independence Day stamps of Israel and in addition read a very full paper about them, and showed films on Independence Day celebrations held in Israel.

MASHONALAND P.S.

May Meeting.—A discussion on the merits and demerits (to say nothing of the ethics involved) of collecting mint or used post-

age stamps, proved quite lively. Mr. Chenuaux-Repond is to be congratulated on his passionate and humorous discourse in favour of used stamps.

P.S. of JOHANNESBURG

14 May. Commander Enoch's exhibit of practically every normal stamp of Thailand issued between 1883 and 1950. This had involved much research, especially in connection with the native overprints.

27 May. Another research collection—Rhodesian Postal History—made by G. D. B. Williams. This dealt with early postal routes, stamps as such only came in incidentally on covers, but there were numerous maps and diagrams, together with photographs of individuals connected with these early mails.

11 June. Latvia—by J. Michelson. A tip-top collection; strong representation of stamps on maps, with many errors and varieties in later issues.

24 June. Visit from West Rand. Two Exhibits (a) Union Airmails by J. Burrell. Outstanding items were Early Flights, Crash Covers and Forgeries of the 1925 issue; (b) The "Milford" collection of Republic of S. Africa—a display of many errors and varieties, with special emphasis on the ½c and 1c coils.

UNIV. OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

6 June. Quiz won by Dr. A. Keller, who then showed two exhibits; (a) Poland, No. 1 to 1938; (b) Fauna of Europe—thematic.

ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

May Meeting.—After new issues and acquisitions were shown there were two exhibits—(a) Liechtenstein, by Mr. A. Lichtenstein; (b) World Pictorials, by Mr. A. L. Meyburgh.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

24 June. Three exhibits were sent by members of the Johannesburg P.S.—1. Mrs. Koralek sent two: (a) F.D.C.'s of Czechoslovakia, (b) her beautiful collection of Maddonnas. (c) Mr. Cilliers sent a number of "Space" items.

S.A. STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

June Meeting. Information received re. errors in Postal Dues. Unfranked Boeing Aerogrammes are freely on sale in quantity. Various varieties recorded. Explanation given in the terminology of printing in the Republic catalogue, but there is no com-

pulsion on anyone to use it. Comprehensive description of printing etc., of roll stamps. Regretted that there is not space for it in full, but that would mean quite a lengthy paper.

EAST LONDON P.S.

June Meeting. Thornton Cup competition for members who had never won an award. Mr. A. J. Mantel showed a straight forward lot of Cape, Transvaal, O.F.S. and Natal; Mr. A. Douglas, Canada, Mrs. V. Néupen, Animals on stamps. By a short head Mr. Mantel was declared the winner.

THE POST OFFICES OF NATAL AND ZULULAND 1846-1910

In the London Philatelist of April and May 1962, I published a check list of the above Post Offices with some notes as to their whereabouts. I then stated that possibly the list was not complete and hoped to receive news of cancellations not then recorded. This hope has since been fulfilled and I list below more Post Offices that have been reported to me. Unfortunately, I have not been able to inspect all the cancellations referred to.

ALLENDALE	NORTH END (LADY-SMITH).
ASHTON	OVERPORT
CONGELLA	REICHENAU
DINGLEY DELL	RIETFontein
ENGSHENI	SHAFTON GARAGE
GLEN GAVEL	STERLING
GROENVLEI	SUNKELSDRIFT
HLOTOZI	THOMPSON'S
KEAT'S DRIFT	UMKOMANZI
KERSHAW'S	UMLAAS BRIDGE
KLIPKRAAL	UMZUMBI HEIGHTS
LAND'S END	UMZUMBI HEIGHTS
LINDLEY M.S.	VLAKLAAGTE
MOOIPLAATS	WALLACETOWN
NDWANDWE	WENTWORTH
NIL DESPER-ANDUM	WOODCOTE

Collectors interested in the postal markings of Natal may sometimes be confused with the names of certain Post Offices which have been changed for various reasons. The following list may help to dispel some of the doubts.

BOWKERS was changed to ESCOMBE
BRIDGEFORD VILLAGE to OTTAWA
DONKERVLEI to CREIGHTON
HOPETOWN to KRANTZKOP
KRANTZKLOOF to KLOOF
NOODSBERG ROAD to SCHROEDERS
PINETOWN BRIDGE to SARNIA

—A LESLIE LEON

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

A small mail arrived in Johannesburg on 8th July, franked with the new provisional stamps and cancelled with the new post mark—a single circle of 28 mm. diam. and dated 12 April '63. It practically certainly travelled by the V.S.S. "Spiegel Grove" as mentioned in our July number, thence by Trinidad and Great Britain.

We hope to illustrate the postmark in our next issue.

U.N.O.

Three air mail stamps announced for issue on 17 June. Values 6c, 8c and 13c.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

SWAZILAND and New Republic by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie. A few copies of this authoritative work still available 60c (including postage).—Federation, P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg.

WEST GERMAN BUILDINGS STAMPS.—*Thanks to all correspondents who answered my advertisement for these stamps.*—Dr. W. P. van der Merwe, P.O. Box 25, Viljoenskroon.

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WANTED FOR CASH: World War II Active Service and Airmail Letter Cards, used and unused of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. WEINSTEIN, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

!!!!!! COLLECTIONS now being broken up. Once again a different lot. Spain — Shanghai — Portugal.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape.

FINE USED WANTED: Middle East Countries, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine.—W. Lambert, P.O. Box 1138, Johannesburg.

The South African Philatelist

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Vol. 39 No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1963

Whole Number 461

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

The 10c Value, Cyls. 51/121, Panes A & B.

A new printing of the 10c denomination, again depicting the entrance to the Castle at Cape Town, made its appearance during July 1963, and was produced on unwatermarked paper from two new multipositives in double die format of 5 rows x 20 stamps per pane on the Goebel 840 machine, and perforated, guage 14, on the Grover two row appliance.

Two cylinders were used in the preparation of the bi-coloured stamps, and their numbers, in the contributing colours, 51 brown, and 121 green, accompanied by their pane designation, are printed on the left hand margin of each sheet, opposite stamp 1 of Rows 4 and 5. The top and bottom margins are imperforate and contain centrally placed pre-manufactured green arrows, while the left hand margin is the only one perforated through.

A punch hole, surrounded by green circles and pierced by a verticle green line, appears on the bottom margin of Pane A, below stampe 13 and 14, and another in a similar locality on the top margin of Pane B.

Five figure black sheet numbers appear twice on the bottom margin of Pane A, below stamps 4 and 5 and 15 and 16, which margin also carries the printer's coloured registration mark in the form of a cross, below stamps 5 and 6. A short vertical brown guillotining guide line, appears on the bottom right or left margins, dependent upon the position in which the guillotining of the panes took place.

The following are some of the Cylinder flaws present:—

Row:— PANE A

- 1-1. Brown dot in left gutter margin next to "S" of SUID.
- 1-2. Green dot below "O" of 10c.
- 1-6. Brown dot in green portion of stamp, next to guard house on right.
- 1-9. Brown dot below "D" of KAAPSTAD, between tree and bell-tower.
- 1-12. Brown dot above Castle's roof, below "O" of 10c.
- 2-11. Brown dot to right of tree, above Castle's roof.
- 3-13. Brown dot to right of bell-tower, below "D" of SUID.
- 3-19. Green dot on right frame line, two-thirds down.
- 4-10. Brown dot on left frame line, midway down.
- 5-3. Green dot above roof and below "O" of value.
- 5-17. Brown flaw joining castle and tree.
- 5-20. Brown dots to left and right of lower portion of bell-tower.

PANE B

- 1-3. Brown dot on the right, close to tree.
- 1-10. Brown dot between "TH" of SOUTH.
- 2-10. Brown dot on roof of guard house on right.
- 2-10. Brown dot to left of bell-tower.
- 3-15. Green dot in left gutter margin, above roof.
- 4-1. Green dot above "C" of AFRICA.
- 5-21. Brown dot in right gutter-margin, three-quarter way down.
- 5-20. Brown mark on "ST" of KAAPSTAD.

An unrecorded post card.

We illustrate a hitherto unrecorded post card kindly brought to our attention by Mr. S. J. Vermaak, of Florida.



The item corresponds to Type No. 5, illustrated and recorded in the Golden Jubilee edition of the South African Handbook/Catalogue, on page 363, as No. PC 7/7a, but differs from it in that the "inscription" is at a lower level relative to the stamp.

As it is understood that the stamp and the inscription are normally contained in one complete die, the variation in position of the two contributing factors calls for attention.

Can any reader please offer an explanation of the interesting condition, or furnish details of a similar card.

The Red Cross Society's Commemorative Stamps.



We illustrate the two S.A. Republican Stamps which were issued on the 30th August 1963 to commemorate the Centenary of the Red Cross Society, but regret that official information had not been received from the South African (and the South West African) postal authorities in time to allow us to inform collectors of souvenir covers of the arrangements made for servicing First Day Commemorative Covers.

The two South African stamps show the Red Cross Society's Centenary emblem—a symbolical lighted lamp with a red cross. In addition a Red Cross nurse is depicted to the right of the central design on the 2½c denomination, and a globe to the right of the central design of the 12½c value.

The stamps are available at all post offices in the Republic for about two months from date of issue. The size of both denominations are 40.5 x 24.2 mm., and they are printed in vertical format for the 2½c, and

in horizontal format for the 12½c value, in sheets of 100 stamps each.

Further particulars and characteristics of the printings will appear in our next number.

WHY LIMIT TOPICAL COLLECTING TO ADHESIVES?

Under this heading "Linn's Weekly" points out that many Slogan Cancels are closely related to one or other of the various Topics or Themes collected on postage stamps. It is suggested that they might very well be collected along with the related stamps.

As a sideline, Slogans have the great advantage that they have to be searched for—they are not mass produced for collectors as so many stamps are. The field is wide open and is strongly recommended to you for consideration. Don't just be dependent on a new issue dealer—revert to being a primitive man and enjoy the pleasures of hunting. It's worth it!

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POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOTTENTOT AND HERERO CAMPAIGNS IN GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA, 1903 TO 1907

By N. SNOWDEN (Manchester)

(Continued from page 127 of July issue)

Official Post Office Seals "Soldiers' Letter Stamps" and Official Handstamps.

Kohl's Handbook tells us that in 1904 soldier's mail was frequently franked by means of the official seals of the various civilian post offices.

The use of the Keetmanshoop seal to authenticate the provisional Field Postcards of the Bondelzwart Hottentot uprising period, and the using up of these cards in the earlier stages of the campaign against the Hereros has already been mentioned. Whilst these seals are by no means common on soldiers' mail, they are certainly not rarities. I have quite a number of different ones and Dr. Gewande lists the following:-

1. Uprising of the Bondelzwart Hottentots:-

Keetmanshoop (also Warmbad and the Field Post Offices).

2. Uprising of the Hereros:—

Bothanien	Lüderitzbücht
Gibeon	Mariental
Gobabis	Nauchas
Grootfontein	Okahandja (also for
Hasis (also for	Keetmanshoop and
Hasuur)	Windhuk)
Jakalswater	Okangava (for
Karibib (also for	Gochas)
Omavuru and	Omaruru
Windhuk).	Outjo (also for Otavi)
Keetmanshoop	Ramansdrift
(also for Hasuur,	Rehoboth
Okahandja,	Seels
Ukamos and	Swakopmund
Warmbad).	Warmbad (also for
Kubas	Karibib and
Kubub	Okahandja)
Kuis	

The seals may be collected according to types. They are stamped in black with the lettering and design showing white on the black ground (i.e. intaglio). There are three major types, differing in the wording. Inside the perimeter is "Kaiserlich

Deutsche" with either (1) "Post", (2) "Postagentur" or (3) "Postamt". In the centre is the town name, also, in some cases only, "Deutsch-Sudwesafrika". Above the name is a crown and below is a post-horn. There are also variations between earlier and later types.

From 1905 Field Post Cards and letters were often authenticated by means of the "Soldiers' Letter Stamps" in various forms in addition to the manuscript or printed "Feldpostkaart" or "Feldpostbrief". These are large circular rubber handstamps, generally 34 mm. in diameter, struck usually in violet but occasionally in blue or black, and they may occasionally occur, in error, cancelling a stamp.

These "Soldiers' Letter" handstamps could form a separate collection in themselves, because each unit seems to have had its own individual stamp, as also did the various field hospitals and sanatoria. There seems to be three major varieties of these handstamps:—

1. A single circle with double border containing 'Soldatenbrief-Stempel' in two lines. (Fig. 16)
2. A double circle with double border, containing "Brief-stempel" in two lines. (Fig. 17)
3. A single circle with double border containing "Soldaten-brief-Stempel" in three lines. (Fig. 18)

There are other official and unit handstamps which add interest to a collection. Handstamps of a number of units take the form of a 34 mm. diameter circle with double border with the German Eagle in the centre and round the top part inside the perimeter "Kaiserl Schutztruppe für Südwestafrika"—i.e. "Imperial Protectorate (or Colonial) Force for South West Africa"—and in the lower part the unit name. These are also found with, for the unit name, "Transportkompagnie" and a

number—e.g. “27” or “28” (see Fig. 9). I have one mark that is blank at the foot, i.e. without a unit name. These handstamps may have been intended for use as a “dumb” handstamp in which the unit’s name had to be added, but my specimen is completely blank. It is on a “Feldpostbrief” written from Warmbad, postmarked “Kietmanshoop 16/10/06”, and addressed to Bombay. These marks are almost always struck in violet, only very occasionally in black.

Another interesting mark is an oval, almost round, handstamp for Windhuk (Fig. 19). This mark, which I have only seen struck in black, shows the German coat-of-arms in the centre and in the lower half “Windhoek” in a straight line, whilst round the top part of the oval is “Kaiserliches Postamt”.

My final example is a circular handstamp with eagle arms in the centre and, round the edges, “xFeldlazarettDes Sudafrikan Expeditionskorps” struck as a backstamp in violet or in black.

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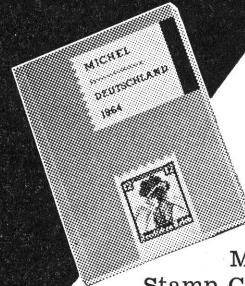
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OFFSET LITHOGRAPHY

by **J. MICHELSON**

Continued from p. 134 of July issue)

The elimination of heavy pressure required in direct printing has allowed for a great increase of speed in production. Wear and tear are also much less on the offset machine. The yielding nature of the rubber blanket has made half-tone lithography a practical and economic proposition. A flat and solid impression can be obtained with a minimum of ink and the proper adjustment of the flow of the dampening fluid will enable the operator to obtain a rich and even spread of the ink.

There are various makes of small one-colour offset machines on the market, but their principle always works the same.

The printing plate, whether zinc or aluminium, having been exposed to the negative film of the copy which is to be printed, is developed, thus removing the coating from the whole plate, except where it has been etched through the negative. Only the exposed part of the plate will pick up the ink, whilst the rest of the plate, being damp by means of special rollers will not pick up the ink from the ink rollers. Actually, although I refer to "damp", the running of a modern litho-machine is virtually dry and, for example, to print on pre-gummed paper presents no technical problems.

The impression from the plate is transferred to a rubber blanket and when the paper is passed between the blanket and the platen cylinder the impression from the blanket is transferred to the paper. The platen, when properly adjusted, only latches when the paper passes between the cylinders and any misfeeds will immediately release the platen thus preventing the image appearing on the platen and being transferred to the back of the next sheet of paper.

The speed of these small offset machines is high and up to 7,500 impressions an hour can be obtained on simple jobs, not requiring exact registration. For half-tone impressions and where exact registration is necessary, one usually reduces the speed to 2—2½ thousand impressions an hour, which

in turn is still very much more than the equivalent letter-press machine speed.

To conclude this short talk I have prepared some fictitious labels and am showing the various phases of preparation and production. First of all the artist's mock-up or lay-out. Then the photograph for necessary retouching. From there the screened negative for the preparation of the printing plate and finally the printing plate itself, which for easier understanding, bears the impression of both the frame and vignette on one plate.

Specimens of proof, colourtrials of frame and vignette, various colour combinations on different papers of the finished label, shifted vignettes, inverted centres, offsets, double prints etc. will be displayed in the collection, thus I hope delighting every South African specialist, who would like to be able to get hold of similar items for his Union/Republican collection.

(Paper presented at the meeting of the "South African Stamp Study Circle," during PENAPEX-PENAFU at Port Elizabeth, September, 1962.—**J. MICHELSON**).

SOUTH AFRICA

If you collect the philately of this country albeit Union or Republic, then we really should get acquainted for we should be able to help each other—you with your money and me with my stock! To assist you I issue the "South African Gnus" sheet each month with information and offers listed by the Union Cat., Gibbons and Commonwealth — all this for 2/6d. a year or 4/6d. by air if you want it in a hurry.

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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By **Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)**

(Continued from page 124 of July issue).


Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.": type number of the mark; years of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.
Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

HAM RIVER RAIL PA 1916-18	Occ. 45	23	1916-18	Violet.	Bold impression. Rare.
HATSAMAS	Occ. 46	22	1916-17	Violet-blue.	Mails via Windhuk/Windhoek.
PTtA 1916-23	Occ. 47	9	1918-	25 mm. Bluish-black.	Occ. 47 indistinct.
	Occ. 48	12	1922	27 mm. 29 mm.	
HOHEWARTE PTtA 1921-23	Occ. 49	?		?	Mails via Windhoek. No postmark known.
JOINT NOSSOB PA 1922-23	Occ. 50	?		?	Mails via Windhoek. No postmark known.
KABUS PTA 1916-18	Occ. 51	12	1916-18	27 mm.	N.E. of Keetmanshoop. Occupied 19 April, 1915. In Aug., 1917, Convalescent Home established for German military prisoners.
KALKFELD RAIL POTA 1916-23	Occ. 52	24	1916-	Violet. 28 mm.	Station north of Omaruru. Mails via Windhuk to 1919, then via Omaruru. Later impressions of Occ. 52 indistinct and bluish-violet.
KALKFELD PTtMO 1922-23	Occ. 53	8	1918-23	27 mm.	Mails via Usakos. Postmark in use since 1918. Postmark probably used at Kalkfeld Rail as well.
KALKFONTEIN NORTH PTA 1916-20 MTO 1921 PTtMO 1921-23	Occ. 54	8	1918-	27½— 28 mm. (a) Violet. (b) Black-scarcer.	In Jan., 1923, name changed to "Hofmeyr, S.W.A." N.E. of Mariental. Mails conveyed by Camel Post via Gibeon, 1916-19, and via Mariental during 1920. Occ. 54 is old German Die of Kalkfontein (Süd) altered.
KALKFONTEIN PA 1916-18 PTtMO 1919-21	Occ. 55	26	to 1917 1919-20	31/21 mm.	Occupied 14 April, 1915.

KALKFONTEIN RAIL	Occ. 56	24a	1916-	28 mm.	Mails via Keetmanshoop 1916-18; via Kalkfontein South 1919-23. Occ. 56. Word "North" replaces "RAIL."
POTA 1916-23					
KALKFONTEIN SOUTH	Occ. 57	26a	Jan. 1923	31/21 mm.	"S.W.A." in lower band.
PTtMO 1922-23	Occ. 58	25	1922	27 mm. Metal Die.	Rare.
KALKRAND RAIL	Occ. 59	23	1916	Bluish-violet. 26 mm.	Mails via Gibeon. Office closed May, 1912. Very rare postmark. First 1 in 1916 missing, may be inserted in ink. Bold cachet.
PTA 1916-17					
KANUS	Occ. 60	13	1916-	27 mm.	Mails via Keetmanshoop till 1918, thereafter via Kalkfontein.
PTA 1916-20					In Nov., 1917, Interment Camp for certain German civilians from Pietermaritzburg camp and the Protectorate.
KAPPS FARM	Occ. 61	Oval	1917	Grey-black Oval.	Mails via Windhuk/Windhoek. Probable German Oval Seepost cachet altered or remodelled
POTtA 1917-18					"KAPPS FARM S. W. AFRICA DATE."
PTtA 1919-21				33 x 28 mm.	
KARIBIB	Occ. 62	5	1915	T.P.O. 41	Occupied 6 May, 1915, when it became Army Headquarters. Mails via Windhuk.
PTtO 1916-17	Occ. 63	{ 17 20 }	1915	10-barred.	
PTtMO 1918-23				29 mm.	
	Occ. 64	13	1916-22	27 mm.	
	Occ. 65	26	1916-23	31/21 mm.	
KEETMANSHOOP	Occ. 66	3	1915	Base 8 and Date only.	Occupied 19 April, 1915, when it became Army Base 8.
PTtO 1916-17	Occ. 67	28	1916-23	30/19 mm.	
PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 68	26	1916-23	31/21 mm.	Occ. 28. Some cachets have block for letter after month in date.
KIERIES WEST	Occ. 69	22	1921	Blue; red 29 mm.	Mails via Keetmanshoop.
POA 1921-23					
KLEIN KARAS RAIL	Occ. 70	22	1916-	Violet. 28 mm.	Occ. 70. "Kleinkaras" is one word. Mails via Keetmanshoop 1916-18, thereafter via Kalkfontein South.
PTA 1916-22					
POTtA Jan. 1923					

KLEIN WINDHUK POTA 1916-18	Occ. 71	M/S.	1916		Garden suburb of Windhuk. Occ. 71: Manuscript with date. Only acceptable on piece with receiving cachet.
POTtA 1919-23	Occ. 72	22	1916	Violet-black 25 mm.	Occ. 72: Bold impression.
KLIPDAM (S.W.A.) PTtA 1922-23	Occ. 73	25	Apr. 1922-3	27 mm.	Govt. office to April, 1922.
KOLMANNSKOP RAIL	Occ. 74	Line	1915	Rectangular 63 x 31 mm.	Occupied end 1916. Mails via Luderitz (bucht). Occ. 74: "KOLMANNSKUPPE SA 29 Dec. 1915 EC STATION."
POTA 1916-17	Occ. 75	Line	1915	do. altered.	N.B.—S.A.E.C. = South African Engineers Corps was altered to: "KOLMANNSKOP" minus SA EC and became a Railway postmark. It was used temporarily and replaced by Occ 75. (Occ. 75).
POTtA 1918-23	Occ. 76	10	1917-	27 mm.	

(To be continued).



REPUBLIC VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA




A Philatelic Bureau exists in the Post Office in Pretoria to meet the special needs of stamp dealers and philatelists. Only stamps of the Republic of South Africa currently in use are on sale.

Orders for stamps should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, and must be accompanied by money orders, postal orders or bank drafts made payable to the Postmaster-General. Cheques are not accepted. The amount should be sufficient to cover postage and registration. Deposit accounts may be opened by overseas customers.

'n Filatelieburo bestaan in die poskantoor in Pretoria om in die spesiale behoeftes van seëlhandelaars en filateliste te voorsien. Slegs seëls van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika tans in gebruik word te koop aangebied.

Bestellings vir seëls moet gedresseer word aan die Filatelieburo, H.P.K., Pretoria, en moet vergesel gaan van poswissels, posorders of bankwissels, betaalbaar aan die Posmeester-generaal. Tjeks word nie aangeneem nie. Die bedrag moet voldoende wees om die pos- en registrasie gelde te dek. Deposito-rekenings kan deur oorsese kliënte geopen word.

ANGLO-BOER WAR

BRITISH ARMY T.P.O.'s

Mr. N. Snowden as editor of the "Anglo-Boer War Philatelist" informs me that the March issue will contain notes on certain aspects of the British Army T.P.O.'s. He sends a short summary of what will be dealt with. (The notes duly appeared. H.P.)

This arises through his having been lent a letter by Mr. N. Hill, editor of "T.P.O." who, in turn, received it from a Mr. Beanes who stated that he had served in Army T.P.O.'s in South Africa on the northern and eastern runs. Mr. Beanes makes three statements, of which I think one sounds reasonable, while the other two are rather "spanners in the works" so far as generally accepted beliefs go. But coming from one who had been on the spot they must be seriously considered. Unfortunately he cannot be further consulted as he has died since sending his letter to Mr. Hill.

T.P.O.-East-No. 1 and **T.P.O.-East-No. 2**. Generally accepted (Ref. 4) as operating between Pretoria and Komatipoort. Mr. Beanes however gives them separate runs. One (probably No. 1) from Pretoria to Waterval Onder; the other from Waterval Onder to Komatipoort.

This in itself sound reasonable, but I think the only way of checking on this now will be the recording of covers showing dates and places of posting.

The only cover I have which seems worthy of recording is an East No. 1 of 2 Jan 02 on a registered cover addressed to Cradock with a Komatipoort Censor mark. This was presumably the place of posting and it does **not** fit in with the scheme of making the run of No. 1 as Pretoria to Waterval Onder.

I might mention, however, that I have an East No. 2 of Ap. 25 02 with a cachet of the (British) Consulate General, Lourenco Marques and addressed to Middelburg, T'vl., which would fit in with that scheme, viz. of No. 2 operating between Komatipoort and Waterval Onder.

Eastern T.P.O. This is now generally accepted as having operated on the Pretoria-Komatipoort run more or less contemporaneously with East Nos. 1 and 2, but not actually replacing them; but here comes Mr.

Beanes' first spanner in the works.

He maintains that this was really a "South Eastern T.P.O." running from Germiston to Volksrust on the Natal border. This I consider is repeating an error originally made by Kricorissian. (See Ref 3) and accepted by me in my 1934 article. (See Ref. 1, Vol. 10, p. 16).

Further investigation, however, seems to establish definitely that the Eastern T.P.O. ran on the Pretoria-Komatipoort line. Here is a summary of the evidence as given in Ref. 1, Vol. 11, p. 105 and in Ref. 2, Vol. 49, p. 167:—

(a) The line from Germiston to Volksrust was never considered in Transvaal railway circles as being in the Eastern system and it is unlikely that that term would have been used for a military T.P.O. operating thereon.

(b) I have seen, or have notes of, about a couple of dozen covers with Eastern T.P.O. marks and a big proportion of them have Pretoria Censor marks; this would have been normal for covers coming up the line from Komatipoort, but so many would hardly be expected on covers from the Volksrust line.

(c) The arguments in (a) and (b) can only be considered as presumptive evidence, but positive evidence exists in the shape of a cover recorded by Mr. L. A. B. Sharpe. This is endorsed by the sender as from Witbank, which is a station on the Komatipoort-Pretoria line.

It may have been a comfortable idea to assign the Eastern T.P.O. to the line running to the Natal border as there would then have been a military T.P.O. on each of the main lines in the Transvaal, but proof is needed before its existence can be accepted.

Midland Army T.P.O. Mr. Beanes throws another spanner in the works by stating that there was no such T.P.O. operating through the O.F.S. between Pretoria and Naaupoort. If not, where did such a T.P.O. operate, or are its postmarks all forgeries? I find it impossible to accept his statement without any supporting evidence. Can any readers supply evidence from covers giving indications of where actually this T.P.O. operated? I cannot do so personally.

—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE

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(1) British stamps used in South Africa and South African stamps used in British Army P.O.'s. By J. H. Harvey Pirie, S.A. Ph., Vol. 10, 1934, p. 15 and Vol. 11, 1935, p. 105.

(2) Stamps used abroad in South Africa. By Pirie et al. *Phil. Jour. of Gt. Britain*, Vols. 48, 49, and 50, 1938-40, particularly Vol. 49, p. 166, by B. McGowan, L.A.B. Sharpe and. Watson, E. E. Yates, with the present writer acting as editor of the notes supplied).

(3) Army Postmarks used during the South African War, 1899-1902 by K. Kricorissian. *British Philatelist*, Vols. XVII, XVIII and XXI, 1924-1929.

(4) Philately of the Anglo-Boer War. By Stephen G. Rich. pp. 139-141.

CAPT. M. F. STERN HONOURED

Congratulations to Capt. Stern for two honours given him overseas.

(1) Elected to the roll of Distinguished Topical Philatelist at the recent convention of the American Topical Association.

(2) Elected an Academy member of the Accademica Fardelliana di Filatella Tematica of Palermo, Italy.

Capt. Stern sends us a print of the original sketch design he made for the Kirstenbosch stamp.

Copies may be had for 10c (the amount charged him by the printer) but send a self-addressed stamped envelope, 6½ x 9" with stiffener if you wish to order one. Order from P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town.

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A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By **CAPT. M. F. STERN**

(continued from p. 123 of July issue)

On June 4, 1930, Ecuador celebrated the first centenary of the death of Marshall Sucre, one of the liberators of South America, and from Bogota to Quito the airman Capt. Mendez flew over deserts and high mountains, in order to lay a wreath of natural flowers on the tomb of the Marshall. Three stamps were specially printed by Ecuador being overprints 'Mendez—Bogota—Quito-Junio 4 de 1930' in black in three lines.

In North Borneo on June 4, 1930, a mail was carried by seaplanes S1419 and S1149 between Kudat and Sandakan via Kudat, covers receiving a special rectangular cachet "Air Mail (aeroplane) North Borneo." The return flight was made on June 21 and the same cachet applied, the return mail consisting of 30 covers. In India there was an emergency service operated by R.A.F. machines on account of floods between Sultankot and Shikapur. This service continued until September 9, 1930, and mails were flown between Retil and Jacobabad.

There was a mail carrying flight by the flying boat "Iris" (S1264) between Lisbon and Plymouth on September 4, 1930. The flight should have been on September 3 but the start was delayed by bad weather; 24 covers were carried and are interesting in that franking shows Portuguese stamps, together with a 1½d. British stamp, and bear in addition the Lisbon British Consular cachet.

When the Graf Zeppelin made her Baltic Sea flight, Finland issued on September 24, 1930, a stamp (current 10 marka stamp overprinted in red in two lines "Zeppelin—1930). 500 copies were printed by error "1830", 300 on hand being withdrawn, leaving a balance of 200 sold. A circular violet cachet was prepared, inscribed "Suomi—(Zeppelin)—19 24/9 30—Finland."

On September 25, 1930, the 36c olive-green stamp in the Caribou issue of Newfoundland was surcharged "Trans-Atlantic Air-mail—by B.M. Columbia—September 1930—

50c" in seven lines in black. This stamp was issued for correspondence carried by the aviators, Capt. J. Errol Boyd and Lieut. P. Connor for mails from Newfoundland on their Atlantic flight in the aeroplane "Miss Columbia." The machine left Harbour Grace on October 10, 1930, and arrived at the Scilly Islands on October 11. In addition to covers bearing the above Newfoundland stamp, there were others franked with ordinary postage stamps.

The 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, and 1p. stamp remaining of those issued April 20, 1920, after the downfall of the Monarchy, were additionally overprinted diagonally "Republica." These remainders were small of these Spanish stamps and few copies passed through the post.

Another scarce stamp which was only valid for one month issued in Italy on June 27, 1931, to commemorate the formation flight of Italian seaplanes across the Atlantic from Rome to Rio de Janeiro. The design shows a flight of seaplanes above the water, with the constellation of the Southern Cross in the sky. It is inscribed "la. Croceira Aerea Transatlantica Rome-Rio de Janeiro. Gennario 1931. A.I.X.E.E." Actually the issue was sold out in one day.

In July 1931 a stamp was issued by Germany in preparation for the North Pole flight of the Graf Zeppelin, being the current Graf Zeppelin stamp re-issued bearing inscription in top left-hand corner "Polar-Fahrt—1931." This was in three values, 1, 2 and 4 mark. In August, 1931, there was an exhibition flight at Hamburg and mails received a special cachet "Hamburg 36—Mophlia—Luftpost—1931—date." On July 25, 1931, there was a polar Zeppelin flight Friedrichshafen—Berlin—Leningrad—Franz-Joseph's Land—Malygin Icebreaker and return. This was the flight for which the special Zeppelin provisionals mentioned above were used. There was a special semi-circular German cachet applied to mails showing a Zeppelin passing through the rising sun and inscription top "Luftschiff Graf Zeppelin" and below "Polarfahrt 1931." At Leningrad an ornamental cachet was applied "Per Avion Zeppelin—Leningrad." A double lined circular cachet was used on the Malygin Icebreaker inscribed with date "Brise—Glace Malygun—Arctique."

Russia on July 25 made a special issue of a series of four values, perf. and imperf., values 30k., 35k., 1r. and 2r., showing the Zeppelin above an arctic scene with the

"Malygin" icebreaker in the background, and a polar bear on an ice-floe in the foreground on the left looking at the airship.

Awaiting the Imperial Airways service London-Cape Town, provisional internal air services were flown during 1931 in South West Africa: (a) Northern Service: Windhoek - Okahandja - Omaruru - Otjiwarongo - Tsumeb - Grootfontein (August 1): (b) Southern Service: Windhoek - Rehoboth - Mariental - Keetmanshoop (August 5): (c) Coastal Service: Windhoek - Okahandja - Karibib - Swakopmund - Walvis Bay (August 11). Stamps used were South African airmail stamps overprinted S.W.A. and two special S.W.A. airmail stamps.

Between December 9 to 21, 1931, the special Christmas mails were carried from London to Cape Town by Imperial Airways, the flight being to deliver planes to start the regular service. Route was London - Paris (by air) - Paris - Brindisi (by train) - Athens - Alexandria - Cairo - Khartoum - Kisumu - Nairobi - Mbeya - Salisbury - Germiston - Cape Town.

(To be continued)

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

P.T.S. Membership Directory published by the Philatelic Traders Society, 2 Clement's Inn, London W.C. 2, price 10/-. The first full Directory and Index since 1952. The Society has a membership of about 800, in practically every country which permits free stamp trade, and most of them indicate what are their special interests. This makes it a valuable work of reference and contact making for both collectors and dealers.

A Review of 1961-62 and a Preview of 1963 1964 By Robson Lowe Ltd. price 2/6. This Annual is, as usual, beautifully produced, with numerous illustrations, many of them in colour. It deals with the many sided activities of the firm—Auction Sales, Sales by Private Treaty, Publishing and Book Sales, and Associated Exchange Clubs.

A big item in the sales of the period (some still to come off) has of course been the many parts of the various parts of the colossal Burrus Collection handled by the firm.

Taken all over it is clear that Philately as a whole is a very flourishing condition in London.

H.R. Harmer Ltd. send us their Report for 1962-63 season, which closed on 18 July; sales re-opening on 9 September. Sales realised over £440,000, the second highest in the firm's history and the fifth successive season in which £400,000 has been exceeded. Again, Brave London!

A surprise item in one sale was an unknown Libyan 5c parcel post of the 1927-39 issue—other values quite well known. Apparently a wholesale dealer had imported a quantity, including a sheet of 5c overprinted in error. Unnoticed, they were distributed in shilling packets, and only six have so far been recorded. In the sale this item fetched £1300.

Union Postal. Through the courtesy of the G.P.O. Publicity Officer we have received a copy of this magazine published by the U.P.U., Berne at an annual subscription of 9 Swiss francs (approx. R0.74).

Although there is perhaps not much in it of purely philatelic interest, there are a number of interesting articles on the working of postal services in various countries. All articles are published in full in seven languages, French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

CAPE NUMERAL POSTMARKS

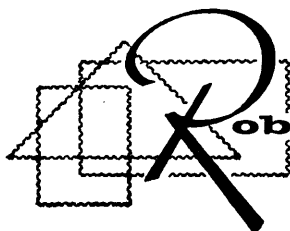
Mr. Leo Buchen records two new items for the list of these numbers:—

(1) No. 586, a number already known, but only on a loose stamp so that the place of usage was unknown. Now it can be located as from Achter Sneeuwberg, a Post Office Agency in the Cradock district.

(2) No. 762, not previously recorded at all. Now found on cover from Garstlands, also a P.O.A. in the Cradock area.

K.U.T.

Two stamps, 30c and 1/30c were due for issue on 28th June, in celebration of the inauguration of the University of East Africa. This is a Federal University, composed of Makerere University College in Uganda, the Royal College in Kenya and the University College at Dar es Salaam in Tanganyika. Dr Julius Nyerere will be the first chancellor.



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WORLD WAR I COVER

"Noah's Ark"

The mysteries raised by Mr. Snowden in our March issue now appear to be solved (incidentally the P.A.G. in his note was wrongly printed, it should have been P.A.G.)

In our June issue Mr. Singels, without going as far back as the Book of Genesis, traces the name Noah's Ark to a large offshore rock near Simonstown. This hardly explains the use however by Cpl. J. Morgan of Prince Alfred's Guard, writing to his home town, East London, of "Noah's Ark" as his address.

A further note received from Mr. A. C. Willis of Simonstown seems to clear up this point. He writes:— Noah's Ark probably refers to the Noah's Ark Battery (now turned into the Sandbrakes Naval Barracks). Armed with a few ancient six-inch guns, when we arrived there, it was also the Port War Signal station, which supervised all vessels approaching Simonstown.

This was during World War II but he understands it performed similar functions during World War I. This would reasonably well explain Cpl. Morgan's giving "Noah's Ark" as his address in Simonstown if he were on duty at the Battery.

A note from Mr. J. F. Mirando, England, confirms this view. He states "of the three Batteries in Simonstown the Southernmost one, west of the Noah's Ark Rock in False Bay, was known as the Noah's Ark Battery, and that was doubtless what the address referred to".

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Everyone interested in this island's stamps knows Mr. A. B. Crawford's "potato essay" which was made at the time he organised the (unsuccessful) petition for stamps in 1946.

Actually nine essays were made, with values ½d to 1/-. Now these nine have been reprinted in the form of a miniature sheet, 3x3 imperforate, by an English firm of stamp dealers.

They only supply wholesale, but you may apply through your local dealers for either a souvenir sheet of four of the 1d. (four potatoes), signed by Mr. Crawford @ 5/-; or a miniature @ 6/-. Both for 10/-.

A fair percentage of the total monies received by the wholesalers will be donated to the Tristan Welfare Fund.

Mr. R. Ardesir, of Johannesburg reports having received a set of the temporary stamps with overprints on the current St. Helena set. He notes varieties on practically every denomination—joined letters and/or figures, broken or defective letters, and the like.

Unfortunately it is not possible to say whether these are constant flaws or not, nor on what stamps of the sheet they are present.

In the meantime we will keep his listing for reference, in the hope that further reports will be forthcoming.

WORLD RECORD PRICES

A 2c unused Hawaiian "Missionary" stamp has set up a new world record price at a sale of some of the Burrus collection by H. R. Harmer Inc., New York. It fetched \$41,000. The previous world record was \$32,900 for a British Guiana 1c sold by auction in Paris in 1921.

This stamp has a gruesome history. The owner of the stamp at the end of last century, a Mons. G. Leroux of Paris, is believed to have been murdered by a friend, also a philatelist. In a moment of enthusiasm he had shown the stamp to a detective posing as a stamp collector.

Another record has been set at a Burrus Sale held by Robson Lowe, on 23 July, for a British Empire Stamp. This was a Bermuda cover with a 1d Postmaster's Provisional which realised £11,000.

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.

SOCIETY NEWS

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

21 May.—A display of "Belgium" by Mr. G. Bülbring, but there was only time for the early issues, which were very fully shown.

4 June.—A comprehensive display of the stamps of S. Africa by Master John Aldis, which included many of the listed varieties.

18 June.—Mr. T. J. Strachan then gave a display of the stamps of the West Indies. The first section covered the mint stamps of the Leeward Islands and was complete from No. 1 onwards. We were shown the 1897 and 1902 overprints including a complete pane of 60 stamps, these latter stamps were overprinted locally and as the plate got worn these overprints gradually deteriorated. There was a collection of "Specimen" stamps also from the Leeward Islands and amongst these we were fortunate enough to be shown a set of the very rare "White Backs". The rest of the display comprised postal stationery mint and used from various West Indian Islands, stamps from the Virgin Islands, together with a fairly representative selection of the Turks and Caicos issues. Considering he has only been collecting the West Indies for 2 years, Mr. Strachan is to be congratulated on his excellent exhibit.

22 June.—Exhibits by members of the East London P.S.

(1) The first display was by Mr. Feros; some of the stamps of his South African collection, which gained a high award at our 1962 Exhibition. Amongst the "Kings Heads" was a complete pane of the 2½d watermark issue, which is quite unique, and a miniature sheet of the £1 stamp. We were also shown the 1d with progressive stages of the stamp without a watermark and complete sheets of the 4d and 6d with inverted watermarks.

(2) Next some 80 sheets of the Austrian collection of Mr. Feros' daughter. This collection had originally been started by Mr. Feros himself as a schoolboy but had been taken over by Miss Feros and added to quite considerably.

(3) While we were looking at the above two displays Dr. Drusinsky put down a portion of his Boer War collection. He mentioned that this had been commenced in 1953 and now totals 800 sheets. We were shown some of the Pietersburg proofs in sheets together with covers from a number of P.O.W. Camps, and a number of cancellations from various Army Post Offices. One of the other items of interest was a cover from Holland proclaiming Machadodorp as the new capital of the Republic.

(4) Mr. J. W. Hodgson sent along a portion of three of his Thematic collections, the Geophysical Year, the United States Flag and Autographs of famous people. All three collections were most interesting and gave some indication of what can be done in the way of Thematic collecting.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

15 May.—The following visitors from "The Royal" gave some wonderful showings:—C. G. Mummery, Swiss Pro-Juventute including 6 sheets of 1912 forerunners; Mrs. V. Coe, Birds on Stamps; Dr. P. L. Vautier, World Refugee Year Stamps; R. Jaidel, Leichtenstein; Mr. Moyl, United Nations; R. Putzel, Zeppelin Flights, also Overprints of Basutoland and Bechuanaland (Decimals).

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

June Meeting.—A large auction, followed by some nice exhibits from the Hamilton High School.

July Meeting.—A film strip was shown, entitled "Stamps and how they are made," This was followed by a small exhibit by Mr. J. Creewel which he had just finished mounting. It was a thematic collection "S. African History illustrated by its stamps", and was very well put over.

PRETORIA RAILWAYS P.S.

12 June.—Visit from the Germiston Society, with three exhibits shown. Jack Hagger—a complete mint collection of "transposed" S. African issues; Mr. Mephius showed F.D.C.'s and definitive issues of Denmark covering the last decade or so; Mr. Fisher-Hill displayed his Rhodesian Double Heads, with some varieties and many shades.

July Meeting.—A "mixed grill" at which four exhibits were shown: (1) Fiji, by J. Kriste; (2) Barbados, by Dr. Goldberg; (3) Aden, by Dr. P. Hack; (4) New Zealand Healths, by W. Kriste—only a used "Smiling Boy" and the first four stamps mint are lacking for completion.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

June Meeting.—Mr. D. Waks, gave an interesting talk on Aspects of the Jewish problem, with which the Israeli State is faced to-day and Mr. A. Miller showed a number of coloured slides.

MASHONALAND P.S.

June Meeting.—A very good attendance. The main item was a report from the Study Group, with transparencies showing errors in the Kariba and Airways Commens. Mr. Sunett stated that he had found features in every one of the 60 stamps constituting a sheet of the recent 3d Tobacco Congress stamps, so that used specimens could be plated.

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

13 June.—Mr. J. F. Hurter was due to show his early British Colonials but was prevented by illness. Mr. Jeidel showed his Netherlands, which had been down for 22nd August, and Mr. Hegardt also helped fill the blank with a selection of his Boer War covers.

27 June.—All Members Evening. Displays limited to twenty sheets. Shows were given by Miss M. E. Malherbe and Messrs Rowe, Pillans, Berneaud, Cleak, Versino, Hegardt, Jaffe, Jeidel, Giezandannes, Putzel and Drs. Keller and Vautier.

11 July.—Mr. D. Roth displayed a collection of Imperial Russia on behalf of Mr. Freyman. He stated that the first stamp was supposed to be perforated, but as the machine was damaged some 3 million were issued imperf. No really mint copies are known; some which may be called unused are either cleaned or fortuitously escaped the postmark.

Mr. Combrink then showed his fine collection of Bosnia, the multitude of compound perfs. making a most unusual display.

25 July.—Mr. Beinart presented his Olympic Games stamps with an informative (and humorous) talk about the games, going back some 3,000 years.

This was followed by an exhibit of Ukraine arranged by Messrs Freyman and Combrink. They gave interesting talks on how the country had been divided, united, and then divided again and the effects this had on the stamps.

We gather from the Society's latest Newsletter that Mr. and Mrs. Hall have resigned from the respective posts of Hon. Treas. and Hon. Sec. of the Society. We trust this does not mean that they will be lost to Philately. Their places have been filled by H. Beinart as Hon. Treas. and Miss Sheelah B. L. Saridge as Hon. Sec.

GERMISTON P.S.

17 July.—(1) Mrs. C. F. de Kock showed the collection of "Flora on Stamps" which she had inherited from her father, the late Mr. L. Simenhof. This consisted of some 150 sheets of stamps showing flowers from all over the world. There were detailed botanical notes and coloured illustrations of the flowers, some of this work having been done by the present owner.

(2) "Heraldry on S. African stamps" by S. L. Crozet. Heraldic designs, not only on postage stamps, but also on postal stationery and special postmarks, were shown by the exhibitor with full descriptions and significance of designs. This involved a lot of research into a difficult subject.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Ons ruilaand van Vrydag 5 deser het so baie belangstelling verwek dat die Voor-sitter lede herhaaldelik tot halt moes roep. Daar was 'n redelike opkoms en ruilware in goeie voorraad met die gevolg dat dit druk daaraan toegegaan het sodat lede op 'n meer dikwelse ruilaand aangedring het. Ongelukkig is ons program vir die res van die boekjaar reeds druk bespreek. U moet maar groter gebruik van die Saterdag-ruilmiddag maak.

In sy praatjie het lid Lambert die aanwesiges vir twaalf minute vergas op waarnemings in sy versamelloopbaan—'n insig-gewende geselsie wat afgesluit is met die wenk dat elke lid van tyd tot tyd leersame en amussante ervarings opdoen wat gerus langs hierdie weg, of as Nuusbriefbrokkies, bekend gemaak kan word.

EAST RAND P.S.

June Meeting, a good attendance. Messrs. J. van Deanst and P. J. Intveld were duly elected as new members and welcomed to the Society. The May Meeting was cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances. Mr. H. Suklje displayed Pre-Stamp Covers of Holland, Belgium and Germany for the Sam Legator Trophy. Mrs. G. Kemmis-Betty tendered her resignation due to ill health. The Secretary, Miss H. Nochemowitz was congratulated on the occasion of her marriage.

P.S. OF NATAL

5 June.—Mr. L. N. Coombs exhibited a complete collection of Elizabethan British West Indies and read notes on the recently formed Federation of West Indian States.

19 June.—Informal meeting for auction, swopping, buying, selling and social chit-chat.

3 July.—The first exhibit was a small, but extremely interesting selection of sheets shown by Mr. E. Hunt of Johannesburg, taken from his wife's collection of very early SEYCHELLES. In a comment given by Mr. John Wicks he used the adjective "superb" to describe this selection. Of a block of 24r, in which the top left and bottom left stamps are totally different, Mr. Wicks stated that, had these two stamps been brought to him as single specimens, he would have had no hesitation in proclaiming one of them to be a forgery. Now he had no hesitation in declaring them both genuine.

After tea, Mr. A Leslie Leon tabled a few very interesting oddments from GAMBIA including miniature sheets, early Airmails Proofs and Specimens.

Mr. H. Allers who was scheduled to table an exhibit stood down in favour of our visitors and was later thanked by the Chairman for his most generous gesture. We still have the pleasure to come of viewing Mr. Allers' exhibit.

FISH HOEK P.S.

3 July.—Mr. R. F. Putzel, President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town showed his fine collection of "Belgium" which was supported by a very fine talk. The collection covered the whole issue.

—M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

22 July.—The exhibition for the evening was to be "Railways on Stamps" by Mr. J. L. P. Fernandes of P.E.A. Unfortunately owing to this being held up in Lisbon, Mr. W. G. Combrink stood in at the last moment and showed the charity, commemoratives, airmails, and special delivery stamps of Cuba, followed by Central African Postal History. The first exhibit was more than interesting and something new. The second was devoted to Nyasaland illustrating how the time for delivery of letters was speeded up. In 1891 it took 108 days to England, dropping to 32 days in 1894. This was illustrated by very fine covers. Mr. Combrink gave an illustrative talk on both items. This was a most interesting evening. — M.F.S.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

June Meeting.—This was Members Night and there was a goodly attendance. After a showing of new issues and acquisitions by five members there were short exhibitions by no fewer than fourteen members, including two Juniors.

Congratulations to the Society from the "S.A. Philatelist" for its magazine, the "O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine", having scored a Century with its issue of July 1963. Our contemporary was the brain-child of Dr. K. Freund, when he started it as editor in April 1955.

The magazine has kept up to its original size and quality although of course the Editor (like all editors!) is always appealing for more contributors to keep it going and bright.

Its outlook has never become parochial or even purely provincial. Right from the start the Society has remembered that it is part of a bigger philatelic unity—the Philatelic Federation and throughout its pages one often finds slogans like: "Support your 2 magazines (a) the S.A. Philatelist, (b) the O.V.S. Filatelite Tydskrif" or "Support the S. A. Philatelist . . . Have you ordered your new Republican Handbook?"

Long life and prosperity to the Society and its magazine. —J.H.H.P.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

July Meeting.

The three set subjects for discussion occupied almost the whole time of the meeting; they were:—

1. **Types of sheet numbers**, introduced by Mr. Meyer, it was stated that there were long, short, thick and thin sheet numbers, but it was decided that printings could not be determined by the various types as they were occasionally used simultaneously. The subject then veered to the surprising differences that inks and papers show under the quartz (black) lamp. A sub-committee was appointed to study and report upon this; four such lamps would be brought to the next meeting for demonstration.

2. **Hints and tips on mounting a collection**; with the aid of slides Mr. Legge showed the various methods used by him. Already noted for his artistry, he showed how to combine this with point and instruction. Whether to hinge or not, the mounting of coil stamps, what to avoid, e.g not to mount stamps on the thick fluffy type of black paper (and the reason and cure therefor), all came up in the ensuing discussion.

(3). **"The Printing of Stamps in South Africa"**; This was the surprise from Mr. Burrell. It was a superb series of slides accompanied by a tape recorded commentary. It dealt clearly with every step in detail, up to the operation of the 830 and 840 Goebel machines. Furthermore, sets of these slides may be purchased from Federation.

Items of interest shown;

1c. Cyls. S11, S7B pane; almost complete remnant arrow, together with the single left hand marginal perforations of the A pane.

2½c. "Prime Ministers", a large splash of gum in the form of a ring.

Recent re-printings;

10c. Cyls. 51 121 A and B. A full description, together with a long list of cylinder flaws was given.

Important; In future meetings will be held on the 2nd. Saturday of each month, instead of the 3rd. Saturday as hitherto. Same venue. —H.J.R.

BRITISH PHILATELIC BUREAU

Britain has fallen into line with many other countries in catering for philatelists by setting up a Bureau at the G.P.O., St. Martin's-le-Grand, London E.C.1. This will include F.D.C. services, with special cancellations

P.S. OF THE WESTERN RAND

July Meeting.—A visit from the Germiston Society and they put up what we consider the ideal number for such a visit—four collections of medium size and of varied interest.

(1) Mr. B. Eilers showed Swiss stamps, including a number of very good items.

(2) Mr. J. Hagger showed four S. African Transposed Printings. These provided considerable discussions and it was evident that some S.A. collectors even did not know what "Transposed Printings" were.

(3) Mr. R. G. Bompas, with his Philatelic Glossary showed a suitable sense of humour worked into his collection.

(4) Mr. S. L. Crozet struck a new field in his study of Heraldry on the stamps of South African and pre-Union States. It obviously had required quite a lot of research.

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9 July.—Mr. G. Economides showed 20th Century U.S.A. Commemoratives, a large, fine, and well written-up lot. Mr. I. A. Miller was down from Gaza and Sinai but his exhibit did not arrive back from Luxemburg in time. Dr. V. Varendorff was to have taken his place but was prevented by illness.

A CORRECTION

In our June issue p. 117 in the "Society News" (Johannesburg) Mr. Edgar L. Stern is reported as stating that he strongly disagreed with Gibbons listing of the order of printing of the Falkland Islands stamp. He did not say so. Their listing was revised a few years back by Dr. Koefman and he was in full agreement with it. What he did disagree with was the listing given in Grant's Handbook on the Falkland Islands. We apologise for the mistake in the reporting.

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OCTOBER, 1963

Whole Number 462

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

The 2½c Red Cross Issue.

Two sets of cylinder-combinations were used to produce the requisite 500,000 sheets of the 2½c Red Cross Stamps. The printing commenced with cylinders Nos. 42, 82 and 89, and after some 99,200 sheets had been made, Cylinder No. 82 developed a flaw and had to be withdrawn. A new cylinder, No. 99, was prepared and substituted for the original one, and the printing then proceeded with cylinders Nos. 42, 99 and 89.

Incidentally, cylinder No. 82 was "cleaned off" and reconstructed to be used subsequently for the printing of the 12½c Red Cross value.

The two printings of the 2½c denomination are of the same style and appearance, and were produced in double die format with Pane B on the left of Pane A, on the Goebel 840 machine. The recently acquired RSA watermarked paper was used, the watermark facing right when viewed with the image on the stamp upright. The perforation, gauge 14, was made on the Grover two row appliance.

The sheets of tricoloured stamps conform to a horizontal format of 5 rows x 20 (100) stamps, and were printed from cross-line screened cylinders, the numbers of which, along with the pane designation, are inscribed on the left hand margin of each sheet, opposite stamp 1 of Row 5, in their contributing colours, viz: 42 scarlet red, 82 black, and 89 pale-violet, OR 42 scarlet, 99 black, and 89 pale-violet.

The left and right hand margins of both panes carry pale-violet single line broken bars, while centrally placed pre-manufactured pale-violet arrows appear on the top and bottom margins. The right hand margin is the only one perforated through.

Five figure black sheet numbers are printed twice on the bottom margin of Pane A only, below stamps 4 and 5, and 15 and 16. Three super-imposed registration lines, 2 mm. in length, appear in the contributing colours on the edge of the bottom margin of Pane A only, below stamp 12, while a violet guillotining guide line, 3 mm. in length, is also registered at the bottom margin of this pane's right or left, or both margins, depending upon the accuracy with which the guillotining process was made.

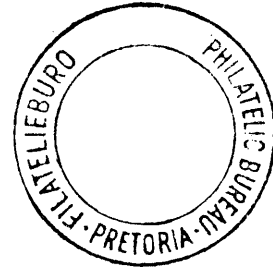
An incomplete "punch hole," surrounded by three concentric pale-violet circles, pierced by a vertical line of the same colour, appears on the bottom margin of Pane A, below stamps 7 and 8, and another in the same position on the top margin of Pane B. A red "blob," depending upon the guillotining process, occurs on the edge of either the left or right hand, or both margins of Pane B only, opposite Row 2.

The stamps are of vertical format, measuring 24.2 x 40.5 mm., and depict, upon a pale-violet background, the Red Cross Society's Centenary emblem—a symbolical lighted lamp in black with a red cross in scarlet red. The bilingual inscriptions and the centenary dates are also in black. In addition, a Red Cross nurse is depicted to the right of the central design.

The following are some of the printing flaws which may be found in the two printings:—



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Multipositive Flaws Common to Cylinders 82 and 99 of the 42, 82, 89 and 42, 99, 89 Printings.

Row: **PANE B:**

- 1-7. Black dot top of 1 of 1963. Indistinct in Cyl. 99 printing.
- 3-12. Two small black dots above 18 of 1863, near outline of vertical curve.
- 4-5. Small black dot left of nurse's shoulder, near lamp.
- 4-15. Irregular curved black line above 86 of 1863.

PANE A:

- 1-9. Black smudge left of horizontal arm of cross, on vertical arc.
- 1-15. Black dot below R of AFRIKA, and two more on nurse's chest.
- 2-19. Black dot in lower right quadrant of cross.
- 3-17. Black dot below D of SUID.
- 3-18. Small black dot below I of SUID, left of root of flame.
- 4-1. Small black mark below F of AFRIKA.
- 5-20. Black dot between 1 and 8 of 1863.

Cylinder flaws common to Cyl. Nos. 42, 82, 89 and 42, 99, 89 Printings.

Row: **PANE B:**

- 3-1 and 2. Pale-violet curve extending through the common gutter.
- 3-5. Small pale-violet dot above 86 of 1863, left of vertical arc; also curved violet-line extending from it into the red cross.
- 3-6. Vertical violet mark above 1 of 1863, left of vertical arc; also projection from horizontal portion of lamp, above 18 of 1863.
- 3-14. Inclined violet mark above 86 of 1863, left of vertical arc.
- 4-5. Tiny violet mark on nurse's collar.
- 4-17. Tiny violet dot below KA of AFRIKA.
- 5-19. Tiny red dot right of horizontal arm of cross.

PANE A:

- 1-2. Tiny violet dot left of nurse's shoulder.
- 1-13. Small violet dot in lower right quadrant of cross.
- 2-1. Violet dot on straight edge of horizontal arc, above 63 of 1963.

- 3-19. Series of violet dots, and also smudge on and to the left of nurse's shoulder.
- 4-1. Violet mark below AF of AFRIKA.
- 4-20. Inclined red scratch between 63 of 1863.
- 4-20. Violet dot above PU of REPUBLIC.
- 5-8. Large violet dot below UI of SUID, near vertical curve.
- 5-13. Violet dot in head of large 2 of figure of value.
- 5-16. Violet dot below F of AFRIKA.

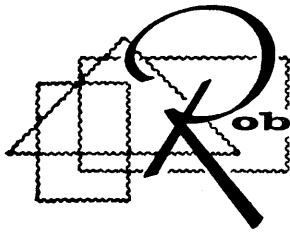
Cylinder Flaws of Cyl. Nos. 42, 82, 89 Printing.

Row: **PANE B:**

- 1-2. Small black dot above 86 of 1863, above base of lamp.
- 1-5. Small black dot below D of SUID.
- 1-6. Small inclined black scratch mark left of flame of lamp.
- 1-8. Prominent black dot left of apex of first A of AFRIKA.
- 1-9. Black dot on nurse's chest.
- 2-10. White dot on base of lamp, above 9 of 1963.
- 2-12. Small black dot on top edge of base of lamp.
- 2-16. Small black dot left of 1 of 1863.
- 3-4. Tiny black dot on circular outline of vertical arc.
- 4-1. Tiny black dot high above 18 of 1863.
- 4-6. Tiny black dot in lower left quadrant of cross.
- 5-17. Series of black dots below SUID.
- 5-18. Tiny black dot in lower right quadrant of cross.

PANE A:

- 1-1. Several tiny dots to right of Cross.
- 1-5. Series of tiny black dots left of nurse's face and shoulder.
- 1-13. Several black dots in upper quadrant of cross.
- 1-16. Prominent black dot left of nurse's shoulder.
- 2-16. Series of black dots right of cross.
- 3-3. Small black dot below UI of SUID, in neighbourhood of lamp.
- 3-7. Violet dot below I of SUID, near lamp.
- 4-7. Two violet dots left and right of top vertical arc.
- 5-1. Tiny black dot above 1 of 1863.
- 5-9. Small black dot left of nurse's shoulder.



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Cylinder flaws of Cyl. No. 42, 99, 89 printing.

Row: PANE B:

- 1-2. Tiny violet dot below F. of AFRIKA.
- 2-3. Two prominent inclined violet lines extending through lower left corner of stamp.
- 3-1. Two tiny black dots left of cross, near border of stamp.
- 4-3. Tiny black dot left of nurse's face.
- 4-19. Two black dots left of nurse's shoulder, towards margin of stamp.
- 5-5. Black and white smudge marks on lower portion of larger vertical arc.
- 5-10. Small black dot in upper right quadrant of cross.

PANE A:

- 1-9. Small black dot on left arm of cross.
- 1-13. Black dot in upper right quadrant of cross.
- 4-17. White dot in larger vertical arc.
- 5-3. Black scratch mark in sheet's bottom margin.

The Red Cross 12½c value, Cyls. 7/82, Panes A and B.

Some 18,700 sheets of the Red Cross 12½c denomination were prepared and put on sale at all post offices in the Republic on the 30th August, 1963. The recently acquired RSA watermarked paper, the watermark being upright, was used for the printing which was made on the Goebel 830 machine in double die format of 20 rows x 5 (100) stamps per pane, with B Pane on the left of A.

Two cross-line screened cylinders were used in the preparation of the bicoloured stamps, and their numbers, along with the sheet designation, are printed on the bottom margin of each sheet, below stamp 5, in their contributing colours, viz.: 7 scarlet red, and 82 blue-black.

The top and bottom margins of each sheet are perforated through and contain single-line blue-black broken bars. Pre-manufactured blue-black arrows are centrally placed on the side margins of each pane, which are imperforate except for a single perforation hole.

Four figure red sheet numbers appear twice on the right margin of Pane B only, opposite Rows 8 and 9 and 19 and 20, while superimposed red and blue-black registration lines are placed on the edge of the right margin of Pane A only, opposite Row 9.

The stamps are of horizontal format, measuring 40.5 x 24.2 mm., and depict upon a blue-black background, a globe of the world with the continent of Africa apparent, and the Red Cross Society's centenary emblem—a symbolical lighted lamp with a red cross. The lettering is in white.

The following are some of the printing flaws present:—

Row: PANE B:

- 1-4. Blue-black dot in right margin of globe and whitish smudge adjoining it.
- 2-1. Tiny blue-black dot above U of REPUBLIEK, above horizontal arc.
- 3-1. Small blue-black dot above O of OF.
- 3-4. Tiny white dot, middle of left margin.
- 3-5. Tiny white dot below I of AFRICA.
- 4-5. Vertical blue-black smudge in left halo of flame.
- 6-3. Small blue-black dot left of cross.
- 6-5. Tiny blue-black dot right of horizontal arm of cross.
- 7-3. Tiny blue-black dot above cross.
- 8-3. Tiny blue-black dot above V of VAN.
- 8-4. V-shaped blue-black mark in flame.
- 8-5. Small blue-black dot right of 18 of 1863.
- 9-1. Small blue-black dot in gutter below L of REPUBLIEK.
- 11-5. Two tiny blue-black dots left of globe.
- 12-1. Tiny blue-black white dots in bowl of lamp, above I of REPUBLIEK.
- 13-3. Two blue-black dots right of 63 of 1863.
- 13-4. Blue-black dot right of hyphen of 1863-1963.
- 13-5. Tiny blue-black dot in top left quadrant of cross.
- 14-1. Tiny blue-black dot right of 18 of 1863.
- 15-1. Two blue-black dots left and right of the east coast of AFRICA.
- 17-2. Blue-black dot in lower left quadrant of cross.
- 18-2. Blue-black dot in Northern Africa.
- 19-3. Blue-black dot in top right quadrant of cross.
- 20-1. Faint inclined scratch mark left of globe.

PANE A:

- 2-1. Small blue-black dot at top of cross.
- 3-2. A series of blue-black dots below cross.
- 5-4. A series of blue-black dots right of cross.
- 6-5. Blue-black blob right of C of figure of value.
- 7-2. Horizontal blue-black mark through stamp.
- 11-4. Blue-black dot in larger vertical arc.
- 12-2. White smudge right of globe.

- 12-4. Blue-black U mark below OU of SOUTH.
 13-2. Two tiny blue-black dots on map of Africa.
 15-1. Blue-black dot below R of REPUBLIC.
 17-5. White smudge right of 19 of 1963.
 19-3. Tiny white dot right of 19 of 1963.
 19-4. Blue-black smudge left of globe.
 20-3. Tiny blue-black dot right of 19 of 1963.

“CAPE TYPE”
 NUMERAL POSTMARKS

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE

The term “Cape Type” is used here as a convenient name for all the defacing stamps or “killers” first introduced in the Cape of Good Hope in 1864. They may be described in general as vertical barred ovals enclosing a boxed numeral. There are numerous minor varieties in size and shape, number and thickness of the bars, etc., but we are not concerned with these here and the illustration features the general design of the “Cape Type.” The numerals vary in height from 6 to 8 mm. Similar type marks but with numerals only 5 mm. high are not included here as they are peculiar to the O.R.C. (See S.A. Ph. 1962, p.p. 43, 113 and 160).



Jurgens, in his “Handstruck Letter Stamps and Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope” published in 1943, illustrates many of the varieties. (They are also dealt with to some extent by the present writer in the S. A. Ph. 1940, pp. 100, 117). He further gives a list of the known numbers recorded at that date, viz. 523 out of a possible total of 1393.

It is presumed that the killers were made in Cape Town and that they were supplied not only to post-offices in Cape Colony but also to some extent later to various other territories in Southern Africa.

Some of these supplies may have been *de novo*, but in other cases they were killers which had seen service earlier in the Cape as their marks are known on Cape stamps

as well as on stamps of the particular territory concerned.

Since 1943 various supplementary lists of additional recorded numbers have been published in the “S.A. Philatelist” from time to time, either by Jurgens himself or by different recorders. Here follows a summary of the position today.

The highest number recorded has now risen to 1,398 from 1,393. Of this number, 844 have now been recorded while 683 have not yet been seen. It will be noted that these two figures add up to 1,527, which is 129 more than the highest known number, 1,398. This is explicable by the fact that many numbers have been recorded twice or even oftener because they have been found used in more than one post office both in the Cape and/or other different territories as well.

When the 844 recorded items are analysed the distribution of them is found to be as follows:—

387 are fully identified as used in Cape Colony. They are not only on Cape stamps, but there are accompanying place-date stamps on the cover or card, which gives the place of usage.

269 can only be classified as “Used in Cape.” These are either on loose stamps or there is no accompanying place-date mark.

This makes a total of 656 numbers which can almost certainly be taken as used in the Cape of Good Hope. There are two possibilities of slight errors. (a) A few numbers are listed with a ?-mark; this means that the reading of the number is not absolutely certain and requires checking whenever possible. (b) There is also the difficulty over a few numbers, such as 666 or 696 which would read 999 or 969 if turned upside down, and there is no way of checking on this. Temporarily at any rate both such numbers are recorded, and counted.

Usage in other territories is as follows:—

- 9—Basutoland. Cape stamps, but identified by Place-date marks.
- 29—Bechuanaland.
- 4—Natal.
- 1—New Republic.
- 21—Nyasaland (including B.C.A.).
- 64—Orange River Colony. (None in the earlier O.V.S.).
- 25—Rhodesia.

- 2—Swaziland.
 10—Transvaal (Z.A.R.).
 23—Union of South Africa.

The last item (Killers used in the Union) requires some explanation, as these numbers have not so far been included in total listings.

The use of some of these barred oval cancellers extended into Union times, i.e. after 31st May, 1910, but such usage may be divided into two lots:—

(1) What may be called "Normal" usage at P.O.'s still using such cancellers, and the marks may be found either on Union stamps or on such pre-Union Colonials as were valid until they were demontised in 1938. Only one observer has so far recorded such occurrences—Mr. A. H. Sydow of Cape Town. (See "S.A. Ph." Vol. 16, 1940, p. 187) but it seems quite likely that there are other samples tucked away in Union collections, particularly in among the Interprovincials. He has recorded Nos. 302, 434, 930, 1027, 1251 and 1317 on Union Georgians (used probably in 1914). Of these numbers the first two have been recorded as "Used in Cape," the other four have not been otherwise seen.

On pre-Union Edwardians he records the following: Transvaal stamps, Nos. 37, 426, 1016, 1079 and 1264; usage of the last two had not previously been recorded at all, the other three had place records in Cape Colony, and usage at them had probably continued.

O.R.C. stamp No. 1396. This number had been previously noted as used in the O.R.C., but it is possible that this usage may also have really been a Cape Interprovincial one.

Cape of Good Hope stamps. Nos. 113, 232, 466, 511 and 1153. Of these 113, 466 and 1153 had not previously been recorded; 232 had been noted from two places in the Cape and also on a New Republic stamp, while 511 had been noted as from Thorngrove, Cape.

(2) The second lot consists of stamps on which there has been a secondary or incidental use of these killers at Cape Town. They were also assembled by Mr. Sydow, although actually reported by Dr. T. B. Berry, who had acquired them when Mr. Sydow broke up his collection. (See "S.A. Ph." Vol. 24, 1942 p. 218 and Vol. 36, 1960, p. 193). The marks had been collected in 1941-47 and were mostly on Small War Effort, Victory, and Royal Visit Union stamps.

Their occurrence is described as being on stamps which had escaped cancellation by the old continuous type of machine canceller then in use. Presumably the marks were from old numeral cancellers which had been returned to store and had been re-issued to hand-cancel the stamps which had been missed by the machine.

The numbers so used were 44, 125, 434, 702, 930, 977, 1027, 1047, 1204 and 1317. Of these 930, 1027, 1264 and 1317 have not been noted as used elsewhere; the other six numbers are known from Cape Colony, either fully located or "Used in Cape."

It is sad to relate that with one exception (1,047 on a 1d. Royal Visit stamp which the writer received direct from Mr. Sydow), none of the stamps gathered together by him are now available for inspection or reference. They were all in Dr. Berry's collection which was stolen in 1961 and has not been recovered.

A note about postmarks in the O.R.C. also seems to be desirable. Until recently these were represented only by 4-figure numbers, plus a few scattered smaller numbers, probably all interprovincial usage in the Cape and counted as such.

The situation was radically altered when Mr. W. Newlands recorded in Bulletin 34 (Sept. '62) of the British O.F.S. Study Circle no less than 46 marks of one, two or three-figure numbers, all under 130 except two (Nos. 150 and 303).

He did not raise the point whether these numbers were actually used in the O.R.C. or whether they might be examples of interprovincial usage in the Cape. This was raised by the present writer in an article in the "S.A. Ph." Vol. 39, 1963, p. 128. In this reasons are given for believing (although no absolute proof is available) that all the numbers under 130 were actually used in the O.R.C., but that the two higher numbers were probably of Cape interprovincial usage.

It is intended to have these notes followed soon by a consolidated up-to-date list of all the known "Cape Type" marks, with places of usage.

Additions to the list of these Cape Type Numeral Postmarks will be welcomed, particularly if the place of usage is identifiable.

Records may be sent to The Editor, "S.A. Ph." or, if it be more convenient, to either F. W. Collins, Stoborough Croft, Winchester,

England, or to D. S. Franklin, 107 Westchester Avenue, Thornwood, N.Y., U.S.A. Both of these gentlemen will have complete lists of these marks and can say whether any particular number sent in is a new record or not.

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SHANAHAN

Nothing has been heard of the Shanahan stock for a long time. Now it is announced by the liquidator of the company, that the stock is to be auctioned by Robson Lowe, Ltd., in London and that it may take two years to dispose of it all.

JUBILEE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1963

This exhibition was held in Durban from the 3rd to 5th September at the same time as the XXV Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. The event was indeed a double celebration, as the first Federation meeting was held 25 years earlier in Durban (in 1928) and also, the first International Philatelic Exhibition was held in Durban fifty years ago. (June 30th to July 5th, 1913).

The President of the Philatelic Society of Natal, Mr. G. J. Kriste, welcomed delegates, visitors and members of the public to the exhibit and explained that, though it had always been customary to hold a competitive competition in conjunction with the Annual Congress meeting, it had been impossible to obtain the use of the City Hall and for that reason it had been decided to hold a non-competitive exhibition and to invite well-known philatelists and collectors to exhibit 18 pages from their collection.

The Deputy Mayor, Mr. Clarence Kinsman, acting at very short notice on behalf of the Mayor who was unfortunately indisposed, officially opened the exhibition. This was followed by a word of welcome from Mr. Graham Milner Palmer, President of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. A round of applause welcomed that doyen of Philately, Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, R.D.P. (S.A.), first President of the Philatelic Society of Natal in 1911. This remarkable gentleman as recently as May, 1963, compiled a revised list of Natal and Zululand Post Offices 1857-1910.

With the formalities over, the large gathering thronged around the frames which probably represented some of the finest collections in the country. In all there were 86 frames, 28 of which were devoted to Thematic collections. Many of the medal winners from the Port Elizabeth Exhibition were in evidence, and owing to the high standard of the majority of the exhibits it would be unfair to single out any particular collection for special mention.

All readers of the S.A. Philatelist will be pleased to hear that, seen among the viewers, was "Bill" Sheffield, obviously enjoying the exhibition, and looking hale and hearty.

CONGRESS NOTES

The XXV Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa was held at the Marine Hotel, Durban, from 3rd to 5th September, 1963, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Graham Milner Palmer, President of the Federation. Fifty delegates, representing thirty-one societies, were present.

Congress was officially opened by Mr. A. J. Botes, Postmaster-General of the Republic of South Africa. In the opening remarks by the Postmaster-General he displayed a wide interest in all forms of philately and discussed, inter alia, album fillers, specialists, thematic collectors, dealers and publishers of philatelic books and catalogues. Under the latter category he praised the efforts of the Editors and Publishers of the Handbook/Catalogue of the Republic of South Africa, and congratulated the Federation on their success in promoting the publication of the efforts of the South African Stamp Study Circle.

Mr. Botes revealed, during his opening speech, a very specialised knowledge of the early stamps and postal history of the stamps of this country, reminding collectors that the first stamps of the Cape Colony only appeared in 1853, and that although these triangulars have since proved so worth while, there was in fact a postal service in the Cape as early as 1846, and also that the embossed Natal stamps only appeared on 26th May, 1857, while the first Post Office was opened in 1847. In his opinion the philatelic interest of the past 20 years' issues would not be equalled by any period within the next 20 years.

The Republic of South Africa had been congratulated on many occasions for its conservative policy regarding new issues, and Mr. Botes assured collectors that there would be not more than three, and possibly only two, commemorative issues in the coming year. He went on to say that it would surprise collectors to hear how many requests were made for special commemorative issues, not least of which recently was a request for a Rugby issue. At the time of speaking the Republic was 2-1 down on the series against Australia, and a lot would depend on the final test at Port Elizabeth, but owing to the grave set-back in our national reputation it was extremely doubtful

whether such a commemorative was justified.

The Postmaster-General went on to say that the new Red Cross Issue was the first to be used on the R.S.A. watermarked paper and, as always, it paid collectors to "keep on their toes," as it was by now a well-known fact that the 82A and B Black cylinder had had to be replaced after a short time by the 99A and B cylinder, owing to a crack developing. In conclusion Mr. Botes said that if he or his Department could be of any assistance to any member of organised philately, he would be only too pleased to do so.

Mr. Milner Palmer thanked the Postmaster-General for being present at this Congress and also for the co-operation received from his staff, especially for making it possible for the Recorded Lectures Committee headed by Mr. Jack Burrell, to complete an extremely educational series of slides.

Mr. Michelson, on behalf of the Publications Committee, asked for and received permission to proceed with the publication of a Handbook/Catalogue to cover the issues that appeared between the end of the Golden Jubilee edition and the Republican Handbook.

The two motions before Congress, viz. "That a levy be imposed on all societies to assist finance the S.A. Philatelist," and "that all future exhibitions should be competitive" were both withdrawn by the proposers after discussion.

Congress Awards were made to Mr. N. Snowden and Capt. Milton Stern in recognition of the articles submitted to the S.A. Philatelist for publication.

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey was admitted to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in recognition of the enormous amount of work he had put into the study of Aerophilately over a period of 25 years.

The Lea Cup was awarded to Dr. T. B. Berry for the excellence of his publication "The Stamps of the Republic of South Africa."

The Skinner Cup was awarded to Mr. Ian Hall for his devotion to philatelic service beyond his local society.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Weinstein; Vice-Presidents, W. Kriste (Trans-

vaal), A. L. Meyburg (O.F.S.), A. J. Kriste (Natal), N. C. Combrink (Cape), R. H. Fisher-Hill (Rhodesia).

The President-elect, Mr. J. M. Weinstein, announced that a Philatelic Exhibition would be held from Monday, 12th October, 1964, to Saturday, 17th October, 1964, in the Supper Room of the Pretoria City Hall, and it was hoped to have a competitive as well as a non-competitive section. Congress would meet in Pretoria from the Monday to the Thursday of that week.

The Philatelic Society of Natal are to be congratulated on the high standard and smooth running of their exhibition and arrangements made to entertain delegates and their wives during the Federation Congress.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

F.D.C.'s GEORGIANS 1-IX-13

Mr. Chas. F. Congdon writes all the way from the Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu 14, to send us "for the record" photographs of a ½d. K.G. stamp postmarked "Ceres-SP 1-13."

Perhaps he has not got beyond the article published by the late Stephen G. Rich in 1958 in which he stated that no F.D.C.'s of Union Georgians (or even loose stamps) were known in the U.S.A. with the date 1st Sept., 1913.

We published this announcement to find out whether or not F.D.C.'s were known in South Africa and the response was most gratifying.

We need only refer to records in the S.A. Ph. Vol. 31, 1955, pp. 82 and 136, and to Vol. 32, 1956, p. 76. From these it may be taken as well recorded that practically all values of the stamps issued on 1-IX-13 were actually on sale and were used on that date.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED

Through the Postal Publicity Bureau we have been asked to find for Amateur Radio W6GCD, George S. Chan, 2110½ Adair St., Los Angeles 11, Calif., U.S.A., a young South African lady pen pal interested in some of the following subjects: Antarctic and Arctic covers, Space and Rocket covers, special events and special P.O. issues.

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CAPE NUMERAL POSTMARKS

Mr. C. Rosenberg records the following three of the "Cape Type" numeral postmarks:—

(1) 149 **Rockford**, on cover dated 28.V.00. This was a P.O.A. in the Cathcart area.

(2) 162 **Letjesbosch**, on cover dated 23.V.01. In Beaufort West area.

(3) 1136 **Modder River** on cover dated 26.V.00. Still a first class P.O.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By CAPT. M. F. STERN

(Continued from p. 172 of September issue)

Between January 20 and February 2, 1932, the first regular airmail service took place between London and Cape Town, carried out by Imperial Airways. The first return flight was January 27 to February 16, 1932, the mails being delayed en route and combining to arrive with those sent on the second flight.

On January 1, 1932, Nicaragua issued a special set of stamps to commemorate the earthquake which destroyed the capital (Managua) on March 31, 1931. This shows the Palacio de Comunicaciones before and after the earthquake, values 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and 1 cordoba. The proceeds were used for the rebuilding of the town.

On March 8, 1932, there was a special air-mail issue in connection with the Trade Fair which was opened on that date. These stamps show a seaplane in flight over a Bedouin encampment and another a seaplane in flight over Tripoli, values 50c, 1L., 2L.+ 1L., and 5L.+ 2L.

Newfoundland also issued an interesting stamp in May, 1932, in connection with the trans-Atlantic flight of the German giant flying boat, the Dornier DO-X to Southampton and Germany. The one dollar stamp was surcharged in red "Transatlantic—West to East—Per Dornier DO-X—May, 1932—One Dollar and Fifty Cents," in five lines, the old value being obliterated by a long bar. 8,000 were printed and there are 16 with inverted surcharge. The mail consisted of 1,804 letter (1,362 postmarked May 19, 427 postmarked May 20, 5 posted at Holyrood and 10 mailed by the DO-X crew). Russia also issued in August a special issue in connection with the Arctic exploration trip of the Malygin ice-breaker. The central part of the stamp (values 50K. and 1r.) is devoted to a map of the Arctic basin with 1931 discoveries of the Graf Zeppelin, whilst on left is the ice-cutter "Sibiriakoff," ice-bound, with an aeroplane in flight overhead. These were for a projected flight from Franz Josef Land to the European Continent by the aviator, Tschuchnowsky.

There was a necessity for a high value air-mail stamp for use upon heavily insured packages transmitted over the South American and other long distance air routes and at the request of the banks and the Air transport Companies, a 100 lira stamp was issued by Italy on August 6, 1932. This was an addition to the Dante Aligheri series, showing portrait of Leonardo da Vinci with an Italian inscription "Man with his large wings by beating against the air will be able to dominate it and lift himself above it." Two days later on August 8, 1932, three stamps were issued in Austria, values 3gr., 10gr., and 1 schilling, in connection with the experimental rocket post promoted at Kumberg. These show the rocket in different settings at centre and inscribed "Raketen—Flug—Post."

On October 22, 1932, there was the first flight Galway-Berlin via Baldonell (Dublin), Croydon and Rotterdam. A special oval green cachet in Irish characters was applied meaning "Air Post 22nd October 1932. Galway-London." The mail consisted of 1,015 pieces. At Dublin the mail was transferred to the Royal Dutch Air liner (K.L.M.) which had already taken on the Dublin mail.

1933 opens with a stamp issue of Lettland which was issued on behalf of disabled air-men, the designs representing various events in the history of aviation: 5s.+ 25s., Icarus, who flew too near the sun and melted his wax wings: 10s.+ 50s., Leonardo da Vinci; 15s.+ 75s., the Charles Balloon of 1783; 20s.+ 100s., Wright's machine of 1903; 25s.+ 125s., Bleriot on the first cross-Channel flight of 1909; of which 11,000 perf. and 9,000 sets imperf. were issued.

On April 27, 1933, Italy issued a special issue of Graf Zeppelin stamps in connection with the visit of the airship to Rome prior to sailing for South America. The design was the Zeppelin with scenes as below: 3L., Pyramid of Caius Cestius; 5L., Appian Way; 10L., Stadium of Mussolini; 12L., Castle of St. Angelo; 15L., the Forum; 20L., Imperial Way. These stamps were withdrawn after May 29, the date on which the Zeppelin was scheduled to leave Rome. This issue was followed during May, 1933, with the special issue in connection with the departure of the Italian seaplane squadron under the command of General Balbo, which left on June 5, 1933, for the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago, via Scotland, Ireland, Greenland, Labrador and Canada. The "stamp" consists of a strip of three, the

left-hand section being the registration label without value, adorned by the Italian flag; in the centre is the portrait of the King of Italy with value (these two parts being common to all values); the right-hand tablet shows in the 25L. value a figure of "Flight" in a chariot following in the wake of the seaplanes and the 50L. seaplanes flying over a hemisphere between the Forum and sky-line of New York. These stamps were not sold after the departure of the planes for America. In addition each left-hand section of the "Stamps" in a sheet of 20 is overprinted with the abbreviated name of one of the pilots in charge of the seaplanes engaged in the flight. There are covers flown autographed by all pilots. The values of the "stamps" were 19L.75+5L.25 and 44L.+ 5L.25. (Combined values 25L. and 50L.).

(To be continued).

TRISTAN DA CUNHA



The July issue of "Polar Post" has several articles dealing with past and present Tristan posts:

(1) D. B. Naunton deals with two rackets in the shape of forged postmarks in 1951 and 1953.

(2) A. B. Crawford summarised in tabular form all the posts to and from the island during the years 1961-63. He starts with the mail from the island by the "Transvaal" in January, '62 and ends with the "Spiegel Grove" in May, '63, listing sixteen altogether.

In our August issue, p. 160, we chronicled the arrival on 8th July of what are presumably F.D.C.'s of the new Tristan pmk.

on the new provisional stamps (St. Helena 1961 issue with overprint "Tristan Da Cunha/Resettlement/1963").

The postmark is a single circle one of 28 mm. diameter with "Tristan Da Cunha" round the top, and the date 12 APR '63 in one line across the centre.

The mail presumably came by the U.S.S. "Spiegel Grove."

According to "Stamp Collecting" of 2nd August, H.M.S. "Leopard" took off a mail franked with Resettlement stamps and postmarked 12 April '63 but the bulk of the mail was carried to the West Indies, to which station the frigate was suddenly ordered.

Some of the mail was handstamped in purple "Missent to Trinidad, B.W.I." but the bulk bear no explanation of the delay in delivery.

EXHIBITIONS

(1) **Canberra 22-24 Nov., 1964.** This is being held to mark the 50th anniversary of the first Commonwealth postage stamp.

A special stamp will be issued next year to mark the 50th anniversary of the first official air mail flight in Australia (Melbourne to Sydney in July, 1914).

(2) **Philatex Paris 5-21 June, 1964.** A very busy time there, so make your arrangements to visit or to exhibit very soon. Write to 49, rue St. Anne, Paris 2e for particulars.

BRITISH AEROGRAMMES

On August 1 the British Post Office issued in London only, two aerogrammes, each with a different view printed inside, the one showing the Houses of Parliament and the other, the Tower of London — all in full colour. These aerogrammes are on sale experimentally at 10d. each.

First day aerogrammes arrived in Cape Town August 5. Those showing the Houses of Parliament, were posted at the House of Commons Post Office S.W.1. —M.F.S.

THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By **Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)**

(Continued from page 168 of September issue).

Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.": type number of the mark; year of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.

Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

KUB PTA 1916-23	Occ. 77 22 Occ. 78 29	1916-17 1918-	Violet. 25 mm. 27/16 Metal die.	Mails via Gibeon. Year 1916 indistinct. Clearer in 1917. Stops between date at top in 1918; at bottom 1919.	
KUIBIS RAIL PTA 1916-23	Occ. 79	Oval 1916-17	Violet Oval Railpost (S.A.R.) Outer: 50 x 35 mm. Inner: 37 x 22 mm. Blue. 28 mm.	Mails via Keetmanshoop, except during 1918, when via Windhuk. Occ. 79: Top band: STATION MASTERS OFFICE, lower band: KUIBIS. "S.A.R. & Date" (inner oval), star at sides. Heavy impression.	
KUPFERBERG PTA 1916-17	Occ. 80 24 Occ. 80a 24c Occ. 81 13	1916- 1916-17 1918-	27 mm.	Occ. 24c. AM or PM replaces year (late 1916 and 1917). No postmark known. Mails via Windhuk. 1918-21 Govt. work only.	
LEUTWEIN RAIL PTA 1916-18	Occ. 81a Occ. 82	M/S. 1916 24 1916-18	Violet mainly 28 mm.	Early black cachet rare. Mails via Windhoek. Occ. 81a. Accept on piece with postmark only.	
LÜDERITZBUCHT PTtO 1916 PTtMO 1917-23	Occ. 83 Occ. 84	2 3	1914-15 1915	BASE 4 30/21 mm. NUMERAL 4 or 4A	Occupied 17 Sept., 1914, when it became BASE 4. Occ. 83 is the first occupational postmark. Occ. 84. Date and numeral 4 or 4A only. Enroute to Garub.
LUDERITZ PTtMO 1921-23	Occ. 85 28 Occ. 86 26 Occ. 87 17 Occ. 88 30 Occ. 89 15	1915-21 1915-21 1915-17 1921-23 1918	30/19 mm. 31/21 mm. 10-barred 29 mm. 28/18 mm. 25 mm.	Occ. 85 for ordinary mail. Occ. 86. Mainly used for registered matter. Occ. 87. Rare. Occ. 88. Abridged name: LUDERITZ. Occ. 89. Receiving cachet and Telegrams.	
MALTAHÖHE POTA 1916-17 POTtA 1918-20 PTtMO 1920-23	Occ. 90	10 1916-23	Violet (earlier) 28 mm.	Situated west of Gibeon. Mails via Gibeon. Earlier violet cachets indistinct.	

(To be continued).

S.A. RAILWAY PARCEL STAMPS

In the S.A. Ph. of August, 1961, it is stated that new Railway Parcel stamps with decimal values were now available (if you knew where to get them!). Actually it is now understood that they went on issue about February 1961.

We have received almost a full set of these stamps from Mr. Leonard J. Dodd of Pretoria. This is now the 10th issue of Railway Parcel Stamps by the S.A. Railways. In general characters it is very similar to the 9th issue, of May, 1948, described fully in the S.A. Ph. of September, 1952, p. 162, except of course for the change to decimal coinage in the values.

The denominations in this set are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25 and 50 in cents, also R1 and R2. So far as we have seen the figures in the values are all rather smaller than in the 9th issue. The stamps appear to be all perf. 15 x 14 and to be all on unwatermarked paper.

Dr. W. F. van der Merwe of Viljoenskroon has filled the blanks in the set sent by Mr. Dodd. He points out that the "Code (Station) letters" are all in block capitals, mainly about 2 mm. high, but there are variations in height (some being 0.5 mm. higher) and there are variations in the spacing, so that the overall length may be anything from 7 to 11 mm. He has found these variations in every denomination. Also on some stamps the printing of the code letters (particularly the very short ones) is so faint as to be scarcely discernible.

AUSTRIA

Through Mr. R. Osborne of P. O. Box 6710, Johannesburg we have received the following list of stamps to be issued this year (values of stamps not given).

3 May. For centenary of the Paris Postal Conference.

3 May. Supplemental value of the Austrian Architectural Monuments series.

June. Hermann Bahr.

September. Centenary of the Association of Voluntary Fire Brigades.

October. Red Cross Centenary.

November. Winter Olympic Games, Innsbruck 1964. (To be issued in Nov. 1963).

MOBILE P.O. No. 3

REGISTRATION MARKS

This Mobile P.O. started operating in Port Elizabeth on 2 Sept., 1948. There has been a series of changes in the method of marking Registered letters posted in those P.O.'s, which have not so far been recorded.

(1) When the original temporary canceler was in use in 1940-41 there was a temporary registration mark; this consisted of an unboxed mark, in purple from a rubber stamp "MOB. P.O. 3 P.E." with an "R" just under the "M." This mark was 25 mm. long, the lettering being 3 mm. high.

(2) The next variety, in chronological order, has the standard type postmark of 6.XII.43, a standard type printed registration label with a large "R" at the left, whilst at the right is "Port Elizabeth 25" and a printed number 1870.

(3) A mark just brought to light by Mr. S. L. Crozet. This is on a cover with a postmark of 15.X.47. There is a standard type of registration label, printed in blue with the large "R" at the left, whilst at the right is "Port Elizabeth 8," with the printed number 0500.

But in addition under the blue registration label is a box in purple from a rubber stamp, measuring 64 x 9 mm. In the box is MOBILE 3 P.E. in 2½mm. high type.

(4) On a cover with postmark dated probably 7-XII-54 (the year is rather uncertain). There is no printed blue registration label, but a boxed mark in purple from a rubber stamp, measuring 55 x 25 mm. Arranged inside in a manner similar to the printed blue registration labels, is a large "R" at the left; at the right, in two lines is "MOB. P.K./P.O. 3/PORT ELIZABETH," below which is "No. 289," the actual number in black manuscript.

BRITISH PHILATELIC BUREAU

Britain has fallen into line with many other countries in catering for philatelists by setting up a Bureau at the G.P.O., St. Martin's-le-Grand, London E.C.1. This will include F.D.C. services, with special cancellations.

SOCIETY NEWS

EAST RAND P.S.

July Meeting well attended. Mr. N. R. Brown was duly elected as a new member and welcomed to the Society. Mr. H. Suklje displayed First Flight Covers for the Sam Legator Trophy and Mr. E. Sequeira will display Australia at the August Meeting. Members and visitors are requested to note the change of our meeting night to the 3rd Thursday from the 4th.

EAST LONDON P.S.

August Meeting. The annual Ruby Alabaster Memorial Competition for Juniors was staged by the Society, and in spite of inclement weather, there was a good attendance of both members and visitors.

Scholars from Selborne School won three of the four prizes, and the standard of entries was most gratifying indeed. A film was shown, refreshments served, stamp gifts distributed, and a talk given by Mr. J. P. Shingler—all of which contributed to the success of the evening.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

9 July. G. Economides showed his 20th Century U.S.A. Commemoratives, a practically complete collection except for some Zeppelin flights on F.D. Covers.

22 July. (a) Mr. Lou Abrams presented a tiny part of his S.W.A. collection covering the period from the German surrender to the complete transition to South African administration. This was a feast for postmark and postal history collections, all the little out-of-the-way settlements being represented.

(b) Dr. Harvey Pirie's Swaziland was shown by Mr. C. H. Cilliers in the unavoidable absence of the owner. Mr. Cilliers considers Dr. Pirie can be forgiven the unobtrusive note that his cover of Stage 1, for long shown as unique, is no longer the only recorded cover. Mr. Cilliers also thinks it is time the large lot of "Interprovincials" with Swazi postmarks, was being properly listed and catalogued.

MASHONALAND P.S.

July Meeting. Our ever welcome guest from the Republic, Mr. S. J. Hagger, gave the third in the series of talks he has treated us to. This time it was a display of

stamps of the period 1930 to 1938, and, as usual, was a wonderful show, with evidence of hard work and research having gone into it.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

2 July: The display of the evening was in the hands of Mr. G. Gülbring, who was showing a portion of his very fine collection of Belgium. The exhibitor prefaced his display with a brief but most interesting address on the stamps to be seen, and which covered the Commemorative issues, Parcel Posts and Railway Stamps, Postage Dues and Miniature sheets, and sets of the hard to come by "Orval Restoration Fund" issues.

16 July: Before commencing the meeting a special General Meeting was held to consider a resolution to increase subscriptions for town members from R1 p.a. to R2 p.a. In addressing the meeting, the President pointed out that these had remained the same for a number of years despite the increase that had taken place in postage rates and the cost of printing and stationery. He also reminded members that the time may come when we will be obliged to rent premises to hold our meetings. On putting the resolution to the vote, it was carried unanimously.

The display was by Mr. W. H. Berrington who showed us a portion of his New Zealand collection. The first section covered the Health stamps from the early issues up to date, while the second part of the display dealt with the definitive issues of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, together with the various commemorative stamps from 1938 onwards. In thanking him for his display Mr. Gülbring told Mr. Berrington that he hoped it would not be too long before he showed us more stamps from his collection.

After tea the meeting concluded with our usual auction.

GERMISTON P.S.

July Meeting. Mrs. C. F. de Kock showed her "Flora on Stamps." This collection was inherited from her father, the late Mr. L. Simenhoff and the display of about 150 sheets showed stamps with flowers from every part of the world, with detailed botanical descriptions.

The second collection shown was "Heraldry on South African Postage stamps" by Mr. S. L. Crozet. The descriptions of the designs showed much evidence of study and research.

21 August. (1) Mrs. de Kock showed her "Birds on Stamps." This collection had also been started by her father but had been expanded considerably by her.

(2) Mr. S. L. Crozet showed Cape of Good Hope pre-stamp covers, showing the various types of postmarks used prior to the advent of the postage stamps in 1853.

P.S. OF THE WESTERN RAND

July Meeting. A visit from the Germiston Society. The visitors put up what we consider the ideal show for a visiting society: Four collections ranging from South African to foreign to thematic collections.

The first exhibit was Mr. B. Eilers' collection of Switzerland. This collection of many attractive issues received much attention, and mention was made of the number of good items contained in the collection.

Mr. J. Hagger's collection on the four South African transposed printings evoked a considerable amount of discussion and close scrutiny on the part of S.A. collectors. It was pointed out that many S.A. collectors were not even aware of the existence of four transposed printings!

Of considerable interest was the Philatelic Glossary by Mr. R. F. G. Bompas. This delightful and unique collection was appreciated by all, and Mr. Bompas is to be congratulated on the keen, subtle humour and interest he has worked into his collection.

A very interesting evening's philately was rounded off with Mr. S. Crozet's collection of Heraldry on the Stamps of South Africa and pre-Union states. This is another unique type of collection, and it is obvious that considerable research has gone into it.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

June Meeting. Not strictly a Philatelic meeting, but an interesting talk was given by D. Waks on "Aspect of the Jewish problem" with which Israel is faced today. Coloured slides were shown by Aubrey Miller.

July Meeting. Boris Glassman read a paper on Airmail stamps and showed his extensive collection of them. This was supplemented by 1st day covers and maximum cards.

CAPE SOCIETY OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY

July Meeting. An array of forgeries was dealt with by Dr. Vautier and Mr. Combrink. Mr. E. Blum spoke on the forged Doar Ivri high values.

P.S. OF NATAL

In his August Newsletter the Hon. Sec. has some very plain speaking about the Society's Meetings, and we quote some of this without further comment.

He first of all gives the objects of the Society laid down in its Constitution—there are seven objects listed.

He then goes on to say that it has struck him very forcibly during his few months as Secretary, that the Society is tending more and more to revolve round object (b) and neglecting the other six objects for which the Society was originally constituted.

Object (b) reads: "To provide facilities amongst its members for the purchase, sale and exchange of stamps by means of a Sales Packet Service; also to hold auction sales at its meetings for the disposal of members' stamps, etc."

His further comment is, "Let us not forget that there are SEVEN objects in the Constitution of our Society, not ONE; and that the term "Philately" does not refer to the activities of people who are solely concerned with the transfer of stamps from one owner to another for profit; this activity is usually referred to as dealing."

Meetings in August were taken up practically entirely with auctions of material donated for Congress Funds.

P.S. OF PRETORIA

1 July: Mr. D. de V. Du Buisson showed a very fine collection of the stamps issued in the French zone of occupied Germany. This was followed up by a display of the post-war German Local Posts.

5 August: Visit from the Afrikaanse Filateliste Vereniging van Pretoria. The following collections were displayed:—

(1) Master N. Dekker (a scholar now only in Standard 7)—Republican Definitives.

(2) Mr. C. H. Loots—A mint collection of the earlier issues of Western Germany.

(3) Mr. G. J. de Swart—South African post office date stamps.

(4) Mr. I. J. Bernhardt—Rare Union and Republic items plus almost a complete collection of the Union Animal Series.

Special mention must be made of the high standard of Master Dekker's display, and the quality of what Mr. Bernhardt showed us.

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

July Meeting. A film strip was shown, entitled "Stamps and how they are made." It was not the length expected but was quite instructive.

This was followed by a thematic display by Mr. Creewel—"South African History illustrated by its stamps."

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

July Meeting. A mixed grill evening, four members giving short displays. Mr. J. Kriste

showed Fiji; Dr. W. Goldberg, Barbados perf. and printing varieties; Dr. P. Hack, Aden, including the first definitive issue; Mr. W. Kriste, New Zealand Healths, almost complete.

August Meeting. Been Cup competition—four entrants. (1) Mr. Weinstein, Palestine Mandate; (2) Mr. Reynders, Southern Rhodesia; (3) J. Kriste, Holland Charities; (4) Mr. Must, Swiss Mint Collection. The judges were hard put to it to decide the winner, but ultimately awarded it to Mr. Weinstein as the holder for 1963.

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

11 July. On behalf of Mr. Freyman, Mr. D. Roth displayed Imperial Russia, with interesting information about the first stamp issued; it was supposed to be perforated but the machine had been damaged and some 3 million copies were issued imperf.

Mr. Combrink showed Bornia—with a multitude of compound perfs.

25 July: Olympic Games stamps by Mr. Beinart, with a very interesting talk. This was followed by a joint display of Ukraine from Messrs. Freyman and Combrink.

ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

July Meeting. After the usual New Issues and Acquisitions were shown, Dr. Freund showed his "Scouting on Stamps," a collection covering every aspect of Scouting.

Then Mr. H. E. Roux showed K.G. VI and Q.E. II stamps, with the marked contrast between the mono-coloured issues of the former and the colourful Q.E. II issues.

August Meeting. Well attended. Capt. M. F. Stern of Cape Town exhibited 50 pages each of three collections: "Flags on Stamps," "History of Architecture," and "Maps and Exploration." Members enjoyed these displays very much and expressed their wonder at the amount of research which must have gone into the write-up.

The three collections comprised approximately 900 pages in all; the Flag collection gained a silver-gilt award at the recent Temex 1962 International.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

August Meeting. This was the meeting of the quartz (black) lamp. Several members brought their lamps for demonstration. The Republican Issues went under its light. Two striking factors were established; firstly that there were two types of paper, both white to the eye, but the one fluorescent and the other brownish pink under the lamp. Neither was confined to any particu-

lar issue, nor had any printing characteristic.

Secondly, it dealt hardly on the elusive "emerald green" of the 10c which showed no difference from the other shades, quite unlike the King's Head "Mossy green" ½d. and the 2d. "dark plum" which could be proved under the lamp. And that started the ball rolling, the one school holding that it was not "collectable," the other that it was a good collector's piece. Some philistines averred that the "emerald" was not even an emerald shade. So, to settle the matter, we hope, a copy of the "emerald green" will be sent to the Federation's Expert Committee, and hear what they say.

A number of items of interest were shown; the 2½c and the 20c with ink splashes, white streaks on the 3c from a perforation disc on the doctor blade, extra perforations on both panes A and B 20c, a double strike on the 2½c 12/11, not only through the gutters but through the centre of the stamps; a paper instruction effect on a 5c aerogramme, and finally a strip of four of a 1c with so much of the colour of either cylinder missing, and blurred withal that the diagnosis was "tampered with and a fake." —H.J.R.

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

13 August. Mr. R. H. Fisher-Hill showed a part of his Rhodesia collection, mainly the coats-of-arms and the double heads. Mr. G. D. B. Williams was down to combine in this show, but had to visit Rhodesia instead. His place was taken by the Hon. Sec., who showed a fine lot of covers of Swaziland with the decimal change-over in 1961.

26 August. (1) Mr. Colin Rosenberg showed a small part of his Transvaal collection, mainly a study of Z.A.R. postmarks, all in fine condition and on cover. Another fine item was a complete sheet of Bradbury-Wilkinson 6d. Queen's Head of 1878.

(2) A collection by a young collector, Mr. Peter Goldberg, of First Day Covers from almost everywhere. In making such a collection it was practically impossible to avoid machine cancellations on obviously collector-aimed covers, but the excellent writing up more than counter-balanced this defect.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

6th August. A display of the stamps of Greece by Mr. Raftopoulos. The main part dealt with issues up to 1940; he showed the first Olympic Games set of 1896 and then the 1906 set on the 10th anniversary. Also shown were the two sets of the Youth Movement stamps.

Among the moderns were the King and Queen series of 1960, also the Scout stamps. The 1863-1963 showed the five Kings, the particular point being that King Constanine was depicted with three sons, all of whom reigned.

The display ended with a few sheets of Cretan stamps.

20th August. The display was a Thematic one—"Animals," by Mr. C. M. Zartz. After some years of general collecting he specialised on South Africa; a sheet of Chinese animal started him on animals in general and he thought he would soon go on to birds or fish. He has made a good start and has a wide field.

EAST RAND P.S.

August Meeting, excellent attendance and a number of visitors. It was noted with interest that our Society has been in existence approximately 43 years and has held over 500 meetings. Photostatic copies of the 2½ and 12½ cent Red Cross Commemorative Stamps were on show, also the Tonga stamps depicting replicas of their coins.

Exhibits: Mr. E. Conte (non-members) showed a fine collection of F.D. Covers, U.S.A., and Mr. J. Van Deanst, English Coronation. Mr. E. Sequeira displayed Australia for the Sam Legator Trophy.

GERMISTON P.S.

Mrs. C. F. De Kock displayed her thematic collection of "Birds on Stamps." This contained stamps from all over the world on which birds were used in their designs.

The other exhibit was by Mr. S. L. Crozet and comprised a collection of pre-stamp covers of the Cape of Good Hope. All of these covers were more than a century old and portrayed the methods used for the collection and delivery of mail before the advent of the triangular stamps of this colony in 1853.

P.S. OF WESTERN RAND

August Meeting. A visit from the Johannesburg Afrikaans Society.

Mr. W. Lambert led off with his collection of the Rhodesias and Nyassaland—a collection jocularly referred to as the "pre-issues of Zambesia-Zimbabwe." This collection of handsome stamps dating from the 1924 King George V issue was brought right up to date with the latest Red Cross issue.

Mr. M. Mioch then exhibited his collection of air issues of the smaller European states. The collection contains the early issues of many countries which today are non-existent or have been swallowed up by larger countries; thus apart from the rarity

of many of the items there was the added historical interest of the states and their part in the beginnings of air transport. Of special interest in this respect was the Trans-Polar Flight Expedition cover of Norway in 1926 which was endorsed "Delivery subject to accidents beyond our control." Shades of the Boeing 707!

The final item of the evening was Mr. S. J. Vermaak's "Sweden." The high regard in which this country is held among philatelists was apparent. The obvious care taken by the authorities to prevent errors, the conservative use of colour and design, and the fact that this country issues stamps for postal use and not to bolster the national income bore testimony of the reasons for this high regard.

The Afrikaans Society is to be congratulated on the standard of the collections exhibited. A particularly pleasing feature was that viewers were given ample time to look at, comment upon, criticise, praise and generally express their views on the exhibits. —R.W.B.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

M.I.P.E.X. will be coming off on 7-12 October. From time to time we have received various intimations about fund-raising projects for it—commemorative covers, special cancellations, and even hovercraft flights; we must apologise if we do not appear to have given these much publicity, but the fact is most of the notices arrived too late for publication in our columns to be of any practical service.

Mr. J. R. W. Purves, in an article in the June issue of "Philately from Australia" assures us that the success of MIPEX is now practically assured. This is good news, and our heartiest congratulations go to all those who have worked so hard to make it a success.

Mr. Purves states that never in the past has such a volume of work required to be undertaken, so much comparative expense required to be incurred, nor so much financial risk been involved. He sums up by saying that in the future they will have to be content with something smaller and that, unless exhibition halls of sufficient size become available, with something **very much** smaller.

PHILATELISTS' RENDEZVOUS

THE PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meet on the second Wednesday of every month
in the

Railway Recreation Club, Berea Park, Pretoria
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ALL PHILATELISTS ARE WELCOME!

P.O. Box 2388 — Pretoria

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays monthly at 7.30 p.m.
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VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

P.O. Box 588, Durban — Secretary's telephone 337722 (Evenings)

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

meets at 2.15 p.m. on the second Saturday of every month

in the

CONFERENCE ROOM, 7th FLOOR, RAND MINE BUILDING (Corner House),

Corner Simmonds and Commissioner Streets, Johannesburg (Simmonds Street Entrance)

ALL INTERESTED IN SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELY ARE WELCOME.

P.O. Box 378, Krugersdorp — Secretary's telephone 763-3583.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meets on the first Monday of every month in the
Council Chamber of the Technical College, Church Street East, Pretoria
at 7.45 p.m.

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

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FINE USED WANTED: Middle East Countries, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine.—W. Lambert, P.O. Box 1138, Johannesburg.

MINT UNION NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS: The following needed—PN4 5v1 5v2 5v4 5v5 5v6 11v1 and any uncatalogued varieties.—S. J. Vermaak, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

PLEASE: 6d. London—right hand arrow block; Inter-Provincial O.R.C. 5/- used in O.R.C.—M. J. Rall, P.O. Box 123, Riversdale, C.P.

WANTED FOR CASH: World War II Active service and airmail letter cards, used and unused, of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. WEINSTEIN, P.O. Box 219, Pretoria.

!!!! COLLECTIONS being broken up! Gibraltar — Serbia — Ceylon.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape.

BANKOK ! Straits Settlements with "B" overprint wanted for cash. Also ZULULAND.—M. M. WOOD, P.O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

TRISTAN 1963 1d. to 10/- overprint. FIRST DAY COVER R4; mint R3.—SYDNEY'S STAMP SERVICE, P.O. Box 5046, Benoni South.

MONTHLY BARGAIN LIST FREE. — Send name and address to SCHMITZ, P.O. Box 134, Rondebosch, Cape.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Rocket and Jet Posts. By Francis J. Field, Sutton Coldfield, England. New, enlarged edition. Price 10/- sterling, post extra.

In two parts, the first being a summary of the early rocket mail experiments arranged by countries in alphabetical order, before World War 11.

The second part deals with the post-1945 developments of Jet Planes and others.

Both parts are lavishly illustrated.

Mail carried by Famous Pilots. This pamphlet is also a new edition. Price 2/6d. post extra.

No claim is made for completeness to this pamphlet, but it makes a good introduction to a collection of air mails which have at one time or another been carried by most of the world's famous air pilots.

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,
S. L. CROZET.

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

Vol. 39. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1963

Whole Number 463

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 9th May 1963 to 8th August 1963. For the previous list see our August, 1963, number.

Postage Stamps.

½c—Job No. 32982.56 contd. A total of 71,400 sheets delivered. Same Cyls., Nos. 104 and 66 Int., 45 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

1c—Job No. 23986.49 contd. A total of 1,875,563 sheets delivered by 17th July, 1963. Same Cyls., Nos. S 11 Int., S 7 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

2c—Job No. 41287.79. On an order for 75,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,200 sheets was made on the 30th July, 1963, the total delivery to date being 17,000 sheets. Cyls. No. 91 Int., 86 Ext. Cyl. No. 91 used was wrongly etched as 16.

2½c—Job No. 21008.27 contd. A total of 681,848 sheets delivered to date, same Cyls., Nos. 12 Int., 11 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

Same Job No. On an order for 1,500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 7,199 sheets was made on the 3rd July, 1962, the total delivery to the 11th December, 1962, being 775,385 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 3 Int., 5 Ext.

2½c Red Cross—Job No. 39398.08. On an order for 500,000 sheets of 100 stamps per

sheet, a delivery of 26,200 sheets was made on the 23rd July, 1963, the total delivery being 99,200 sheets. New Cyls., No. 42, 82 Int., 89 Ext. New original master negatives, new multipositives double width, printed and register punched on M/C 840 and perforated on Grover m/c. Harrison coated paper used for first time, RSA watermark. Cyl. No. 82 damaged.

Same Job No. and requisition. A delivery of 34,900 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet was made on the 30th July, 1963, the total delivery being 281,310 sheets. Cyl. Nos. 42, 99 Int., 89 Ext. New black cylinder No. 99 made from the original multipositive and run completed.

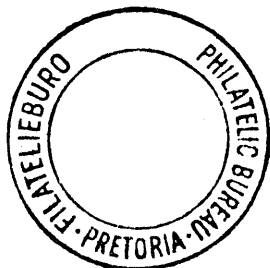
3c—Job No. 35855.27 contd. A total of 120,100 sheets delivered to date. Same Cyls., Nos. S 35 Int., S 8 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

5c—Job No. 32984.58 contd. A total of 98,900 sheets delivered to date. Same Cyls., Nos. 31 Int., S 1 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

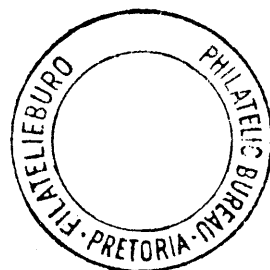
7½c—Job No. 27367.97 contd. A total of 135,083 sheets delivered on 14th May, 1963. Same Cyls., Nos. S 20 Int., S 21 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

10c—Job No. 38333.54. On an order for 120,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 32,700 sheets was made on the 25th June, 1963, the total delivery to date being 32,700 sheets. New Cyls., S 1 Int., 121 Ext. New multipositives made, double width, from original master negatives. Printed and register punched on m/c 840. Grover perforator.

12½c—Job No. 30828.23 contd. A total delivery of 38,200 sheets made on the 11th June, 1963. Same Cyls., Nos. 106, 118 Int., 30 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



A Philatelic Bureau exists in the Post Office in Pretoria to meet the special needs of stamp dealers and philatelists. Only stamps of the Republic of South Africa currently in use are on sale.

Orders for stamps should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, and must be accompanied by money orders, postal orders or bank drafts made payable to the Postmaster-General. Cheques are not accepted. The amount should be sufficient to cover postage and registration. Deposit accounts may be opened by overseas customers.

'n Filatelieburo bestaan in die poskantoor in Pretoria om in die spesiale behoeftes van seëlhandelaars en filateliste te voorsien. Slegs seëls van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika tans in gebruik word te koop aangebied.

Bestellings vir seëls moet geadresseer word aan die Filatelieburo, H.P.K., Pretoria, en moet vergesel gaan van poswissels, posorders of bankwissels, betaalbaar aan die Posmeester-generaal. Tjeks word nie aange- neem nie. Die bedrag moet voldoende wees om die pos- en registrasie gelde te dek. Deposito-rekenings kan deur oorsese kliënte geopen word.



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- LARGE HOLDINGS & REMAINDER STOCKS of all kinds.
- MIXTURE (KILOWARE) on paper.
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— Please send us your list of offers which will receive our prompt and careful attention —

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12½c Red Cross—Job No. 39398.08. On an order for 15,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,800 sheets was made on the 26th July, 1963, the total delivery to the 30th July, 1963, being 17,700 sheets. New Cyls., Nos. 7 Int., 82 Ext., New original master negatives and multipositives double width. Printed and perforated on Goebel 830. RSA watermarked paper.

20c—Job No. 35979.23 contd. A total delivery of 28,400 sheets made to date. Same Cyls., Nos. 27, 60 Int., 6 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

R1—Job No. 38351.72. On an order for 4,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 4,662 sheets was made on the 18th June, 1963. Same Cyls., Nos. 12,117 Int., 1 Ext.

Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 36802.38 contd. A total delivery of 446,100 cards made to date. Same Cyls. and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

5c—Job No. 36801.37 contd. A total delivery of 1,872,500 cards made to date. Same Cyls. and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

Roll Stamps.

½c—Job No. 32427.06 contd. A total delivery of 8,840 rolls made to date. Same Cyls., Nos. 108, 11 Int., 94 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

1c—Job No. 32428.07 contd. A total delivery of 8,255 rolls made to date. Same Cyls., Nos. 58 Int., 102 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

Picture Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 36803.39 contd. A total delivery of 1,100,000 cards made to date. Same Cyls., Nos. Z 17 Int., Z 14 Ext., and printing factors as stated in our August Notes.

New Catalogue.

At its Durban Congress, the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa authorised the South African Stamp Study Circle to prepare a catalogue dealing with the hitherto uncatalogued issues of the interim period between the Golden Jubilee and the Republican catalogues. The consideration of amendments, omissions, and values relevant to the previous publications will also be dealt with, and Dr. H. J. Raubenheimer, 434 City Centre, Pretorius Street, Pretoria,

South Africa, will be glad to receive observations in writing pertaining to these aspects for possible inclusion.

The publication will be made by Federation in due course, and meanwhile we extend our sincere good wishes to those concerned upon a successful effort.

New Printing of the 1c Denomination.

A new issue of the 1c value, closely resembling its predecessor in design, sheet format and printing characteristics, made its appearance early in September, 1963, and comprises two panes, A and B, in vertical format with probably Pane B positioned on the left of Pane A, according to the custom of the Government Printer in naming them thus.

The printing was made on the Goebel 830 machine, on RSA watermarked paper from new screened cylinders which were prepared from the previously used Multipositives. The perforation, 15 x 14 gauge, was conducted by a multiple row appliance.

The vertical sheet format comprises 20 rows x 10 (200) stamps. Red single line broken bars, with a central gap, occupy the top and bottom margins which are perforated through while the side ones are imperforate. Pre-manufactured red arrows are placed centrally on the four margins of each sheet.

Four figure red sheet numbers appear twice on the right margin of Pane B only, opposite Rows 8 and 9, and 19 and 20. The cylinder numbers, accompanied by the pane designation letter, are inscribed on the bottom margin of each sheet below stamps 9 and 10 of Row 20 in their respective colours: Pane B, S 33 B red, S 13 B olive grey; Pane A, S 33 A red, S 13 olive grey.

The following are some of the varieties present:

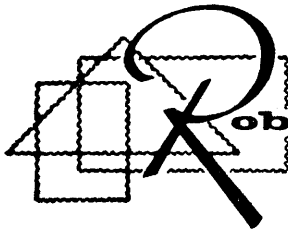
Multipositive Flaws common to Cylinders S11/S7 and S33/S13 printings.

Rows: PANE B.

- 11-7. Two horizontal red dots left of apex of flower stems. These appear as a horizontal line in 11/7 printing.
- 12-7. Red dot below U of SUID.
- 20-10. Red dot to right of RB of KAFFIR-BOOM and a grey dot in gutter left of 'BLOM.

PANE A.

- 16-2. "D" for "B" of REPUBLIC.
- 16-3. Red dot under D of SUID.



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ALL MINT — UNMOUNTED

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S11B S7B—First Printing—with Cyclometer No. opposite
rows 13. 14 Stamps with Cylinder and Cyclometer Nos. £5. 0.0 R10.00

Rows 10 & 11 across the sheet with both arrows and
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Cylinder Flaws. PANE A.

- 1-2. Red dot in top gutter, above S of SOUTH.
- 1-3. Red dot in top margin, above EP of REPUBLIC.
- 1-4. Tiny grey dot above C of 1c.
- 1-5. Red dot to right of M of BLOM.
- 2-4. Tiny red dot below first A of AFRICA.
- 3-8. Three prominent grey smudges between flower heads, below first A of AFRICA.
- 4-10. Large grey dot below first A of AFRICA.
- 5-10. Red dot in bowl of flower stems.
- 7-9. Tiny red dot above C of 1c.
- 8-9. Tiny red dot above C of 1c.
- 8-10. Series of red dots across lower portion of flowers and stamp.
- 9-10. Red dot in gutter opposite O of 'BLOM.
- 10-10. Red dot in gutter left of FE of KAF-FER.
- 11-10. Red dot in left gutter, left of M of 'BLOM.
- 13-6. Red dot below lower petals of the two flowers.
- 13-8. Tiny red dot in bowl of flower stems.
- 17-4. Prominent white dot below first A of AFRICA.

PANE B.

- 2-7. Red dot in right gutter.
- 3-1. Tiny red dot below O of SOUTH.
- 3-2. Two small grey smudges between flower-heads.
- 5-3. Tiny red dot below R of AFRICA, left of right flower-head.
- 5-5. Red dot between flower-heads, below first A of AFRICA.
- 7-6. Tiny red smudge between stems of flowers.
- 8-10. Tiny red dot in bottom gutter, below B of REPUBLIEK.
- 15-1. Prominent red dot right of E of REVENUE.
- 15-7. Tiny red dot in bowl of flower-stems.
- 15-8. Tiny red dot in gutter, below I of SUID.
- 16-8. Tiny red dot left of R of REVENUE.
- 17-7. Short red line in gutter, below first A of AFRIKA.
- 18-1. Grey dot below F of AFRICA.
- 18-6. Grey smudge below first A of AFRI-CA.
- 18-7. Prominent row of red dots below figure of value.
- 18-10. Tiny red dot left of right flower, below FR of AFRICA.
- 20-7. Tiny red dot above S of SUID, also tiny red dot midway in right margin.

Reversed R.S.A. Watermark.

Occasional sheets of the 2½c value, printed from both the 42, 82, 89 and 42, 99, 89, Panes A and B, cylinder combinations of the Red Cross Issue, have been found among post office stocks with the RSA watermark reversed.

This condition may be observed by viewing the sheet of stamps from the gummed side when the watermark will appear in its normal pattern.

Pending the receipt of an official statement, we would suggest that the condition is the result of some "paper sections" which are joined together to form the composite reel, being gummed on the "wrong" side. In this manner the web of paper contained both normal and reversed watermarks when being fed through the printing machine.

It will be interesting to find the reversed RSA watermark on other issues and values. May be!

Old Post Office Tree.

The Postmaster General announced that on the 20th December, 1963, special facilities will be introduced for posting unregistered letters and postcards at the Old Post Office Tree at Mossel Bay and for the postmarking thereof with a date-stamp, illustrated, on which a representation of the historical old milkwood tree has been engraved.

Persons who wish to have souvenir or first-day covers date-stamped should send their own addressed envelopes, to which sufficient postage stamps have been affixed, to the Postmaster, Mossel Bay, before the 20th December, 1963.

An article pertaining to the old Post Office Tree appears elsewhere in this number.

Offsets.

At a recent meeting of the South African Stamp Study Circle, very fair "offsets" of the 3c Republican Issue were exhibited. They were produced by means of a domestic hot iron, and the object in showing them was to illustrate their possible manufacture and to issue a word of warning the collectors of these items.

SOUTH GEORGIA

A new definitive issue of fifteen values (½d to £1) is announced as having been issued on 17-VII-63.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S AIRMAIL STAMPS AND POSTS

By CAPT. M. F. STERN

(Concluded from p. 192 of October issue)

To mark the first 1933 return flight of the Graf Zeppelin from South America to Germany, Paraguay issued a special set of airmail stamps, the low values showing the airship leaving the shores of South America and inscription "Por Graf Zeppelin" and date "1963." The two high values show the airship in flight over the ocean en route from South America to Europe and inscribed "Graf Zeppelin—1933."

On May 15, 1933, the first Railway Air-Mail took place in England on the Cardiff-Plymouth service. A special stamp was issued by the Great Western Railway in connection with this Rail-Air service. This is in oblong format showing a monoplane, with value 3d. to right and below in one line "G.W.R. AIR MAIL." Stamps received serial numbers at top left. These stamps were first used on May 15, the pilot being Capt. Dismore. There are the following covers: Cardiff-Teignmouth (30); Cardiff-Torquay (30); Cardiff-Plymouth (30); Plymouth-Cardiff (35); Plymouth-Newport (35); Torquay-Cardiff (45); Cardiff-Plymouth-Cardiff (Round trip) (25).

On June 3, 1933, Cirenaica issued two stamps for the Italian formation flight from Rome to Chicago under General Balbo. These in value 19.75L. and 44.75L., show seven seaplanes flying in formation against the heavens in which two constellations are depicted. These stamps also became withdrawn when the seaplanes left.

In July, 1933, a set of five stamps, 20c, 40c, 60c, 1L., and 2L., was issued by Lithuania in connection with the attempt of the Lithuanian aviators, Darius and Girenas to fly from New York to Lithuania, these being 500 stamps each value of the imperf. set issued December 1, 1932, overprinted in black in two lines: "Darius Girenas—New-York—1933—Kaunnas." These were issued by the Lithuanian Consul in New York for use on covers carried by the aviators. They crashed when almost reaching their destination, when the attempt was made to land in darkness, the machine crashing into tops of trees and the pilots being killed.

On October 2, 1933, the U.S.A. issued a special stamp, value 50c., for mail picked up by the Graf Zeppelin from Miami, Chicago, and Akron for Germany, the occasion being the visit of the airship to the World Fair held at Chicago. The stamp shows the Zeppelin at centre with the Federal Building of the Chicago Exposition at left and the hangar at Friedrichshafen at right.

In October in England West Country Air Service was marked by the issue of a 3d. stamp issued by Provincial Airways Ltd., for the service from London to Plymouth via Southampton which was inaugurated on November 25/26, 1933. At the top of the stamp is a biplane in flight and the bottom section is divided into three parts showing from left to right, Houses of Parliament, London, a liner leaving harbour and Plymouth-Hoe. There were three printings, each of 2,500.

Last of selected items is a set of stamps issued in Russia during November, 1933, to commemorate the successful ascent into the stratosphere by the Soviet scientific airmen, Prokowieff, Birnbaum and Gudunow, in the stratostat "U.S.S.R.", the set consisting of three stamps, values 5k., 10k., and 20k. The stamps show the balloon ascending above Moscow industrial buildings, the Kremlin Wall, and the Radio stations. The inscription reads: "19 Kilometres—September 30." This beat the previous record held by Professor Picard by 3 kilometres.

The writer has attempted to give an overall picture of the airmail stamps and airposts of the world, which is by no means complete—this would entail several books. It is hoped, however, that this brief survey will serve to give some of the highlights in this absorbing section of philately and assist those who are setting out to mount items which they have found which fits into their particular country collection, and add interest by covers to the stamps.

The writer wishes to acknowledge thanks to the following sources for information: David Field Ltd., London; Francis Field Ltd., Sutton Coldfield; Maggs Bros. Ltd., London; and various other sources, in addition to his own research. At a later date it is hoped to give a fuller picture of the airmail flights in Africa in a series of articles, as many crossings of the South Atlantic have been omitted, as well as such items as the Belgian Congo, West African flights and many others for the period 1910 to 1935.

THE POST OFFICE TREE AT MOSSSEL BAY

By SYLVESTER L. CROZET, Assoc. S.P.H.

In the XV Century Portugal, anxious to obtain possession of the extensive trade in silks, linen and particularly spices, from the East, sought an alternate sea route to India. These luxuries were brought by Arab traders in ships to the Red Sea and then transported overland to Egypt and Europe. For many years Portuguese navigators had sailed southwards along the West coast of Africa in an endeavour to reach India and, by 1486 had succeeded in proceeding as far south as the Kunene River and Cape Cross; the latter being situated some 800 miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. Early in 1487 Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope and put in at what is now known as Mossel Bay. Here he encountered a group of Hottentot herdsmen from whom he attempted to barter cattle. They, however, took fright and fled at the approach of the white men. Ten years later, in 1497, when King Manuel ascended the Portuguese throne, Vasco da Gama with a fleet of four ships put in at the same watering place as did Diaz. He found the Hottentots friendly, and he was able to obtain some sheep from them in exchange for various items from the ships' stores. From then onwards this bay, as yet un-named, was frequently visited by Portuguese ships. Some chroniclers, however, have recorded that it was at times referred to as the "Bay of Herdsmen." The present name of Mossel Bay originated in 1602, when Paulus van Caerden, an official of the Dutch East India Company, called there and gave it this new name on account of the large number of mussel beds which he discovered. On 7 July, 1501, another Portuguese navigator, Joao da Nova, in command of four ships en route to India, put in at the bay and gave it the name of Aquida de Sao Bras, or the watering place of Saint Bras.

On his arrival, Joao da Nova found a written message which had been placed in an old shoe and left hanging to a tree. This message was alleged to have been written by Pero de Taide, a captain in the fleet of Pedro Alvares Cabral, which had sailed from the Tagus to India on 5th March, 1501. De Taide was separated from the other ships by a violent storm and took shelter in the Bay of Saint Bras. Although it is accepted that the message was attached to a tree, there

is no conclusive evidence of this, and in some records it is stated that the letter was left in a boot. No information has been ascertained about any precautions taken to preserve the material, on which the letter was written, from the elements. Unfortunately the letter which Joado da Nova found at Mossel Bay in 1501 no longer exists, nor is there any contemporary copy of it. Reference, however, is made to it in the chronicle of Joao de Barros entitled "Da Asia," which was first published in 1951. This work contains a description of the departure of Joao da Nova from the Tagus in March 1501, and his arrival at the watering place of Saint Bras.

An extract from the journal describing this follows. It has been very kindly translated from the Portuguese by Dr. Eric Axelson.

"... and on July 7 they went to anchor in the watering place of S. Bras, which is beyond the Cape of Good Hope, where Pero de Taide had been when separated from Pedro Alvares Cabral in the storm that came upon them in that locality. Pero de Taide wrote and left a letter placed in a shoe at the watering place, in which he said what had happened to him until then, and the reason for it. He also advised all captains who should go to India of what Pedro Alvares Cabral had done there, and that in Mombasa they would find letters of his in the possession of one Antonio Fernandes. Joao da Nova and the other captains, with the things they had found in this letter proceeded with new spirit. Before this they had no information of India other than that which Vasco da Gama had brought back and the navigation of those parts was not known before lighting upon this letter and they had so far proceeded blindly on this voyage. After taking in water and trading cattle with some negroes whom they encountered there, they spread sail on their way to Mocambique which they reached at the beginning of August."

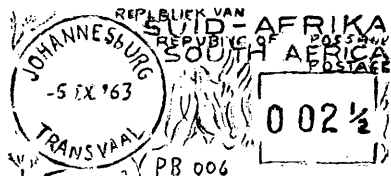
The tree in which De Taide's letter was supposed to have been left, is botanically known as "Sideroxylon Inerme L." The common English name is White Milkwood and in Afrikaans Melkhout, Wit Melkhout and sometimes Jakkalsbessie. The name is derived from the white milk-like juice which is found in all parts of the plant. The tree is evergreen and rarely exceeds 25 feet in height. It is found along the East coast of Southern Africa from Zanzibar as far south

as the Cape Peninsula. Generally it is somewhat shrubby in appearance, the trunk forking near the ground without forming a clean bole.

At the time of writing the dimensions of the tree were as follows: Height 22 feet; Spread 56 feet in diameter; Thickness of trunk at base four feet. As it is evident that this tree was prominent when Joao da Nova landed on the beach in 1501, it is safe to assume that it is now approximately 480 years old. Unlike some of the old oak trees in the Cape Peninsula, which have had arborial cementation for split trunks, the Post Office Tree shows no signs of such deterioration despite its great age.

On September 30, 1938 this tree was proclaimed an Historical Monument.

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MOBILE P.O. No. 3

REGISTRATION MARKS

This Mobile P.O. started operating in Port Elizabeth on 2nd September, 1948. There has been a series of changes in the method of marking Registered letters posted in those P.D.'s, which have not so far been recorded.

(1) When the original temporary canceller was in use in 1940-41 there was a temporary registration mark; this consisted of an unboxed mark, in purple from a rubber stamp "MOB. P.O. 3 P.E." with an "R" just under the "M." This mark was 25 mm. long, the lettering being 3 mm. high.

(2) The next variety, in chronological order, has the standard type postmark of 6.XII.43, a standard type printed registration label with a large "R" at the left, whilst at the right is "Port Elizabeth 25" and a printed number 1870.

(3) A mark just brought to light by Mr. S. L. Crozet. This is on a cover with a postmark of 15.X47. There is a standard type of registration label printed in blue with the large "R" at the left, whilst at the right is "Port Elizabeth 8," with the printed number 0500.

But in addition under the blue registration label is a box in purple from a rubber stamp, measuring 64 x 9 mm. In the box is MOBILE 3 P.E. in 2½ mm. high type.

(4) On a cover with postmark dated probably 7.XII.54 (the year is rather uncertain). There is no printed blue registration label, but a boxed mark in purple from a rubber stamp, measuring 55 x 25 mm. Arranged inside in a manner similar to the printed blue registration labels, is a large "R" at the left; at the right, in two lines is "MOB. P.K./P.O. 3/PORT ELIZABETH," below which is "No. 289," the actual number in black manuscript.

PLATING "JIPEX" SHEETS

Mr. K. A. Wald has an article in "Stamps" of 24 August on the plating of JIPEX sheets. He lists the advertisements which differentiate the 21 panes of both the ½d. and the 1d. values, also the various flaws. He comments on the difficulty of finding all the varieties, saying it took him over a year contacting dealers in U.S.A., England, and South Africa. The panes are not unduly expensive, but finding all of them is not so easy.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS ON OUR POSTAGE STAMPS

The Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques, more generally known as "The Historical Monuments Commission," has recently published a most intriguing map. On this, which is excellently printed in three colours, are indicated the localities of the historical monuments of South Africa.

A number of these monuments have been depicted on postage stamps and, for the information of philatelists, details of these, which have so appeared, are given in the schedule below.

Copies of this map are obtainable from the "Historical Monuments Commission," 302 Colonial Orphan Chambers, 41 Parliament Street, Cape Town, at a cost of 10 cents each.

RAILWAY PARCEL STAMPS



This illustration should have accompanied the note about these stamps which appeared in our October issue.

SCHEDULE

Monument:	Date Proclaimed	U.H.B. No.	R.H.B. No.	S.G. No.	Remarks
The Castle, Cape Town	6.4.1936	—	209	206	
Groot Constantia, Cape Peninsula ...	6.4.1936	53	205	64b 202	
Baobab Trees, on farms in Northern Transvaal	19.6.1936	—	207	204	
Church of the Vow, (Voortrekker Museum) Pietermaritzburg	27.4.1937	54 139	—	50 167	
Original Diaz Cross, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	6.5.1939		—	75	South West Africa.
Huguenot Museum (Die ou Pastorie) Paarl	18.10.1940	75	—	82	
Table Mountain, Cape Town	8.2.1957	32 113 148	— — 212	69 39 138 183 209	Cape of G.H.

—S. L. CROZET.

CYPRUS COMMEMORATIVES

(a) 21 August, 3 stamps (3, 20 and 150 mils) for the 50 anniversary of the Boy Scouts in Cyprus.

(b) 9 September, 10 and 100 mils for the Red Cross Centenary.

(c) 4 November, 20, 30 and 150 Europa stamps of the design common to other member countries of the Council of Europa.

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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

(Continued from page 133 of the October issue).

Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.": type number of the mark; year of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.
Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

MARIENTAL PTtMO 1921-23	Occ. 91	21	1915	Seal 27 mm.	Mails via Gibeon, but via Keetmanshoop 1918-19. Type 9 cachet appears to have been applied at all three offices. Edwardian stamps (pre-union), obtained from Walvis Bay, were used here during 1916.
MARIENTAL RAIL PTA 1916-20	Occ. 92	9	1916-23	27 mm.	
MARIENTAL POLICE 1918-20	Occ. 93	5	1915	No. 31 Blue.	
MIER (CAPE) PTA 1917-20 PTtA 1921-23	Occ. 94	-	1917-	Metal die 25 mm.	
NAKOB (RAIL) (NAKOP) PTA 1916-20	Occ. 95	23	1917-18	25 mm.	On Union border from Upington. Mails via Keetmanshoop to 1918, thereafter via Kalkfontein South.
POTA 1921-22 PTtA 1923	Occ. 96	10		28 mm.	Occ. 96. Stop in date at top.
NAMUTONI PTA 1916-17	Occ. 97	22	1916-17 1917-21	28 mm. Violet blue-blk.	Northern outpost on eastern extremity of Etosha Pan. Mails to 1919 via Windhuk, thereafter via Tsumeb.
PTtA 1918 PA 1919 PTtA 1920-21					Office closed in Oct., 1921. Cachet worn from mid-1917.
NARUBIS PTA 1916-19 PTtA 1921-23	Occ. 98	22		27 mm. Violet.	Mails via Keetmanshoop. During 1920 Govt. work only. Re-opened in Oct., 1921.

NEUHEUSIS PTtA 1916-23	Occ. 99	M/S.	1916		Mails via Windhuk/hoek.
	Occ. 100	22	1917-	28 mm.	Occ. 99: Manuscript "Post Neuheusis"—P and N 5 mm. high. Used on Registereds. Windhuk receiving cachet in addition.
	Occ. 101	8	1918-	27 mm.	Occ. 100: Clear impression.
OKAHANDJA PTtA 1916-17 PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 102	5	1915	F.P.O. No. 44. Blue.	Occupied 10 May, 1915. Mails via Windhuk.
	Occ. 103 Occ. 103a	26 Oval	1916-23 1921	31/21 mm. double ovals.	Occ. 103a. "S.W.A.R." in top, date centre, "OKAHANDJA" bottom.
OKANJANDE PTtA 1916	Occ. 104	26	1916	31/21 mm.	District Omaruru. 1917-20 Govt. work only. Occ. 104: Rare. After July 9, 1915, it was an internment camp for officers only of the active troops. The South African Mounted Riflemen were in charge until 1916, when the internment camp was moved to Swakopmund, on account of operations of the Ovambuland Field Force against Chief Mandume.
	OKANJANDE RAIL PTtA 1916-17	Occ. 105	24	1916-	Bluish.
OKASISE RAIL PTA 1916-17 PTtA 1918-23	Occ. 106	21	1916-	Seal. Violet	Between Karibib and Okahandja. Mails via Windhuk to 1919 and via Okahandja from 1920.
	Occ. 107 Occ. 108	24 28a	1917	29 mm. Metal die. 28/17 mm.	Occ. 108. Maltese cross in lower black band.
OKAUKWEJO/ OKAUKUEYO PTtA 1916-20	Occ. 109	22	1916-	Bluish-grey. 25 mm.	Situated on S.W. extremity of Etosha Pan. Mails via Windhuk to 1919, via Outjo in 1920.
	OKAMBAHE PA 1921 POA 1921-23	Occ. 110	22	27 mm.	Mails via Omaruru.
OKASEWA PTA 1921 PA 1921-23	Occ. 111	22	28 mm.	Mails via Windhoek.	
	OMARURU PTA 1916-17 PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 112	5	1916	F.P.O. 50	Mails via Windhuk.
Occ. 113		19	1918-23	28 mm.	Occ. 113. Appears to have been applied to Registereds and Postage Dues.
	Occ. 114	26	1916-23	31/21 mm.	
	Occ. 115	Oval	1921	{ Double ovals. Outer: 33/27 mm.}	Occ. 115. "S.W.A.R." top band, "OMARURU 1089" lower band. Date inner space.

(To be continued).

PIETERSBURG

TWO UNLISTED MAJOR VARIETIES

It is not often that unlisted major varieties come to be recorded, but Dr. G. Perazzo features two in the Aug.-Sept. issue of the London Philatelist.

Gibbons give quite a lengthy list of varieties in their catalogue, p. 765; one which they do not mention is the 6d. with PENNY under the numeral instead of PENCE, but this is illustrated by Curle and Basden as stamp No. 3 on the plate facing p. 60 in their book.

Dr. Perazzo illustrates this same error on the 2d. and 4d. values. The stamps are both gummed and initialled by the controller and their genuineness has been certified by the R.P.S.L.

Both stamps are remarkably free from other minor varieties, as were so common in the first printing.

INSTANBUL '63

South African exhibitors made quite a show at this recent International Exhibition. Here is a list of awards obtained:—

Silver:

L. Feinstein. The birth, growth and development of South Africa, illustrated by its postal history.

L. Abrams. German S.W.A. and S.W.A. Alec Kaplan. Interim issues of Palestine-Israel, 1948, and French Colonies, general.

J. M. Weinstein. Cancellations of Holy Land and Postmarks of Aden, pre-1940.

Silver Bronze:

Leo Buchen. Highly specialised collection of Israel.

B. Glassman. Mozambique and Mozambique Company.

J. Michelson. Latvia.

Bronze:

Aubrey Miller. Postal History of Sinai.

Diploma:

Mrs. M. A. Bergman. Children on stamps.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND GOUGH ISLANDS

The R.S.A. en route for Gough Is. (see below) is to call at Tristan to take the Administrator to Gough where he will preside over the enquiry into the late leader's death. His presence is considered necessary because Gough Island is a dependency of Tristan da Cunha.

Gough Is. It is with great regret that we have to report the death by misadventure of Mr. J. Smalberger, who was the leader of the South African meteorological party on the island.

Apparently he had set out to walk from the new base to the old one across hilly country, rough going but not in itself dangerous. It came on to heavy rain and snow, and it was not until the fourth search party was sent out, six days after he had failed to return that his body was found a few hundred yards off the route he had taken. It is presumed he died of exposure and exhaustion; there were no signs of any injury.

The R.S.A. left for Gough Island on 1st October with a replacement as the party of six left is not normally due for relief till about May 1964 and one of those has an injured leg acquired on the search parties.

ANGOLA

We are indebted to Mr. K. W. Kuhne of P.O. Box 26, Abercorn, N. Rhodesia for an Angola stamp of E2.50 released (at Luanda) on 17 June for the meeting of the Council of the International Red Locust Control Service. He understands that this is the first time that a locust has been featured on a stamp. The red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*) has invaded S. Africa from time to time from its usual breeding grounds in Tanganyika, N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

PHILATELISTS' RENDEZVOUS

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Corner Simmonds and Commissioner Streets, Johannesburg (Simmonds Street Entrance)

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P.O. Box 378, Krugersdorp — Secretary's telephone 763-3583.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meets on the first Monday of every month in the
Council Chamber of the Technical College, Church Street East, Pretoria
at 7.45 p.m.

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

PREPEX ——— CITY HALL, PRETORIA ——— 12 TO 17 OCTOBER, 1964

NYASALAND PHILATELIC BUREAU

Mr. R. H. A. Farquharson writes us from Box 659, Blantyre, that he has been granted a sole franchise for Official First Day Covers for the forthcoming new postage stamp issues. He sends us the information, too late to appear in our September issue, that a provisional issue will be made on 1st October, when the postal services of the Federation will revert to territorial control.

The first issue will be a Provisional one of

Nyasaland Revenue stamps overprinted for postal use—Ten values, ½d. to £1. This will be replaced by a definitive set as soon as it can be printed. The official F.D.C.'s will bear the Nyasaland Coat-of-Arms.

The Crown Agents will be handling supplies of stamps for these issues to dealers as in the past; but the services of the Bureau are offered to anyone wanting not only F.D.C.'s, but corner blocks, imprint blocks, etc.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF POSTAL SERVICES IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

[By LEO BUCHEN]

(Summary of paper read, accompanying displays, at recent meetings of the Germiston and Johannesburg Philatelic Societies).

Ancient civilisation was known to have existed on the East Coast of Africa particularly along the coastal stretch of what was later to become known as German East Africa. After being visited in turn by Vasco da Gama, Arabs, Speke and Burton, and Livingstone in 1868, European powers commenced to take interest in this part of the Dark Continent, which culminated in the scramble for East Africa in 1885 when the Imperial German Government granted a Charter to the German Colonization Society which had been founded in the previous year.

In 1886 the Treaty between Great Britain, Germany and the Sultan of Zanzibar, which defined their respective areas in the interior and the northern coastal stretch of East Africa known as Wituland. Here Germany actually operated a post office at Lamu from 22 November, 1888, to 31 March, 1891.

During 1890 Germany took over the administration of the territory from the German Colonization Society which became known as Deutsch-Ost-Afrika; German East Africa. The first post offices were opened at Dar-Es-Salaam and Bagamoyo on 4 October 1890, and at some time or other no less than 58 post offices were functioning. Here it should be mentioned that a German postal agency was in operation for less than a year in Zanzibar, from 27 August, 1890, until 31 July, 1891, and, covers bearing this postmark are difficult to obtain today.

The postal cancellers followed the pattern of German colonial postmarks and this applied to railway cancellers, which as usual, were oval in shape. The Usambara line cancellers showed train numbers 1 to 6 whereas the Midlands line employed 16 obliterations which, however, did not bear consecutive numbers. In addition there was one canceller without a train number.

At first postage stamps of Germany were used and by their postmarks they became known as "Vorläufer" or forerunners. During July, 1893, German stamps bearing

horizontal overprints of their values in East African currency were introduced. In 1896 this was changed to diagonal overprints showing the name of the colony and the values. These remained in use until 30 September, 1901, although the new definite "ship type" issue, depicting the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" became available during January, 1901, bearing the values in pesas and rupees. On 1 April, 1905, the currency was changed to heller and between 1905 and 1916 all postage stamps appeared on "lozenge" watermarked paper after having been previously printed on unwatermarked paper.

The outbreak of World War I created great difficulties for the colony from a postal point of view. Apart from a small supply of German stamps with the Germania design, carried by the cruiser "Koenigsberg," no new supplies could be expected. As can be realised, stamps from this source, bearing East African postmarks are extremely rare.

Faced with a growing shortage of stamps, the postal authorities decreed during May 1915, that postage for parcels and large quantities of printed matter should be paid in cash. Suitable rubber stamps accompanied by the normal canceller recorded the amount so collected, but on 20 December, 1915, the Director of Posts at Morogoro notified the public that as from 1 January, 1916, post offices at Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Morogoro, Tabora, Kigoma and Muanza would discontinue selling stamps and that postage for all mail matter would have to be paid in cash. Rubber stamps on all postal articles indicating the amount were proof that the required postage had been collected.

In addition it was announced on 8 January, 1916, that envelopes in multiples of 10 could be pre-franked at the post offices at Morogoro, Tanga and Dar-Es-Salaam for use anywhere within the colony and these emergency frankings form an interesting part of the postal history of German East Africa.

Apart from the larger post offices which had cancellers with days, months and years on rollers, the other offices found there were no slugs for the years 1915 and 1916, which were then cut locally. These local appendages were crude affairs and are easily distinguished from those produced in Germany. On 15 March, 1916, the steamer "Marie" arrived, having successfully evaded the blockade and, apart from some war

material, also brought badly needed supplies of stamps and the slugs for the cancelling instruments.

The arrival of this ship put an end to the issue of postage stamps which had in the interim been ordered from the printing works of the mission station Wuga, near Wilhelmstal. The design of the three values of 2½, 7½ heller and 1 rupee is quite simple and the quantities printed respectively were 100,000, 300,000 and 10,000 copies. They were buried on a farm near Morogoro during 1916 and, with British permission, unearthed in 1921 and taken to Germany. Due to lack of suitable protection 9,919 copies of the 2½ heller, 18,910 of the 7½ heller and 470 of the 1 rupee only survived, and are therefore rare, particularly when in fair condition, as the paper is now very brittle.

The mail of the German forces was handled by all post offices thus acting as field post offices. Early in 1916, however, the German troops established three field post offices in the sparsely populated south-eastern corner of the colony, which were equipped with special cancellers, bearing the inscription "Feldpoststation Deutsch Ostafrika" with distinctive Nos. 1 to 3. They operated from the middle of May, 1916, until October 1917. Field post cards and covers bearing these postmarks are scarce.

After the outbreak of World War I in 1914 a Field post office was established at Taveta which was in operation from 1 October, 1914, until 31 July, 1915, although the area remained occupied to March, 1916.

BLACK BLOTS

The April issue of the "American Philatelist" lists only two countries. (a) East Germany Anti-Malaria stamps as the 50 pf value was purposely limited, thus creating a false shortage of one value of the three-stamp set. (b) Additional stamps of the Haiti issue for the Seattle World Fair have been overprinted a second time. This second series, with a face value of about 80 cents, has the Opt. in dark red, instead of black as in the first series and it is horizontal instead of vertical. This is just creating unnecessary varieties to gouge money out of collectors.

In the June issue four more countries received blots, three of them being regretably connected with Red Cross issues.

Afghanistan had an 8 stamp issue—too long, with a limited time of sale and an oddity intentionally included; Ghana had an excessively extended issue plus a souvenir sheet oddity with all values; Switzerland had a set of perforate stamps plus an imperf. sheet of four 50c stamps (a face value of 2fr) which was sold at 3fr and they naively said these could be cut up and used separately.

Albania's 12 stamp Olympic set had 6 perf. and 6 imperf. stamps plus similar souvenir sheets of which dealers had to buy a specified number to earn the right to purchase rational quantities of the imperf. stamps.

A review of the first year of this War on Speculative Issues reveals that stamps from 30 different countries have been black-blotted. Nine countries had three or more issues blotted during the year, led by East Germany with 12, Hungary 10 and Haiti 9. Thirteen countries had only one issue blotted.

In the July issue there are five culprits—well known offenders. Afghanistan surcharged its set of 11 Anti-Malarials with "15 Ps" but had it on sale for one day only.

Czechoslovakia issued a three Kes sheet as a supplement to its space exploration set, without mentioning it in its postal announcement.

East German continued its practice of creating a shortage of one value in its latest set of three Gymnastic and sports stamps.

Liberia issued a five by three inch sheet as an oddity in 3-stamp set of outer space stamps.

Togo belatedly issued a large imperf sheet as belonging to its "stamp on stamps" set.

The August issue of the "American Philatelist" has several of the regular offenders.

(1) East Germany issued two stamps in June for the 75th anniversary of the "Worker's Song." The 25 pfg. value is in limited numbers—the old game of creating a false shortage.

(2) Hungary has a limited shortage of imperf. sheets in her set of large sheets of Soviet space travellers.

(3) Paraguay continues issuing bales of philatelic trash—A 14-stamp set of "Freedom from Hunger" stamps, 7 perf., 7 imperf. plus 2 souvenir sheets.

(Continued on page 219)

SOCIETY NEWS

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY CIRCLE

September meeting. Three members were congratulated following on the Durban Congress; Dr. Berry, awarded the Lea Cup for his work on the Republican Catalogue; Mr. Weinstein, elected President of Federation; Mr. Vermaak, elected Secretary of Federation and Business Manager of the "Philatelist."

Comprehensive reports were presented on two important new Issues, both of them on the long awaited R.S.A. watermark paper. The first, the Red Cross Commemoratives, the 2½c value of which made its debut in manner strange. After about 99,000 sheets (of the half million ordered) had been printed, one of its cylinders, No. 82, was damaged and was discarded. In quick time another, No. 99, replaced it. Then to everyone's surprise it turned out that a number of sheets had been printed on paper with a reversed watermark. How come? Quite simple, the roll, or rolls had been gummed on the wrong side, turned round, rolled hence the funny watermark. N.B.: place no credence upon the belief that the two features were cause and effect. To complete the picture, these odd stamps were not issued in bulk or in groups, but were spread out among the normal ones, a few sheets in each packet of 100.

The RSA paper was used for the first time on the definitives, the 1c and this appeared a day or so before this meeting. From new cylinders S33 S13—the "S" incidently means "Solid"—it is a pretty stamp, lighter and clearer than the S11 and S7.

Congress has asked the Circle to publish a Catalogue to cover the Issues during the interim period between the Golden Jubilee and the Republican Catalogues. This includes the important Decimal Series. Members are busy on this now and will welcome any hitherto unrecorded information of that period.

Among the items of interest shown was the "missing Cross" of the 12½c Red Cross stamp, an astonishing item; other stamps, blurred and streaky zylol effect, perforations guillotined from adjacent sheets, "home-made" "offsets"—with an iron—, to stress caution in purchasing "offsets."

The bourse showed again the great demand for good items, by the prices they reach. "Fantastic" is the word that has been used in this regard in some of the cases, "and we wonder if they will be maintained!"

—H.J.R.

P.S. OF THE WESTERN RAND

September Meeting. Congratulations to Mr. I. Godfrey on having his name placed on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, an honour we know he richly deserves.

Two collections were exhibited:

(a) Mr. E. Sharpe put up his collection of the issues in connection with the World Health Organisation's "Campaign Against Malaria." Only stamps depicting a recognisable mosquito are included in this collection. Quite amusing were some of the symbolic gestures used to indicate victory over the humble mosquito—from the school-masterly type who favoured the red-pencil cross so evident in many a school-boy's exercise books, through strangling, lynching, stabbing, hammering, spraying, to the Robin Hood who favoured transfixing this mortal enemy with an archer's arrow. An interesting collection, which was greatly enjoyed.

(b) Mr. O. Kylander exhibited his collection of the commemoratives of Pakistan. Included in the collection were a number of issues which did double duty as both commemorative and definitive issues. Of some interest was the world's first cricket stamp—until recently the only major sport not featured on stamps due to British conservatism of designs. Somehow this stamp (the whole set, for that matter) seemed to smack of a trade gimmick as it featured not a game of cricket but a bat, ball and set of stumps made in Pakistan! The collection contains some handsome stamps, and it too proved to be an interesting and enjoyable exhibit. —R.W.B.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

August 5: The usual quiz was held, and was won by Prof. A. Sloan. Then Mr. D. Shaw showed selections from his general collection, namely stamps of Hungary, Bulgaria and Switzerland, which was enjoyed by those present.

August 28: Only the Hon. Secretary and the exhibitor of the evening, Capt. M. F. Stern, who was to show his "Maps and Exploration on Stamps," were present and the meeting was called off. —M.F.S.

FISH HOEK P.S.

August 7: The exhibitor was Mr. W. G. Combrink who showed his well-known and fine collection of Yugoslavia. This was accompanied by a most enlightening talk. His style of layout is impeccable and unique. All enjoyed a very pleasant evening. —M.F.S.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

August Meeting. Mrs. Jeidel showed items from her collection of Judaica, up to 1948. Mention is made of a few special items: (a) Cover franked with German Morocco stamps from Fez-Mellah. (b) Cover from Breslau with a stamp specially issued for the Jewish New Year 5658 (1897). (c) Small sheets of stamps issued in the town of Luboml, in the Ukraine, after the fall of the Imperial Russian Government. They were inscribed in Russian, Polish and Hebrew but did not come into postal use.

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

8 August. The first half of the evening was devoted to five Research Study Exhibits. These were exceedingly interesting, but space does not permit of more than mention of the subjects and names of the exhibitors. Belgian Congo—Mrs. H. Jeidel; Poland—Dr. Keller; Yugoslavia—Mr. Combrink; Roumania—Mr. Roth; Germany (Cologne series)—Mr. Putzel.

In the second half Dr. Keller presented "Exploration into Space."

22 August. (1) Dr. Gottschalk gave an interesting talk and exhibit of Sudan, covering the period 1867 to 1898. (2) Mr. G. Bübring of Port Elizabeth showed part of his collection of Austria; part of his talk thereon is given in full in the September Newsletter and this will be continued in subsequent issues.

PRETORIA P.S.

3 September. Certificate of Merit competition: Two entries: (a) Dr. Schlieben "Flora of Africa". (b) Master John Schiff "U.P.U." The judges gave Dr. Schlieben the prize.

Two non-competitive exhibits were shown: Mr. C. J. Gouws, United Arab Republic, and Dr. P. Hack, Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

GERMISTON P.S.

September Meeting. An excellent attendance. Three collections were shown:

(1) Mr. B. Eilers showed his collection Danzig, which included several rarities.

(2) The South African "Volkspele" issue of March, 1962, which was designed by Mr. Kobus Esterhuizen, was tabled by Mrs. C. F. De Kock. In her display this member included original drawings by this artist, as well as varieties in the printing of this stamp. This collection created a great deal of interest among collectors of the commemorative issues of the Republic of South Africa.

(3) Collectors of the postage stamps of Australia missed a unique opportunity of viewing one of the most outstanding collections of this country ever seen in Germiston. The member responsible for this was Mr. E. Sequira who recently joined the society. Dating from the first issues of 1913, until today, this was a most complete collection of the Australian continent. Besides the usual issues the owner had also obtained blocks of four, mint and used, with the printer's imprint and these included several such high values as £2, a denomination fetching high prices these days.

CAPE SOCIETY OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY

August Meeting. Well attended. The main subject was the Interim period in the Palestine-Israel philatelic history; covers and stamps (many locally issued) were shown by four exhibitors, with talks on them. Those contributing were Dr. Gottschalk Mrs. Shapiro, Mrs. Jeidel and Mr. Galloon.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

August Meeting. After Mr. Scott had given impressions of his recent trip overseas, from a philatelic standpoint, and new Issues and Acquisitions had been tabled, three collections which had been sent up by Capt M. F. Stern from Cape town, were shown. They were (a) Selections from his History of Architecture; (b) Flags on Stamps, (c) Maps and Exploration, dealing mainly with Africa, but also with Russian Antarctic expeditions.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Scott seems to have been most struck with the Paris Sunday afternoon open air stamp market.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTE-VERENIGING

Op Vrydag 5 Sept. het 'n kleinerige opkoms 'n puik uitstalling deur lid B. Seelig gesien. Sy versameling van Japanse miniatuurvelle is regtig 'n pragstuk en saam met sy uitstalling van Franse Ceres en Napoleon klassiekstukke, sowel as Franse lugposseëls, is so veel belangstelling gewek dat bewonderaars eintlik vergeet het dat die oorlosie nie saam vertoef nie.

Lid Seelig was doerie dae al met Frankryk doenig en gevolglik kan hy spog met goedjies wat die jonger garde nie maklik aan die hande kan kry nie. Ons wens hom hartlik geluk en sê baie dankie vir 'n opwindende aand se seëlgenot.

Lid Lambert het maar mooitjies die smag wat hy met sy vasvra gekoester het met hom moes terug neem want die uitstalling het hom nie tyd gegun nie. Hy hou dus sy wedstryd oor vir ons vergadering van Vrydag 4 Oktober.

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

August Meeting. After the auction the following exhibits were shown.

(1) Mr. Lazarus—Red Cross stamps from all parts.

(2) Mr. Couzens showed Ghana and Tonga "Golds." There was much discussion on the merits and demerits of the latter.

A list was given of stamps in the Society's collection which were considered unnecessary and which were to be put up to auction.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

August 12: A large number turned out to see Miss G. Hoffmann's prize-winning collection "Fish on Stamps." This was really outstanding, well set-out and very nearly complete as regards the stamps available, only a very few very rare items being missing. Miss Hoffmann gave a talk in which she outlined the work entailed in getting the information and setting-out of such a collection.

August 26: The Club was indeed fortunate in seeing Mr. W. G. Combrink's collection "Proofs and Essays" before this leaves the country. This consisted of the original pencil sketch of the Leopard design of Nyasaland, the Turkish proofs of 1926, the Argentine die proofs and later posthumous proofs, and finally the more than interesting progress proofs of Bosnia. Mr. Combrink gave a very fine talk on the subject, especially on progress proofs. Owing to requests, Miss G. Hoffmann again showed her "Fish on Stamps." The Club had the largest gathering for some time—there were no less than 15 visitors together with a fine turn-out of members. —M.F.S.

MASHONALAND

August Meeting. A well attended meeting, but only two members had brought anything for display, so it was decided to cancel this part of the meeting in view of the large amount of material for auction. This went off well.

BLACK BLOTS

(Continued from page 216)

(4) Ghana has added an imperf. souvenir sheet to the 4-stamp Red Cross set issued in May.

(5) Tonga's large gold foil stamps have been given a big Q, pending further news of the on-sale time and the distribution methods used abroad.

The September issue continues with mainly the same offenders.

Afghanistan's Red Cross issue has an oddity included in the shape of an imperforate airmail sheet.

East Germany 3-stamp set for Motorcycle Races has a limited printing of the lowest value, 10 pf.

Hungary's transport set has 14 perf. and 14 imperf. values.

Nigeria has twice included oddities with its issues (a) two triangular stamps as a sheet in its regular Scout issue, (b) a miniature sheet with its Red Cross issue.

TONGA GOLD

This set of 15 stamps, circular reproductions of the first gold coinage of Polynesia, is causing many headaches.

(1) Some are worrying—How much actual gold is in the gold-leaf on which the stamps are printed? We do not think they need worry—the chances are that in the long run the stamps will be worth more than the coins they represent.

(2) Dealers are wondering how many stamps they will receive—This is a genuine cause of headache, as the stocks seem to be very low, and, the dies having been destroyed, there is no possibility of reprints.

(3) Collectors are wondering how to mount the stamps in their albums, and can get no satisfactory replies.

Meanwhile we proffer the old advice "Buy at best."

DEFINITIONS

Mr. B. Joseph, of Robemark Philatelists, has sent us the following "Thoughts for the Month" which he came across in an old New Zealand philatelic magazine of 1949.

A Stamp Collector is a man who enjoys his hobby but loses money when he sells.

A Philatelist is a man who knows so much more than a professional that he not only enjoys his hobby but makes a profit when he sells.

A Stamp Dealer is one who makes sufficient profit out of the stamp collectors to recompense him for the losses he makes on his transactions with the philatelists.

SO CALLED "EUROPA" STAMPS FROM GREEK ISLANDS

An announcement appeared in various philatelic papers that "Europa" stamps had been issued on three insignificant Greek islands, Arcondi, Oxia and Dragonera, on 28th January. The inscriptions on them were partly in Greek, partly in English.

The Greek Post Office has published an official note stating that the issue was private and unlawful and will not be accepted for use at any post office in Greece.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Commonwealth Catalogue—King George VI Stamps. 1964-5 Edition, published by The Commonwealth Stamp Coy., 7 Leather Lane, Liverpool.

This 10th Edition is evidence of the popularity of these stamps, with the prices steadily rising. There are various little details given, which are not to be found in all catalogues— e.g. quantities printed, sheet positions of listed varieties, etc.

The Postmarks of Bloemfontein—Sections II and III, by A. G. M. Batten, privately printed.

This highly detailed study is a continuation of the work reviewed in our June issue, p. 113, dealing with the Republican period 1868-1900.

Section II is termed "The Occupation Period," dating, for philatelic purposes, from 13th March to 1st November, 1900. On the latter date the first O.R.C. cancellers were introduced in Bloemfontein. There was not a great deal of material available for this Section and additions would be welcomed.

For Section III, the Orange River Colony period, the G.P.O. in London allowed some reproductions to be made from the Date Stamp Impressions Books in their Archives, particularly of the double circle cancellers.

Eight pages in the booklet deal with Section II, whereas there are thirty devoted to the wealth of material handled in Section III.

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly.

This has gone all gay with the September number appearing with half the covers occupied by bright four-coloured reproductions of stamps. It has been enlarged from 32 to 36 pages and re-designed typographically to make reading easier. Quite incidentally, of course, the price has gone up from 9d. to 1/-.

Great Britain.

A Specialised Catalogue is to be published soon by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. Vol. 1—Queen Victoria, is announced for 21 October, 192 pages, hundreds of illustrations, price 35/-.

Shanahans.

It is long since we have heard anything from Dublin about this firm.

It is now announced by the liquidator of Shanahan Stamps Auctions, Ltd. that they have authorised Robson Lowe, Ltd. to sell the stock, and they have stated that the auctioning of them will probably be spread over two years.

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

FINE USED WANTED: Middle East Countries, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine.—W. Lambert, P.O. Box 1138, Johannesburg.

MINT UNION NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS: The following needed—PN4 5v1 5v2 5v4 5v5 5v6 11v1 and any uncatalogued varieties.—S. J. Vermaak, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

PLEASE: 6d. London—right hand arrow block; Inter-Provincial O.R.C. 5/- used in O.R.C.—M. J. Rall, P.O. Box 123, Riversdale, C.P.

MONTHLY BARGAIN LIST FREE. — Send name and address to SCHMITZ, P.O. Box 134, Rondebosch, Cape.

ALL Cylinder Blocks of the Union animals (Sterling and Decimal) as well as the Blocks of the Republic, and other interesting items of these series available. We also purchase these. Please tell us what you have and state your price.—SPRIGHTON PHILATELISTS (Pty.) LTD., P.O. Box 9020, Johannesburg, 95 Alliance Building, corner Rissik and New Street North. Phone: 33-6658.

WANTED FOR CASH.—Anything unusual from Palestine 1918 to 1948. Covers — stationery — booklets — fieldposts — etc., etc.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

PAGES: Rapkin pages special prices. 50 Black pages with inner leaves R1-75 (was £1); 50 Black pages, no inner leaves, R1-00 (was 14/6); 50 White with inner leaves, R1-00 (was 14/6); 50 White, no inner leaves 75c (was 11/-).—S. BERGMAN, 25 Linton Road, Mill Park, Port Elizabeth.

!!!! MORE collections being broken up! Cape Postal History; Sicily; Luxemburg.—DOUGLAS ROTH, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape.

ZULULAND/BANGKOK: Anything and everything required urgently — for cash! —M. M. WOOD, P.O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

POSTAL STATIONERY FOR SALE.—Largest portion from Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Bavaria, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy. Write to E. BAER, P.O. Box 4004, Port Elizabeth.

TRISTAN !!! 1960 1d. to 10/- fishes R12-00.—SYDNEY'S STAMP SERVICE, P.O. Box 5046, Benoni South.

PAKISTAN: Local Overprints Wanted, other than those listed by Gibbons. Single items, bulk, pieces or covers.—J. G. WALKER, 71(a) Innes Road, Durban.

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,
S. L. CROZET.

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

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DECEMBER, 1963

Whole Number 464

Xmas Greetings & Good Philatelic
Hunting in the New Year to all our
readers and advertisers.

SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

The 3c Denomination.

A reprinting of the 3c value from previously used cylinders, Nos. S 8 / S 35, on unwatermarked paper has made its appearance at Post Offices. The four-figure red sheet numbers are now recorded opposite rows 7 and 8, and 18 and 19, the other printing characteristics remaining unaltered.

Special Cancellations.

Interested collectors may be pleased to learn that "Special Cancellations" may be obtained by sending a stamped, self addressed envelope to the following respective addresses. These are for:

"Table Mountain," Postmaster, Cape Town.

"Big Hole," Postmaster, Kimberley.

"Hertzog Tower," Postmaster, Johannesburg.

"Cango Caves," Postmaster, Knysna.

"Voortrekker Monument," Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria.

"Old Post Office Tree," Postmaster, Mossel Bay. (20th December, 1963).

There are also fifteen Mobile Post Offices operating in the Republic at the present time, and although no mail matter may be posted from these offices, their particular cancellations may be obtained through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, by submitting stamped, self-addressed envelopes to this officer.

STAMP THEFT

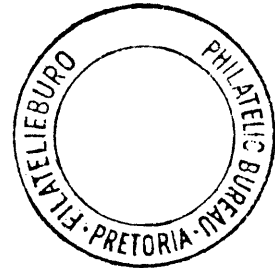
We regret to report that the flat occupied by Mr. A. G. Versino of Cape Town was broken into on the 20th November and amongst other articles five volumes of his specialised collection of Great Britain were stolen.

The five albums are bright red Rapkin Multi-Ring Loose Leaf ones, and they contain, as far as it has been possible to determine at this stage, some pre-adhesive covers, some Q.V. stamps on cover and off cover, a quantity of Q.V. line engraved, Q.V. surface printed up to £ values, Edward VII and George V, the two latter are thought to include a considerable quantity of controls.

The sheets are extensively written up in black Indian Ink, each sheet heading similarly on white paper mounted on black, and the stamps are also mounted on a piece of white paper superimposed on black.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



A Philatelic Bureau exists in the Post Office in Pretoria to meet the special needs of stamp dealers and philatelists. Only stamps of the Republic of South Africa currently in use are on sale.

Orders for stamps should be addressed to the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Pretoria, and must be accompanied by money orders, postal orders or bank drafts made payable to the Postmaster-General. Cheques are not accepted. The amount should be sufficient to cover postage and registration. Deposit accounts may be opened by overseas customers.

'n Filatelieburo bestaan in die poskantoor in Pretoria om in die spesiale behoeftes van seëlhandelaars en filateliste te voorsien. Slegs seëls van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika tans in gebruik word te koop aangebied.

Bestellings vir seëls moet geadresseer word aan die Filatelieburo, H.P.K., Pretoria, en moet vergesel gaan van poswissels, postorders of bankwissels, betaalbaar aan die Posmeester-generaal. Tjeks word nie aangenem nie. Die bedrag moet voldoende wees om die pos- en registrasie gelde te dek. Deposito-rekenings kan deur oorsese kliënte geopen word.



WE WILL PAY GOOD PRICES for SETS - SINGLES - PACKETS - MIXTURES KILOWARE

As the largest wholesale stamp firm in America, we are constantly buying large quantities of stamps, from all parts of the world. At present we particularly wish to buy:—

- STAMPS IN SETS: Low and medium valued. Either complete or incomplete, mint or used.
- SINGLE STAMPS: Attractive inexpensive varieties.
- PACKETS: Carefully made with undamaged stamps.
- LARGE HOLDINGS & REMAINDER STOCKS of all kinds.
- MIXTURE (KILOWARE) on paper.
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OLD POST OFFICE TREE MOSSEL BAY

As a result of representations made by the Chamber of Commerce through the Mossel Bay Town Council, the Postmaster-General has agreed to the provision of a special date stamp to commemorate the old Post Office Tree at Mossel Bay which was used as the first post office in Southern Africa.

A letter posted by the Portuguese navigator, Pedro d'Ataide, in 1501 was found in an old shoe hanging from the tree, which has now been declared an historical monument.

The letter was later found by another Portuguese navigator, Joao da Nova.

The Postmaster-General has provided a posting box which will be included in a stone structure in the form of a Portuguese shoe of that period.

All letters posted at the Post Office Tree will be date stamped with a special design of the tree.



The Portuguese Ambassador has been asked to open the post box on December 20 and to post greetings to the President of Portugal, the President of South Africa and other dignitaries all over the world.

A first-day cover is being issued which will contain a publicity brochure of Mossel Bay—it will be of interest to philatelists all over the world.

Provision for the issue of 5,000 first-day covers is being made.

KENYA

The Kenya "Uhuru 1963" issue of 14 values (5c to 20/-) is illustrated in the November Crown Agents Bulletin. It is to be issued on Independence Day.

STOP PRESS

THE TRANSKEI 2½c COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The Postmaster-General has announced that a special postage stamp of 2½c will be issued on the 11th December, 1963, on the occasion of the first meeting of the Transkei Legislative Assembly.

On the stamp will be depicted a drawing of the old Bunya building in Umtata as it is being converted to be able to meet the needs of the new body.

A Commemorative Date-stamp has been authorised, and persons who wish to have first-day covers date-stamped should send their own addressed envelopes, accompanied by a sufficient payment, not in cheque form, to cover the postage, to the Postmaster, Umtata, before the 11th December, 1963.

Further details will appear in our next number.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF PHILATELIC MAIL

A letter received from the Postmaster-General informed the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa that arrangements have been made to provide special receptacles in which mail can be deposited for special attention, in the public lobbies of the main post offices in the following centres: Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Durban, and Cape Town.

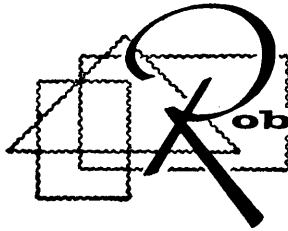
It is trusted that the receptacles will be available early during November, 1963, and that philatelists throughout the country will benefit by this arrangement.

THE 2½c DENOMINATION PRINTED ON RSA WATERMARKED PAPER

A printing of the 2½c value, from Cylinders No. 12/11 has been made on RSA watermarked paper. Only panes C and D have been found thus far.

EXCHANGE WANTED

On page 209 of our November issue a gentleman in Ghana was mentioned as wishing exchange but his name and address were omitted. He is Mr. J. W. Wood, Adisadel College, Box 83, Cape Coast, Ghana.



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THE "OCCUPATIONAL" POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

By Capt. L. SIMENHOFF, E.D., B.A., F.R.P.S.L., R.D.P. (S.A.)

(Continued from page 212 of the November issue).

Second Column: Postmark: "Occ. No.": type number of the mark; year of use, when known; colour, if other than black; diametrical measurements, if mark is circular.

Third Column: REMARKS on the office, etc.

OMITARA PTtA 1920-21 POTtA 1921-23	Occ. 116	22		25 mm. (3 stars ?)	Govt. work prior to 1920. Mails via Windhuk/hoek.
ONDONGA PA 1916-23	Occ. 117	22		Violet 25 mm. later bluish	Situated in the north in the heart of Ovambuland. Mails via Windhuk 1916-19, via Tsumeb 1920-23.
ORUMBUNGA/ ORUMBONGA PA 1921-23	Occ. 118	?		?	Mails via Windhoek. No postmark known.
OTAVI RAIL PTA 1916	Occ. 119	T.P.O.		Bahnpost	Old German railway post- mark used unaltered. Mails via Windhuk.
OTAVI PTtMO 1917-23	Occ. 120	5	1916	Blue.	Mails via Windhuk.
	Occ. 121	26	1916-23	F.P.O. 61 31/21 mm.	
OTAVIFONTEIN PTA 1916-17	Occ. 122	1	1st-5th July 1915	Wander- stempel.	Mails via Windhuk.
	Occ. 123	5	1916	Blue F.P.O. 59.	Govt. work during May 1920.
PTtA 1918-20	Occ. 124	25		Metal Die. 27 mm.	Occ. 123. Manuscript Name inserted in top compart- ment
OTJISAZ(A)U PA 1921	Occ. 125	9	1921	27 mm.	Mails via Okahandja.
OTJIVERO POTtA 1921-23	Occ. 126	22	1921	Violet 28 mm.	Mails via Windhoek.
OTJIWARONGO PTtA 1916-17	Occ. 127	5		F.P.O.	Mails via Windhuk/hoek.
	Occ. 128	5		Blk-blue. 57	Occ. 128. Otjiwarongo in type set lettering.
PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 129	36		31/21 mm.	
OUTJO PTtA 1916-17	Occ. 130	21	1916	Seal (official)	Mails via Windhuk.
	Occ. 131	Line		Block capitals and date	Occ. 131. Provisional "OUT- JO" 30 mm. long, letters 6 mm. high.
PTtMO 1918-23	Occ. 132	12	1916	27 mm.	
	Occ. 133	12a		27 mm.	Occ. 133. OUTJO larger capitals.
POMONO PTtMO 1918	Occ. 134	?	1918		Mails via Luderitzbucht. Af- ter 1918 Govt. work only. No postmark known.

(To be continued).

TRISTAN DA CUNHA AND GOUGH IS.

The R.S.A. returned from a trip to Tristan and Gough Is. on 25th October. This had been made for two reasons: (1) To take the Administrator of Tristan to Gough Is. to hold an enquiry into the death of Mr. Smalberger, the O.C. of the S.A. Met. staff on the island. His presence was necessary because Gough is administratively a dependency of Tristan. The finding was that death was due to exposure, but it will probably never be known what prompted him to leave the base unaccompanied, against standing instructions and in unsuitable clothing for the prevailing weather. (2) The other reason for the trip was to take another leader for the Met. party.

Whether mail was brought from Gough Island has not been ascertained, but there was mail from Tristan, including:

(a) Covers taken there by the U.S.S. Spiegel Grove and landed there by helicopter as mentioned in our July issue, page 140. This bore the Tristan postmark of 2 May '63 and must have been lying there till the R.S.A. called. It has a special cachet in three lines reading "USS SPIEGEL GROVE (LSD-32)/C/o Fleet Post Office/New York, N.Y."

(b) Ordinary mail, with covers for marking which had been taken there by the "Tristania" about the end of August. They had the provisional stamps cancelled with the Tristan postmark of 12 Sep '63.

* * * *

Now well on its way to Tristan is the "Bornholm" with 198 islanders on board, who have chosen to be repatriated. They are reported to be laden with plastic flowers to brighten up their homes, as so few pretty flowers grow on the island.

It may be taking the "Freedom from Hunger" and the "Red Cross Centenary" stamps which were scheduled for issue on 2nd September, but were held up by shipping difficulties.

It will certainly be bringing the official souvenir covers which have been arranged for by the Crown Agents. These are being sold in England with stamps affixed and it is hoped, some will arrive here in due course.

On 29th October it was reported in the press that the small coaster "Zeehann" was loading stores and provisions at Walvis Bay for Tristan. There was no mention of mail being carried.

AEROPHILA 63

Successful South African exhibitors at this International Aerophilatelic Exhibition held on Brussels 1-8 September were:—

Capt. M. F. Stern. Prix d'Honneur Sieger Medal (Silver Gilt) for "History and Development of the Airmails of South Africa and S.W.A."

Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey: Silver award for Aerogrammes.

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we learn from the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society of the death of their old member—**G. K. Forbes.** He was a real "Grand old man." As a member of our Roll of Honour a biography (largely autobiographical) was published, with photograph of him, in our issue of Dec., 1958, p. 189.

* * * *

We also regret to learn of the death of **C. P. Rang**, for sixteen years Editor of Gibbon's Stamp Monthly.

* * * *

It was announced at the meeting of the Federation Executive Committee on the 15th November that **Dr. Alec Kaplan** of Germiston was seriously ill.

We regret to report that two days later we heard that he had died.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Kaplan.

A biography of him, as being on our Roll of Honour, was published in the S.A. Philatelist in July, 1957, p. 103.

THE ROMANCE OF STAMP COLLECTING

A TRIP TO THE ANTIPODES

By J. CREEWEL

My wife and I went over to Australia and New Zealand, the latter being the prime objective, taking in also New Caledonia (it was just unfortunate that time and facility did not permit of a visit to the New Hebrides too—only a weekly air service from Fiji) and Mauritius.

With a bit of prompting, it may be recalled that way back in 1936, there arrived at the P.S. of Johannesburg, a letter from New Zealand, from a (then) young girl who was seeking a philatelic friend in South Africa, and that I took it up. We have been corresponding ever since, and over the years, all the magazines, etc., which she sent to me (apart from stamps) had built up a very strong yearning to see that country. It is a truly wonderful place, and for once I think it can truthfully be said that no amount of publicity can do it justice, and that nothing we have seen in pictures, films, etc., has over-rated its beauty and charm to any degree at all.

We travelled across by ship, calling at Perth, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, and after Wellington, finally left the ship at Auckland, where Margaret lives. We had allotted five weeks for our stay in New Zealand, but spent seven there, and so had to cut down on our stay in Australia. Then we flew for a week-end to Noumea (New Cal.), then by air to Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, the Cocos, Mauritius and back to Johannesburg.

I knew that Margaret was a cripple, thought it was the result of an accident in childhood—actually it was polio—and it was for that reason that she had taken up stamp collecting. She insisted that we stay with them whilst we were in Auckland—it was two weeks in all, a week on arrival and a week before we left. Such charming people, she and her father (who is 84 and sprightly as a chicken), but that epitomizes all the New Zealanders we met—their hospitality was unbounded and unforgettable. While I went armed with all sorts of philatelic fare and offerings, there was so much else to talk about and to see (she drives a car for all her handicap) that it was perhaps not so strange that we only managed one short “session” on the day before we finally left New Zealand.

But to turn back to the philatelic side of the story—I also went armed with the names and addresses of all the representatives of the R.P.S. London, in both Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, with the exception of Mr. Purves in Melbourne, they were all off our “beaten track” and it was not possible to see any of them. Time being short, as mentioned, in Australia, I did not see many of the dealers, nor even Mr. Purves—my mother has relatives in Melbourne who had mapped our programme even before we arrived, and completely monopolised our time in that City, and by the same token, had to forego the pleasure of contacting the local societies.

In New Zealand, the position was different. The R.P.S. representative there is a Mr. Collins, who lives in Christchurch. He describes himself as unique amongst R.P.S. representatives in that he is a dealer, not a collector, but because he has been associated with the ROYAL for over forty years, he is still their accredited ambassador. He now spends most of his time in writing, and the recognised “work” on the stamps of New Zealand has been compiled by him—four massive volumes, with a fifth in the course of preparation. I spent a most interesting morning in his company, and there met a Dr. Turner-Jennings, immediate past-President of the Christchurch Society, with whom we spent a very entertaining couple of hours in the afternoon.

Every city in New Zealand, and nearly all the smaller towns, is publicity conscious, and the visitor can load himself up with masses of brochures, etc. In all of them, wherever a Philatelic Society exists, prominence is given to the details of date and place of meeting, names and addresses and phone numbers of the Chairman and Secretary. There are some 28 Societies throughout the country, but the only one that I was able to visit was in Auckland. On our return visit to Christchurch, I found the meeting would take place the evening after our departure, but because we were already a couple of days behind schedule, we could not stay over. When in Wellington on our way back to Auckland, I found the meeting had taken place just before we arrived.

In Auckland, the Society meets twice a month—the meeting I attended was their “informal” meeting and sales night, but nevertheless, the programme includes a display, and a most unusual one it was. It was given by one of the local dealers, entitled “What a dealer does in his spare time”—

this one collects cigarette cards, and gave a wonderful display; whilst it embraced almost the entire world, as far as cigarette cards go, it was most noticeable that South African cards were almost non-existent in his collection. Like everywhere else in New Zealand, my reception at the meeting was wonderful, and I was asked to make a short address on our activities in Southern Africa.

In the auction I picked up a couple of Rhodesian items, not because I wanted them, but more so for sentiment. By our standards the prices were ridiculous—low—and on the other hand, on the same basis, local material also went for ridiculous prices—high.

As mentioned, I had taken with me a selection of material from South Africa, the Protectorates and the Federation, hoping, in view of the currency restrictions, to be able to exchange it for New Zealand or other items from that part of the world. None of the dealers showed any interest at all; their racks and even the walls of their premises were plastered, there is no other word, with Australia, New Zealand and the Islands (Pacific), but they all, without any qualification, said there was no interest at all in anything outside of that field. So, philatelically speaking, our visit to the Antipodes was not an outstanding success.

The only other event of note was a visit to the Canterbury Museum, arranged by Mr. Collins, where I had a personally conducted tour through the Philatelic Section, under the guidance of the Curator, Mr. S. Dacre. Strangely enough, this collection, which has been bequeathed by various public-spirited citizens, does not feature New Zealand as might have been expected, to any great degree, but contains amongst others, some very fine material of Great Britain and Australia, especially Australian flown covers of the Kingsford-Smith epoch.

REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part One.

(British Commonwealth), 1964 Edition.
Price 25/- net.

This increases in size, there being now 864 pages, about 50 more than the previous edition. There are several new countries, and former members are still included.

The demand for "classics" is steadily increasing and with this a rise in prices. This is most marked in Britain itself, in the British North American and West Indian groups; and coming nearer home, Madagascar Consular Mail and Transvaal. In the Madagascar large "labels" there are very few priced under £3 each and some run up to £25; in Transvaal the 1 Penny on 6d. Queen's heads have jumped considerably and the K.E. error 1d. with cabled anchor watermark has risen from £50 to £75.

Griqualand West has been rewritten and there are some price rises.

British Aerogrammes.

Capt. M. F. Stern reports that on 1st August the British Post Office issued in London only, two aerogrammes, each with a different view printed inside, the one showing the Houses of Parliament and the other, the Tower of London—all in full colour. These aerogrammes are on sale experimentally at 10d. each.

First day aerogrammes arrived in Cape Town August 5. Those showing the Houses of Parliament, were posted at the House of Commons Post Office S.W.1.

The Postmark of Bloemfontein, Sections II and III, by A. G. M. Batten.

These Sections deal respectively with the Occupation (13 March to 1 November 1900) and the Colonial (1 Nov. 1900, to 30 May, 1910) periods. They follow on the Republican Period (1868-1900) which was reviewed in our June issue, p. 113.

The written descriptions of the cancellations are throughout quite excellent, but some of the photographic reproductions are really quite useless for identification purposes. We have been given to understand by the writer that more use of drawings will be made when he goes on to the postmarks of other towns.

This is good to know, because the series as a whole is a grand addition to O.F.S. Philately.

It may be noted that although No. 1 in the horizontally barred oval series is included in the republican section, there is no mention of the 4-figure boxed numerals in vertical barred ovals, some five of which are known on newspaper wrappers of the Bloemfontein "Friend" and so can practically certainly have Bloemfontein located as their place of usage. (See S.A. Ph. 1962, p. 160).

Jubilee of "Stamp Collecting."

On 20th Sept., 1913, there was launched by Douglas Armstrong and Richard Dalwick the first **independent** British weekly philatelic newspaper. They are both still active philatelists, even if not quite so active as 50 years ago. We congratulate the present editor, Mr. K. Chapman, on the special Jubilee number which is full of interesting matter, some dealing with the past, some with the present. Not the least interesting article is one by D. B. Armstrong, the founder-editor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.

RECTANGULARS. POSTMARKS

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

References from new customers please.

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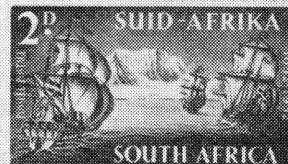
WHERE WAS "FAIRVIEW"?

In our August issue Mr. A. Leslie Leon raised the question as to the whereabouts of Fairview. This P.O.A. was known to have used No. 10 canceller, but its location was unknown. He has apparently discovered where it was, for he now writes:—

I am now able to answer the query I put to you, which was published in the August number. FAIR VIEW was a Postal Agency to the west of Spion Kop and north-west of Springfield, near Colenso. This information was obtained from a book dealing with Buller's Campaign in Natal, which contained a detailed map of the area in question.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN
GUARDIAN OF THE MOTHER CITY**

By Sylvester L. Crozet, Assoc. S.P.H.



Cape Town snuggles on the slopes of the majestic Table Mountain, which rises to a height of 3,549 feet above the blue waters of Table Bay—the tavern of the seas.

The top of the grandiose creation is well-nigh horizontal and is nearly two miles in length. At a distance the face of the pile appears to be unbroken, but in actuality a deep gorge—Platteklip—separates the huge mass from its summit to the base. On either side and in front of the mountain are two lesser peaks. That on the left being known as Devil's Peak, which rises to a height of 3,000 feet, while Lion's Head, on the right, is 1,000 feet lower.

The face of the mountain is scored by a number of waterways which discharge tremendous torrents of water into the Bay after rain has fallen. One of these streams which had its source in the Platteklip Gorge was the source of water supply to the old town until almost the close of the nineteenth century. Today the water supply of the city is still obtained from the summit of Table Mountain but here modern reservoirs and filtration plants have been established.

The first white man to climb to the top of the mountain was a Portuguese seaman, Antonia da Silva, in the year 1503. After many months at sea this eminence was the most outstanding landmark he had seen and he made the ascent in order to determine his bearings.

In 1928 an aerial ropeway was erected; the Lower Cableway Station of which was situated about half-way up the mountain side. From a specific point of vantage on the summit, where the rock face is sheer for nearly 400 feet, both the Indian and Atlantic oceans may be seen.

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Generally the structure of the mountain is a species of hard, white limestone. Gold and silver have been found on Lion's Head and tin on Devil's Peak, but only in very small quantities which would be uneconomic to work.

On Table Mountain are to be found no less than 2,622 different types of flora, an extraordinary number for such a comparatively confined area.

This mountain is the cradle of South African mountaineers and the famous Mountain Club was founded in 1891. Among its many eminent members was the late Jan Christiaan Smuts, who unveiled the Club War Memorial on February 25, 1923.

The famous "table cloth" which frequently covers the flat top of the berg is caused by currents of wind bringing up masses of cloud from the south and these are left hanging on the top of the mountain, with a blue sky above.

* * * *

In November, 1911, the City Council of Cape Town completed the construction of a pier having its entrance at the foot of Adlerley Street and which projected for a distance of 1,000 feet into Table Bay. At the sea end, the pier terminated in a tower which contained a warning light for shipping. This innovation was opened by Sir Frederick de Waal, Administrator of the Cape Colony, in 1915.

For more than a quarter of a century this pier was a favourite promenade for the public but, with the enormous and far reaching scheme of the reclamation of the foreshore, its life was doomed. In 1938, as the old order gave place to new, the pier was demolished.

* * * *

The first occasion on which Table Mountain was depicted philatelically was in 1900, when a 1d. carmine stamp was issued to commemorate the introduction of penny postage in the colony.

The mountain again appeared on the 10/- value of 1926, which also showed the pier in the Bay. In 1929 the design of the 4d. Air Post stamp included this famous landmark as did the 2d. issue of the Van Riebeeck Tercentenary issue of 1952. This motive has been a most popular item with stamp designers for it was used on the Railway Centenary issue of 1960 and on the 50 cent value of the current issue of the Republic.

CAPE NUMERAL POSTMARKS

Ten new records have been sent in.

Mr. J. B. Levy, Bloemfontein, reports No. 527, a very clear strike on cover, with the place-date stamp of Patriots Klip in 1904. This was a Postal Agency, but it is no longer in operation.

Mr. C. Rosenberg records nine numbers, but all are on loose Cape stamps save one, so can only be recorded as "Used in Cape." The one exception is a 4-figure number—1113, on cover from Piquetberg.

The other numbers, all clear strikes, are 57, 256, 278, 358, 432, 549, 655 and 842.

No. 57 was just reported on an O.R.C. stamp. (See S.A. Ph., July, '63, p. 128); this occurrence was probably earlier usage.

No. 278 was previously reported on an O.R.C. stamp, but this is thought to be interprovincial usage in the Cape.

Mr. D. Allison reports No. 493 on a loose 1d. Cape stamp.

NYASALAND AND N. RHODESIA

With the approaching end of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation, two territories have already arranged for independent postal services, according to the Crown Agents October Bulletin.

Nyasaland has arranged for a provisional set of 11 values, ½d. to £1, of their revenue stamps to be overprinted Postage, and to be put on sale in 1st November. A definitive set is expected to be ready on 1st January.

Northern Rhodesia is to have a definitive set of 14 values, ½d. to £1. Date of release November 1st. The design, common to all, has a portrait of H.M. the Queen and the N. Rhodesian Coat of Arms.

Mr. R. H. A. Farquharson wrote us from P.O. Box 659, Blantyre, that he has been granted a sole franchise for Official First Day Covers for the forthcoming new postage stamp issues, but this arrived too late to appear in an earlier issue.

The Crown Agents will be handling supplies of stamps for dealers, but Mr. Farquharson's "Philatelic Bureau" services are offered wanting, not only F.D.C.'s, but also corner blocks, imprint blocks, etc.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

Referring to the first issue of stamps for these islands in our May issue (on the South African-Australian air route), we now have particulars about them. There are six of them featuring scenes on the islands, the denominations being 3d, 5d, 8d, 1/-, 2/- and 2/3 in Australian currency. Administration was taken over from Singapore by Australia in 1955.

Later. We have to thank Qantas Airways for an F.D.C., beautifully produced, with a 2/3d stamp.

The postmark is a single-line circle of 31 mm. diameter, with "Cocos (Keeling) Islands" round the top and "Aust" at the bottom.

In the centre, in three lines is:
"Indian/2 11 JE 63 2/Ocean."

The significance of the large figures "2" before and after the date was not obvious, but enquiry of Qantas Airways elicited the information that they had seen one mark with large figures "1" instead of "2". The explanation would therefore seem to be that more than one cancelling stamp was used for the F.D.C.'s and that each was numbered.

The Cocos stamp can be used in Australia just as can those of Australian Antarctica. The reason for this is constitutional; neither have their own administration, unlike various Australian territories, but are governed from Australia.

AUSTRALIA

Christmas Island is to have a definitive set of ten stamps to replace the provisionals issued in 1958 when the island was transferred to Australian administration. The stamps range from 1c to \$1 expressed in Malayan currency. (These prices in Australian currency run from 1d. to 3/-).

This island is in the Indian Ocean, S.W. of Java and is a valuable source of phosphate rock. Do not confuse it with another of the same name in the Fanning group in the Pacific.

New issues. On 9 October a new green 5d. portraying H.M. the Queen, using the portrait employed for the Royal Visit stamp.

Also the first of a series showing early

navigators in Australian waters. This will depict Abel Tasman, who discovered Tasmania and New Zealand in 1642.

UNITED NATIONS

The third commemorative stamp for 1963 was issued on 1 October. It is a 25c for the first anniversary of the U.N. executive in the territory formerly known as West New Guinea, now known as West Irian by the Indonesian administrators.

The 4th issue, 5c and 11c stamps, were due on Nov. 4. They feature the U.N. Assembly Hall in New York.

The 5th and last commems. for the year are due on 10 December. Also 5c and 11c stamp, they honour the Declaration of Human Rights.

FRANCE

The Ministry of Posts announces the following new issues:—

(1) 2 Sept. A 0.30F stamp honouring the World Championships of Water-Skiing.

(2) 14 Sept. Two "Europa" stamps of 0.25 and 0.50F denominations. The designs enclose the letters C, E, P. T.

(3) 12 Nov. A 0.85F is a reproduction of "Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel."

(4) 12 Nov. A 0.95F reproducing "Leo Marchands de Fourrures" in the Chartres Cathedral.

JAPAN

(1) On 1st September 5 and 10 yen stamps, being the seventh in the National Park Series.

(2) On 9th September a 10 yen commem. in honour of the International Scientific Radio Union.

"BLACK BLOTS"

In the August issue of the "American Philatelist" four old offenders reappear:

E. Germany. A limited issue of the 25 pf. in the 2-stamp Workers Song pair.

In the Red Cross set of Ghana mentioned above in the June issue the series was delayed in appearing, but it was found there were eight perf. and 8 imperf.

Hungary. Two large souvenir sheets of U.S.S.R. astronauts, with a limited issue of one of them.

Paraguay. 14 stamps, half perf. and half imperf., also 2 souvenir sheets in a Freedom from Hunger set.

ITALIAN REMAINDERS

It will be remembered that some time back we used to announce sales of these official remainders. It is now announced by the Minister of Posts that sales by tender of these stamps is stopped. Apparently they were boycotted by the Italian stamp trade or such offers as were made were ridiculously low.

CANADA

The Canadian Trade Commissioner informs us that a 5c stamp in the explorer series was to be issued on 29th July in honour of Sir Martin Frobisher, one of the earliest searches for a Northwest Passage, in 1576. He did not actually make many geographical discoveries, and received his knighthood for his services against the Spanish Armada. The stamp will show a portrait and an outline of a sailing ship silhouetted against an iceberg.

We have to thank the Canadian P.M.G. for a Day of Issue (2 V-63) cover bearing the 2c and 3c Q.E. stamps which complete the series began in October last year.

The symbol on the 2c is a tree and that on the 3c a fish, those represent two of Canada's large industries.

We are also indebted to P.M.G. for an F.D.C. with a \$1 stamp designed to stimulate the country's International Export Trade.

Our only comment would be that we hope their export trade will be better paying than by setting a \$1 stamp to do the work which a 1c stamp could have done! Nevertheless we were pleased to set this valuable stamp.

On 25 September there was a 5c commemorating the Bi-Centennial of the start of a postal service between Quebec and Montreal. We have to thank the P.M.G. for an F.D.C. with this stamp.

CROWN AGENTS BULLETIN

The August issue deals mainly with the Red Cross and tells the story of how the organisation started and how it has grown and enlarged its scope. In September its centenary is being celebrated and it will be honoured philatelically by about ninety countries.

GREAT BRITAIN

It seems probable that Shakespeare may be honoured philatelically next year. The 400th anniversary occurs then and a special Festival is to be held at Stratford-on-Avon.

It is understood that several artists have already been invited to submit designs.

Centenary of 1st International Conference of Postal Administrations. We have to thank "Stamp Collecting" for a commemorative cover produced jointly by the British Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Traders Association.

ETHIOPIA

A set of 5 stamps was issued on 11th September in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia. Ranging from 3c to 60c in value, they feature various buildings in Assab and Massawa, the capital and the port of Eritrea.

On 2nd November there was due a set of 7 stamps honouring Ethiopia's famous men and women, ranging from 7 B.C. to 1508 A.D. This is announced as the first of an annual series of such stamps.

RHODESIA & NYASALAND

We understand that a World's Round Table Conference is to be held in Salisbury later this year and that some 500 delegates are expected.

This will make it the largest ever International Conference to be held there.

We hear that the Federal Government is being urged to issue a special set of stamps for the occasion.

PHILATELISTS' RENDEZVOUS

THE PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meet on the second Wednesday of every month
in the

Railway Recreation Club, Berea Park, Pretoria
at 8.00 p.m.

ALL PHILATELISTS ARE WELCOME!

P.O. Box 2388 — Pretoria

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

Meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesdays monthly at 7.30 p.m.
in the

Geo Cato Room, City Hall, Durban (Entrance West Street—door nearest Beach).

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

P.O. Box 588, Durban — Secretary's telephone 337722 (Evenings)

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Posbus 2272 — Johannesburg

Gereelde maandvergaderings, uitstallings, veilings.
EEN VAN DIE BESTE RONSENDINGS IN DIE LAND.

Sterk ledetal.

BELANGSTELLEENDES VERWELKOM.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

meets at 2.15 p.m. on the second Saturday of every month
in the

CONFERENCE ROOM, 7th FLOOR, RAND MINE BUILDING (Corner House),

Corner Simmonds and Commissioner Streets, Johannesburg (Simmonds Street Entrance)

ALL INTERESTED IN SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELY ARE WELCOME.

P.O. Box 378, Krugersdorp — Secretary's telephone 763-3583.

THE PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meets on the first Monday of every month in the
Council Chamber of the Technical College, Church Street East, Pretoria
at 7.45 p.m.

VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

P.O. Box 514, Pretoria.

PREPEX ——— CITY HALL, PRETORIA ——— 12 TO 17 OCTOBER, 1964

ORANGE FREE STATE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets on the fourth Friday of every month in the
NATIONAL MUSEUM HALL, BLOEMFONTEIN
at 7.30 p.m.

Issues a monthly magazine and circulates sales packets to members.

P.O. BOX 702 - - - - BLOEMFONTEIN

SOCIETY NEWS

ROYAL P.S. OF RHODESIA

September meeting. Two exhibits were shown: (1) Mr. Carter—Falkland Islands, about which he gave a very interesting talk about their historical and geographical background. (2) Mr. Howes showed part of his collection of Great Britain.

At an auction some unwanted parts of the Society's collection were disposed of, fetching a sum of nearly £12, which will come in useful for filling up some blanks.

MASHONALAND P.S.

September 11. Mr. G. D. Trotter gave a fine display of Zanzibar stamps and postal stationery, to a large meeting.

The show given at the recent Hobbies Exhibition was reported on as having been very successful and so many of those seeing it were juniors who seemed anxious to join up that we are seriously considering the formation of a Junior Section.

PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

August 6. A display of the stamps of Greece by Mr. Raftopoulos. The main part dealt with issues up to 1940; he showed the first Olympic Games set of 1896 and then the 1906 set on the 10th anniversary. Also shown were the two sets of the Youth Movement stamps.

Among the moderns were the King and Queen series of 1960, also the Scout stamps. The 1863-1963 showed the five Kings, the particular point being that King Constantine was depicted with three sons, all of whom reigned.

The display ended with a few sheets of Cretan stamps.

August 20. The display was a Thematic one—"Animals," by Mr. C. M. Zartz. After some years of general collecting he specialised on South Africa; a sheet of Chinese animal started him on animals in general and he thought he would soon go on to birds or fish. He has made a good start and has a wide field.

September 24. At very short notice the Society had to give up their meeting place in Barclays Bank Buildings, and move to the S.A. Mutual Building. This proved to be the finest meeting place they had had for twenty years, but it has necessitated moving their two-monthly meetings from the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays to the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

This meeting was Ladies' Night but only one member, Miss S. McSparran, brought an exhibit. It made up in quality for the lack of others, as her growing collection of Rhodesians gave viewers a great measure of joy and food for discussion.

The meeting of the **8th October**, was the second Junior Evening of the year and was held at our new venue in the S.A. Mutual Recreation Room in Main Street; there was a good attendance including a number of visitors.

While the Juniors' stamp collections were being judged, Mr. B. H. Bothma showed us the decimal overprints on sterling issues of the three Protectorates, including his famous Basutoland 2½c with the inverted surcharge. Next we saw some fine examples of Great Britain 1d. Blacks and 2d. Blues belonging to Mr. H. L. Keefe, which were followed by a few of Mr. E. Baer's Cape Triangulars.

There was a pause for refreshments after which prizes were presented to the 12 and over section and the under 12 section. Mr. E. Baer then showed us some of the German stamps which had been used in the Colonies before the latter had issued their own stamps. We also saw some of the stamps printed in German East Africa, when it was besieged during the First World War. Finally Mr. D. Berg put down four sheets from his thematic collections of Horses and Dogs.

October 22. Before commencing the meeting the President announced with deep regret the passing of our old friend, Mr. G. K. Forbes. Mr. Forbes was one of our oldest members and was President of the Society from 1934 to 1949 and again in 1952. He was placed on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at the Bloemfontein Congress held in June, 1951.

The display was by Mr. E. Nagel who showed us the stamps of France for the period 1930 to 1960. Before putting down his stamps, Mr. Nagel gave a most interesting, illuminating and erudite talk. It is not often we have such a talk before a display. The collection was a complete set of the unused stamps of the period and their condition and presentation were immaculate. French stamps of this time give a good idea of the history of the country and seem to have concentrated on the achievements of French composers, statesmen and generals. The display was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

September 12. The "All Members" evening at which six exhibits were shown. We can only record in the briefest manner the names of the exhibitors and their subjects, but that is sufficient to demonstrate the variety. Prof. Slavan, Western Germany; Dr. Keller, Butterflies; Mr. Pillans, Covers;

Mr. Heggart, Orange Free State; Miss Hoffman, British Colonials; Mr. Putzel, German Occupational stamps.

September 26: "Western Province Get Together." There were seven Visiting Societies, with about 65 members and visitors present. The visitors produced about 30 exhibits, thus far outstripping the evening of the 12th. We may just refer to one problem raised—the "D.P. 3d." mark and its origin. Various meanings were suggested, but the only agreement was that it referred to Bulk Postage." One exhibitor, showing "Women on Stamps," made the shortest speech on record as describing an exhibit "I like collecting ladies."

P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

September 10. "German East Africa," by Leo Buchen. After a short introductory paper, the exhibitor described the early pioneer routes followed in the opening up of the country. The first world war period was very well covered, including even the unissued stamps prepared at a mission station, which were recovered after the war was over.

Mr. C. H. Cilliers shewed a collection of "Space" stamps which he said was a topical rather than a thematic collection (it is hoped that readers all understand the subtle distinction). The stamps were in chronological order of launchings.

September 23. Three exhibits. (1) Mr. Schwab, a fine lot of mint Australia and New Zealand. (2) Mrs. Massman of Marienthal, S.W.A., showed (although unable to be present in person) a thematic collection "Water." A wide subject, but one to which she did ample justice. (3) Mr. I. A. Miller showed New Year stamps of Israel, which came appropriately at the time of the Jewish New Year. A fine exhibit, even if it did rather look as if it were aimed at collectors.

EAST RAND P.S.

September Meeting. An exceptionally good attendance with a number of visitors. Messrs. H. Coxen, E. Conte and B. M. Hildebrand were duly elected as members and welcomed to the Society. Congratulations was extended to Mr. L. Feinstein for receiving the Silver Award at the Durban Congress for his display S.A. Past and Present History. Exhibits were shown by Messrs. E. Sequeira—New Zealand; F. Kellner—Australia; and K. M. Robertson—New Zealand Health. An auction sale took place which was quite successful."

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

September 9. Dr. A. Keller showed his "Fauna of Europe." This fine collection showed all animal and insect life in Europe and a full coverage. In addition it was pleasantly and well set out, showing full knowledge of the subject. The members really enjoyed seeing same.

September 23. Mr. R. Steinbauer showed a comprehensive selection of "Cyprus." Notwithstanding cold and wet weather there was a bumper attendance. He showed all adhesives up-to-date as well as philatelic material covering postal history and services unique to Cyprus, postal stationery, forgeries, airmail covers, World War I and II covers, Jewish Concentration covers (many of which were new to those collecting Israel), ship post and railway post, and for good measure rural postal service cancellations. Mr. Stenbauer gave an excellent talk on same.

Mr. R. Jeidel brought down from Congress an interesting and at same time amusing showing of Off-set Lithographic Printing, showing all operations and possible varieties, and followed by reading an excellent paper on the subject which was prepared by Mr. J. Michelson. Members appreciated his sending same, and showed great interest. —M.F.S.

GERMISTON P.S.

September meeting. A large attendance with three excellent exhibits displayed.

(1) Mr. B. Eilers tabled his collection of Danzig, which included several rare items.

(2) The South African "Volkspele" issue of March, 1962, which was designed by Mr. Kobus Esterhuizen, was displayed by Mrs. C. F. De Kock. In her collection this member included original drawings by the artist, as well as printing varieties.

(3) Collectors of Australia missed a unique opportunity of viewing one of the most outstanding collections of this country. Besides the usual issues, the owner, Mr. E. Sequira, included blocks of four, mint and used, of several of the £2 denominations, which are fetching high prices to-day.

October 16. Another large meeting. Three unusual collections were displayed.

(1) Mr. E. Sequira tabled a collection of covers which bore cancellations from the last Australian Commonwealth Games. These cancels depicted individual sports, which were held during the Games, in various parts of the Continent.

(2) A collection of first flight covers, carried by various airlines, flying to or from South Africa, were displayed by Mr. N. S. Hesselbarth. There were, for instance, the first cover flown by South African Airways to Perth via the Cocos Islands, and more recently first flight covers by Lufthansa from Germany.

(3) Henry van den Ham exhibited his unique collection of postage stamps and covers depicting "World Conquest of Space." This interesting collection contained items from the U.S.S.R. as well as from the West. Sputniks, Luniks and space rockets as well as items showing pictures of cosmonauts were all included. Errors in the dates of the landings shown on the stamps were also shown.

This collection created a great deal of interest on account of its unusual theme, although the collector was unable to include some of European states as important information in regard to various flights could not be obtained from behind the Iron Curtain.

CAPE SOCIETY OF PALISTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY

September meeting. The main subject of the meeting was "Jews on Stamps;" the two exhibitors and readers of notes were Mr. Beinart and Mrs. Jeidel. There were differences of opinion expressed as to just who should be included in the category. Mrs. Jeidel limited her display to portraits of men who had devoted their lives to the cause of resettlement of the people on the land of their fathers.

AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING (JOHANNESBURG)

Oktober. Twee puik uistallings deur lid dr. W. P. van der Merwe Vrydagaand, 4 deser, het die handjievol getroue lede wat die vergadering bygewoon het in vervoering gehad. Eerstens was Dokter se inskrywing om die Veka-wisselbeker aan die beurt, t.w. sy versameling gebruikte seëls van Duitsland (1872-1936). Die versameling is na die orde van Michel saamgestel en daarvolgens op 'n nippertjie na volledig. Sonder om na besondere stukke te wys kan u verstaan dat die versameling ook met etlike baie skaars en duur seëls spog.

Dokter se teenstaander om aan die eindwedstryd in Maart 1964 teen Pretoria en Paarl deel te neem, is lid J. M. Hattingh wie se inskrywing (V.S.A.-gedenkseëls), met ons byeenkoms van 7 Februarie 1964 onder die vergrootglas sal kom.

Die tweede uitstalling (een wat baie moeilik geklop gaan word), was dr. van der Merwe se versameling van Nederland (vaste-reekse—gebruik) wat vir die AFV-Eretoekenning in aanmerking kom. 'n Eersteklas versameling waarmee Dokter geluk gewens moet word.

Nou eers 'n programverandering—as gevolg van 'n misverstand besoek ons Germiston nie meer op 16 deser nie, maar wel Woensdag 11 Desember. Middelerwyse kuier hulle by ons met ons Desember-byeenkoms. Intussen verwag ons lede van die Wesrandse

vereniging aanstaande maand (Vrydag, 1 November) en dié wat hulle met besoek ontmoet het, weet dat daar 'n seëlfes soos min sal wees.

'n Hartlike welkom word langs hierdie weg uitgereik aan die applikante wat so pas lidmaatskap toegestaan is, naamlik mnr. en mev. T. Weys en mnr. G. Kruger.

Graag maak ons bekend dat die volgende vier versamelaars om lidmaatskap aansoek gedoen het: mnr. B. J. de Klerk, Barkley-Oos (hy versamel verteenwoordigend); mnr. D. Coort, 19e Straat 25, Parkhurst (Nederland); mnr. H. H. Schut, Uitenhage (Unie, Republiek, Nederland en een-en-ander); en mnr. A. P. van de Wiele, Tiende Straat 95, Linden (Switserland, Denemarke en Australië).

November. 'n Mooi verteenwoordigende groepie Wesranders met drie oulike vertonings het ons met ons formele byeenkoms van Vrydag, 1 deser te beurt geval.

Aan die voerpunt was mnr. Jakobus met 'n puik versameling van die Unie-koppelttekenreekse, so na aan kompleet as maar kan kom, fraaiings uitgesluit; klaarbyklik 'n student van die Bruwer-skool en 'n waardige vaandeldraer van sy vereniging.

Mnr. Sharpe het gewys hoe daar op die muskiet jag gemaak word (malaria-bestryding); 'n geleentheidsuitgawe wat baie belangstelling uitgelok het en wat baie tot die aand se genot bygedra het.

Ten slotte het mnr. Kylander sy versameling gedenkseëls van Pakistan vertoon. Dit is 'n kleinerige groepie dog netjies versorg en interessant.

Die besoekers van die Wesrand het dus vir 'n goeie verskeidenheid gesorg en ons is hulle daarvoor dank verskuldig.

Onthou dat ons aanstaande maand weer besoek kry (Vrydag 6 Desember), dié keer van lede van die Germiston Philatelic Society.

Die veiling was dié keer minder geslaag, seker omdat die aangebode goedjies nie in die smaak geval het nie.

Vier nuwe lede is tot ons geledere gevoeg. Hulle is mnr. D. Coort, B. J. de Klerk, H. Schut en A. P. van der Wiele. Ons vertrou dat hulle lidmaatskap hulle veel vreugde en baie kennis sal besorg.

'n Verdere aansoek is ontvang, en wel van mnr. W. de Vries van Derde Straat 45, Northmead, Benoni (hy versamel Nederland en gebiede).

BELLVILLE P.S.

July 10: At the Society's A.G.M. the following were the principal office-bearers elected for the ensuing year: Mr. E. J. Beunderman, President; Mr. H. W. H. Lee, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary; Mr. H. J. Krulder, Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Douglas Roth, of the C.T. "Royal" showed "Reprints."

September 26. The Society was represented by Messrs. Brunderman, Kurtz, Lee and Swanepoel at the "At Home" night organized by the C.T. Royal Philatelic Society.

October 9. Dr. Paul Keller, fresh from his honours overseas, came as guest exhibitor. He showed his thematic collection of "Fauna and Flora of Europe," followed by a beautiful collection of Rocket, Space and Sputnik Issues from 1957. This proved to be all exceptionally interesting and instructive evening. —H.W.H.L.

O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

September meeting. Particularly well attended. New issues and acquisitions were tabled by Dr. van Zyl Smit and Messrs. H. E. Roux, A. H. Scott, and Potgieter (of Pretoria). Two exhibits were shown:

(1) A 2½d. collection, covering all stamps of that value from various parts of the world; included being stamps of that value but in a different currency. This was shown by Dr. K. Freund and proved very popular.

(2) Dr. Brüning showed a series of covers from East Germany, which was a colourful display and tastefully displayed.

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

August meeting. We were pleased to see a display of Judaica by Mrs. Jeidel of the Cape Society of Palestine Israel Philately. This display was well mounted and annotated and although most interesting was not strictly Judaica, excepting for a few sheets, as we know and believe it should be. It is obvious from the paper which accompanied the exhibit that Mrs. Jeidel herself seemed to hold a similar opinion. Nevertheless we thank Mrs. Jeidel for this exhibit and look forward to seeing some of her medal winning collections in the near future.

September meeting. Mr. I. A. Miller exhibited Sixteen Years of Israel Festival Stamps and will try to give a fair and true evaluation. An almost complete collection, well written up but spoilt by overcrowding the sheets—something he should know better. The constructive criticism offered will enable better mounting when this collection is rewritten.

EAST LONDON P.S.

October meeting. The Thematic Cup was competed for, when three entries were received. The judges were fully and happily employed ascertaining which of these entries was the finest, and their final decision was that Mr. John W. Hodgson's "British Royal Visits" just piped the post. The other

entries were Mrs. A. Douglas's "Ships" and Mrs. P. Schanknecht's "Aesop's Fables." The usual programme added to the interest of the evening. —J.W.H.

PRETORIA P.S.

October 7. A visit from the Johannesburg Society when their President, Mr. K. Lydall, brought over a contingent. Three exhibits were shown (a) Swaziland, by Dr. Harvey Pirie, preceded by a short paper; (b) Mr. J. Frankland showed specimens of "Specimens," also reading notes thereon; (c) Mr. B. Glassman exhibited Israel Airmails.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP STUDY CIRCLE

October meeting. Two members led interesting discussions. Mr. Eric Walker quoted, as examples, the Postage Dues 1d., 2d. and the 6d. values not being given their own catalogue numbers although printed from different Exterior Cylinders. He maintained, and it was agreed, that a new printing from a new cylinder deserved its own catalogue number. This will apply to these values in the new "interim" catalogue now being prepared.

Mr. Benhardi, in endeavouring to reconstruct the sheet of the 12½c Red Cross stamps with the Cross missing, came to the conclusion that the missing Cross was due to an interrupted printing, as the previously viewed specimen could have led to the opinion that it could have been due to a paper intrusion. Much press publicity had been given to this surprising stamp, and instances were given of the public's reactions; apparently you could just order a couple, and if the postmaster did not oblige he would be reported!

Items of interest. A number of items were shown: doctor blade lifts, effects of the two-row perforator, ink splashes and a fine example of a fold over paper with perforations of the 2½c Red Cross.

Stamp prices. A short report of a recent stamp sale was presented. The Decimal Series was not in great demand, ascribed by some as due to lack of knowledge of them, there being no catalogue of them. This Series, with its short life, should eventually become a good one, particularly after they have been catalogued. Other interesting features were the 2½c Y4 Y1 cylinder blocks realising R1.30 to R1.60 each, and the disputed 10c "emerald green" between 30 and 50 times face.

Covering mint sheets. A member mentioned a satisfactory plastic sheeting .036" thick and 47" wide at 39c per yard. Supplier's name on request.

"Interim" catalogue, Decimal catalogue. Work is proceeding on these, and the chairman of the Catalogue Committee, Dr. Rau-

benheimer, asked for any information which members feel should be included, mentioning in particular, authenticated information on the inverted watermarked 3d. Prime Ministers. This catalogue will deal with all the stamps printed after the Golden Jubilee Catalogue and up to the Republican Catalogue. Corrections and additions to the Golden Jubilee Catalogue will also be undertaken, so information will be welcomed.

—H.J.R.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

October 2. This was the Annual General Meeting when the following were elected: President, Prof. A. W. Sloan; Chairman, P. Hotz; Hon. Sec./Treas., Miss Gwen Shrire; Add Member, Dr. A. Keller; Hon. Librarian, Mr. M. Kort. This was followed by a fine showing by Mr. D. Allison of general collections of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

—M.F.S.

THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

October 14: This was an evening which members really enjoyed. A very full number attended as well as many visitors. This was the symposium: "What to collect in Thematics" by Mr. W. G. Combrink; "How to lay out Thematic Sheets" by Capt. M. F. Stern; "Writing up Thematic Sheets" by Mr. Ken. Cameron. There was a very interesting discussion after the papers were read. The Symposium will be fully reported in the November/December issue of the Thematic Magazine.

October 28: The ever-popular All Members' Evening and the following were shown: "Liechtenstein" by Mr. R. Jeidel—modern issues, cancellations and Swiss and Austrian stamps used on covers at Liechtenstein post offices, all well set out; "Switzerland" by Mr. C. Mummery—pages from his collection relating to Helvetia issues 1854-1909, including colour trials and essays—a wonderful showing; "Story of South Africa" by Mr. R. Botha—a very interesting 9 pages which won a Cup at the Middlesex competition on S.A.; "Personalities" and "Flowers on Stamps" by Miss G. Hoffman—the first expertly set out and written up, and the second a blaze of colour being the setting out as yet not written up which members are looking forward to; "Miniature Sheets" by Dr. P. L. Vautier—chiefly recent sheets of Turkey, North and South Korea, mainly Men and Women in Space. This was a filling of the boards and enjoyed by a large number of members and visitors. —M.F.S.

PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

September meeting. On account of the Durban Congress the meeting was postponed

until the 3rd Wednesday, but this was an unfortunate choice as it fell in the period of the Jewish New Year celebrations and the attendance suffered. The meeting was terminated after the draw for the Country Members Raffle had been made.

The Society was honoured in that Mr. J. M. Weinstein was elected President of the Philatelic Federation for the ensuing year.

October Meeting. No entries received for the Thematic Competition, but two exhibits were shown. John Kriste tabled a portion of his Eire collection, and Eric Walker showed a selection of his Union stamps, including air letter cards on active service and some choice coil items.

ANTARCTICA

This is the season for expeditions and reliefs to be starting off.

The composition of the S.A.N.A.E. relief party has been announced, but the date of its departure has not, so far, been given more exactly than the latter part of December.

This season Belgium, after two years of giving up its station, is coming back into the field. Two new nations are going to participate—Germany and Switzerland. The former has not operated in Antarctica for many years and the latter never before. In both cases the expeditions are being privately organised with the limited objectives of detailed exploration of certain unvisited mountainous areas.

Trans-Antarctic Flight.

The recent trans-Antarctic flight, non-stop, of two U.S. Navy Hercules planes from Cape Town to McMurdo Sound, a distance of about 4,900 miles, has been well publicised. Some mail was carried, and thanks to Mr. Allan Crawford a cover was received on 4th November, which had made the trip.

It is an official Naval envelope, endorsed "By Air Mail/Cape Town to McMurdo;" it is franked with an 11c U.S. stamp and is cancelled with a machine-canceller reading "U.S. Navy Oct, 1963" in a circle, with "U.S. Navy / Operation / Deep Freeze" between heavy bars, actually over the stamp. On the back of the cover is the cachet of the D. F. Malan Airport, Weather Office (Cape Town).

GAMBIA

On Nov. 4th the small colony of Gambia was due for the issue of a new set of pictorials featuring birds, thirteen of them, values ranging from ½d. to £1.

ISRAEL

The Ministry of Posts announces the following forthcoming issues:—

(1) A 0.12 stamp commemorating the centenary of the first Hebrew newspaper, printed in Jerusalem in 1863.

(2) Three additional airmail stamps depicting birds of Israel. The denominations are IL 0.30, 0.40, and 0.45.

(3) Three commemoratives for the Jewish New Year 5724 of denominations 0.08, 0.30, 0.55.

(4) A 0.37 commemorative honouring the "Year of the Pioneers" 80 years of agricultural settlements.

(5) A 3IL airmail stamp, featuring a white-tailed eagle.

SWEDEN

Three commemoratives (25c, 35 and 200 öre were issued on September 16 for the 300th anniversary of the National Board of Health.

Two stamps, 20 and 50 öre are due on 25 October. They will feature Hammarby, the country home of Linnæus, the famous botanist. It now belongs to the University of Uppsala.

Also two stamps of the same values featuring Swedish monuments.

U.S.A.

Five more commems. have been announced to complete the 1963 programme. All are 5c stamps.

(1) For the centenary of City Mail Delivery. It features an 1863 letter carrier walking in the rain with an umbrella and flanked by a small boy and dog. This is the first bit of whimsical humour in 116 years of stamp production.

(2) Cordell Hull, Secretary of State under Franklin Roosevelt.

(3) Sam Houston, hero of Texan independence.

(4) John Muir, one of America's finest naturalists, specially associated with the Yosemite National Park. Later it was stated that this stamp was postponed to February, 1964, to keep a Red Cross commem. within the programme.

(5) J. J. Audobon. His book on the Birds of America is still regarded as THE basic bird book.

REPUBLIC CATALOGUE

The second batch of SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES is now available. If you are a subscriber you will receive yours in the near future. If you are not, **now is the time** to subscribe and so keep your Republic Handbook/Catalogue up to date (R1).

If you have not already got this excellent work of reference, order now as only a limited number is available and it would not be reprinted.

(See advertisement on page 230).

WANTS, OFFERS & EXCHANGE

FINE USED WANTED: Middle East Countries, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine.—W. Lambert, P.O. Box 1138, Johannesburg.

MONTHLY BARGAIN LIST FREE. — Send name and address to SCHMITZ, P.O. Box 134, Rondebosch, Cape.

SCARCER ANIMAL CONTROL PIECES for sale. Enquiries invited.—O. C. KYLANDER, 20 Bidy Road, Kenmare Krugersdorp.

WANTED.—Early U.S.A. up to 1920. Mint - used - covers. Fine condition only. — A. TABACHNIK, 98 Jesmond Road, Pietermaritzburg.

ANYTHING PHILATELIC: Accumulations, collections, lots — wanted for immediate cash or we give mint Thematics (Space, Sport, Fauna, Flora, etc.); also British Empire in exchange. Write or send for valuation to THEMATIC SERVICE, P.O. Box 109, Industria, Johannesburg.

SCOUTING! Wanted, 2 covers each with postmarks of 1936 East London Scout Camp and 1948 Jamborally, Underberg.—Editor, South African Philatelist.

TRANSVAAL 1885 £5 used, bargain R1.—Sydney's Stamp Service, P.O. Box 5046, Benoni South.

!!!!!! COLLECTIONS BEING BROKEN UP! St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Antigua.—Douglas Roth, Mona Crescent, Newlands, Cape.

ZULULAND/BANGKOK. — Anything and everything required urgently—for cash!—M. M. Wood, P.O. Box 687, Johannesburg.

WANTED FOR CASH.—World War II Active Service and Airmail letter sheets, used and unused, of South Africa, South West Africa, Protectorates and Southern Rhodesia.—J. M. Weinstein, P.O. Box 419, Pretoria.

IF YOU ARE SELLING Union and Republic mint postal stationery, please see me first.—S. J. Vermaak, P.O. Box 4566, Johannesburg.

PAKISTAN: Local Overprints Wanted, other than those listed by Gibbons. Single items, bulk, pieces or covers.—J. G. WALKER, 71(a) Innes Road, Durban.