



# INDEX

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

### VOLUME 37-1961

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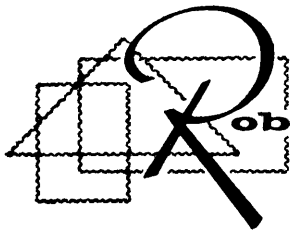
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Whole Number 429

## UNION NOTES

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

### The 7th Printing of the 1d. Animal Series— Imprinted Cyl. No. 89.

Through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, we are able to confirm the suggestion, made in our December Notes, that a new drawing had been made for this Printing and consequently a new Master Negative and Multipositive were used.

Further, we also received the following particulars:

The multipositive used for Pane B was a specially made one and not a "cut down" one of twelve rows.

The printing was made in Double Die format, Pane A being on the right hand side, and Pane B on the left, viewed at the delivery end as the sheets come off the printing machine, and with the image in the upright position.

338,700 sheets of Pane A were issued, and 341,900 of Pane B.

The ordinary Double Die eleven row perforator was used to perforate the sheets, except that six rows of pins were removed from the left hand side to accommodate the Smaller Pane B.

### The 1d. Pane 89A Issue.

In our December Notes, we gave a description of Pane B, a portion of the 7th Printing of the 1d. Animal Series. Its companion, Pane A, illustrated, has now become available—it has the following characteristics:—



Printed from a Redrawn Design in sheet format of 240 (20 x 12) stamps from a cross-mesh screened Double Die Cylinder, the cylinder number, 89A, being inscribed on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp 11 of row 20. Single line broken bars, of the same colour as the stamps, occupy the top and bottom margins, and appear to have been set over a shaded background. Two four-figure red sheet serial numbers appear twice on the right vertical margin, opposite rows 4 and 5, and 15 and 16; this margin also has an elongated oval blob in the same colour as the stamps, opposite Row 19. The four marginal arrows, of the solid pre-manufactured type are set over a faint background which appears screened. The sheet is perforated by an eleven row multiple perforator, the perforations extending through the top and bottom margins, while the side margins are imperforate, except for one hole.

The printing is of a pleasing, well defined nature, similar to that of its companion pane, and is made on thickish paper bearing the Arms Watermark. The shade of the stamps is again brick-red but of a darker shade than that of Pane B.

The following cylinder flaws are recorded in the regions of the four corners and arrows—

Row:

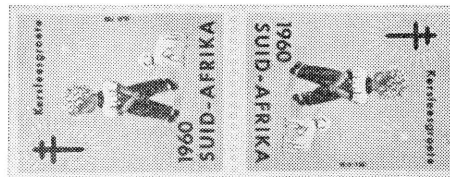
- 1-1. Marginal dot above SU of SUID, Th +A1.
- 1-7. Dot between R and I of AFRIKA. Th A4.
- 1-12. Dot below SU of SUID, Th A3, and two dots below I of SUID. Th B2.
- 2-1. Small elongated smudge in curve of animal's right horn. Th B2.
- 2-2. Dot above ST of POSTAGE. Th F4/5.
- 2-7. Smudge below NU of REVENUE. Th D2.
- 2-12. Dot above A of POSTAGE. Th F5.
- 10-1. Faint dot below OS of POSTAGE. Th G2.
- 10-2. Tiny dot below ID of SUID. Th B2.
- 11-1. Dot on Animal's neck, level with eye. Th C 5/6.
- 19-1. Dot in curve of animal's right horn. Th B2.
- 19-6. Dot to the left of the tip of animal's left horn. Th B3.
- 19-7. Dot below hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA. Th A3.
- 20-1. Dot below I of SUID, Th B2 and dot to the top-right of d of 1d. Th E2.
- 20-2. Dot on animal, over ST of POSTAGE, Th D4, and two dots on left margin, left with top of animal's right horn. Th B1.
- 20-12. Dot in top left corner of gutter margin.

When commenting upon this Issue, Mr. G. N. Gilbert has kindly submitted a complete list of the flaws found on both 89A and B panes. Unfortunately, lack of space does not permit their inclusion, but should any reader be intersted, the list may be had on loan upon applying to the Editor.

#### Christmas Stamps.

The 1960 issue of the Union's Christmas stamps, illustrated herunder, went on sale in the early part of November, and remained available until the 24th December, 1960.

The stamps, which are printed for use as seals on mail matter and have no value for the prepayment of postage, are made up in both sheets and booklet form. The proceeds from their sale go to support the



Sunshine Homes in which children who have been in contact with tuberculosis are cared for.

The design, in blue and red, depicts a child facing the "Cross of Lorraine" with his hands folded behind him, and holding on a leash a small white animal resembling a sheep. The stamps are prepared unilingually with Christmas Greetings in the top right corner and 1960 in the opposite one above SOUTH AFRICA.

The sheets, viewed in the position they come off the printing press, are printed in tête-bêche format of 120 (20 x 6) stamps alternately in English and Afrikaans, the three left rows facing left, and the other three right. Marginal arrows are absent, while the right margin contains a printer's guide mark, in the form of a short red line, opposite rows 18 and 19, and also two four-figure red sheet serial numbers. The perforation has been carried out with an eleven row multiple perforator, the top and bottom margins being perforated through.

The booklets are made up in panes of six stamps, and according to the number included are sold at face value.

#### Union Study Circle.

Enthusiastic discussion took place on the recent issues of the 1d. Cyl. 89 A/B, and the 1d. Coil-sheets, relevant aspects of which are included elsewhere in these Notes.

One result of the deliberation upon the 1d. Coil-sheets may interest readers: It was considered that those sheets bearing only one set of five-figure black sheet numbers are the outcome of an interrupted uniform division of the coil-web into sheets of twenty rows—the interruption being caused by some condition such as a miscalculation by the individual responsible for the division of the web, or a deletion of a faulty portion of the web etc.

Mr. C. H. Lotz gave a ready method of distinguishing between Panes B of the 1d. printings from Cyls. No. 3 and No. 105 respectively.

Each of these panes contains marginal single-line broken bars only, there being no

inscribed cylinder numbers, and resource has consequently to be made mainly to recorded cylinder flaws to determine the printings.

Mr. Lotz pointed out that the extreme left end of the single-line broken bar assembly on the sheet's **bottom** margin ends in an inclined angle in the Cyl. No. 3 printings, whereas this termination is a right angle in Cyl. No. 105 issue.

Attention was drawn to the faint brick-red horizontal line running between the second and third bars of the marginal four broken bars of the 1d. Cyl. No. 97 printing, this line being more prominent on the sheets' top margin than the bottom.

It was considered that two sets of two marginal bars each were assembled and used to make up the consolidated four marginal bars, and that the faint horizontal line in question indicated the junction line between the two sets.

### The Currency of the Union's Present Issues.

The Johannesburg "Star," of the 22nd November, reports that a member of the Institute of Bankers, speaking at a conference of accountants and auditors, said that Revenue stamps on cheques would be 1½ cents, but the present 2d. stamps would be valid for one year after D-Day. This applied to other stamps as well.

Our attempts to obtain information from official sources on the life of the Union's current stamps after D-Day have been without avail, thus far.

### Specimen Item of the Union's Stamps, Overprinted for use Abroad.

Selected Union issues of the 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- denominations were overprinted, as an emergency war measure, for use in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Mr. Jack Burrell, of Krugersdorp, has shown us a mint block of four of the 1/- value, U.H.B. No. 50, belonging to this overprinted series, and bearing the word SPECIMEN, 26 mm. in length and 3 mm. high, formed in block letters, and applied by means of a rubber stamp in purple ink diagonally across each stamp—a very desirable item for a K.U.T. collector.

### The 3d. Animal Stamp in "Sheet and a Half" format.

Information previously promulgated of a printing to be made of the 3rd Animal

stamp in a "Sheet and a Half" format, similar in form to that of the 1d. Cyl. 89 A/B, has been officially amended. There will be no such printing, we are told.

Incidentally, we are informed that no Official photo-proofs will be available of the converted sterling/Rand/Cent stamps, to be issued on the 14th February, 1961.

### Philatelic Agency—Change of Designation.

Several readers have been good enough to call our attention to a change of title of the Philatelic Agency, Pretoria, into PHILATELIC BUREAU, PRETORIA.

A new movable-date canceller was brought into use on the 17th November, and consists of two concentric circles, 23 mm. and 34 mm. in diameter respectively, enclosing a bilingual inscription "Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria," the date occupying a horizontal position within the inner circle.

A feature of the canceller is a vacant space provided between the lettering on its circumference for cancelling the stamps and allowing the full inscription to fall clearly on the cover.

### The Fourth Definitive Series.

A Bulletin issued by the Publicity Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria, gives the following details:

The Fourth Definitive Series of the South African Stamps will be placed on sale at all post offices as from the 14th February, 1961. The denomination of each stamp will be shown in the new decimal currency, but these will NOT be overprinted stamps. Designs of nine of the existing "animal" series and four of the recent Union Festival Commemorative issue will be used for these stamps. The arrangement of the designs and other details are as follows:

Denomination	Design	Size in m.m.	Stamps per sheet
½c	Warthog	20.25 x 24.2	200
1c	Black Wildebees	20.25 x 24.2	200
1½c	Leopard	20.25 x 24.2	200
2c	Zebra	20.25 x 24.2	200
2½c	Prime Ministers' Profile	40.5 x 24.2	100
3½c	Union Flag	40.5 x 24.2	100
5c	Lion	30.2 x 24.2	100
7½c	Coat-of-Arms	40.5 x 24.2	100
10c	Symbolic Wheel	40.5 x 24.2	100
12½c	Springbok	30.2 x 24.2	100
20c	Gemsbok	24.2 x 30.2	100
50c	Giraffe	24.2 x 30.2	100
R1.00	Sable Antelope	24.2 x 30.2	100

The colours and formats will be the same as those used for the animal and festival issues of these designs. The wording on each stamp will be in English and Afrikaans.

A later official bulletin states that the 12½c was omitted from the first Bulletin sent out. For convenience in printing the 12½c details are included with the others.

#### First-Day Covers.

Envelopes for use as first-day or commemorative covers will NOT be provided by the Post Office. Covers for registration or datestamping on the first day of issue may be handed in at large post offices in the cities or at the local post office in other places up to 3 p.m. on the 14th February, 1961.

Orders for the servicing of first-day covers from persons outside the Union of South Africa should be sent to the Philatelic Bureau, c/o Publicity Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria, and should reach that address not later than the 10th February, 1961. Such orders must be accompanied by addressed envelopes not wider than 4", and a remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed to the envelopes.

#### POSTMARK CORNER

##### Adhesive Labels used for Payment of Postage.

Commenting on the above note, appearing in our November Number, Mr. D. Allison, of Rosebank, Cape, writes to the effect that he feels sure that the word BETAAL is not an error for he has labels from twelve offices of various dates between 1948 and 1960, and all have this spelling. On Paid Post-Marks, BETAAL seems to be displacing BETAALD generally, though the latter is still very common.

##### Rubber Cachet to mark Unclaimed Registered Articles.

Mr. Sylvester L. Crozet, of Germiston, has submitted an impression of an apparently new rubber Cachet which is applied to registered items when these are not collected after the dispatch of the original advice note. The cachet, set up in type by our printers, is illustrated here: (next column).

##### Parcel Labels Franking Registered Cover.

Referring to Mr. David Allison's comment on Parcel Labels used for franking a Registered Cover, appearing in our October Number, Mr. Ken Lydall writes to the effect

<p><b>DUPLIKAAT</b> <b>DUPLICATE</b>.....</p> <p><b>TRIPLIKAAT</b> <b>TRIPPLICATE</b>.....</p> <p><b>FINAAL</b> <b>FINAL</b>.....</p>
---

that registered letters have recently come into his possession where the postage has been paid by means of adhesive parcel labels from franking machines used in the bigger post offices. The examples he has are from the Rissik Street Post Office while Dr. Kark reports items franked at Hillbrow Post Office.

These labels are illustrated on p. 314 of the Union Handbook, Vol 1, and incidentally the inscription on the earlier type of labels had the wording "Pakketpos—Parcel Post" while the more recent ones have "Posgeld—Postage" substituted. Also, the first labels had the word "Paid" only under the amount, while the later ones have PAID—BETAAL.

Mr. Lydall would like to know the date on which this method of franking registered mail began.

##### Meter Franks.

Continuing his letter, Mr. Lydall points out that NEOPOST franks now have the letters NB in the bottom left corner. The originals of this type with the Flying Springbok motif had a plain N; the next thousand had NA, and presumably the present NB heralds in the third thousand.

The number of the machine connected with these observations is "8".

##### Antarctic Post.

As was forecast in our December issue, the chartered relief ship **Polarhav** left Cape Town on 7th December for the Union's Antarctic Station in Queen Maud Land. It has also been announced that the Union is to have its own vessel for visiting its Antarctic and various sub-Antarctic stations, and it is hoped that the vessel will be ready for next season's reliefs. In between such southerly trips the ship will be employed on general oceanographical work, probably mainly in adjacent parts of the Indian Ocean.

On the 13th December the ship arrived off Bouvet Island but the news did not



suggest that any actual landing was made.

A later report states that the ship arrived at the base at 9 p.m. on Monday, 26th December, 1960.

#### Union Handbook/Catalogue.

The printers have stated that without fail copies of the new Jubilee edition will be ready this month for distribution to all prepaid subscribers.

### AIR MAIL NOTES

By I. H. C. Godfrey

#### Aerogrammes: Union of South Africa. 6d. "Greetings" Air Letters.

The illuminated sheet, which was first placed on sale at all South African Post Offices on 10th December, 1958, was still available for the 1960/1 Christmas season; it does not seem to have been reprinted. The sheet exists with all texts in English first. As the issue will become obsolete in February, 1961 it is unlikely that the companion "Afrikaans First" version will appear.

\* \* \* \*

#### Alitalia Airlines First DC-8 Jet Service to Europe. Johannesburg-Rome, via Salisbury, Nairobi and Athens.

Italy's Airline ALITALIA issued souvenir envelopes to commemorate its first Jet service between Africa and Europe, which was inaugurated from Rome on 8th November, 1960. The first plane left Johannesburg on the return flight on 9th November. Covers carried on the southbound flight depict a native African scene in green, with appropriate inscriptions, but no cachets were applied. They are postmarked: Rome 8.11.1960 and backstamped Johannesburg 9.XI.60.

On the first return flight, covers were postmarked Johannesburg 9.XI.60 and backstamped Rome 10.11.-960. These bear a futuristic design in yellow, showing assegais, elephant tusks and other African symbols. An oval cachet in green is inscribed "First Flight / DC-8 JET / ALITALIA / 9.11.1960 / JOHANNESBURG-ROME" in English only.

No identifiable mail has been reported as having been flown from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

**STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**

## DECIMAL ISSUES

of

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## OBITUARIES

### K. ALEXANDER

We regret to have to report the death on 15th November of Mr. K. Alexander, Past President and one of the few Hon. Life Members of the Cape Town Royal.

Ken. was the oldest member in terms of membership having joined the Society in 1914. He was a prolific collector of anything collectable including stamps, coins, match boxes, medals and badges. He will be sadly missed by the Royal Philatelic Society who enjoyed each year an exhibit by Mr. Alexander which he invariably showed under the heading of "Bits and Pieces." He leaves a wife to whom go the condolences of all the Philatelists who knew him.

\* \* \* \*

### PERCY C. BISHOP

It is with sincere regrets that I have to mention of the passing of an old stalwart of the Society, P. C. Bishop. Although not known to many of us newer members P.C.B. was a very keen worker for the hobby. He came to this country early in 1920 as editor of the Natal Advertiser, a post he held until his retirement, just before World War II. During that period he was a very active member of your Society having sat in many committees and as one of your Presidents. He was elected as an Honorary Life Member in 1930. On leaving the Union he presented to the Society a handsome Silver Bowl for competition amongst members. This is known as the P. C. Bishop Trophy and today is awarded to the best exhibit of the year for British Empire Stamps. To his relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathies. His passing is a great loss to the Hobby.—(Hon. Sec., P.S. of Natal).

The death is reported in the press of P. C. Bishop, at the age of 92. He was a very active journalist by profession, and had been elected R.D.P. in England for his philatelic journalism before he came to Durban in 1920. His activities were many and amongst things other than his regular journalistic work he found time to be president of Durban Rotary and a Durban City Councillor.

He kept up his interest in philately throughout, especially organisation work, and was elected to our Roll of Honour in 1948. A photograph and biography appears in the S.A.Ph. Vol. 30, 1954 p. 101. It may be

mentioned that he still kept up his interest in philately after he retired and went back to England—Stamps and Posts of Lonely islands being one of his favourites and only a few months ago we had a letter from him about the posts of the islands lying S.E. and S.W. of South Africa.—(J.H.H.P.).

\* \* \* \*

### CAPT. CHAS. EMERSON HUSTON

#### A Tribute.

A cable from London conveyed the sad news that Capt. Chas. Emerson Huston died at his home in Barrow-on-Soar, on November 30th at the age of 71.

Over a fairly short period of years Capt. Huston specialised in the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope and at the time of his demise the collection was possibly the finest of its kind in the world.

South African philatelists will remember that the collection won the Grand Prix at the 1952 Cape Town International Philatelic Exhibition; later, in 1956, at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York it gained a special award as the best British Empire exhibit.

All the time Capt. Huston, although a sickly man, was adding to and improving his collection and his last achievement, which might be described as his masterpiece, was completed only shortly before his passing.

This was the reconstruction of a plate of 120 pairs of the triangular 4d. blue stamp printed by Perkins Bacon of London in 1853-54.

All South African philatelists extend sincere condolences to his widow and the members of his family.

It is understood that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are attending to the disposal of the collection.

—ERNEST HUNT.

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### CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

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The Commonwealth Stamp Coy. report a constant flaw in the Kariba Dam 3d. A break in the shading of the river in the Gorge gives the appearance of a clear channel right through in the river, whereas normally there is no such clear way. It occurs on No. 5 of Row 4.

**CONGO**

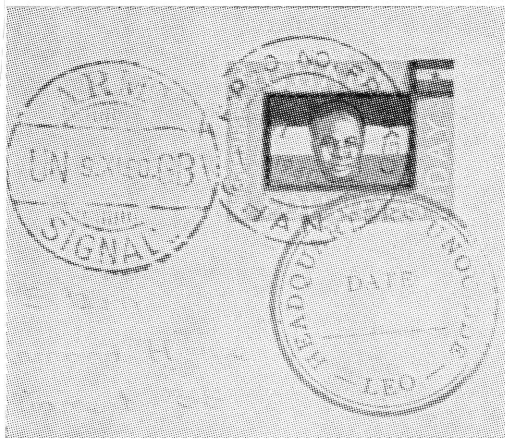
**Ghana Brigade Mail.**

Through the good offices of Capt. M. F. Stern and of the "Cape Argus" we are able to give the following information and illustration about the Ghana Army Post in the Congo.

Capt. Stern writes: I can supply these particulars through the courtesy of Capt. M. Weiner, Brigade Signal officer, H.Q. Ghana Infantry Brigade, Luluoborg.

Ghana has no Field Postal Unit but the Brigade signal troops look after mail in the Congo in addition to its normal tasks. Incoming mails accumulate in Accra and are usually forwarded by air twice weekly. They are franked G.F.P.O. 1 before being sent off.

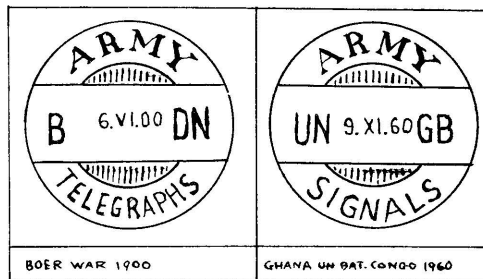
Mail from soldiers to Ghana goes unstamped and unfranked.



Mail from the Congo to points outside Ghana pays normal rates, in Ghana stamps sold in the Congo. They are sometimes franked with the Brigade Stamp (Unoc Bde-Leo) in purple. In addition there is the Army Signals date stamp bearing the letters UN and GB (United Nations—Ghana Brigade). The stamp is also cancelled "F.P.O. No. 1 Franked/Ghana." (In the illustration there does not appear to be any numeral "1".—Ed.). Such letters are forwarded through Ghana. The dates are: Army Signals mark, 9.XI.60; F.P.O. mark (applied in Ghana), 11 NO 1960. The cover arrived in Cape Town on Nov. 18th.

\* \* \* \*

To illustrate the origin of the Army Signals mark Mr. C. F. Hegardt of Cape



Town has sent us the two drawings shown. Whether there was also an "Army Signals" mark (additional to the "Army Telegraphs") used in the 1899-1902 war, we are uncertain. There were certainly "Army Signals" marks of similar type used in World Wars I and II.

Actually the origin of this type of mark can be traced further back. In his "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War" Rich, in a footnote on p. 194 says that in the U.S.A. this type of marking is generally known as the "Swiss type" because they are most widely known in early use in Switzerland.

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**UNO**

Two stamps, 4c and 8c were due for release on 9th December, honouring the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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## THE SNIP

By Celia Robin, Ermelo

Alan leapt from the two-seater and walked back pretending to examine the parking.

Well he knew that everything was in order where all too few cars were parked in the huge space at the back of the country Railway Station, but it gave him an excuse to admire anew the elegant little model. His heart rejoiced. Never before had he known such delirious joy as when old Wilks put the keys of the car into his hand, making him the owner. Not even when he had got his degree and sensed thro' the graduation ceremony his widowed mother's pride; not even when he had received his recent teaching appointment to a city school.

Those were pleasures earned, to be taken in his stride, so to speak. But the possession of the car was something different, something exciting, something soul-stirring!

But following close on the heels of his joy, came, like a wet blanket, the reminder of his guilt.

It was maddening, and he was quite prepared to admit now the rightness of his grandmother's teaching, which he had rather doubted as a boy—the grey-haired, straight-laced grandmother of the high-necked blouses and billowy skirts, who had said, oozing rectitude: "don't think, if you take something that doesn't belong to you, it will make you happy; it won't; it will only land you in deeper trouble." Assuredly she was right if by the deeper trouble she meant **conscience pricks**.

For that "still, small voice" rose above all the tumult of joy.

"And yet," he maintained, "it would have been a positive sin to forego such a snip"—a snip occasioned by old Wilks' sudden trip abroad.

"To anyone who knows something about a car," he continued, "to anyone who knows that finicky old bachelor, £400 is . . . is a give-away."

And he recalled his battle with temptation.

Means of his own he had none; in fact, part of his salary was already pledged to repay his education loan.

On putting some of his mother's letters into her bureau, since she was away for the

week-end, he had caught sight of her stamp album, the very album she had shown old Wilks, also a keen philatelist, a few weeks ago. He had approved of her collection, and offered £400 for it.

But, "it is not for sale," she had said.

Long had Alan pondered the problem; long had he battled with temptation—he knew nothing about stamps. In the end, believing that his mother, herself, would get an enormous amount of pleasure out of the car, he had yielded.

Having the car, he'd be able to come home for week-ends, there'd be jaunts to the city for her, outings for both of them. Truly the car seemed to be the gateway to a deal of pleasure. On that note he had taken the album across to old Wilks and swapped it for the car.

Now he had to face the music.

Even as he dallied, the whistle blew and the train steamed in. Alan ran to the platform and followed the carriage from which his mother had waved.

"Hullo, Alan, how are you?" She was as friendly as ever. "Take these things" and she proceeded to hand him thro' the window her suitcase, some flowers and a basket. There was a magazine on Philately, which she had doubtless read on the journey, in the basket. He winced. It was as if an icy wind cut across his genial warmth, and his grandmother's prediction of deeper trouble echoed on the waft.

Quite soon his mother joined him on the platform.

"You take the flowers, Mom, I have a car here for you."

Collecting the suitcase and basket he led the way to the back of the station.

"Oh" she cried, catching sight of the two-seater, "how charming of Mr. Wilks to lend us his car!"

And climbing in and settling herself, she repeated "how very charming of the old gentleman."

"Is everything alright, Alan?"

"Quite alright. Had a good time, Mom? You look better. It does you good to get away for a bit." He started the car.

"I always say you spend too much time indoors huddled over those stamps of yours."

"Oh, Alan," she cried, "I'm so excited, I can hardly wait to tell you. Something so

wonderful has happened, you'll hardly believe it.

You remember that stamp I pasted in last week? The one with the defective perforations?"

"Oh, that one!" He seemed very intent on something in the road as he drove along.

"I didn't think at the time it was so valuable. You often smile and look askance at my stamp-friends, but it must have been providence who led me to the counter that day. I was apparently one of the very few lucky ones to get hold of a stamp; the issue was withdrawn soon after. I see in this latest magazine that it is selling for £400. Can you believe it? I told you we'd be rich one day!"

◆

### AUCTION NEWS

**Robson Lowe** has recently sold the collection of Hong Kong and Treaty Ports formed by Mr. G. F. Burghard of New York for £16,000. This collection was awarded gold medals at both London 1960 and Unipex, at the latter winning also the Cape Town Royal Philatelic Society's special award for the best British Commonwealth collection.

**H. R. Harmer Inc.** (New York) obtained over \$71,000 (as against their expected \$65,000) for the Milton Holmes U.S.A. collection. The star item was an unused 1869 3c with the flags inverted which fetched \$6,000.

**John Wicks, Durban.** The main item at the November Sale was the collection of Great Britain formed by the late C. Selwyn Smith who for so many years acted as Secretary of the Natal Philatelic Society. This great study of British stamps and postal history was of interest both to the specialist and to the ordinary collector by reason of its completeness and the splendid manner in which it is written up.

Some of the outstanding prices realised were:—

The Franking System 1740-1840 (80 entires and fronts) ... ..	£20 0 0
Postmarks of Great Britain from 1673 (57 pages) ... ..	£25 0 0
Penny Posts (53 pages com- mencing with 7 Dockwra type entires) ... ..	£30 0 0
1844 Postmarks (85 pages with maps of all countries) ... ..	£30 0 0

1844 Postmarks of London In- land Office and London dis- trict ... ..	£17 10 0
Maltese Cross Cancellations on the 1d. and 2d. ... ..	£42 0 0
Reconstructed sheet of the 2d. Blue, Plate 3 ... ..	£30 0 0
Some 200 surface printed stamps of 1855-1884 ... ..	£25 10 0

This was quite a notable occasion, but it is understood that the majority of the lots were purchased for Rhodesia.

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(from pigeon post to jet mails)

— COVERS —

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#### FRANCE

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has announced the following issues:

- 24 October, 0.30 NF in honour of Madame de Staël.
- 5 November, 0.15 NF dedicated to Gen. Estienne, born in 1860.
- 5 November, 0.20 NF for Marc Sangnier, writer and social educationalist.
- 14 November, 0.30 and 0.50 NF stamps as propaganda for nature protection.
- 14 November 14, 0.20 NF commemorating 20th anniversary of the Order of Liberation.
- 21 November, 0.30 NF honouring André Honnorat, politician, specially interested in social work.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

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*References from new customers please.*

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WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PALESTINE 1917—1948

By **Wilfrid Kark**

(Continued from page 213 of December, 1960, issue).

### Lithographed Issue—(Continued).

Because of a tendency to curl during rouletting, extra pressure was exercised and, consequently, the top sheet of each stack became ribbed; since the rouletting process was done across one direction first and then at right angles to this at a second procedure, both vertical and horizontal ribbing occur and occasionally both occur on the same sheets.

It may be difficult, or impossible, to distinguish between the first issue of the surcharged value on ungummed paper and the later issue from which the gum may have been removed; specimens bearing the control numbers are, of course, beyond any doubt; the presence of quartz-like particles are significant; and on used copies, the earlier issue would be defined by cancellation dates between February 16th and March 4th, 1918.

There are some well recognised errors in these lithograph stamps, for example the error "millilmes" and the partly missing Arabic surcharge are both rarities; particularly the former.

The process of printing by lithography includes the making of "transfers" from one "stone" plate to another; such transfers may involve alterations in the details of the design. In the printing of the 1 piastre, 4 transfers, D, G, B, and F have been discovered; for the surcharge, Hoexter and Lachman (1) record that 8 transfers were prepared. Recent research by Dorfman (2) has thrown new light on these transfers.

An anecdote, worthy of the telling, concerns the complimentary gifts of the early issues. King George of England asked for the first block to be sent to him; and there was also a request for specimens by the Sultan of Egypt. Col. Warren sent complimentary blocks to them and also to the Prince of Wales, British Ministers, the Commanding Officers, and all his personal friends.

The Sultan of Egypt was not satisfied with blocks of 4, but wanted whole sheets of each issue, despite the fact that some were out of print. An amusing correspon-

dence ensued: on November 14th, 1918, his A.D.C. requested from the D.A.P.S. reprints of out-of-stock issues so as to gratify the Sultan's wishes. Col. Warren objected; he claimed that reproductions of out-of-date sheets would meet with the disapproval of the Home Authorities and would be condemned by the whole philatelic world; he stated in his letter to the A.D.C. that the Sultan had already had complimentaries in excess of those sent to His Majesty the King, the Prince of Wales, and so on. However, the Sultan was very persistent; he invited the C. in C., Gen. Bols, to dine at the palace, and there pressed his request. Gen. Bols promised to help, and he wrote to Warren accordingly, saying "it would be politic to do so just now." Warren felt compelled to comply; he withdrew a sheet from his own collection and sent it to the Sultan.

### Typographed Issue.

The two values 1 piastre and 5 mls., could not meet the demands of the growing service. A set of 11 denominations was ordered from the Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London. The same design as was used for the former issue was typographically reproduced in sheets of 240, in 2 panes of 10 rows of 12 stamps, one above the other, separated by a row of gutters with coloured bars; the whole sheet was surrounded by a solid-coloured jubilee line. White wove paper with Royal Cypher watermark in column was used. It was comb perforate, 15 x 14, from right to left. The plates were built up of a block of 24 units (1-24) and a block of 96 units (25-120) for the top pane; the block of 96 was repeated in positions 121-216, and another block of 24 in the position 217-240.

On July 16th, 1918, the values 1, 2 and 4 mls., and 2 and 5 piastres, were issued. The size of the design, 19 x 23 mm., was found to be unsatisfactory for perforating, and therefore the size of subsequent issues was reduced to 18 x 21½ mm.

The following were the dates of the issue of the remaining values:—

September 25, 1918 5 mls.  
 November 9, 1918 1 piastre.  
 December 17, 1918 3 mls., 9 & 10 piastres.  
 December 27, 1918 20 piastres.

This typographed issue was used in Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon and Cilicia.

There were many printings of this issue, and there are at least two distinct colours for each value. There are considerable numbers of plate flaws; the 9 piastres has been described as having a re-entry; but Hirst (3) has recently refuted this and has argued that there is a doubly printed stamp in the position No. 120, and that its rarity is due to early repair of the plate. The 1 piastre has occasionally been found with an inverted watermark; and there are a number of other well-established varieties.

By the end of 1918, the 2 piastres appeared with rough perforations; later, by the end of 1919, the values from 1 ml. to 5 piastres had such perforation.

The stamps were withdrawn from sale from August 31st, 1920, and we demonetised on May 1st, 1922.

#### Civil (Mandate) Administration.

Civil authorities, with Sir Herbert Samuel as the first High Commissioner, took over the administration on July 1st, 1920.

Colonel F. Warren appreciated that the E.E.F. stamp would become unsuitable with the advent of a Civil Authority; and he wrote to G.H.Q. to this effect on October 2nd, 1919.

He suggested that until a new issue was ready, the E.E.F. stamps be overprinted "Palestine." Brig. Gen. Wavell of G.H.Q. was in a quandary as to which department, War Office or Foreign Office, to send this suggestion; so he decided that the use of the E.E.F. stamps should continue until the political situation became clearer.

On July 14th, 1920, Sir Herbert Samuel wrote to the newly appointed Postmaster General of Palestine, Major W. Hudson, advising him that, pending the issue of definitives for Palestine, the E.E.F. set bearing a trilingual overprint of "Palestine" in English, Arabic and Hebrew, should be used; he further ordered that the initials aleph yod, the abbreviation for Eretz Israel, were to follow the Hebrew word "Palastina."

This aroused protests from Jews, as the land had never been called "Palastina" in

Hebrew, and also from the Arabs who regarded the initials "EI" in Hebrew as a political concession to the Jews. The Arabs sought a Court injunction to restrain the Govt. from using the Hebrew initials, and they also asked for the addition of the letters "SJ" (for Southern Syria) after the Arabic "Falastin." The Court rejected this petition.

#### The First Overprint

The first overprint was done by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. A trial overprint was made with the Hebrew line giving the letters Aleph Yod first instead of at the end of the line as on the issued stamp; only a few sets of this trial overprint are known and they are extremely valuable.

On the 1 piastre stamp the overprint is in silver, and on all other values it is in black. The Arabic is 8 mm. long, the English 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm., and the Hebrew is 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. long. Rough perforations have been found on values from 1 ml.-5 piastres; misplaced overprints, horizontal or vertical, occur; plate varieties, apart from those found on the unoverprinted issue, occur on the new printings of the typograph stamps, and are peculiar to this issue.

There were two settings; both were set up from printers type and multiplied to build up the overprinting plates. All values from 1 ml.—20 piastres, excepting the 1 piastre, exist of setting 1 with a perforation of 15 x 14; of the 2nd setting all values, including the 1 piastre, exist with perforation 15 x 14 and the 2, 3 and 5 mls. are found with perforation 14.

All the values of the first setting were issued on September 1st, 1920; the 1 piastre, setting 2 also appeared on this date; the dates of issue of the other values of the 2nd setting are not known.

(To be continued).

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#### EXCHANGES WANTED

(1) Professor Michael Reichardt of Box 14, Varpalota, Hungary, wishes to receive stamps of Africa in exchange for stamps of Central Europe, mint, used or on F.D.C.'s.

(2) Mrs. Sylvia Morley, of 136 Place Leroux, Ste. Rose, Quebec, Canada, has an extensive world-wide collection and some 2,000 duplicates, mint and used, which she would like to exchange for stamps of Southern Africa.

## A THIRD ISSUE IN THE $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>D</sup> SPRINGBOK'S HEAD CROSS-HATCHED GROUP

By **S. J. Hagger**

We are pleased to have confirmation from Mr. M. J. Rall of Heidelberg, Cape Province, who has just broken up a complete sheet of it, that there was, as had been rumoured from time to time, a third issue of half-penny Springbok stamps of the Cross-hatched Group.

There can be no doubt about this, as the arrows on the sheet in question, although of a similar type, differ in size or in the distances to the edges of the adjoining stamps, from those of the two issues already listed in the Union Handbook/Catalogue.

The arrow on the bottom margin is a very small one indeed, and the distances in millimetres (measured from the frame of the stamp to the outside edge of the arrow) for each of the three issues are set out in the table below for comparison.

Arrow	Plate XV	Plate XVA	New Discovery
Top	7	7	7
Left	7	7½	7½
Right	8	8	6
Bottom	7	7	6

Although the exterior part of the design is similar to that of the other two issues, in that roughly the same amount of cross-hatching shows in the top and bottom bars, the interiors are quite different and would enable any stamp on the sheet to be distinguished from one from those of the other two issues. The buck's head and horns have the same solid outline as those of Plate XVA, but the horizontal lines of the background are much darker and more clearly defined, with the result that the head merges into the background instead of standing out from it.

A check of the varieties shows that the interior cylinder originated from the same multipositive as Plates XVA to XXII but must have represented the first use of it, because on Row 1/3 the line running downward from the tip of the right horn is scarcely visible, whereas in all the other issues it is clearly defined. Further, on Row

3/4 the "fly on the nose" is present but there is only a white patch near the base of the left ear; a retouching of this almost certainly created the well-known "bush-tick" variety.

Both of the exterior multipositive varieties are present, i.e. the smudge near the top right corner of Row 9/12, and another one to the right of the lower end of the left hand bar of row 14/1. This almost certainly indicates only a third use of this multipositive because that on Row 9/12 is not present in either of the other two cross-hatched issues, while both persisted from issues XVA to XXI.

This apparent contradiction in the occurrence of the interior and exterior multipositive varieties has certainly created a problem for the compilers of the next Handbook/Catalogue, who will have to decide just where this newly reported issue fits in. They will probably not be quite as profuse as we are in our congratulations and thanks to Mr. Rall.

### CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,  
South African Philatelist.  
Sir,

#### SOUTH AFRICAN AIRGRAPHS

Mr. R. D. Allen's article published in the October-November issues has entailed considerable research into this interesting phase of wartime postal history, and his discoveries make most interesting reading. His check-list appears to be complete, and I have only one criticism to offer.

Christmas Greetings Airgraph forms were sold over the Post Office counters, without any verses printed on them. The three types of processed forms described by Mr. Allen with additional verses are, therefore in effect, unofficial—the extra printing having been done privately, or in some instances semo-officially for use by certain Military or Air Force Units. Some large commercial firms, and quite a number of individuals adapted the Christmas Greetings forms to express their sentiments in printed verses or with illustrations. Yours etc.—I. H. C. GODFREY, Box 2838, Johannesburg.



## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXVI

Of the ten men who enter the Portrait Gallery this time by far the most interesting are Niels Finsen and King Lancelot II of Poland, whose stamps are illustrated herewith.

Niels Ryberg Finsen was born of Icelandic parents in the Faroe Islands on December 15, 1860, and it is strange that Denmark rather than Iceland has honoured his centenary, specially as young Niels spent his schooldays in Reykyavik. It was doubtless the strong contrasts between light and darkness in that island of the Far North that first turned him to the study of light, particularly in its effect on living organisms. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Copenhagen in 1890, and after serving three years as prosector resigned to concentrate on the study of light and its reactions. Two years later he began publishing the results of his researches, showing how blue and violet and ultra-violet rays could play a large part in the cure of such diseases as lupus. His best-known work: "On the Employment in Medicine of Concentrated Chemical Rays" came out in 1896, and at once brought him fame. The same year, through the generosity of two wealthy Danes, supplemented by a Government loan, Finsen was able to found his Light Institute at Copenhagen, where 200 patients could be treated daily. By 1910 it could be recorded that 98% of those treated were healed.

Finsen was awarded in 1903 the Nobel Prize of 100,000 crowns, of which he donated half to the Institute and bequeathed to it the other half also after the death of his heirs. His outstanding achievements are the more remarkable in that from the age of 23 he was a semi-invalid and had to direct his Institute from his home. He died on September 24, 1904, when barely 44. The Finsen Lamp is his abiding memorial.

Of a very different order was Lancelot II of Poland, whose rather grim effigy confronts us on our second illustration. The varieties of his name, by the way, are almost endless, some of them being Ladislaus, Laszlo, Lancelot, Wladislaus and Wladislaw. This has led to considerable confusion in the catalogues. In Gibbons, for instance, Lancelot I appears as "St. Launcelot" on Hungary 520 (at times the kingdoms of

Hungary and Poland were merged) and as "St. Ladislas" on Hungary 618, whilst this effigy of Lancelot II is described as "King Wladyslaw"!



But by whatever name we call him, this man was a redoubtable figure. Born in 1350, he lived to be 84, a great age for those days. He was one of the 12 sons of Olgierd, Grand-duke of Lithuania, whom he succeeded in 1377. The Teutonic Order of Knights was then extremely powerful, and Jagiello, as Lancelot was generally called, was at continual feud with them. An unprincipled pagan in his early years, he murdered his uncle Kiegstut, Ruler of Samogitia, to further his ambitions, and offered his hand to Jadwiga the young Queen of Poland on condition that she shared her throne with him. Jadwiga promptly jilted her fiancé William of Austria and married Jagiello on February 18, 1386, three days after he had professed conversion to Christianity. He thus became King of Poland. He was as forthright a "Christian" as he had been a pagan, at once proceeding to "convert" Lithuania. "At Vilna on February 17, 1387, a stately concourse of noble and prelates, headed by the King, proceeded to the grove of secular oaks beneath which stood the statue of Perkunos and other idols, and in the presence of an immense multitude hewed down the oaks, destroyed the idols, extinguished the sacred fire, and elevated the Cross on the desecrated heathen altars, 30,000 Lithuanians receiving Christian Baptism." The Ruler of Ruthenia was the next to submit to Polish domination, and then the Princes (Hospodars) of Wallachia and Moldavia. For a while Jagiello recognised Lithuanian independence, but at the Battle of Grünwald, 1410, which this set of three commemorates, the two territories were joined under Jagiello, thus dealing a staggering blow to the

Teutonic Knights and making Poland a leading power in Europe, a position she maintained for 200 years. Jagiello's sons by his fourth wife, Lancelot (Bulgaria SG 361) and Casimir, both became Kings of Poland. This stamp, with the heraldic devices of the principalities Jagiello brought under his sway, is packed with interest. A colourful, if controversial, character!

The other eight must have only brief mention, in catalogue order. Here is the bewigged Finn Johan Gadolin, born in 1760, with the name, gadolinium, of the element named after him, and its atomic weight. Here is another Finn, with a wise, kindly face, the writer Nortamo, born just a century ago, and yet another President of the newly constituted Black Republics, Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta:

And thick and fast they came at last,  
And more and more and more.

Here is a further excellent engraving by F. Gall, in the series of prominent Hungarians, this time of the novelist Ferenc Mora. Next, a statue of the Italian explorer Vittorio Bottego, in honour of his centenary. Then, one of the most extraordinary portraits of all time, from Portugal. We are asked to believe that this depicts Padre Cruz, dead these hundred years, after a painting by Barata, but it is hard to credit that this is not one of Arthur Rackham's best efforts at portraying a gnome. Here are all the fixings—the pointy ears, the great beak of a nose, the malicious grin, the hairless cranium—if ever there was a pukka kobold, this is it!

Last, two more Russians, General Cherniakovsky, complete with one of his battles, and the statesman V. M. Sverdlov, trying to look intellectual!

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

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## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**"Simplified" Catalogue.** Stanley Gibbons.  
Price 22/6 net, postage 2/4d.

There is obviously a demand for this type of catalogue as last year's large edition sold out in three months. But how it grows in size—it will soon take its place in a weight lifting competition! It now lists 102,800 stamps, with 16,200 illustrations and this without going into details of perforations and watermarks; where there are such varieties only the cheapest one is listed.

It should appeal mainly to beginners and to the ever-growing host of thematic collectors, but it is a very handy book of reference for more advanced collectors wishing to keep in touch with the stamps of countries which are not their main interest.

**Stamp Collecting** by Stanley Phillips. 7th Ed. Stanley Gibbons, 391 Strand, London W.C.2. Price 21/- net.

This is a fully revised and brought up-to-date edition of what has long been recognised as one of, if not **the**, most comprehensive guide to stamp collecting.

Practically every phase of the hobby is dealt with, and in a most interesting and readable manner. You can use it on occasions as an encyclopaedia of Philately, but we can also recommend it for half-an-hour's reading every night; if you are at all interested in stamps you will find it a pleasant and useful change from a "thriller."

### Muddara Toratura.

We have received a copy of this "Stamp Review," which is the only philatelic magazine published in Ceylon. It is all in the official language—Sinhalese—and, as the editor says (in English), "you will probably not understand a word of it, but you will be able to see that it is a philatelic publication." It is published at P.O. Box 8, 99 North Coast Road, Trincomalee.

**Philatelic Societies Year Book.** Published by the B.P.A. at 3 Berners St., London W1, Price 2/-.

A useful compendium giving particulars about practically every philatelic Society, general and specialist, in Great Britain, and of a number of affiliated societies overseas, including six in South Africa. There is also a list of Dealer Members of the B.P.A.

### The Post Office Tree at Mossel Bay.

In *Africana Notes and News* for June, 1960, there appears an informative, illustrated article on the above tree by Sylvester L. Crozet. The landing of the Portuguese navigator Joao da Nova in 1501 at the "Bay of Herdsmen," as Mossel Bay was then called, is described as is also the finding of a letter which had been left hanging in the tree; for it was from this episode that the tree obtained the name by which it is known to-day.

A botanical description of this land-mark, which is now 480 years old, as well as its dimensions are recorded.

The tree was proclaimed an Historical Monument in September 1938 and its care is now entrusted to the Town Council of Mossel Bay which has set aside an extensive area for the preservation of this link with the past.

Copies of the issue in which the article appears are obtainable from the Director, *Africana Museum*, Public Library, Johannesburg, at 5/- each.

### German Colonies by Dr. Ey.

The Waltham Stamp Co. of 152 Finchley Road, London NW3 announce a new edition of this work practically double the size of the first edition. The number to be printed is limited. Price £3-15s., post free.

### Fine Arts Philatelist.

We have been sent Vol. 6, No. 4 of this publication for review. This bulletin is published by the Fine Art unit of the American Topical Association at 915 Nelson Drive, Muskogee, Oklahoma, U.S.A. It contains a wealth of information about stamps, persons, places and things—all such as could come under the heading Fine Arts.

**Stamp Collectors' Annual.** Harris Publications Ltd., 27 Maiden Lane, Strand, London W.C.2. Price 3/6d.

This little volume follows its predecessors in having a number of interesting articles on a variety of subjects, among which may be mentioned—stamps of the XVII Olympiad, East African Anniversary, World Refugee Year, Currency Guide, Sarawak, Collecting Postmarks is Fun, etc., etc. In the "Best Designs of 1960" the Canadian stamp featuring Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux is put as No. 1. Two other commonwealth items are put amongst the first ten—the 1d. Norfolk Is. flower stamps and the Australian 8d. Tiger Cat.

A list of the philatelic publications, revised and up to date is given; this was omitted last year.

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## BASUTOLAND

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### Quthing—No. 433.

Since the finding of the Teyateyaneng numeral No. 688 "killer" cancellation a short while back, there only appeared to be one more to discover, viz. Quthing.

Butha Buthe and Qacha's Nek may have been allocated a number, but it is thought unlikely, as these Post Offices opened some time later. For a while it was thought that the number 407 was indeed Quthing owing to the recognition of a Quthing resident's writing on a piece with this cancellation, but a short while ago, Dr. Harvey Pirie found a cover which proved that this number was Matatiele.

Recently, Mr. John Wicks and I visited Morija, and had the opportunity of going through a large quantity of old letters which the Revd. A. Brutsch had found in Durban, and had brought up to sort out and sell for the owner.

Amongst them was a cover with a Queen Victoria embossed 1d. cancelled with a "killer" No. 433, and with the Quthing single ring datestamp April 24th, 1908. It was addressed to Paleallong, P.O. Fairview, East Griqualand. It is backstamped Matatiele and Fairview. It can therefore be taken as proved that Quthing's number is 433.

While on the subject of Basutoland, the writer was told by the Comptroller of Posts that there had been no new Agencies opened or closed during the past twelve months.

### Decimalised Provisionals.

He was also shown the list of stamps which are to be issued on February 14th—decimalisation day. These are to be the present Pictorial set **overprinted** as follows: ½c, 1c, 2c, 2½c, 3½c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 25c, 50c and R1. **Total cost R2.12.** Two postage due labels of 1c and 5c—costing 6c the two. Postcards, 2c each (non-pictorial). Aerogrammes, 5c each. Registered envelopes: Small, 7½c; and large, 8½c each. All orders for first day covers must reach the Senior Postmaster, Maseru not later than February 14th, 1961. Each order must be accompanied by a self addressed envelope and with stiffening.

—G. N. GILBERT.

## SWAZILAND

### EARLY HISTORICAL COVER

In a press report recently I saw a note about two scrap books kept by Lord Baden Powell, which had come into the possession of the South African Public Library in Cape Town. One of these relates to his experiences while serving on the Swaziland Commission of 1889 on the staff of Sir Francis de Winton, the chief British Commissioner on that joint British-Z.A.R. Commission.

In this press report mention was made of a cover in this scrap book addressed to Capt. Baden Powell, C.M.G. (as he then was). Thinking, from the brief description given, that it might be a 3rd example of the official post to destinations outside of Swaziland, which operated in 1887-89. (See my booklet "The Stamps and Postal History of Swaziland and the New Republic" p. 12 and the "South African Philatelist," Vol. 36, 1960 p. 105). I wrote to Mr. D. H. Varley, the Chief Librarian, asking for further details and I am much indebted to him for information and for the photograph here reproduced.

It will be noted that the final part of Capt. Baden Powell's address is "Somewhere in Swaziland."

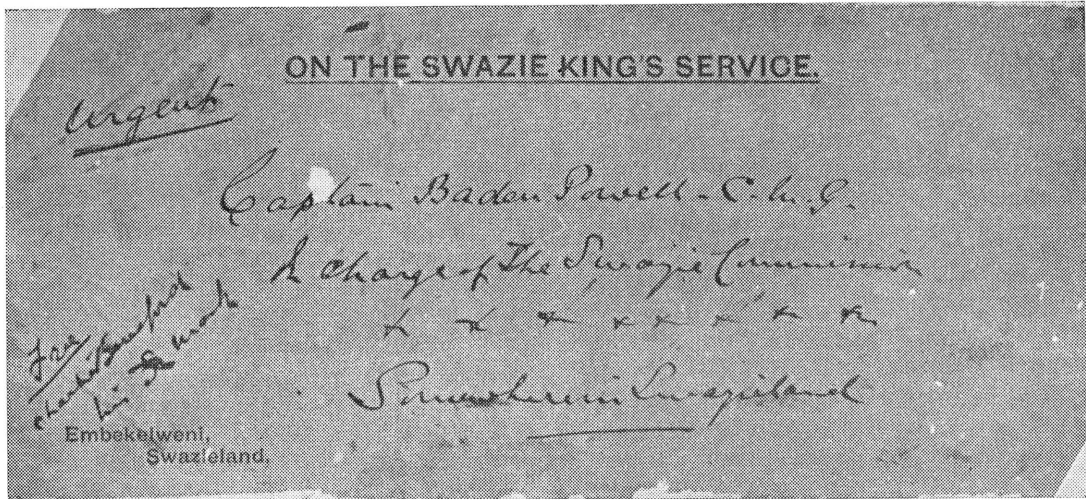
The inscription "Free/Charlie Beresford/His X mark" is explained elsewhere in the scrap book; it appears to have been part of a joke between "Offy" Shepstone and Baden Powell—Lord Charles Beresford being the nickname given to a diminutive native office boy on Shepstone's staff.

The "front" unfortunately gives no clue to its exact date of "posting," but it may be taken that it was before the end of 1889. The Commission's work had presumably finished by then as its findings were confirmed by the Swazi "King-in-Counsel" in December of that year.

It may safely be claimed therefore that this is the earliest example recorded of an "internal mail" in Swaziland.

Prior to 18th October, 1889, there were no postage stamps in use in Swaziland; after that date Z.A.R. stamps overprinted "Swaziland" were available. As an official letter, however, on the Swazie King's Service, it probably would not have required any stamps, hence it's being marked "Free" by Charlie Beresford!

—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.



The "cover" is not actually a full cover, merely the "front of a blue foolscap envelope measuring 9 in. x 4 in. The top heading "On the Swazie King's Service" and the address "Embekelweni / Swaziland," are printed; the rest is all written in ink, in the handwriting of Theophilus Shepstone, who was Resident Adviser to the Swazi King from 1886 to 1889.

### NETHERLANDS—CHILD WELFARE

A set of 5 stamps, valid for postal use from 14th Nov. to 13th Jan., featured children in the picturesque costumes of five places in the Yssellake area. The values (in cents) with the respective surcharges were: 4+4, 6+4, 8+4, 12+9 and 30+9.

## STAMPS AND CRIME

### Shanahan-Dublin.

A "Sapa-Reuter" report states that Paul Singer, Managing Director of Shanahan's, has been found guilty on charges of fraud, amounting to £956,624 and has been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Hall said Singer had shown no mercy to the investors in his Company and could expect none from the court.

### Dates of Issue of Stamps.

How these can provide evidence of fraud was shown recently in a Johannesburg case. Apparently the dates of certain receipts were in question and Mr. J. Booysen of the Government Printing Works was called to give evidence as to the date of issue of the stamps on the receipt.

He showed conclusively that the stamps had been printed on a certain date and that this was later than the cancelling dates of them on the receipts by periods varying from seven to two months. Ergo, the dates on the receipts could not be correct.

### Even in New Zealand!

"Stamp News" reports that three directors of Stamp Investments (N.Z.) Ltd. were gaoled for periods of from one to three years for misappropriation, false pretences and conspiracy in connection with buying and selling stamps. Apparently some £82,000 had been entrusted to the Company by investors, but the directors paid

themselves substantial amounts from this money.

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### U.S.A.

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- 11 January: Sixth "Credo" stamps (4c) Patrick Henry's "Give me Liberty or give me Death."
- 26 January: 4c and 8c stamps featuring Mahatma Gandhi in the Champions of Liberty series.
- 31 January: 4c for Range Conservation
- 3 February: 4 c, Horace Greeley in the Famous Americans series.

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### UNRECORDED CAPE NUMERAL CANCELLATION

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Mr. D. T. Carter writes in "Stamp Collecting" that he has found a clear strike of the 9-bar oval numeral canceller (Jurgens Type 42, Fig. 66) on a pair of De La Rue triangulars, S.G. 18, the numeral being No. 8, but unfortunately there is no accompanying place-date stamp. Can anyone supply this?

No 8 is not listed by Jurgens at all, even amongst those with places of usage unknown. Nor is it recorded in any of the supplementary lists published from time to time in this magazine.

It is also interesting in being on triangulars, as such occurrences are seldom seen.

# The South African Philatelist

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**20/9/1960:** Mr. Harmer—Pot Pourri. Mr. Harmer tabled a number of sheets from various countries which has the distinction of showing rarely seen items of the pre-1900 issues. His exhibit was mainly concentrated on British Empire stamps and their condition was absolutely flawless.

**4/10/1960:** Mr. Collins—Great Britain. Showed a very fine collection of Great Britain and he, like so many of our exhibitors, was particularly strong in the earlier issues. He gave a short talk on his collection and was suitably thanked by Mr. G. K. Forbes.

**18/10/1960:** There was a larger attendance than usual. Mr. Forbes provided a unique and fascinating exhibit, which he called "throw outs." This indeed was a fitting name, for no highbrow philatelist would permit into his collection the items shown. Few of the items would appear in the catalogue. A detailed description is impossible, as there was such an unrelated mixture of hundreds of cutouts, fiscals, forgeries, peculiar cancellations and what-nots, from the whole world. The best description was that of the country yokel, who after staring long and intently at the giraffe asserted "there ain't no such thing." After that Mr. Forbes shocked us back to reality with a large collection of Free French overprints. There were many printing errors. The usual auction completed an altogether satisfying evening.

**1/11/1960:** An excellent attendance in spite of powerful outside distractions. Mr. Keefe put on British Victorians. That was a real treat. Numerous Penny Black excellent margins. Most interesting was a Mulready front with S.G. 3(b) well tied. The interest was enhanced by the fact that the cover was addressed to "Lord Byron, House of Lords, Westminster." All the penny reds were there with the notorious exception of Plate 77. All the 12 numbered Maltese crosses were there, as well as a cover cancelled in Nassau, Bahamas. 2d. Blues were there in profusion—without white lines, ivory heads and S.G. 6 pale blue. We saw the 1867 £5, and the 1883 and 1887 £1. There were 10 sheets of mint stamps, outstanding among which were two panes of S.G. 206.

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (JOHANNESBURG)

**September meeting.** Due to a bereavement Mr. Wacks was unable to proceed with the film evening. Mr. Boris Glassman stepped into the breach and displayed a cross section of mint issues of Israel which was awarded a Bronze Medal at UNIPEX. The exhibit was most interesting and it was a pity that the attendance was so poor.

### P.S. OF NATAL (DURBAN)

**November.** The first meeting of the month held at Forest House brought together the usual forty members. On this occasion we were honoured with a visit from the President of Federation and President of the Royal Cape Town Society, Mr. Versino. At the beginning of the meeting there was a fair Auction which kept our Auctioneer, Mr. Ray Walsh, on his toes to complete all the items in the allotted period. The business side of the meeting did not take too long finishing up with a breezy talk from Mr. Versino who touched on quite a few subjects finally ending up with an invitation to any and all members of the Natal Society to visit Cape Town next October for the National Philatelic Exhibition. He looked forward to quite a few exhibits from the Natal Society. The Exhibit of the evening was displayed by Mr. L. Bevis. He exhibited a portion of his Flora Exhibition which attracted a lot of attention. Dr. Morris in proposing the vote of thanks said how surprised he was at the number of stamps that depicted some flora that was used in the preparation of medicine. He congratulated Mr. Bevis in getting together such a fine collection.

The second meeting was held on 17th November in the usual meeting place. There was the usual turn out and during evening several items changed hands.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**November 8:** Some 30 members went over to Paarl to pay their annual visit to the Paarl Philatelic Society. The following showed: Mrs. Bergman, "Covers"; Mrs. H. Jeidel, "Congo"; Miss S. Savidge, "Ships on Stamps"; Mrs. I. Hall, "Waterfalls on Stamps"; Miss R. Polchett, "Queen Elizabeth" (thematic); Mr. Figov, "Southern Rhodesia"; Mr. R. Jeidel, "League of Nations"; Mr. R. F. Putzell, "German States"; Mr. A. G. Versino, "G.B. Line Engraved Stamps"; Mr. R. F. Putzell, "Zepelin Mails"; Mr. F. Archer, "Roman States"; Mr. M. Shifrin, "Q.E. stamps with varieties"; Mr. Momen, "Ghana"; Mr. W. G. Combrink, "Argentine: Proofs and Essays." Paarl put up a really unforgettable spread for the visitors.

**November 10:** Mr. N. C. Combrink showed selected Boer War items and gave a particularly fine talk on these items which were chiefly British mails. He was followed by Mr. J. S. Malan, who showed yet another section of his fine Unions, including several airmail covers. Here again members were able to hear a fine talk, which led to discussion.

**November 24:** This was Ladies' Night when the Simenhoff Cup was competed for. There were the following exhibits: "Islands" by Miss G. Hoffmann; "Children on Stamps" (the only thematic exhibit and a good one) by Mrs. Bergman; "Through the Years" (issues 1935 to 1960) by Miss Sheelah

Savidge; "Monaco" by Mrs. Hilda Jeidel (a very complete collection). The standard of the exhibits was very high, and the final decision went to Miss Hoffmann, who is to be congratulated on her showing.—M.F.S.

#### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB (CAPE TOWN)

**November 14:** This was indeed a novel evening as the motif was "Black Africa" and proved most interesting, especially the talks. The following was shown: Mr. Simson, "French Equatorial Africa"; Mrs. H. Jeidel, "Liberia"; Mr. R. F. Putzell, "Somalia"; Mr. R. F. Putzell, "French Colonies" (past Colonies); Mr. E. Atlas, "Ethiopia"; Mr. Hurter, "Ghana"; Mr. Jeidel, "Ghana"; Dr. Vautier, "Miniature sheets of African States and Egypt"; Mr. R. C. Steinbauer, "Madagascar"; Mr. K. Cameron, "North Rhodesia" (this may be a future prophesy); Capt. M. F. Stern, "New Issues 1959 to 1960 of African States."

**November 28:** The Club were indeed privileged to view two collections of Mr. Nico Combrink, "Agriculture," and "Petroleum." It is quite a pleasure to see such fine thematic exhibits, which are beautifully set out. There were many additions since they were last shown. —M.F.S.

#### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING (JOHANNESBURG)

Sake het met die jongste byeenkoms op **Vrydag 4 deser**, nie na verwagting verloop nie. Ongelukkig is twee van die uitstallers van die Wesrand ter elfde ure verhoed om aanwesig te wees met die gevolg dat hulle vereniging swakker as gewoonlik verteenwoordig was, terwyl dit op die skouers van mnre. Keet en Smith gerus het om die naam van die Wesrandse vereniging hoog te hou.

Mnr. Keet het 'n buitengewone vertoning van die Unie se Kers- en ander liefdadigheidseëls gelewer, 'n versameling wat netjies en paslik toegelig is met die ampelike pospapier en reklamestukke. Alhoewel genoemde seëls nie posseëls is nie, is daar 'n toenemende belangstelling in hulle. Versamelaars reken dat die Unie nog eendag jaarliks Kersseëls met posgeldigheid sal uitreik en dat die huidige reeks dan 'n noodsaaklikheid as voorlopers sal word.

Die tweede uitstalling is deur mnre. O. B. Smith gehou, en wel oor seëlboekies van Koningin Elizabeth. Dit is 'n klein maar interessante versameling wat heelwat aandag getrek het. Ook die versameling van hierdie soort materiaal wen vinnig veld. Mnr. Smith het 'n gebied met wyd uitgestrekte moontlikhede betree en hy sal genoeg hê om nooit ledig te wees nie.—S.J.V.

#### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

On **November 7th** the annual competition for the Lecky Watson Cup (ex Certificate of Merit) was held. The attendance at this meeting was much higher than usual, with nine visitors present.

The Lecky Watson Cup was presented for the first time on this evening by Mrs. May Dayson, on behalf of Mrs. Curtis, a niece of the late Mr. L. Watson, after whom the cup is named. There were no less than six entries for this fine trophy. Three judges were appointed, namely Commander Enoch, Dr. Reisner and Mr. F. Ferguson. Lots were drawn for the competitors to lay down their collections. The first to table his exhibit was Mr. D. J. C. Reynders, who tabled a collection of Southern Rhodesia from 1890. Second was Mr. R. N. Castignani, who exhibited Italian Airmails from 1917 to 1948. Third was Mr. J. H. Self, who tabled a collection termed "Trials and Errors of the Union of South Africa," from 1910 to 1932. Fourthly, we had a collection by Mr. L. J. Dodd, who tabled the Revenue Stamps of the Transvaal. Fifth was Mr. W. Impey, who exhibited American, Washington and Franklin Heads on stamps. Last on this programme was Dr. T. B. Berry, who tabled a cross-section of Unions from 1910 to 1960.

Time was the main factor on this occasion, as each exhibit was allowed fifteen minutes for scrutiny. The judges had a most difficult task as, not only were the exhibits of a high standard, but time was running out too fast to enable them to study each exhibit at their leisure. Members present had much to think and talk about. Commander Enoch announced that the winner was Mr. L. J. Dodd, for his outstanding piece of work on the Revenue Stamps of the Transvaal. Mr. Dodd is well-known for his collection and has made a deep study of this subject. He is a worthy winner. Dr. T. B. Berry was a very close second. —D.J.C.R.

#### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**October — President's Cup Competition.** A spate of interesting collections were entered and judging was no easy matter.

The thirteen members and five visitors present gave great thought and attention to the task ahead of them, and the awarding of the cup to Mr. A. L. Meyburgh for his "Philatelic Terms" was acclaimed by all present. Mrs. J. P. G. Eksteen, wife of our President, made the award.

The following exhibits were shown:—

- (1) United States of America (with a thematic slant)—J. W. Hodgson.
- (2) South West Africa—G. H. van Rooyen.
- (3) Philatelic Terms—A. L. Meyburgh.
- (4) Scouts on Stamps—Junior M. Mountfort.
- (5) Huts on Stamps—M. Sacks.
- (6) Ghana—H. E. Roux.
- (7) United Nations—H. E. Roux.
- (8) Australia—D. H. MacDonald.
- (9) Miniature Sheets—A. L. Meyburgh.

All these (with the exception of Nos. 1 and 5) were straight collections, each tastefully displayed and each studded with "gems" which added to the pride of the exhibitor and the pleasure of the viewer.

A few words about Nos. 1 and 5. Mr. Hodgson's was indeed an unusual approach to the stamps of this country, for it showed inter alia, the life of various Presidents, beauty spots, and a 13-page history of the "Stars and Stripes." Mr. Sack's "Huts" showed a great deal of research, and each page was tastefully illustrated by sketches which detailed points of interest concerning the hut in question. This collection showed how primitively we lived thousands of years ago, and indeed just how primitively some races still live today. —A.H.S.

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**November 16.** Again the attendance was good — some twenty-one members being present.

The evening proved most interesting, no less than six members providing displays. Ann Parkin tabled a portion of her collection of Mocambique while Mr. R. Bompas exhibited Library Terms on Stamps. Mr. Hesselbarth displayed his collection of Queen Elizabeth II and Mr. I. S. Burniston showed his collection of South West Africa. Mr. Drake provided an interesting item in Universal Postal Union issues while Mr. S. L. Crozet created keen interest in his collection of Some Unusual South African Postmarks.

Mr. Stolk, Hon. Sales Packet Superintendent, appealed to members to return Sales Packets without delay as some members were keeping the packets for a longer period than necessary. —S.L.C.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**8th November.** Prof. Watt displayed the Postal History of Indonesia collection which won a Silver award at Unipex. A magnificent display and the members were dumfounded with amazement that such a collection could have been assembled by one person.

Mr. Yelland shewed his collection of South African Air Letter sheets. This included some items of considerable rarity and, considering that he had not been long in this particular field, was a great credit to him.

**28th November.** Cdr. Enoch gave his farewell display, as he is very soon leaving Johannesburg for the "Bundu." It was entitled "A Fit of the Blues," consisting mainly of a highly specialised collection of the early British 2d. Blues. Almost every Plate was shown, some of them of great rarity. In his introductory remarks these were mentioned, but there were so many that when his audience came to look at the sheets, they could only remember a fraction of them. There was no one capable of talking intelligently on the technical side of the display, but every one was agreed that this was an example of assiduous research and specialisation at a very high level.

### SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP COLLECTORS SOCIETY (Great Britain)

At the A.G.M. Mr. R. D. Allen, Snr., was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. At their exhibition the main theme was all printings of the pictorial definitives, including a complete display of the Darmstadt Trials.

### ANGLO-BOER WAR P.S.

This Society, now in its fourth year, has some fifty members who are interested in the varied aspects of Boer War Philately. Members receive free a quarterly magazine of some 20 pages, have a Society library to draw on and have arranged several meetings (for U.K. members, so far) for discussion and informal display purposes. Officials for 1961 are: Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie (President), Lt. Col. H. Poulter (Chairman), and Messrs. C. Lomax, C. E. Sherwood, F. d. K. Stephens, N. Snowden and J. H. Rathbone (Hon. Sec./Treas.). Annual subscription is 10 shillings (payable to Hon. Treas.) whose address is "Allways," Rudheath, Northwich, Ches., England.

### AEROPHILATELIC CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION

An International Aerophilatelic Exhibition and Congress will be held at The Hague, Holland, August 4-14, 1961, under the auspices of the Netherlands Society of Aerophilatelists (The Flying Dutchman). It promises to be something really big. Prospectus No. 1 obtainable from Linnaluslaan 27, Haarlem, Holland.

### MOROKULIEN

Has any one heard of this as a new stamp issuing territory? Probably not, as it has not so far issued its own stamps, but has its own postmarks, both those of fixed office and of Travelling P.O.'s.

The story of it is told by E. M. Larsen in "T.P.O.," Nov.-Dec. issue. A "state" of 4½ acres was founded jointly by Norway and Sweden on their boundary in connection with the International Refugee Year. This was in October, 1959, and a postal service has been operating, with some intermissions, since then, Norwegian or Swedish stamps, or a mixed franking of them being accepted. Up to December 1959 some 600,000 letters had been mailed.



# The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

Editorial Board: Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE (Chairman), Dr. T. B. BERRY,

W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

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## UNION NOTES

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

### Recent Printings.

The Publicity Officer, Department of Posts and Telegrams, has kindly supplied the following information concerning the period 10th May, 1960, to the 5th November, 1960. For the previous list see our August, 1960, Notes.

#### Union Postage Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 2477. On an order for 600,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 110,485 sheets was made on the 2nd August, 1960. Same Single Die Cylinder No. 97.

On the same job No. but from a new Double Die Cylinder No. 89A/89B, 338,700 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet bearing Cyl. No. 89A, and 341,900 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet bearing Cyl. No. 89B, were delivered on the 4th October, 1960.

5/-.—Job No. 2626. On an order for 2,250 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 2,250 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet (i.e. 4,500 panes of 60 stamps per pane) was made on the 19th July, 1960. Same Cylinders No. 118 Interior and 4 Exterior.

#### Festival Postage Stamps.

3d.—Job No. 71570 continued. On an order for 1,200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, a total delivery of 1,067,405 sheets was made to date. Same Cylinders No. 11 Interior and 94 Exterior.

#### Roll Stamps.

1d.—Job No. 63136 continued. On an order for 19,000 rolls of 506 stamps per roll,

a total delivery of 16,984 rolls was made on the 29th September, 1960. Same Cylinder No. 27.

Same Job No., on an order for 6,000 rolls of 1,012 stamps per roll, an initial delivery of 480 rolls was made on the 10th November, 1959, the total delivery to the 29th September, 1960, being 3,395 rolls. Same Cylinder No. 27.

#### Pictorial Post Cards.

2d.—Job No. 73584. On an order for 1,296,000 cards, a total delivery of 1,347,192 cards was made up to the 8th September, 1960. Same Cylinder No. 54, and Picture Cylinders No. 99 and 45.

Editor's Note: The Picture Cylinders were previously given as Nos. 66 and 45.

#### Air Letter Cards.

6d.—Job No. 68416. On an order for 2,800,000 cards, an initial delivery of 75,600 cards was made on the 29th March, 1960, the total delivery to the 1st September, 1960, being 2,797,800 cards. New Cylinder and Chambon Printing Machine.

6d.—Job No. 2476. On an order for 1,908,000 cards, a delivery of 1,483,000 cards was made on the 1st September, 1960. New Cylinder and Chambon Printing Machine.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

1c.—Job No. 2618. On an order for 5,250 sheets of 200 stamps each, (21,000 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 2,950 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 110 Interior and 85 Exterior.

2c.—Job No. 2619. On an order for 7,500 sheets of 200 stamps each (30,000 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 5,300 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 82 Interior and 85 Exterior.

- 4c.—Job No. 2620. On an order for 1,750 sheets of 200 stamps each (7,000 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 1,300 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 62 Interior and 85 Exterior.
- 5c.—Job No. 2621. On an order for 1,750 sheets of 200 stamps each (7,000 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 1,250 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 116 Interior and 85 Exterior.
- 6c.—Job No. 2622. On an order for 1,500 sheets of 200 stamps each (6,000 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 1,100 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 114 Interior and 85 Exterior.
- 10c.—Job No. 2623. On an order for 625 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, (2,500 panes of 50 stamps each), a delivery of 750 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 13th September, 1960. New Cylinders No. 32 Interior and 85 Exterior.

**Interrupted Printing Condition of the 1d. Cyl. No. 89A.**

We have been shown the lower portion of a sheet of 1d. stamps, printed from Cylinder No. 89A in which Rows 17 to 20 inclusive exhibit partially printed stamps in various degrees, and also the bottom marginal single-line broken-bar is absent—a condition indicating the interrupted printing of the sheet due to the stoppage of the machine during the process.

We understand this desirable item was included in the stock of a local Post Office and obtained there.

**The ½d. Stamps on Arms Watermarked Paper.**

The Warthog ½d. value, printed on Arms Watermarked paper from the previously used Cylinder No. 67, and bearing five figure black serial numbers twice on the sheet's right margin, made its appearance during December, 1960.

The printing is in a slightly lighter shade of green than the previous issue, and bears the same cylinder and sheet characteristics.

**1d. Coil Stamps.**

As we go to press, information has been received that a new printing of the 1d. Wildebeest Coil Stamps has been made



from a new Cylinder on Arms Watermarked Paper.

Further particulars will be made available later.

**U.S.A.**

December 15, 1960: A 4c "Echo I, Commemorative for Peace," featuring reflection of messages from Satellites.

February 2, 1961: An eighth in the series of "Natural Resources" stamps is announced. It will be on of 4c, stressing Range conservation and featuring a "Trail Boss" surveying a herd of cattle.

**INDIA**

Asiatic Hobbies, of Ghatkopar, India, send us a F.D.C. with a new 15nP stamp honouring Tyagaraja, a musician-saint who died on January 6, 1847.

# THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PALESTINE 1917—1948

By Wilfrid Kark

(Continued from page 11 of January, 1961, issue).

### First Setting of the 8 mm. Overprint.

This was set up in two horizontal rows of 12 each; 20 of these rows were arranged below one another so as to provide a sheet of 240 stamps in one printing; the arrangement was irregular following the order: 1, 2, 1 (5 rows), 2 (7 rows), 1, 2, 1 (2 rows), 2, 1. (See Fig. 1).

Each of the 24 overprints of the two rows of 12 can be identified by differences, first described by Maj. J. Darlow (references 4, 5, 6 and 7 at end of article) and subsequently copied into specialized catalogues and published reviews.

**Fig. 1.**

OPT. Rows	VERTICAL ROWS												HORIZ. Row No.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	1
2														2
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	3
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	4
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	5
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	6
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	7
2														8
2														9
2														10
														11
2														12
2	B	13												13
2														14
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	15
2														16
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	17
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	18
2														19
1	Ⓝ												Ⓝ	20

FIG. 1.—Make-up of 1st setting of 1st local overprint. The 2 horizontal rows of 12 units each were arranged irregularly as indicated. The number 1 horizontal row contained two misprints, viz. the "Z" error in vertical row 1 and the "transposed" error in vertical row 11. These two errors were detected on the 1st day of sale, and the affected vertical rows were completely removed so that very few escaped and got into the hands of collectors.

The diagram also illustrates the "B" error in which the final "E" of Palestine is replaced by "B". As this occurred only once per sheet of 240 stamps, and in vertical row 1, which was removed, the "B" error is

even a greater rarity than the "Z" and the "transposed" errors. A further error, where the final "E" of Palestine is replaced by "13" is also indicated in position 135 (Row 12 No. 3).

In vertical rows 1 and 11 of this setting, in the first of the 2 horizontal rows of 12 units, there occurred 2 outstanding errors; vertical row 1 contained an Arabic letter "Z" instead of the letter "T", and in vertical row 11, the last 2 characters of the Hebrew overprint were transposed (Fig. 2).

**FIG. 2.**

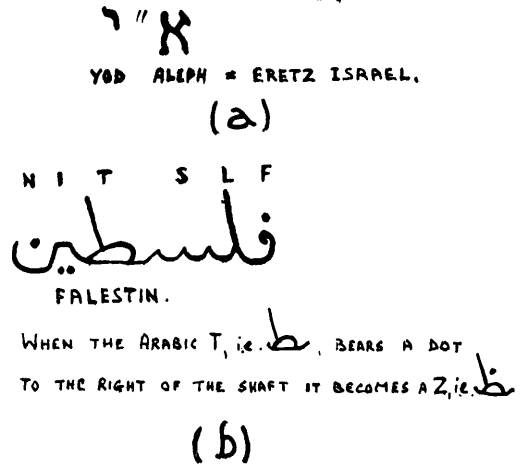


FIG. 2 (a).—Illustrates the Hebrew initials Aleph Yod, standing for Eretz Israel (Land of Israel). The correct order is illustrated and reads from right to left, Aleph, dashes, Yod. The "transposed" error has the Aleph followed by the Yod and then the dashes. FIG. 2 (b) shows the Arabic overprint "Falestin". When the letter T bears a dot to the right of the upward stroke it becomes a Z.

These two errors were discovered on the day of issue and were withdrawn from sale immediately; very few of them got out of the Post Offices, and still fewer are in the hands of collector. Other examples of the more famous errors in this first setting are the "B" instead of the final "E" in Palestine, on number 133 in the sheet, and the "13" in place of the final "E", on number 135 in the sheet; the display contains a 2 mls. showing this error.

### Second Setting of the 8 mm. Overprint.

Here, one row of 12 units was set up and casts were made from it to build the complete plate. Minor differences in the overprint provide a means for diagnosis of the

position of almost all of these 12 units. The overprint varieties are not always found in the same position on different sheets, and it has been proved that at least three separate formes were used in arranging the 20 rows to make the overprint plate. These formes are called A, B, and C; plate A exists in two states, being corrected in a later make-up, so producing a 4th arrangement; yet another plate, the 5th, known as plate D, was made up using 16 of the original rows from A, B and C and adding four new rows. Apart from these known arrangements, there are other forms which have still to be categorised. The following table shows which values are known to have come from particular arrangements.

Arrange- ment	Perforation 15/14	Perforation 14
A	—	2 m and 5 m
A corr.	1 m and 3 m	5 m
B	1 m to 20 p	—
C	1 p	—
D	—	3 m and 5 m

There are a number of well-recognised, but scarce errors and varieties in this 2nd setting, including the "B", the "F" and the "Z". It appears that the "Z" error occurring in the 2nd setting was occasioned by the replacement of the "B" error in the first setting by using a cliché with the "Z" error taken from the obsolete first plate. This theory initiated by Dorfman (8), was supported by Posner (9) who describes the error aptly as arising "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

One sheet of the 3 ml. had an inverted overprint in the second setting.

#### The Second Jerusalem Overprint.

The Mandatory Administration was not satisfied with the first overprint; and there were also protests from the Arabs who objected not only to the appearance of the Hebrew word "Palestina" but also to the shortness of the length of the Arabic "Falastin" by comparison with the length of the Hebrew line; instructions were issued to the Greek Orthodox Convent to produce a new overprint, the first of which appeared three weeks after the issue of the "First Jerusalem Overprint."

This overprint had the Arabic line measuring 10 mm., the English 15 mm., and the Hebrew varying from 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 mm. The overprint is not clear, and it is grey-black in colour, except for the 1 piastre which is in silver,

There were numerous changes in the set-up of the plates and many clichés were exchanged or repaired; and it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify the exact positions of minor printing varieties.

The dates of issue were as follows:—

5 mls.—Sept. 22nd, 1920.

1, 2, 3, 4 mls.—Dec. 27th, 1920.

1, 2, 5 piastres—June 21st, 1921.

There were 2 perforations: all the values occur with perforation 15 x 14; and all except the 3 mls. and the 2 piastre occur with perforation 14. The lower left part of one of the panes was damaged at one stage, and the variety of a partly missing overprint is known, but is rare; an example of it is shown in the collection. Apart from this, the specific overprint varieties of this issue are all of minor importance.

This second local overprint is often difficult to distinguish from the Third Jerusalem Overprint; the worn and blunted letters, the variable distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ —15 mm.) the joining of Arabic letters "S" and "T" (see Fig. 2), (with some exceptions), and the more usual position of the inverted commas between the Hebrew letters Aleph and Yod above their line, are some of the general features of the Second Overprint which distinguish it from the Third; however the most important differentiating characteristics are to be found in the types of the Third Overprint, of which there are five, and which do not occur in the Second Overprint.

#### The Narrow Setting.

Because of a considerable demand for some of the lower values of the Second Jerusalem Overprint, a new order for the denominations 1, 3 and 5 mls., was placed at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Arabic overprint again measured 10 mm., but the special feature of this overprint was its shorted vertical height: now measuring 19 mm. as against the previous 20 mm., the actual shortening taking place in the distance from the Hebrew line to the English line.

The letters in this overprint are much clearer and sharper, and there is usually a break between the Arabic "S" and "T". (Fig. 2).

These stamps were issued on Dec. 6th, 1920. The 1 ml. and the 5 mls. (red-orange) exist with perforation 14; the 3 mls. and the 5 mls. (yellow-orange) exist on perfora-

tion 15 x 14, the 5 mls. of this latter sort being one of the extreme rarities among Mandate stamps.

The overprint was set up in a horizontal row of 6, from which sufficient casts were made to build up the overprinting plate. The six types of overprint of this narrow setting are well documented and there has been recent clarification of a number of distinguishing features in a study by Dr. Hirst.

### The Third Local Overprint.

Because of dissatisfaction with the lettering and inaccuracies of the Second Overprint, a third was issued; it was again done by the Greek Orthodox Convent on the typographed stamps; the Arabic again measures 10 mm., the English 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm., and the Hebrew is now constant at 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The overprint is clear and pointed, and the distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters is constant, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  mm.

The overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of 6 and repeated forty times to build up the plate; for some reason, as yet not known, the third and ninth vertical rows of this plate were cut out from the final plate and were replaced by clichés in types from the remaining casts; therefore, there are five types of the overprint.

The dates of issue, irrespective of perforation, were:—

- 5 mls.—May 29th, 1921.
- 1-4 mls.—June 23rd, 1921.
- 1 piastre—July, 1921.
- 2 piastres-20 piastres—Aug. 4th, 1921.

All the values exist on perforation 15 x 14; the 1 ml. and the 20 piastres occur with perforation 14; these two are extremely rare, only one sheet of each is known to have existed; two mint copies of the 20 piastre, some 20 copies of the 1 ml. used, and 16 copies of the 20 piastre used, are recorded.

### Somerset House Overprint.

During September and October, 1921, new printings of the original typographed stamps with a new overprint in black, done at Somerset House, London, were issued. The sheets bear additional guide dots in the colour of the stamps, in the margins above number 10 and below number 238 in the sheet. The English inscription is in a new block letter form and measures 14 mm., the Hebrew is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long and the Arabic is 8 mm.

The overprint was set up in two horizontal rows of 6, to make 12 units; this was multiplied to complete the whole plate. The 12 types are distinguishable from one another by minor variations. Apart from the plate varieties of the original issue, there are new ones on this printing: the "circle variety" on the 3 mls. is a great rarity; some missing perforations, both horizontal and vertical, also appear.

(To be continued).

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POSTAGE STAMPS  
Invented in 1653

Linn's Weekly quotes from "The Philatelle" that in 1653 boxes were put up in the streets of Paris for collecting letters. The distributors of the letters from the boxes had to collect a fee from the recipient.

The Marchioness Longueville suggested the use of a "billet" (a piece of coloured paper used for sealing envelopes) stamped with a fee and sold beforehand to those using the boxes. The scheme was officially adopted, the "billets" having "Post Paye" printed on them.

This sounds much like real forerunners to the Penny Blacks of 1840.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXVII

Of the seven additions to the gallery this time two are Indians, two officials in Lions International, one a West African, one a Finn and one a Swede, another illustration of the catholicity of stamp-designs.

The Swede is that strange, erratic genius Gustaf Fröding, who was born at Alsäter in Värmland on September 22, 1860, and who died at Stockholm on February 8, 1911. The portrait on the stamp (illustrated) with the bald head and bushy gray beard jutting out in challenging fashion might well have been of a man of 60 or more rather than of one who died at 50. But indeed his life was of a nature to age a man prematurely. Left a modest fortune by his father, he rapidly squandered it by prodigal gifts to friends and even chance acquaintances; he early developed a nervous disease pronounced at that time to be incurable; without comfort of kith or kin he spent a large portion of his life in sanatoria in Silesia, Norway and Sweden; his writings more than once involved him in court cases. Here was a strange character indeed, and no wonder many of his contemporaries thought him mad. "His was the inward vision of a poet," writes a more discerning Italian critic, "who, without family of his own, without seeking wealth or honour, passed through the world like a big, dreaming child." Yet there was real genius behind the eccentricity, and many would claim him to be the greatest lyric poet of modern Scandinavia. With a profound knowledge of English, French and German literature he yet contributed more than any other to the revival of traditional Nordic poetry. His early work was largely humorous folk-poetry in the dialect of his native country, but later he developed a more serious and even religious tone. His best-known publications are: "Guitar and Accordion" 1891, "New Poems" 1894, "Spots and Rags" 1896, "Drops of the Grail" 1898.

The other six call for little comment. Subramania Bharati, born in 1882, is a handsome Indian National Poet who barely attained the age of 40, while Dr. Visvesvaraya has just celebrated his hundredth year, and from the portrait "seems to be starting his second century a good deal stronger than the first."

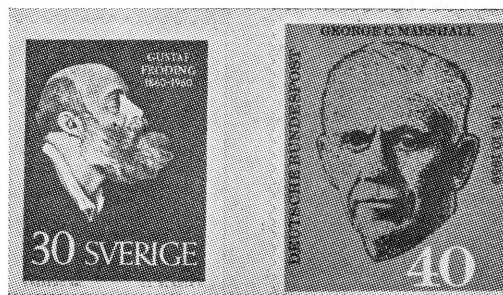
Here is Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekonnen, elected President of Finland on February 15,

1956, in succession to the late President Juho Kusti Paasikivi, with lawyer written all over his strong, severe countenance. He was Leader of the Agrarian Party, and his election was a near thing, for he received only 151 votes, the least number required by the Constitution, against 149 cast for his opponent, Mr. Fagerholm, leader of the Social Democrat Party.

Then we have Clarence Sturm and F. E. Davis, President and Vice-President respectively of that excellent organisation "Lions International," on a San Marino set of 6 which includes also a portrait of Melvin Jones the Founder, who has already appeared on two stamps of Nicaragua.

Last, Prime Minister Maga of Dahomey. The inimitable Pierre Gandon has made a subtle study of the rather crude features of this man, including his tribal markings. This is the 13th Premier or President of a newly independent African state to appear on stamps, and will certainly not be the last.

I found none of these six worthy of special illustration in this column, so have taken one from next month's tally of twenty, an international figure to whom the ugly black-on-blue stamp of West Germany does scant justice (illustrated).



George Catlett Marshall was born on December 31, 1880, at Uniontown, Penn., son of a coal-merchant, and died on October 16, 1959, at nearly 79. His military career was spectacular, for he rose from the rank of Captain with the American Expeditionary Force in France in 1917 to that of Chief of Staff of the 8th Army Corps and Aide-de-Camp to General Pershing. At the outset of World War II he was made Chief of Staff over the heads of 34 senior officers, with the rank of General. Under his direction America's war-effort expanded enormously, till by the Armistice she had over eight million men under arms, almost half of them serving overseas. It is however by "the Marshall Plan" that he is chiefly remem-

bered. He became Secretary of State in 1947, and his Foreign Assistance Bill of 1948, by which the enormous sum of £1,325,000,000 was provided for European Recovery, assisted 16 countries to find their feet after the upheaval of the war. Aloof and austere in bearing, he yet showed himself to be a sincere philanthropist.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## A CENSOR MARK AND THREE NODDING HOMERS

You all know the quotation from Horace's "Arts Poetica" translated "But if Homer, usually good, nods for a moment, I think it shame." But here is a little tale concerning a Censor Mark of the Anglo-Boer War, over which no less than three persons have imitated Homer's bad example of nodding.

The first culprit was D. Allison in the Oct., 1960, issue of this magazine, in his description of a cover with a boxed mark "Stopped by Censor/Return to Sender." He states that this mark was not listed in Rich's book "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War."

Fortunately Mr. J. H. Rathbone, the energetic Hon. Sec. of the (British) Anglo-Boer War Phil. Soc., has remained wide awake and he writes in, pointing out that Rich does mention this mark in his book (p. 106), although only very briefly. Actually he only states that the mark has been recorded by Pirie and co-workers; this was in the Phil. Jour. of G.B. in 1940. Mr. Rathbone also points out that it was recorded by Rossouw and Pirie in their list of censor marks in the S.A. Ph. 1955 at the foot of p. 7. He also has a specimen of the mark.

The second culprit was Donald D. Smythe of San Francisco who writes saying how astonishing it is that this mark was not discovered until fully sixty years after it had been used and how even more extraordinary was the fact that he had just acquired a similar specimen, which he describes in full. He also remarked that it was not listed by Rich.

The third culprit was of course Dr. Harvey Pirie. He was responsible in part for two earlier recordings of the mark and should have been more wide awake when Mr. Allison reported his finding and stated that it had not been recorded by Rich.

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## A. LICHTENSTEIN (BPA)

LICENSED STAMP DEALER — BOX 576 — BLOEMFONTEIN

## REVENUE STAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA

By S. L. Crozet, F.F.S.

Recently an interesting publication bearing the somewhat lengthy title of "Revenue Stamps—Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Union of South Africa" was issued for private circulation.

This work was correlated by Leonard J. Dodd of Pretoria and consists of twenty un-numbered "duplicated" pages bound between stout manilla covers.

In the foreword the author states that his reason for preparing this check-list was that no such information had previously been collected and that, with the passing of time these valuable facts would be lost to philatelic chroniclers.

Some of the data was gathered by Mr. Dodd over a period of many years while other was collated through the assistance of a few friends. The author makes no claim for the completeness of his labours and it is with misgivings that he realised the limitations of the material available for his research. It is unfortunate that no illustrations are included for these would have indeed greatly enhanced the value of his work.

In his investigations Mr. Dodd ascertained, strange though it may seem, that the "revenue stamps" used in the Cape of Good Hope, after this country came under British rule, were those of the Dutch East India Company. Embossed, of circular format, these impressions, which bore the company's monogram with the letter "C" above, were indicative of their use at the Kaap de Goede Hoop.

The first actual revenue stamps of this colony were reported to have been issued in 1825 and were embossed on white or azure paper. At first, the documents to be taxed were taken to the Revenue Office and there impressed with stamps of the requisite amount.

At a later date these stamps were cut from sheets of paper and sent to various "distributors of stamps" being attached to documents by means of wafers, sealing wax or glue.

Embossed revenue stamps of a similar type were also used in Natal and the Orange Free State during 1854 and 1857 respectively.

In 1854 another series of revenue stamps, embossed on yellow wove paper, were also issued on gummed sheets but were imperforate. It was not until seven years later in 1861 that the first lithographed revenue stamp was printed. It was of upright oval format 25 by 20 mm. a half-penny in value and of a shade of rose.

From 1864 onwards all revenue stamps of this colony were printed by De la Rue & Co., of London. Of these there were two types in use until 1898. One contained the legend "The Stamp Act 1864—Cape of Good Hope" which wording surrounded the head of Queen Victoria. The second was similar but the lettering read "Government of the Cape of Good Hope."

Between 1864 and 1893 various lithographed issues were made, the issue for 1864 bearing the watermark Crown CC while in 1893 the first watermark of a "cabled anchor" is recorded.

In 1902 and 1908 current postage stamps were overprinted "Cigarette Duty" and "Patent and Proprietary" and in 1903 the head of Edward VII appeared.

### NATAL

The embossed revenue stamps of this province which were issued in 1854 bore a Chalon portrait of the head of Queen Victoria. Later issues between 1859 and 1891 also depicted her effigy, while the profile of Edward VII appeared in 1902, the stamps being inscribed "Postage—Revenue" with watermark Crown CA.

### ORANGE FREE STATE

After the first embossed issue in 1857 a further issue on various coloured papers was made in 1868 with the coat-of-arms of the state in the centre.

The first lithographed printing by De la Rue & Co. was made in 1878 on paper without watermark.

In 1900 the 1878 issue was again used with V.R.I. overprinted while in 1903 the head of Edward VII was brought into use.

Between 1880 and 1900 various overprints on the current revenue stamps, such as HOSPITAL TAX, LEGACY DUTY and BANK DRAFTS—all in Nederlands—were made.

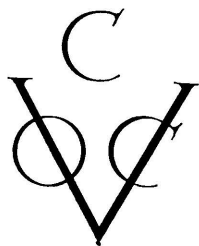


### TRANSVAAL

The earliest revenue stamps used in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek differed from those of the other territories in that they were of a manuscript type and bore the signature of the clerk in the office from whence they were issued.

In 1876 an imperforate lithograph on coloured wove paper was used but in 1878 the legend was changed to Transvaal and the stamps bore the head of Queen Victoria. Here it is interesting to note that for a period of ten years from 1886 the revenue stamps were printed by Enschede & Sons of Holland.

Cape of Good Hope revenue stamps were overprinted TRANSVAAL in 1902 and in the same year the issue with Edward VII portrait was made.



### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Here, interprovincials were permitted to be used until 31 August, 1913, until the first issue of revenue stamps of the Union on September 1, 1913. These stamps, which Mr. Dodd refers to as Series I, were printed by De la Rue & Co. and bore the image of George V on paper with a springbok's head as watermark.

Series 2—in use from 1931 to 1937—were printed at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria, as were all future Series. Series 3 which were in use from 1938 to 1942 were similar to the foregoing.

Later in 1942 Series 3a appeared. These were Native Tax stamps overprinted "Revenue" or "Inkomste." There was no watermark.

From 1943 to 1945 Series 4 were issued. These, similar to the well-known horizontal issues of South Africa's small war stamps, were perforated all round but divided horizontally into two by roulette.

Unilingual stamps comprised Series 5 and were on sale from 1946 to 1952. The legend on the stamps alternating in English and Afrikaans.

In 1954 Series 6, bearing the head of Elizabeth II were printed in both languages. Only seven values were issued and the 2d. denomination re-appearing after an absence of twenty-one years.

The present stamps constitute Series 7 and are of an entirely new type. The head of the monarch has been abolished and substituted by the coat-of-arms of the Union of South Africa.

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The Amateur Collector Ltd., of 27 Westbury Road, London, N.12. wish to announce that the representative agreement made with Messrs. Robemark Philatelists (Pty.) Ltd. of Johannesburg, has been terminated.

### INDEX LETTERS OF PORT ELIZABETH

#### HANDSTAMPS, 1898-1901

Reference has recently been made in the columns of the "South African Philatelist" to Cape handstamps with double index letters denoting the time of day. Quite by accident, while looking in the U.C.T. Library for something else, I noticed the 1898, 1899, and 1901 editions of the "Port Elizabeth Year Book and Directory," and to my surprise I found they contained lists of the index letters used at the Port Elizabeth Post Office. The three lists differ slightly, as may be seen from the following table:

Index letter(s)	Time:
Blank	Midnight to 3.30
CF	3.30—4
D	4—5
EA	5—7
GA	7—8.30
HF	8.30—10.45
KJ	10.45—11.15
LC	11.15—12-30
MF	12.30—1.30
AF	1.30—3
C	3—5
EP	5—5.15
EC	5.15—5.30
EF	5.30—6 (1898)
EF	5.30—5.45 (1899, 1901)
EI	5.45—6 (1899, 1901).
F	6—7
GP	7 to close (1898, 1899)
GP	7-10 (1901)
KP	10 to close (1901).

The list looks rather peculiar at first sight, but has in fact quite a bit of regularity about it. The first letter, or the only one, appears to denote the hour (a.m. or p.m.), according to the following scheme:

Letter A (B) C D E F G H (IJ) K L M
Hour 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The second letter, if any, denotes the quarter-hour:

Letter	{Blank or A (a.m.)}	C F I, J
	{Blank or P (p.m.)}	
Minutes past	00	15 30 45

C, F, and I are the 3rd, 6th and 9th letters of the alphabet. Is it too fanciful to suggest that the code was chosen to make it possible to express any multiple of 5 minutes? (A should then correspond to 05, not 00).

Finally, one other comment. I have a Port Elizabeth handstamp of 1894 with index letter N, so evidently the code was changed between 1894 and 1898 (or rather, 1897; the Prefatory Note in each edition is dated December of the previous year). The 1898 edition was the third; perhaps some Port Elizabeth reader might be able to find earlier or later lists in library copies of these Directories.—DAVID ALLISON.

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The island switches over to decimal currency on March 1, when the current designs (13 stamps) will be issued with values ranging from 1 cent to 1 Rand.

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## HUNTING AUTOGRAPHS ON STAMPS

By **Malcolm MacGregor**  
(of New York)

[Mr. MacGregor showed part of his collection in the Thematic Section of UNIPLEX and was awarded a Silver Medal. He suggested that his paper would be of interest if published before or at the time of the exhibition. We agreed but that perpetual editorial enemy—lack of space—prevented that being done. He informs us that the paper was published in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" in June, 1958, but states that we will not be infringing any copyright by re-publishing. We trust this is so, but duly apologise if it is not so.—Ed.]

Want to try something different in postage stamp collecting? Then, going after autographs on stamps may be just the thing for you! It should prove attractive to those interested in thematics—in particular, to collectors of postage stamps portraying living celebrities or commemorating their achievements.

This field of collecting activity, while unusual, seems to have quite a following. From fan mail which has reached the writer from all over the globe, during the last two or three years, it is evident that it is fast becoming of world-wide appeal. Further evidence of this fact, is the increasing difficulty of securing some signatures for it is not unusual, on a first try at a new prospect, to be informed that owing to the large number of similar requests, it is not possible to comply. Such initial rebuffs, while annoying, do tend to whet the appetite.

Seldom a month passes without some country of the world coming up with a new stamp showing the portrait of a Ruler, Dignitary of State, or other Personage who has achieved distinction in one manner or another. Sometimes a whole flock of such stamps will appear, simultaneously, on the horizon. An example of this is the Dominican Republic which has issued, during the last year or so, three different sets of stamps to commemorate the 1956 Olympic Games held in Melbourne, Australia. They show action pictures of twenty-five living athletes who have distinguished themselves in the world of sports by making history in their own particular field of athletic endeavour.

These colourful Olympic adhesives, when signed by the respective champions portrayed thereon, would make an excellent start towards the formation of a collection of autographed stamps. For the information of anyone interested in taking it up, the names of the various athletes, in alphabetical order by country, together with the dates and description of the Olympic events

in which they were successful (and upon which the stamps are based), are as follows:

### AUSTRALIA:

Betty Cuthbert (S.G. 745): 1956—100 Metre Run, 200 Metre Run, 400 Metre Relay.

Shirley de le Hunty, (Shirley Strickland, S.G. 769): 1956—80 Metre Hurdles, 400 Metre Relay.

### BRAZIL:

Adhemar Da Silva (S.G. 751): 1956—Running Hop, Step and Jump.

### CANADA:

Gerald Ouellette (S.G. 762): 1956—Small Bore Rifle Shooting.

### FINLAND:

Paavo Nurmi (S.G. 731): 1920/1924—10,000 Metre Cross Country. 1924—1,500 Metre Run, 5,000 Metre Run. 1920/1928—10,000 Metre Run.

### FRANCE:

Alain Mimoun (S.G. 747): 1956—Marathon.

### GERMANY:

Hans Winkler (S.G. 767): 1956—Equestrian Jumping.

### GREAT BRITAIN:

Chris Brasher (S.G. 750): 1956—3,000 Metre Steeplechase.

The Marques of Exeter (S.G. 729): 1928—400 Metre Hurdles.

### IRELAND:

Ron Delany (S.G. 763): 1956—1,500 Metre Run.

**Note.** The stamp is incorrectly inscribed "DELANEY."

### ITALY:

Ercole Baldini (S.G. 766): 1956—Cycling.

Ugo Frigerio (S.G. 732): 1920—3,000 Metre Walk. 1920/1924—10,000 Metre Walk.

### JAPAN:

Sohn Kee Chung (S.G. 728): 1936—Marathon.

## MEXICO:

Joaquin Capilla (S.G. 765): 1956—Platform Diving.

## NETHERLANDS:

Fanny Blankers-Koens (S.G. 726): 1948—100 Metre Run, 200 Metre Run, 80 Metre Hurdles, 400 Metre Relay.

## NEW ZEALAND:

Norman Read (S.G. 748): 1956—50,000 Metre Walk.

**Note.** The Norman Read stamp also shows Ron Crawford of Australia and Don Thompson of England who, in their own right, have established walking records.

## NORWAY:

Egil Danielsen (S.G. 746): 1956—Javelin Throw.

## SWEDEN:

Lars Hall (S.G. 744): 1956—Pentathlon.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Tenley Albright (S.G. 764): 1956—Figure Skating.

Bob Mathias (S.G. 730): 1948/1952—Decathlon.

Bobby Morrow (S.G. 749): 1956—100 Metre Run, 200 Metre Run, 400 Metre Relay.

Al Oerter (S.G. 768): 1956—Discus Throw.

Jesse Owens (S.G. 727): 1936—100 Metre Run, 200 Metre Run, Running Broad Jump, 400 Metre Relay.

**Note:** Mildred Didrickson (S.G. 733) died in 1957.

Experience indicates that some sort of response will be forthcoming, sooner or later, from most celebrities if they are approached in a proper manner. A few, of course, will not deign to reply at all but, fortunately, they comprise a small minority, thank goodness! Of those that do respond, some will reply promptly and favourably. With others, long and involved negotiations may be necessary before they will comply. Still others, such as prominent members of ruling royal families and those holding high public office, may resist all overtures. They cannot, of course, be blamed for their attitude, as it should be realized that their duties are extremely exacting and take up much or all of their time. It might be explained at this point that the writer's percentage of success is, approximately, 90 per cent of all requests sent out, and the remaining 10 per cent are never regarded as entirely hopeless. At periodic intervals, fol-

low-ups are sent out and usually result in the receipt of an item or two. Sometimes, it may be expedient to enlist the help of others in order to secure a much desired autograph. One example, is the case of a certain Arabian potentate who could not be talked into submission. The writer thought up the idea of enlisting the help of an oil company operating in the area. He started the ball rolling by purchasing a few shares of stock in the company so as to provide the basis for contact with the company officials. The manoeuvre paid off in a couple of ways—he got the autograph and the stock has since doubled in value!

Autographed stamps are usually obtained on single stamps or on blocks of four stamps. Sometimes, on first day or other covers. Blocks of four have the advantage of providing sufficient writing surface to take normal signatures.

It seems best to make the initial approach short and to the point, preferably, in type-written form. All notables are busy people and have little time to scan lengthy epistles from total strangers. Correct protocol should be observed in addressing royalty, statesmen, or other dignitaries. In that connection, consult a book on etiquette for current usage.

Postal addresses do not, as a rule, present too much of a problem. Letters intended for royalty and statesmen usually reach them if addressed to the capital city of the country they reside in. Others can be located from reference material such as **Who's Who** and similar books to be found in most public libraries.

Do not forget to enclose postage stamps to cover the mailing costs on the replies you expect to receive. Foreign postage can be taken care of by sending, in lieu of stamps, international reply coupons, available at the post office. These coupons can be exchanged at the foreign post office by the prospect for the necessary amount of postage.

The writer has been engaged in the hunt for autographed stamps for the past ten years. During that period of time he has amassed quite a sizeable collection—in excess of one thousand pieces—all signed by the different celebrities who are shown on the stamps. The chase has provided plenty of real enjoyment, some adventure, and has resulted in the receipt, apart from the autographs, of much highly interesting and intriguing correspondence. It has also been

very rewarding in a social way and has led to the establishment of some fine friendships with a number of distinguished people throughout the world. Many kind invitations to visit foreign countries have been received and Christmas time brings a host of timely greetings from friendly people of many lands.

If sufficient reader interest is expressed in this article the writer will be pleased to prepare another one giving an outline of the more important autographed stamps in the collection.

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## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

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### **American Topical Association.**

Two recently published booklets are worthy of mention: (a) "Flowers and Botanical Subjects on Stamps." The largest A.T.A. Handbook published and absolutely full of meat. Price \$5.00 for a limited period. (b) Checklist of over 4,000 topical stamps issued during 1960. Price \$1.00 or for it and also the 1958-59 list (with 8,000 listings) \$1.50. Obtainable from Capt. M. F. Stern, Box 3654, Cape Town.

### **Switzerland 1961 Catalogue Supplement.**

The Amateur Collector Ltd., of 37 Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London N12, has sent us a copy of this supplement which lists 1829 increases and 129 decreases on their 1960 catalogue prices. This is still obtainable from the publishers at 9/- post free.

### **Stampex 1961.**

This national exhibition is to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1, March 17-25. A commemorative card will feature four designs plus the accepted design of the Finnish artists who entered the competition for the EUROPA stamps.

### **Protection of Historical Treasurers.**

We have received a most interesting "Fact Paper-85," a supplement to the Digest of South African Affairs" dealing with what has been done and what still remains to be done in the way of saving historical treasures. A number of these are familiar to philatelists on stamps. Copies are obtainable from the S.A. Information Service, Private Bag, Pretoria.

### **Moomba Festival, Melbourne, Aust.**

The Victorian Phil. Assoc. is staging a stamp display as part of the annual Moomba Art Festival, in Melbourne on 3 to 13 March. Special envelopes, cancellers and Aerogrammes will be serviced, similar to those used in 1960, of which specimens have been sent us. They are attractive and will be serviced at 1/3d. (sterling) for covers, and 1/6d. (sterling) for aerogrammes. Orders and remittances (in mint commemorative stamps or by money order) to be sent to K. A. Robertson, 188 Springfield Road, Blackburn, Victoria, Australia.

### **Two Reigns Catalogue 1961.**

This catalogue of the British Commonwealth issues of K.G. VI and Q.E. II, published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. of 391 Strand, London W.C.2, at 8/6d. net is becoming quite a large volume (352 pages, 2,777 illustrations, and 10,385 stamps listed), but is still published in limp boards only.

There has been a thorough revision of prices and, including as it does stamps issued as late as October, 1960, is really more up-to-date than the firm's "Part I" catalogue. Copies should be ordered early as, if it runs true to form, it will be quickly sold out.

### **Interphila 1961.**

This work, published by L. Krüger, Marburg, is described as an International Directory of Philately. There are indices of Collectors, Dealers, Societies and Periodicals, all over the world. We do not know on what system the names are obtained or selected; they obviously are nothing like complete for all the world, but there are a sufficiency for anyone wishing to make fresh contacts. There are codes in ten languages which should simplify correspondence. Copies can be obtained from H. P. Newman, 8A Princes Gardens, London W.3. The price is said to be remarkably low, but it is written in red ink and is not very clear. It looks like 10/5, but we do not guarantee this.

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### S.A.N.A.E.

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The M.V. Polarhav arrived back in Cape Town on Jan. 20, bringing the first S.A. party who had spent a year in Antarctica, also a philatelic mail postmarked 26-XII-60 with the same canceller as used a year ago.

There were also a few covers marked "Bouvet Is" although no landing had been made there.

## POSTMARK CORNER

### (1) Unrecorded Transvaal Numeral.

We have come across a Transvaal numeral postmark of a type not hitherto noted, so far as we are aware. At any rate it is not recorded amongst Curle and Basden's types nor is it in the list of Transvaal numeral postmarks given the "S.A. Ph." of Nov., 1940, Vol. 16, p. 163.

It is on a K.E. Halfpenny Newspaper wrapper and is as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The wrapper does not disclose the date or the place of posting, but it is addressed to an individual who is known (from other sources) to have taken in newspapers from both Pretoria and Johannesburg, so it seems probable that the mark was used in one or other of these two cities.



### (2) Western T.P.O./R.L.S.

Mr. G. S. Manners, of 46 Iverna Court, London W.8, has shown us a Registered cover posted at Gaberones, Bechuanaland on JY 31 10 addressed to Cape Town and with a transit mark on the back in the form of a 23 mm. single circle reading "Western T.P.O." at the top and "R.L.S." at the bottom; the date is in two lines in the centre, "1910/AU3"

Jurgens figures this mark (Fig. 202 p. 83) although the arrangement of the date in his case is slightly different, viz., APR 5/05." He further states that it is the only one of its kind (Registered Letter Section) that he had seen.

Actually one other type of TPO Registered mark has been recorded since Jurgens wrote—a double-circle one of the Transvaal T.P.O. in 1910. (See S.A. Ph., Vol. 33, 1957, p. 34).

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## CROWN AGENTS STAMP BUREAU

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Some four of the British Colonies on acquiring higher status have transferred their stamp agencies to other places (New York in particular) but the Crown Agents still act for many. They have adopted, how-

ever, more widespread publicity for the philatelic wares of their Principals.

As part of this campaign they are issuing leaflets descriptive of recently issued or about-to-appear new stamps. In the past few months we have received several of these, together with actual specimens of the stamps.

We have not so far been giving much prominence to these as we had not realised they were to be a permanent feature, but we hope to give them fuller notice in the future.

It must be made clear however that the Crown Agents are not entering into competition with Stamp Dealers. They do not supply private individuals, only established dealers throughout the world, who can obtain supplies from the Crown Agents (4 Millbank, London S.W.1) at face value plus a small charge for packing and postage, with a certain minimum order for each Territory.

Up till now we have received descriptions and Samples of new issues from East Africa (K.U.T.)—Set of 16, Oct. 1; Turks and Caicos Islands, £1, Nov. 1; British Solomon Is.—Frigate Bird issue; Gibraltar—Set of 14, Oct 29.

The latest arrival is a 10 cent commemorative from the Federation of Malaya, issued on 4 January, 1961, for the installation of the "Yang dir Pertuan Agong." This is the Supreme Head of State. The Malaya Federation consists of eleven States, the rulers of which chose a Supreme Head who holds office for five years. The just-elected one is the Raja of Perlis, which is actually the smallest State in the Federation. Incidentally, also he is the only one with the title "Raja," all the other heads of individual states being "Sultans." His full name is Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Almarhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have a large stock of straightforward items and a rather smaller stock of Varieties, major and minor, Double Papers, Arrow Blocks and the like. It is up to you to make the first move!

### C. E. SHERWOOD

"THE UNION SPECIALIST"

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

## SOCIETY NEWS

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**December 14:** The last meeting of the year was not very well attended and those who did not put in an appearance missed some interesting displays. Mr. A. C. Rix tabled 10 sheets of his collection of the British Empire while Mr. C. E. Adams displayed British Solomon Islands. Mr. B. Eilers showed a portion of his collection of Sweden. Canadian first day covers were the contribution from Mr. I. S. Burniston. These covers, with their colourful vignettes and neat postal cancellations made a most attractive exhibit. —S.L.C.

### P.S. OF NATAL (DURBAN)

**December:** The first meeting of the month was held on the 7th. 35 members being present. As usual there were many items for sale on the Auction and Mr. Ray Walsh did very well to dispose of most of these. This was followed up with the usual business of the Society which did not take too long. Mr. King had several short items from the recent magazines and then Mr. Ponsford staged a selection of his New Zealand Collection. Here was something really interesting and it attracted a great deal of interest. Mr. Kriste in proposing the vote of thanks on behalf of those present said that if this was only a selection then he would very much like to see the whole collection.

The second meeting brought together 25 members on the 21st December. Quite a number of items changed hands. Although there was no auction, members were busy in swapping their duplicates. —K.I.B.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Our last meeting of the year was on the 5th December. This was the President's evening and ended by having an auction sale on behalf of the members.

Mr. Weinstein started by giving a talk on the exhibit he was to table, which was a collection of British Empire Aerogrammes of the British Military Forces. This section of Philately is not everyone's pet subject, as Mr. Weinstein pointed out in his talk. There are only a few collectors who are interested in this line, with the result that Aerogrammes and Air Letters were not sought after when they first appeared at Post Offices, which has resulted in a great scarcity of the early issues and they are now almost unobtainable. Mr. Weinstein also explained and tabled samples of the new Catalogue which is being printed.

The Secretary shared this evening's fare, by tabling a collection of British Empire Islands, showing the various Queen Issues, also the various varieties of which there are many.

Last we came to the auction for this evening, many items were tabled, and bidding was brisk. Mr. Weinstein was the Auctioneer, and members were not kept waiting for the items they were interested in. Good results were obtained. —D.J.C.R.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**November:** Dr. Sheril showed that portion of his collection of the stamps of Israel dealing with the "Twelve Tribes" issue. This section is a collection in itself and the method employed by "Doc" in writing up these stamps gives a fine description of the Tribes of Israel. A most entertaining evening and very much appreciated by the meeting.

The December meeting brought one of the largest attendances of the year. Major Peter McGregor entertained the meeting with four films. The first shown, was a short on South Africa in colour, the second a film from Holland showing in full the art of glass blowing. The third picture shown was a French film with an unusual theme, that of four Alpine mountaineers climbing the Eiffel Tower, but with this difference, climbing it on the outside. The fourth and last picture of the evening proved to be the most interesting as it dealt with stamps of the Netherlands. Stamps of various issues were shown and then compared with the actual scene from which they were derived. A fine film, definitely better than the usual travel film. —W.K.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**December 12:** This was the last meeting of the year and as usual an All Members' Night. The following was shown: "Postal Persuaders" by Mrs. H. Jeidel; "Children on Stamps" by Mrs. M. A. Bergman; "American F.D.C.'s and U.A.R." by Mrs. V. Coe; "Egypt" by Mr. J. Putzell; "Cancellations of the Olympic Games, Australia 1956" by Mr. M. Beinart; "British posts in Egypt" by Mr. C. Mummery. There was a good attendance and the evening was a happy one. In addition an auction was held for Club funds and also for the Cape Town Exhibition 1961; this realised some £19.—M.F.S.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**December 8:** There was a double showing. First there was "France" by Dr. P. L. Vautier. This excellent collection, virtually catalogue complete, was really worth seeing and Dr. Vautier has made a real study in his field. The second exhibit was also of a

very high standard being "George VI" by Mr. E. O'Brien. This quiet member really had something to show.

**December 22:** This was President's Night and a bumper turnout and the first half was taken up by a showing of some 200 sheets from Mr. A. G. Versino's collection of Great Britain. The President not only showed many highlights from No. 1 but also gave a fine dissertation, pointing out not only rarities but also how to distinguish various items. All this was most instructive and his collection is written up in such a way as to be the envy of most members. After tea there was an innovation. Twelve sheets from members (their favourite sheets and anonymous) were exhibited and the best exhibit voted for by popular vote. The subjects were: Modern Miniature Sheets, Unions, UPU, Early Belgium, Modern Canada, Swiss Pro Juventute, Japanese F.D.C.'s, Rhodesia, Modern Austria and Flowers on Stamps. The Swiss Pro Juventute sheets (Mr. C. Mummery) won the prize. —M.F.S.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE P.S.

**November:** There was considerable discussion about the 1d. Wildebees in smaller sheet formation.

Mr. F. Burns gave a display of Union Christmas Seals from their inception until 1946, but there was not time for the later issues.

The second exhibit was given by Mr. M. Sacks of the Union animal series from the 3d. to the 1/6 values, showing the numerous varieties and concomitant features.

#### MASHONALAND P.S.

At the **December meeting** Mrs. Searson gave a display of the postmarks of the Federation, expressing her thanks to the members of the Society who had so largely contributed specimens, thus enabling her to make it so representative.

#### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**December:** This meeting was "Ladies' Night" and it was a great success, not only philatelically, but also from the social and catering aspects—the ladies not only providing exhibits, but also delectable cakes.

Exhibitors were Mrs. Hunt (Niger Coast, non-competitive), Mrs. Koralek (covers cancelled at "Christkind P.O." in Austria) and Mrs. Riess (Pro Juventute issues of Switzerland).

A box of chocolates was given by the President and Mrs. Hunt for what was considered the best exhibit, as decided by a secret ballot of the members present. This went to Mrs. Riess, with Mrs. Koralex a close second.

#### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**November Meeting.** The chairman, Mr. Baer, appealed to the generality of members to exhibit during the next half year. Hitherto exhibits were confined almost entirely to the "big boys" on the committee. There was an excellent response.

Mrs. Pamensky put down a display of Queen Elizabeth, beautifully set out on black cut-outs against white paper. The whole Commonwealth was represented, even the Christmas Islands and the most recent Nigerian issue. The sets were mint and complete. Indeed the Rhodesian Federation had all the values in joined pairs. Members wondered whether Mrs. Pamensky had won the Rhodesian sweep! In addition there were numerous F.D.C.'s among which the more recent Australian coloured embossed covers attracted attention. The delicious home-made "eats," which the exhibitor supplied matched the quality of her stamps.

We bid farewell to a loyal and popular member, Mrs. Douglas. Port Elizabeth's loss will be Durban's gain.

A small auction completed the evening.

**December meeting.** A large attendance of members and visitors graced this, the last meeting of the year, which by tradition is the President's night. Mr. Baer exhibited his Unions and German States. Although the President admitted that he was no Union specialist, there were many choice items in his collection. No. 1 and George V heads were to be seen mint and used in blocks and strips.

The German States, classics all, in splendid condition, particularly strong in numbered postmarks. Among the rare items were Prussia 1866 parcel stamps on waxed paper; Lubeck 1859 the error 2½s Se-tenant with normal; Baden 1851 9K colour error; Baden 1862 narrow perf. A used Rural postal service item were stressed.

A generous Christmas spirit animated the bidders at the auction. Union items in particular fetched good prices. —J.W.H.

#### ORANGE FREE STATE STUDY CIRCLE (Great Britain)

At a meeting held recently the following Officers and Committee were elected for 1960-61:—

Officers: President, Mr. W. B. Marriott; Chairman, Mr. A. G. M. Batten; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Brook; Bulletin Editor, Mr. L. H. Lamox; Publicity, Mr. F. R. Squire; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. B. Marriott; Hon. Auditor, Mr. L. Molly-Vickers.

Committee: Mr. G. D. Buckley, Major F. Davey, Mr. A. R. Kleiner.

**ALWAYS STUDY  
YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**



# The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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

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

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## UNION NOTES

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

### 1d. Animal Roll Stamps.

A new issue of the 1d. Animal Roll Stamps, printed from a coarse cross-mesh screened cylinder No. 95, prepared from the same multipositive as was used for the previous Coil issue, Cyl. No. 27, and also for the 240 sheets, Cyl. Nos. 12 and 97, appeared during December, 1960. The wrappers enclosing the respective coils again bore the numbers denoting the sheet column in the reverse order.

The coils, thus far examined, began with the first row of the multipositive. The carbon-tissue join between the 1st and 22nd row of the multipositive resulted in a wider horizontal gutter between these stamps than the others,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of 3 mm., and this factor may be employed as a means of determining the first and last row of stamps of the multipositive. Further, in Coil No. 1 the horizontal gutter between multipositive rows 1 and 22 contains two small brick-red marks.

The stamps are of a pleasing appearance and are of a darker brick-red shade than those of the earlier issue.

The multipositive flaws are similar to those recorded in the December, 1957, number of the S.A. Philatelist, p. 182 etc., but due to the coarseness of the screen used, some may be toned down.

Some of the more prominent cylinder characteristics are given here:

Multipositive Row No.:—

8-11. Dot under U of SUID.

- 9-3. Scratch mark above G of POSGELD near animal's muzzle.
- 11-1. Inclined line under S of SUID, left of tip of horn.
- 19-7. Scratch mark below first A of AFRICA.
- 21-10. Dot midway between 1d. and REVENUE.

Incidentally, we have been informed that all coil vendoring machines will be withdrawn from Post Office premises as from the 14th February.

### Decimalised Postal Rates.

The December, 1960, number of the "Post Office Guide" gives the decimalised postal rates which will come into effect on the 14th February. A few of the more important ones are given here, with the sterling equivalent in brackets.

**Letters, Surface:** South Africa and African Postal Union—First ounce,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c (3d.), for each additional ounce 1c (1d.). Commonwealth countries— $3\frac{1}{2}$ c (4d.) and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c (2d.). Foreign countries—5c (6) and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c (4d.).

**Letters, Airmail:** South Africa and African Postal Union— $3\frac{1}{2}$ c (4d.) for the first ounce;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c (2d.) for each additional ounce.

**Aerogrammes:** South Africa and African Postal Union— $2\frac{1}{2}$ c (3d.) each.

**Postcards, Surface:** South Africa and African Postal Union— $1\frac{1}{2}$ c (2d.); Commonwealth countries  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c (3d.); other countries  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c (4d.).

### Decimal Stamps for South West Africa.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Windhoek, has kindly sent us a descriptive Bulletin giving particulars of the decimal stamps to be issued by South West Africa on February 14th. We list hereunder the

values, the colours, and the respective designs depicted on the stamps, but unfortunately lack of space does not permit a reproduction of the interesting descriptive matter pertaining to the motifs. Should any reader be interested in what the stamps represent, and wishes to receive the Bulletin on loan, please apply to the Hon. Associate Editor, S.A.P., Box 31, Bryanston, Tvl.

Each sheet will consist of 100 stamps, and each stamp measures approximately 24.20 x 30.225 mm.

The new series of postcards comprises 20 different pictures, and costs 2c each or 40c

for a packet of 20. The design of the 2c stamp on the cards depicts a "Kokerboom."

The 5c Air Letter form is sold at face value, and the motif of the stamp is a "Flamingo."

A new series of Postage Due Labels, comprising the denominations 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c, and 10c, will also be issued on the 14th February.

Incidentally, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland will not issue new stamps, but existing stocks of these territories have been overprinted in respect of the new values by the Government Printer in Pretoria.

Value	Colour	Design
½c	Matt Brown and Blue	General Post Office, Windhoek.
1c	Sepia and Mauve	Finger Rock.
1½c	Purple Brown and Pink Orange	Monument of Mounted Soldier.
2c	Olive Green and Chrome Yellow	Aloe Dichotoma Masson (Quiver Tree).
2½c	Red Brown and Sky Blue	South West Africa House.
3½c	Blue Black and Green	Fishing Industry.
5c	Blue Grey and Scarlet	Flamingo.
7½c	Matt Brown and Yellow Green	German Lutheran Church.
10c	Blue and Yellow	Diamond.
12½c	Blue Black and Chrome Yellow	Fort Namutoni.
20c	Sepia and Light Scarlet	Topaz, mineral.
50c	Blue Green and Yellow.	Tourinaline, mineral.
R1	Blue, Chrome Yellow and Maroon	Hellodor, mineral.

### THE UNION'S FOURTH DEFINITIVE SERIES

The Fourth Definitive Series, or the First Issue of the Union's Decimal Series, was made on the 14th February, 1961. Through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, we were given a quiet corner amidst the hectic scenes pertaining at all post offices of collectors and the public obtaining their First Day Requirements, to record the following details for inclusion in the current number of the S.A. Philatelist, without unduly delaying its publication. Should further observations be made upon a more leisurely examination, they will be reported later.

The denominations of the Series, wherein the sterling values of the stamps have been replaced by their decimal equivalents, and the designs which are the same as previously used, have already been given in our January Notes. The colour/colours of the stamps are unchanged; the printing

generally is of a clear and pleasing nature and is moderately free of "Fly-spots." The paper used throughout bears the Arms Watermark and the marginal arrows are of the premanufactured solid type.

A labour-saving innovation seems to have been introduced, in that those sheets which carry only two marginal arrows have an extended interval between the two central segments of the accompanying marginal single-line broken bars—this space being evidently intended to take the place of the absent arrow.

For our purpose, the sheets have been viewed with the image on the stamp in an upright position, and the relevant particulars noted accordingly. "Fly-spots" are listed only in the neighbourhood of the four corners and arrows, unless they are particularly prominent elsewhere.



FULL SET OF THIRTEEN VALUES.

**The Low Values—1/2c, 1c, 1 1/2c and 2c.**

The stamps of these values are mono-coloured, of 20.25 x 24.2 format, and perforated 15 x 14 gauge by an eleven row comb perforator. The sheet format is vertical and comprises 200 stamps (20 rows x 10). Single-line broken bars, in the colour

of the stamps, occupy the top and bottom margins. Two four-figure red sheet serial numbers, when present, appear twice on the sheet's right vertical margin, while the right and left margins contain an arrow each.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp (Warthog) is of a pleasing green appearance—the image standing out more clearly than previously.

The printing is made from a screened Single Die Cylinder, No. 16 recorded on the bottom margin of the sheet, below stamp No. 10 of Row 20.

The following is a list of some of the varieties:

Row:—

- 1-4. Tiny dot to the left of P of POSGELD.
- 1-6. Dot below C of AFRICA.
- 2-2. Tiny dot below TH of SOUTH.
- 2-4. Tiny dot below H of SOUTH.
- 10-10. Tiny dot below H and A of SOUTH AFRICA.
- 11-9. Two dots below first A of AFRICA.
- 11-9 and 10. Green dot on vertical gutter between stamps 9 and 10.
- 19-5. Dot above I of SUID.
- 20-4. Tiny dot below E of POSTAGE.
- 20-9. Small scratch mark below S of POSGELD.

The 1c stamp (Black Wildebees) is of a lighter brick-red shade than the previous issue, and is produced from a screened Double Die Cylinder, Nos. 38A/38B, the respective number being inscribed on the bottom margin of each relevant sheet, below stamp No. 9 of Row 20. Panes A and B have four marginal arrows, Pane B no sheet serial numbers, and Pane A has two four-figure red sheet numbers on the right margin.

We are informed that Pane A is positioned on the left, and Pane B on the right, viewed as the sheets come off the printing press. This arrangement is in the reverse order to that previously observed by the Government Printer.

The following is a list of some of the varieties:

Row:—

PANE A.

- 2-4. Dot after E of INKOMSTE.
- 2-9. Dot below animal's muzzle.
- 16-2. Scratch mark below animal's right horn.

PANE B.

- 1-1. Tiny dot below S of SUID, level with tip of horn.
- 1-9. Tiny dot below ID of SUID, also, tiny dot below UE of REVENUE.
- 2-3. Tiny dot at 5 o'clock to last E of REVENUE.
- 10-1. Tiny dot below D of SUID, near left horn.

10-6. Tiny dot above O of INKOMSTE, near right horn.

10-10. Tiny dot below I of AFRIKA.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp (Leopard) is a yellowish sepia-brown colour, and the background, being lighter in shade, bestows upon the stamp the effect of making the image stand out.

The printing is produced from a screened Single Die Cylinder, No. 48, the number being recorded on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp No. 10 of Row 20.

The following is a list of some of the varieties:

Row:—

- 1-5. Tiny dot above S of SUID.
- 1-10. White smudge below SO of SOUTH.
- 2-5. Tiny dot above I of SUID, in line with P of POSTAGE.
- 3-4. SMUDGE above U of SOUTH.
- 11-4. Tiny dot to the left of first A of AFRICA.
- 19-10. Tiny dot below LD of POSGELD.
- 20-1. Smudge above OU of SOUTH, and tiny dot between UI of SUID.
- 20-4. Tiny dot below U of SOUTH.

The 2c stamp (Zebra) is of a light reddish purple, the image standing out well.

The printing is produced from a screened Single Die Cylinder, No. 29, the number being recorded on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp No. 10 of Row 20.

The following is a list of some of the varieties:

Row:—

- 1-6. Tiny dot above SG of POSGELD.
- 1-9. Tiny dot below S of SUID.
- 10-6. Tiny dot at 5 o'clock to D of POSGELD.
- 11-10. Tiny dot right of D of POSGELD, near base of ear.
- 19-10. Tiny dot below OS of POSTAGE.
- 20-5. Small smudge over D of POSGELD.

**The Middle Values— $2\frac{1}{2}$ c,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, 10c and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.**

These stamps vary in size, but are larger than the four low values. They are printed in Single Die format except the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c value which is a Double Die production. In each case 100 stamps comprise the sheet.

The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c stamp, in carmine-brown and brown, is a reproduction of the previous 3d. Prime Ministers' design with the dates 1910-1960 retained in spite of the fact that it was issued with its new value in 1961. It measures 40.5 x 24.2 mm.

Printed from screened Double Die Cylinders, Interior 52A/B, and Exterior 27A/B, with, we are informed, Pane B on the left and Pane A on the right, the sheets being viewed as they come off the printing press. This arrangement conforms to that previously adopted, and is substantiated by the fact that the right margin of Pane B carries a portion of the left arrow of Pane A, due to uneven division of the two adjoining panes, during the printing process.

The sheet format is 20 rows x 5 (100 stamps) and the respective cylinder numbers are printed on the bottom margin of each sheet, below stamp No. 4 of Row 20. Single line broken bars appear in the top and bottom margins, an arrow on the left and right vertical margins only of both panes, plus a remnant of the left arrow of Pane A on the right margin of Pane B. The left arrow of Pane A is guillotined down. Pane A is devoid of sheet serial numbers, but Pane B has two four-figure red sheet numbers on its right margin.

The following are some of the varieties present:

Row:—

**PANE A.**

- 1-1. Tiny dot over D of SUID.
- 1-2. Tiny dot above O of POSTAGE.
- 2-1. Tiny dot below second A of AFRIKA.
- 10-3. Dot below R of AFRIKA.
- 11-3. Dot on Dr. Verwoerd's left temple.

**PANE B.**

- 3-4. Dot on tip of Gen. Smuts' nose.
- 4-1. Two dots on Dr. Verwoerd's forehead.
- 5-2. Dot before Dr. Verwoerd's left ear.
- 14-1. Dot on Mr. Strydom's forehead.
- 17-4. Dot on Gen. Smuts' forehead.
- 18-2. Several dots on Dr. Verwoerd's left cheek.

The **3½c stamp** (Union Flag) is of the same colours as the previous issue, and measures 40.5 x 24.2 mm.

Printed in sheet format of 5 rows x 20 (100 stamps) from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 21 Int. and 58 Ext., positioned on the sheet's left margin, opposite stamp No. 1 of Row 5. Single line broken bars appear on the left and right margins, a blue arrow on the top and bottom margins only, and four figure red sheet serial numbers twice on the bottom margin.

The printing is particularly free of flaws, but the following may be noted:

Row:—

- 2-2. White spot under I of SUID.
- 5-1. Break in frame above top of flag-pole.

The **5c stamp** (Lion) is of the same colours as previously used, and measures 30.2 x 24.2 mm.

Printed in sheet format of 20 rows x 5 (100 stamps) from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 53 Int. and 118 Ext., positioned on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp No. 5 of Row 20. Single-line broken bars appear on the top and bottom margins, an arrow on the left and right vertical margins only, and four-figure red sheet numbers twice on the right vertical margin.

The printing is particularly free of flaws but the following may be recorded:

Row:—

- 2-5. Tiny dot below PO of POSTAGE.
- 9-3 and 4. Brown smudge at top of gutter between stamps 3 and 4.
- 11-3. Dot below P of POSTAGE, above animal.

The **7½c stamp** (Coat of Arms) is produced in the same colours as previously used, and measures 40.5 x 24.2 mm.

Printed in sheet format of 5 rows x 20 (100 stamps) from three screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 30, 57 and 34, in their relevant colours, and positioned on the sheet's left margin, opposite stamp No. 1 of Row 5. Brown single line broken bars appear on the left and right margins, a brown arrow on the top and bottom margins only, and five-figure black sheet serial numbers twice on the bottom margin. Varieties are very few:

Row:—

- 1-13. White smudge on green background of shield.

The **10c stamp** (Symbolic Wheel) is printed in the same colours as used previously, and measures 40.5 x 24.2 mm.

Printed in sheet format of 20 rows x 5 (100 stamps), from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 97 Int. and 1 Ext., positioned on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp No. 5 of Row 20. Blue single-line broken bars appear on the top and bottom margins, a blue arrow on the left and right margins only, and four-figure red sheet-serial numbers twice on the right margin. Varieties are very few:

Row:—

- 11-3. Tiny dot between 1 and 0 of 10c.

The **12½c stamp** (Springbok) is produced in the same attractive colours as previously.

Printed in sheet format of 20 rows x 5 (100 stamps) from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 3 Int. and 106 Ext., positioned on the sheet's bottom margin below stamp No. 5 of Row 20. Brown single-line broken bars appear on the top and bottom margins, a brown arrow on the left and right margins only, and four-figure red sheet numbers twice on the right margin.

The staggered perforations, previously commented upon, appear between stamps No. 1 and 2, and also stamps No. 11 and 12, of vertical rows 1 and 2, instead of vertical rows 2 and 3—thereby indicating that the first vertical row of pins had probably been removed from the left of the multiple-row perforator, so as to accommodate the narrower sheet of stamps. This condition may also be found in the 5c, 20c, 50c and R1.00 values. Varieties:

Row:—

- 10-3. Tiny brown spot on white portion of animal's flank.
- 11-1. Tiny brown dot between animal's tail and rump.
- 11-4. Brown streak in top right gutter.

#### The High Values—20c, 50c and R1.00.

These three denominations are of the same overall dimensions, 24.2 x 30.2 mm., and are printed in the same colours as were previously used in sheet format of 5 rows x 20 (100 stamps). The sheets are not intersected by gutters, as previously.

The **20c stamp** (Gemsbok) was produced from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 100 Int. and 23 Ext., positioned on the top corner of right margin, opposite stamp No. 20 of Row 1. Brown single-line broken bars appear on the left and right margins, a light brown arrow on the top and bottom margins only, and four-figure red sheet serial numbers twice on the top margin. Varieties:

Row:—

- 1-2. Tiny brown dot on animal's right shoulder.
- 2-10. Brown dot on animal's flank.
- 2-11. Tiny dot right of 0 of 20, and another on the animal's right flank.
- 2-19. White smudge over K of AFRIKA.
- 3-10. Tiny dot on animal's right rump.
- 3-16. Brown mark on animal's belly.
- 5-11. Dot on top of animal's back.

The **50c stamp** (Giraffe) was produced from screened Single Die Cylinders, No. 13 Int. and 33 Ext., positioned on the left margin, opposite stamp No. 1 of Row 5.

Brown single-line broken bars appear on the left and right margins, a brown arrow on the top and bottom margins only, and four-figure red sheet serial numbers twice on bottom margin. Varieties are few:

Row—

- 4-16. White dot at top of K of AFRIKA.
- 5-4. Tiny dot between tips of horns.

The **R1.00 stamp** (Sable Antelope) was produced from screened Single Die Cylinders, Nos. 109 Int. and 4 Ext., positioned at the top corner of the right margin, opposite stamp No. 20 of Row 1. Black single line broken bars appear on the left and right margins, a black arrow on the top and bottom margins only, and four-figure red sheet-serial numbers twice on the top margin. Varieties are very few:

Row:—

- 4-11. Tiny dot below TH of SOUTH.

#### AEROGRAMMES

The stamp of the existing 3d. Inland Air Letter, Cat. No. IAL 5, was overprinted 2½c in black ink, and similarly the stamp of the 6d. "Greetings" Civilian Air Letter, Cat. No. CAL 41, was also overprinted 5c in black ink.

A new printing of the 6d. Civilian Air Letter, Cat. No. CAL 47, was made with the following alterations: the 5c replacing the "6d." denomination on the stamp, and the bilingual instructions "additional postage stamps must be affixed to this form if it is addressed to certain destinations abroad. Ask at the post office counter" have been omitted. Also, the dashes of the lines indicating the first and second folds, have been replaced by dots. The general layout of the Air Letter has been left undisturbed.

#### POSTAGE DUE LABELS

Our January, 1961, Notes recorded the printings of the Decimal Series of Postage Due Labels, and listed the denominations, the respective cylinder numbers, the sheet format, and indicated that one common Frame Cylinder, No. 85, had been used with the relevant Interior Cylinders, for all values.

The Labels have now appeared in panes of 10 rows x 5 (50) and the colours are as follows—that of the numeral (interior) being given first: 1c Black and Red, 2c Black and Purple, 4c Dark Green and Green, 5c Dark Blue and Blue, 6c Green and Orange, and the 10c Chocolate and Brown.

Screened Cylinders were used. The sheets bore no arrows or marginal marks, except five-figure black sheet-serial numbers were printed twice on the right margin.

The same Frame Multipositive, but with the two left vertical rows blacked out, was used for the preparation of the frames of this issue as was previously employed to make the frames of the recent issue of the 6d. value, from Cyl. No. 92, Cat. No. D44, V6, V7 and V8, and the uncatalogued complementary 1d. and 2d. denominations. This condition may be determined by consideration of the following varieties common to the two issues, viz.:

Variety D44V6, positioned as Row 6-10 in the previous issue, but appearing as Row 6-8 in the present issue.

Variety D44V7, positioned as Row 8-9 in the previous issue, but appearing as Row 8-7 in the present issue.

The following Frame flaws, among others, are common to all values, viz.:

Row:—

- 2-7. White mark between BE of BETAAL.
- 19-4. Dot to the right of the numeral.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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Editor, S.A. Philatelist.

Dear Sir,

### Blurred Printing—South Africa.

Whilst assembling material for the recent Annual General Meeting of the South African Collectors Society, I received a query about one of the items. Another member received a similar enquiry, and as we both had similar copies of this type of printing, but all the examples were on different printings and values of South African stamps, (not the animal series).

All the pieces have an oily appearance on part of the stamp or stamps, not completely, but at most covering an area about the size of a 2/- piece. There were no marks whatsoever on the back of the stamps, and there did not appear to be oil on the face of the stamp but as if oil had been dropped from the moving parts of the machine into the ink well.

I wrote to the Publicity officer, South Africa, who in turn contacted the Printer, and I have the reply from the Publicity officer via the Printer:

"In the course of printing, ink tends to thicken and to obtain the correct mixture Xylol is added to the ink.

"The Xylol, for a while, floats on the surface of the ink in the pan and blurring takes place when this very thin solution is carried on to the cylinder.

"This matter has been receiving my attention and it is hoped to overcome the difficulty in due course."

I am, etc.,—R. D. ALLEN, London, 22.1.61.

---

## "A TISSUE OF LIES"

### SAYS THE JUDGE

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Judgment was given on Saturday, February 25th, in the Witwatersrand Local division of the Supreme Court in the case in which Mr. Frixos Athineos had made a claim against Lloyd's on an insurance policy for the sum of R157,462.00 (£78,731). Included in the claim was the sum of over R70,000.00 for loss of his stamp collection consisting of mainly British Empire and Greek stamps, all destroyed by fire.

Lloyd's repudiated the claim on several grounds including non-disclosure of material facts before the policy was issued. Lloyd's also denied that the Plaintiff had the stamps he claimed to have had, including several rare Greek and Cape stamps.

Amongst the witnesses called for Lloyd's were Mr. Sam Legator who gave evidence as to the unlikelihood of the Plaintiff having some of the Cape and other Empire Stamps, also Mr. Keller of H. R. Harmer & Co. Ltd., who gave evidence of the unlikelihood of the Plaintiff having several of the Greek stamps he claimed to have had.

The Plaintiff failed in this claim, Mr. Justice Williamson finding that he had not disclosed certain material facts. In the course of his judgment, Judge Williamson said that it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Sam Legator, whom he described as a leading Transvaal collector of South African and other Empire stamps, and Mr. William Keller, one of the world's leading authorities on Greek stamps, that it was most unlikely that the Plaintiff had some of the stamps he claimed to have had.

Mr. Athineos has notified his intention to appeal against the judgment.

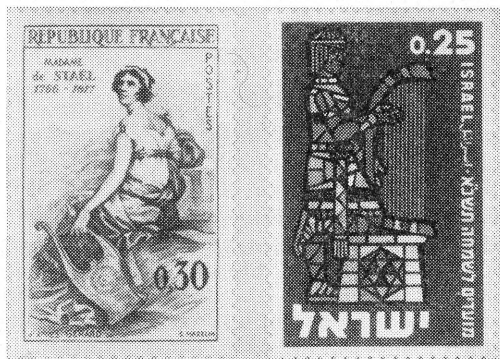
## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXVIII

Among the 257 people who figure on the stamps of France there are nine women, including such colourful characters as the Marquise de Cévigné, "George Sand" and Sarah Bernhardt. None of them however had a more notable career than Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein, whose portrait, after Francois Gerard, painter and society leader, appears on the stamp illustrated. She was born in Paris on April 22, 1766, daughter of the famous statesman-financier Jacques Necker, who married Suzanne Curchod, a former flame of the historian Gibbon. Without the advantage of good looks (the painter has done his best) she was passionately eager for attention and prominence, and by sheer force of personality became mistress of one of the most frequented salons of Paris, and few of those who resorted to it could match her in wit or intelligence. Indeed at one time her health was endangered by the combination of intense study and social activity that filled her days, and it was perhaps a good thing that her father's dismissal, through the influence of Marie Antoinette, meant her leaving Paris for a quieter life on the family estate at Coppet on the Lake of Geneva.

Yet it was not long before she was back in Paris, and at 20 married Eric Magnus, Baron of Staël-Holstein, of the Swedish legation. The same year she published her novel "Sophie," the first of a series that established her reputation, later novels including "Delphine" and, most famous of all, "Corinne."

In 1793 she established herself at Mickleham in Surrey, England, as leader of the Modern Liberal Emigrants, but the death of Robespierre opened the way to her return to Paris, and as wife of the Swedish ambassador she re-opened her salon. In temperament and politics she was increasingly hostile to Napoleon, who in 1803, after her husband's death, forbade her to live within forty miles of Paris. For a while she wandered over Europe, always attracting attention and adulation, among her intimate friends being Benjamin Constant, Madame Récamier and Lord Byron. Her hectic life ended with a few quiet months at Coppet, where she died on July 14, 1817.



Our other illustration is of David, one of three depicting the first kings of Israel, Saul, David and Solomon. Little attention was paid in those days to exact chronology, but David's life-span was roughly from BC 1050 to 980, and he reigned for 40 years or so. The stamp is highly symbolic. Printed in about a dozen colours, it is eloquent of the colourful life of this astonishing man. Ruthless at times, he could show amazing magnanimity, even to the jealous Saul who hunted him down relentlessly, and whose death he unfeignedly lamented. At times the victim of evil passions, as in the matter of Bath-sheba, he could be humble and truly penitent at the word of a messenger from God, and he could both win and show intense affection and loyalty, as witness the undying friendship between himself and Jonathan. He spoilt his children, but could lament over the death of the treacherous Absalom in one of the most poignant passages of literature. It is significant also that in the stamp the harp is much more prominent than the dagger, for while David was a successful warrior it is as a singer that he is most gratefully remembered, and his sacred songs, collected with those of other singers in the Book of Psalms, touch the heights and depths of human experience.

Of the 17 others I have already written of General George Marshall. There are two Portuguese adventurers of the 15th century, Antonio da Nola and Diogo Gomes, commemorating the fifth century of the Colonization of the Cape Verd Islands, and four Spanish conquistadors of the early 16th century, much in the style, though lacking its brilliant production, of that splendid set of eight Portuguese navigators issued in 1945—Pedro Ponce de Leon, Hernando de Soto, Alvaro Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and Pedro Menendez de Aviles. The very names stir the blood!



For the ecclesiastical thematic there are four new faces—of the recently canonized John of Ribera (Spain), St. Luisa de Marillac, born in 1660, on a Red Cross commemorative, and St. Isidro Labrador, patron saint of peasants, a pleasing but perplexing multicolour, both from Colombia, and Brother Orban, founder of the Belgian Co-operative Bank, looking just like a Roman Emperor.

The realm of the exact sciences brings us Ignacy Lukasiewicz the Polish chemist and inventor, 1822-82, a striking line-drawing, his features traversed by an outline of the petrol lamp he invented, Paulo de Frontin, railway engineer, born in 1860, a good portrait, but the deplorable printing with which the Brazilian Government has made us familiar gives him, quite unfairly, a very alcoholic nose, and yet another of the series of 60-filler Hungarian portraits, this time of Bucsoi Istvan Toth, 1889-1944, to mark Miners' Day.

Last, three more victims of the Nazi horror, this time from Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp—Lorenz Breunig, 1882-1945; Mathias Thesen, 1891-1944; and Max Lademann, 1896-1941.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

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## THE LATE DR. EDWARD MOSELY

In our September, 1959, issue there was published a short Obituary Notice of Dr. E. Mosely. We have received a communication from his daughter, Mrs. F. H. K. Cunningham, at present in England, saying that the notice had upset her very much.

From what she writes it is now obvious that there were certain inaccuracies in the notice and, as the writer of the notice I must tender my sincerest apologies for the mis-statements which upset her.

When a report was seen in the public press of Dr. Mosely's death I felt that some mention should be made in the S.A. Philatelist of the passing of one who had been a collector of some prominence here in the past. I was unable, however, to find anyone who had known him well, to write a notice, so had to draw on my own rather sketchy recollections of him.

One statement to which Mrs. Cunningham takes the strongest exception was "that he kept his stamps mostly stuck into exercise books." She states that his collection was in beautiful leather bound volumes, mounted and written up on gilt-edged pages for at least 36 years and written up by a professional copyplate writer. It is these 28 volumes that were presented to the British Museum, only a part of which are displayed. The remainder are accessible to members of recognized National Philatelic Societies for study.

My only excuse is that I never saw the whole of Dr. Mosely's collection. We used to meet occasionally and he would then produce stamps, some loose, some in envelopes, but mostly stuck into exercise books with a certain amount of write-up. I was not alone in the belief that these represented the main part of his collection; I well remember Dick Redford saying, in the course of a general conversation, something to the effect that "Isn't it curious that a man with such good stuff as Dr. Mosely has, does not mount it in a more attractive manner?" We both agreed however, that he had the goods, to put it colloquially.

With the information I now have available from Mrs. Cunningham I wonder if these exercise books were not just temporary assemblings of stamps for the guidance of the man doing the write-up in the permanent albums.

Mrs. Cunningham states that the collection was not presented to the British Museum by her father, but by her. There I must admit to having slipped up badly and must apologise again. I had overlooked a statement published in the December, 1952 issue of the S.A.Ph., p. 222, which gives the facts correctly and goes on to give a short summary of some of the outstanding items in the collection, as detailed by the Curator of the British Museum collections, Mr. H. R. Holmes.—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

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## AIR MAIL NOTES

By M. F. Stern

The recently formed Aeronautical Society of Southern Africa—Cape Town— reports in their Bulletin No. 3:—

(1) In connection with the Pan-American 1st Jet Service to South Africa on 3rd January, 1961, Mr. Paddy Bell of P.A.A. was interviewed and through his extreme kindness and courtesy, F.D.C.'s were sent by him for members of the Society (the cost of these is included in their annual subscriptions to the Society). These were back-stamped Johannesburg, 4.1.61.

(2) **K.L.M.:** It is reported that K.L.M. will commence their first South Africa Jet Flight from Amsterdam on May 18, 1961, with return flight from Johannesburg on May 19, 1961.

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## CAPT. HUSTON'S CAPE COLLECTION

In the Obituary Tribute to Capt. Huston, published in our January issue, it was stated, on information received, that the disposal of his collection was in the hands of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons. This information turns out to be incorrect; it is being auctioned by Messrs. Harmer, Ltd., at their sale on 26-28 June.

---

## WARSAW EXHIBITION

We are informed by Mr. Frank Godden, who was the British Commissioner for the Exhibition, that exhibitors will NOT receive copies of the Catalogue. The copies that had been put aside for them are reported to have been stolen.

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## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

### Stamps of South Africa. (Golden Jubilee Edition).

The new Handbook/Catalogue made its appearance in the latter part of January, 1961. Printed on good quality paper, its 400 pages combine the basic information of the 524 pages of Volumes I and II together with new material since 1955. This has been achieved by modifying or in many cases re-writing the text and omitting illustrations of larger blocks included in the earlier editions.

The authors draw attention to the criticism which has been levied against South African collectors for referring to the product of a cylinder, or two plates or cylinders, as a PLATE. These emissions are now referred to as ISSUES in the present Handbook, and are conveniently tabulated in groups with identifying data such as controls, cylinder numbers, watermark, issue dates etc. for each issue. This should greatly facilitate the classification and distinguishing of South African stamps and attract new collectors into the fold.

In regard to varieties printed by the Rotogravure process, these are listed according to multipositive and cylinder characteristics. General varieties such as joined paper, missing centres, missing perforations etc. are shown independently.

Prices are given in Rands and cents, and are intended to reflect the average market values in South Africa. Only the basic stamps are priced for mint and used, while varieties and controls are given the same value for mint or used. Not everyone will perhaps agree with this procedure, particularly where used are classed as scarcer in other catalogues. Minor and constant common varieties, although listed separately, are grouped for pricing, while major or scarcer varieties are invariably priced individually.

In the Animal Series, the introduction of the "Arms" watermarked paper has made separate classification necessary. The listing has been done by dividing the stamps into groups, those with the springbok watermark taking the basic stamp number, and those with the arms watermark having an A added to the number.

The Classification of Official stamps has always been a difficult problem for all but

the most knowledgeable collectors, and the section dealing with these stamps has been re-cast and re-written. They are now arranged in the SETS in which they were most probably overprinted, and identification is first made according to type of overprint or, where the same basic stamps were processed, identification can only be made by differences in the stamps themselves such as colour shades, watermark or printing features. It is claimed that the new classification will greatly assist students in the building up of representative collections of these interesting stamps.

In preparing a Handbook of this nature a very important decision must be made as to how much detail to include. The specialist, naturally, would like the book to be as comprehensive as possible, whilst the beginner will be overwhelmed by a vast mass of detail. The authors are to be congratulated on the bold approach they have adopted in eliminating non-essentials wherever possible, while at the same time ensuring adequate basic information. They have thus avoided very largely a danger that the Handbook could become too large, too complicated and too expensive for the average collector who wishes to form a reasonable collection of South African stamps. For those who require more extensive knowledge, this can always be obtained by careful study of the South African Philatelist and other journals or books.

It should be stressed that Volumes I and II of the previous Handbook are useful accessories to the Golden Jubilee edition. Larger illustrations and other material contained in these volumes will materially assist those collectors who seek additional information on certain issues.

"Stamps of South Africa" does great credit to the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, the printers, Voortrekkerpers Beperk, Johannesburg, and the authors. The latter, Messrs. W. N. Sheffield, S. J. Hagger, S. Legator and Dr. T. B. Berry deserve highest praise and thanks for the many hours they have spent on research, compiling, checking and re-checking to produce a book which will remain the standard reference work for all those who are collectors of South African Stamps.

—K.L.

ALWAYS STUDY  
YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS

Messrs. Francis J. Field are celebrating the 50th anniversary of airmail flights, also the 35th of their founding "The Aero Field" which they claim to be the oldest aerophilatelic periodical still being published.

They are offering an Anniversary Award of £50 for original research in aerophilately — this term being taken in its widest sense. Three well-known persons have agreed to act as judges. A written paper only is required, to be sent in by the end of May. Full copies of rules available probably now.

#### Luxembourg Philatelist.

We have received copies of this Journal of the Luxembourg Philatelic Study Club, the Sec.-Treas. of which is Warren W. Sadler, C/o. Greeley & Hansen, 217 Governor Street, Richmond 19, Va. U.S.A. It is a most scholarly production, with notes not only on stamps and cancellations, but also on Luxembourg history.

#### H. R. Harmer Organisation 35th Annual Résumé.

This is a summary of the work done in the 1959-60 season in the London, New York and Sydney offices, both in the Auction and Private Treaty Sales departments. As usual the turnover was highly satisfactory and testifies to the ever increasing popularity of our hobby. The Sydney work, although not on the scale of London or New York, is steadily mounting in importance.

There is the customary lavishly illustrated description (20 odd pages) of the more important items sold during the season, also an interesting little article "Thoughts on Stamp Exhibitions, Etc." They think the time is coming when specialised exhibitions may be at least one answer as to how an exhibition can achieve real International Status, and not merely be so in name.

#### Topical Collecting.

The American Topical Association has prepared a brochure, written by experts on how to collect, mount, write-up and exhibit a topical collection (a Thematic one for those who are not familiar with the American dialect). It is being distributed free and you can obtain one by sending an addressed, stamped, foolscap sized envelope to Capt. M. F. Stern, P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town. It is worth getting.

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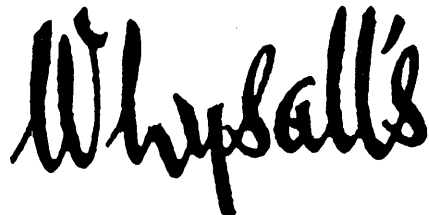
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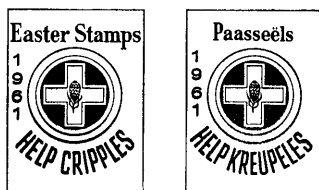
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## EASTER STAMPS FOR CRIPPLES

Behind the annual sale of Easter Stamps is the story of an inspired and generous act, that sparked off the establishment of a voluntary organisation to co-ordinate and stimulate the development of a Cripple Care Service throughout South Africa. In 1938 Lord Nuffield created a trust to develop these services, and endowed it with a magnificent grant of over £100,000. The co-ordinating organisation formed was the National Council for the Care of Cripples in South Africa to whom was entrusted the responsibility for acting as trustees of the Lord Nuffield Fund.

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## CAPE 4D. BLACK TRIANGULAR

In the S.A.Ph. Vol. 26, 1950, p. 23, L. N. and M. Williams recorded eight known copies of this stamp. A 9th specimen has come to light since then—at all events we have seen no additional records in between. This specimen came from the collection of Mrs. F. Maxwell of Durban. It was recently auctioned by Messrs. H. R. Harmer Ltd., and fetched £750 according to information in the press. Harmer's Catalogue stated it was a used copy, with an "R.P.S. Certificate," qualified by the wording "apparently obliterated . . . that the black impression and watermark are genuine, but there is no real evidence at present that any 4d. black stamps were issued for postal use."

Two specimens are being sold in Capt. Huston's collection. Whether they are some of the recorded nine or whether they are "new" and bring the record up to eleven, we do not know.

## FRANCE

- 3 December, 1960: Two stamps, of 0.20 + 0.10 NF, and 0.25+0.10 NF, the surcharges going to the Red Cross.
- 5 December, 1960: The Ministry of Posts report the issue of a 0.30 NF stamp commemorating the 500th anniversary of the founding of the Collège Sainte-Barbe in Paris.
- 19 December, 1960: Two stamps, 0.20 and 0.45 NF, as propaganda for the study of migrant birds. They feature plovers and ducks.

## GREETINGS

The Chairman of the Editorial Board wishes to acknowledge receipt of Christmas and/or New Year Greeting cards sent to the S.A. Philatelist from: Francis J. Field Ltd., H. R. Harmer Ltd., Harmers Inc., N.Y., Stamp Collecting, Robemark Philatelists, Robson Lowe Ltd., John H. Wicks. He has also received with much pleasure (too many to be recorded here) in his personal capacity cards from many individual collectors.

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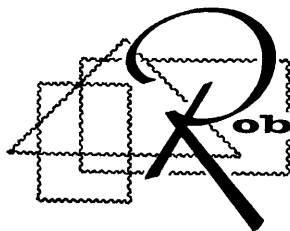
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## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PALESTINE 1917—1948

By **Wilfrid Kark**

(Continued from page 25 of February, 1961, issue)

### Waterlow Printings.

During September, October and November, 1922, new plates of the original design of the typographed issue were made by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., London. The tri-lingual overprint, again in black, was also typographed. The paper was water-marked with multiple script CA. All values exist with perforation 15 x 14, and the 5—20 piastre denominations occur also with perforation 14.

Whilst the precise dates of issue are not known, the dates of withdrawal were:—

3 and 13 mls.—May 31st, 1927.

1 ml.—November 30th, 1927.

All other values—August 13th, 1927.

The only change in the length of the overprint occurs with the Hebrew, which was made 15 mm. long.

The values from 1 ml. to 2 piastres were printed from plates of 240, arranged in two panes of 10 rows of 12 stamps each; the panes being separated by an intersecting gutter of the size of a row of stamps, and bearing horizontal bars in colour. The plate number 1 is printed on each sheet above numbers 2 and 11 and below 230 and 239.

The values 5 to 20 piastres, were printed from plates of 120: from which plates, two impressions were made on each printing sheet; the plate numbers appear above numbers 2 and 11 and above numbers 122 and 131 on the blank intersecting gutter. All the sheets of stamps are surrounded by a jubilee line in the colour of the stamps and another in black from the overprinting plate. More than one printing was made of most of the values, and in the later prints a "sheet number" appears above number 21.

Two plates, designed A and B, were used for the overprint, and are demonstrated; all the values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13 mls. and 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 20 piastres, were overprinted with plate A; this overprint was thicker and coarser; the perforation continued through the right and the bottom margins of the sheet. Plate B is clearer and sharper; and the values 1 ml. to 5 mls., 7 and 13 mls., and the 2 piastre were overprinted with this plate. The sheets are per-

forated through the top and the left margins.

The plates were set up in four different formes for the different values as follows:

#### (1) Values 1—8 ml. and 1 piastre.

A vertical strip of five was made from one design; a further 11 such strips made up a block of 60; to this was added another three blocks of 60 to make up the plate of 240.

#### (2) The 13 mls.

Recent work by Hoexter and Lachman (11) has altered previous ideas on the subject. These authors found that a vertical strip of 10 was set up from a single design; this strip was multiplied horizontally to make a total of 120, and this was duplicated to form the plate of 240.

#### (3) The 2 piastres.

A vertical strip of four was made from a single design. This was multiplied to make a block of 48; this was doubled to make 96, for the top pane, the two top rows of the block were added to make 120; and for the lower pane, the two bottom rows were added to complete the 120.

#### (4) The 5, 9, 10 and 20 piastres.

A single design was duplicated into a vertical pair; this was repeated horizontally to make up a block of 24; to this was added a further four such blocks to make up the plate 120.

The five types of group 1, the 10 types of the 13 ml., the four types of the 2 piastres, and the two types of the last group—4, are all distinguishable by characteristic features.

The overprint plate was probably made up from a horizontal strip of three for both plates A and B; differentiating features are minute and uncertain; however, because the position of each three horizontal overprints varies in position in relation to adjacent strips of three, it seems reasonable to infer that the basic entity of the plate was indeed a horizontal strip 3.

All the plate A and plate B overprints exist on perforation 14; the values 5 piastre, (plate A only) exist also with perforation 15 x 14.



Almost all values on plate A exist with an inverted watermark and carry enhanced catalogue values. The 1 ml. with an inverted overprint is extremely rare; one sheet was sold at the Acre Post Office and was used by the purchaser to send invitations to his friends to attend a party; when the error of the inverted overprint was discovered, there followed an exhaustive search at the private houses of all the invitees. Ultimately, 10 used copies were found.

There are two interesting varieties of the plate B overprint; 1 ml. with a double overprint, and 2 piastre with an inverted overprint. One sheet of each of these errors is known.

There are other varieties, both of the plates and of the overprints, and new ones are being discovered from time to time.

#### The Picture Set.

In 1927, the currency of Palestine was changed from its previous Egyptian status to a Palestine one.

A new set of stamps was therefore required, and the old E.E.F. design was finally replaced by "The Picture Set." Mr. F. Taylor designed the stamps and Messrs. Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, printed them by typography.

The designs were as follows:—

Rachel's Tomb—2, 3 and 10 mils. values.  
Dome of the Rock—4, 6, 8, 13 and 15 mils.  
Tower of David—5, 7 and 20 mils.  
Lake Kineret—50 mils. to L.P. 1.

The size of the 2—20 mils. stamps is  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; of the 50—200 mils  $23 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; and of the 250 mils. to L.P. 1,  $24 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. These last three values were printed by Messrs. de la Rue with slight changes in the design.

The dates of issue were as follows:—

June 1st, 1927—3 and 13 mils.  
August 14th, 1927—2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 50, 90, 100 and 200 mils.  
June 1st, 1932—7 mils. (violet), 8 mils. (scarlet).  
August 1st, 1932—13 mils. (bistre) and 15 mils.  
November 1st, 1932—4 mils. (purple).  
January 15th, 1942—250, 500 mils. and L.P. 1.

Withdrawal from sale was effected on January 16th, 1932, for the 90 mils. stamp; and for the 4 mils. (pink), 7 mils. (scarlet), 8 mils. (yellow-brown) and 13 mils. (ultramarine) on the days that the same values appeared in new colours.

The first printing in 1927, was made on thin, semi-transparent paper, and subsequently on varying thicknesses of paper, at first with a ribbed appearance, usually vertical but in some cases horizontal; later still, a plain white woven paper was used.

The perforations were as follows:—

2—20 mils.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ .  
5—10 mils. for coils— $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ .  
50 mils. to L.P. 1—14.

The sheets were arranged in the following manner:—

From 2—20 mils. in 250 units, arranged in three panes; two of them  $10 \times 10$ , and one of them  $5 \times 10$ ; separated by intersecting gutters of four different designs. Plate numbers were printed above numbers 2 and 24 and below 227 and 249. The values 50 mils. to L.P. 1 were arranged in sheets of 200 units, in two panes of  $10 \times 10$  each, separated by a row of intersecting gutters in yet another design and size. Plate Nos. were printed above Nos 2 and 19 and below Nos. 182 and 199. The sheets were surrounded by a co-extensive jubilee line in the colour of the stamp.

The following is the list of plate Nos. that were used:—

Plate No. 1—2 mils. to L.P. 1.

The Roman figure No. 1 was used for the 250 mils. to L.P. 1.

Plate No. 2—2, 3, 4 (purple), 5, 6, 7 (violet), 8 (scarlet), 10, 15 and 20 mils.

Plate No. 3—2 and 3 mils.

Plate No. 1 reversed—an error known on the 15 mils.

After the first issue on thin, semi-transparent paper, later printings carried a current number above No. 25 in those sheets consisting of 250 units; and above No. 20 in the sheets consisting of 200 units.

The watermark was the multiple script CA. Some stamps are known with inverted watermarks, and other with missing perforations. A limited number of plate varieties exists.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

These stamps were used not only for charges on insufficiently stamped letters, but also for demurrage on parcels until 1943.

Three sets of postage due stamps were printed.

#### The First Postage Due Set.

This numeral design with a trilingual inscription was hand-drawn and was typographed by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. A number of incorrect Hebrew

and Arabic value inscriptions occur; being plural instead of singular, or vice versa. Printing was done on brown paper with a brownish gum, as well as on white paper with white gum. The stamps are line perforated 11. They were issued on April 1st, 1923.

A horizontal strip of five designs was multiplied both horizontally and vertically to make up the total plate. The sheets consist of 200 stamps, in two panes of 10 x 10 each, divided by a vertical, blank, intersecting gutter. In the case of the 1, 2 and 4 mls. values, the plate consisted of 100 stamps from which a duplicate was made to print the complete sheet. For the 8 and 13 mls. values, two separate plates of the same size were made to print the complete sheet. The holding nails of the plates were often loose and, consequently, various crescentic impressions occur on the inner panels of the stamp, usually on the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 10th vertical rows, i.e. where the nails were usually placed.

Many plate varieties occurred as well as many imperfections of printing and perforation.

(To be continued).

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XXIII CONGRESS

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Provisional entry forms and the conditions of competition will shortly be distributed.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING (Johannesburg)

**December:** Lid O. Kylander se Rembrandt-inskrywing het geblyk 'n waardige verteenwoordiger van ons vereniging te wees en met sy versameling van die Vluggingjaar-seëls het hy lede verbaas met die omvang van 'n versameling van so 'n aard.

Vervolgens kom lid J. H. Bruwer aan die beurt (**Vrydag 3 Februarie**) met 'n inskrywing om die Veka-beker. Ja, hy versamel nie net beeldgroepe nie, hy is ook 'n filatelis van formaat, soos sy versameling van die seëls van die Verenigde Arabiese Republiek sal bewys.

Hierdie maand het ons slegs een aansoek om aan te kondig, en wel dié van mnr. J. U. Faurie. Die Drosdy, Bethulie (versamel Unie en S.W.A.).

Die jongste posveiling het weer eens bo verwagting verloop. Slegs 'n paar lotte het oorgebly en pryse was oor die algemeen bevredigend. U word gevra om nie ongeduldig te word as u aanbiedings nie gou voorkom nie. Die vereniging het tans 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid lotte wat om 'n beurt wag en om verskeie redes moet die aantal wat met elke byeenkoms aangebied kan word tot 24 beperk word.

### GERMISTON P.S.

**January Meeting:** Twenty-five members and five visitors present.

After opening the proceedings the President, Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, asked members to rise as a token of respect to the late Mr. H. Christophers, who passed away on December 24, 1960.

The President presented certificates to those members who tabled displays at the December meeting.

Mr. S. J. Hagger displayed a very interesting collection of early South African postmarks. These included Travelling Post Offices, paqubot cachets, interprovincials and the Ocean Post Office at Cape Town.

The President thanked Mr. Leo Buchen, who through the auspices of Dr. Kaplan, donated a large quantity of philatelic journals to the Society. —S.L.C.

### PRETORIA P.S.

**January:** As was expected, the first meeting of the year was not as well attended as usual, due to some of the members being away during the holidays.

The fare for this evening was provided by Mr. C. J. S. Gouws and Mr. W. Kriste.

Mr. Gouws tabled a collection of Egypt, and read a very interesting and informative paper on the subject of Egypt and its stamps.

Mr. W. Kriste was next to table his exhibit of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from 1922 onwards. He showed the various plate blocks and varieties which included the "broken rope not joined to sail," and the various perforations of the 1938-54 Definitives. —D.J.C.R.

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (Johannesburg)

**November, 1960, Meeting:** This meeting was well attended by the regulars and feast (not food) prepared for both the novice and the specialist. Drs. Wilfred Kark and Alec Kaplan displayed the local issues of the stamps of Nahariya in all the varieties and printings both generally known as also some rare and unknown items. Both exhibitors brought forwards some new information and discovered items and printings not generally known. A most interesting discussion then ensued and it was suggested that the printers of these stamps be contacted with a view to obtaining more detailed information. Both exhibitors expressed the wish and hope that other collectors who have stamps of Nahariya should contact them in order that a more intensified study could be made as it was felt that very little was known of these issues.

### P.S. OF NATAL (Durban)

**January:** The first meeting of the month had a good turn-out of members. The usual business was soon completed, and in the absence of Mr. King with his reading from the latest magazines the meeting went straight on to the exhibits. The first was a thematic one shown by Mrs. B. Zarnack and consisted of an excellent collection of the issues of the World issued to commemorate the International Geophysical Year (I.G.Y). Here was something out of the usual, well mounted and described. Mrs. Zarnack is to be congratulated in getting together this very fine collection.

The second exhibit was one staged by our President, Mr. Walker. Although he did not bring along many pages they were most interesting. He chose for his subject the Handstamped overprints of Pakistan, and on each page he gave a little description of their peculiarities. Our thanks to Mr. Walker for an interesting half-hour.

The second meeting of the month was held in the Club Room where 27 members thoroughly enjoyed themselves browsing through the various material available. There was a small auction, with most of the items being disposed of.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**January 10:** Mr. G Economides showed U.S.A. Commemoratives; this was outstanding and I am sure would have gained an award had it been shown at UNIPLEX. Notwithstanding the absence of the "Heavy Fellows" of the Columbus set, the exhibit was of the highest calibre in every respect both from a stamp collector's point of view, as well as the specialised technician's; in view of the fact that normally the collector of Yankees and Canadians finds so many stamps off centre. The fact that this exhibit included so many well-centered pieces, was most unusual. Each item of the exhibit was a superb example and therefore "abnormal." The used stamps included many examples of most interesting cork cancellations cut by the Postmasters themselves in the early days.

**January 23:** Committee members showed about 10 sheets each. These included: Mr. E. Hunt—World War overprints of Western Hungary—stamps rarely seen; Mr. S. Boss—Stamps of Laos, in gorgeous technicolour; Dr. van Varendorff—Austria "used abroad," specially commended; Mr. J. Michelson—Latira; Mr. K. Lydall—K.G. V and Edwardian Gambia; Mr. B. Glassman—Modern Congo and Katanga, also Portuguese set of Prince Henry the Navigator; Mr. A. Almeida—Airmails. —A.F.A.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB (Cape Town)

**January 23:** This was a most interesting evening as Mr. W. G. Combrink gave a most illuminating talk on "Postal History" which he illustrated with exceptional material: (a) Photostated copies of the Chalmers claim to producing the first stamp 1837-38; (b) interference by foreign powers illustrated by Turkish covers over a period of 50 years; (c) Interprovincials illustrated by stamps and covers of Nyasaland; (d) History of birth of a stamp through the Duloz issue of Turkey; (e) peculiar rates of postage by the 1872 Roumanian issues; (f) postal stationery by means of early British post-cards; (g) Field Force posts (Nyasaland); (h) Phases of cancels of the Venetian Republic; (i) presentation of postal history illustrated by covers of Lombardy-Venetia. —M.F.S.

### ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

**January 12:** The first meeting of the year was the annual visit of the Fish Hoek Society. The boards were filled with a most varied and interesting selection of philatelic material as follows, on which several gave talks: "Congo Belge" by Mr. Travers-Johnson; "Cyprus" by Mr. W. H. L. Warren; "Switzerland, by Mr. M. de Villiers; "Netherlands" by Mr. A. Singles; "United Nations" by Mr. R. Williamson; "Hungary" by Mrs. Rozwadowski; "Mafeking" by Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; "Newfoundland" by Mr.

J. Wannerton; "Unissued Greek Sheets" by Mrs. J. Wannerton. There was a good attendance to welcome the visitors.

**January 26:** This was the usual evening when the best exhibits of the year selected by the Committee and which have as yet never received an award, are judged for the Jacob Cup. This year the standard was exceptionally high. Three collections were put up, namely "France" by Dr. P. L. Vautier, "Postal History of Iraq" by Mr. T. Drower and "Lombardy-Venetia; "1814-66 First issue imperf. Matched Plate Flaws" by Mr. W. G. Combrink. This fine last exhibit by Mr. Combrink won the cup for 1960 and showed that collectors still value research and good setting out, as well as really fine material. The other two collections were also of a fine standard. —M.F.S.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**January Meeting:** A small attendance only, as it was held so soon after the holiday period.

Mr. W. Kriste showed a portion of his U.S.A. collection, which was of good standard and appreciated by those present.

Members, and others, were advised to complete their issues of the animal stamps on Arms watermarked paper as they will be withdrawn on 13th February; these are the ½d., 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-.

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**January meeting.** The first meeting of this year was poorly attended, and had a small auction. The exhibitor was our veteran, Mr. Collins, who, to use his own words, "Just gets the stamps and sticks them in." The collection of New Zealand which he showed, measured up to those words. Nevertheless there were some good items, such as a used blue Smiling Boy, the 1953 blue miniature Health sheet with a small dot in the 2/- and retouched tent and finally both the large and small dot of the overprint on 1½d. brown Queen. Mr. Berg moved the vote of thanks. —J.W.H.

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

Vol. 37 No. 4.

APRIL, 1961

Whole Number 432

## UNION NOTES

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

### Union Study Circle.

Twenty-eight individuals interested in the stamps of the Union, including Mr. G. N. Gilbert, of Westminster, who motored some six hundred miles to be present, attended the February meeting of the Union Study Circle. The main topic of discussion was the stamps of the Decimal Series, a description of which has already been given in our March Notes, but some other matters, considered at the meeting are recorded here as they may interest readers.

### Nomenclature of the Series.

As South Africa will be possessed of two issues of stamps bearing the Decimal Currency very shortly, discussion was directed at an appropriate nomenclature for these, in order to assist collectors now in the "writing up" of their collections.

It was suggested that **FIRST DECIMAL SERIES/SECOND DECIMAL SERIES** etc. may be a suitable terminology to use.

### How to Collect.

Discussion took place on the cataloguing of arrow and Cyl. No. items in blocks of four. It was pointed out that our stamps are now, in main part, bilingually printed and that in some instances a single marginal stamp or a pair is sufficient to contain the required Cyl. No. or Arrow denomination. Purchasing four stamps quadruples the initial cost, and alternately, it was inquired, would a single or a pair of stamps detract from the sale value of the specific item?

Opinion appeared to be that collectors are at liberty to collect as they wish. Alternatively, it was stressed that this axiom may be all very well for the experienced collector but what about the "beginner" who looks for guidance in assembling his collection. At a later stage in his career he may realise that he has made a greater outlay than he now considers necessary and having started his collection in that manner, feels he should continue so.

### "Confetti Spots."

It has been observed that some stamps, in mint and used condition, bear small circular white spots on their printed surface. Disregarding the effect of "gum splashes" which are generally in a streaky form, some members were of the opinion that these blemishes were caused by punched-out circular pieces of paper from the perforation holes of the sheet (confetti-like pieces of paper) escaping the suction-evacuation system of the printing process and settling on the surface of the paper upon which the image was about to be printed.

In this manner, these pieces of paper took up the printing ink, and on dropping off at a later date, left the circular white spots on the face of the stamp.

### "Remnant Arrows."

Attention was paid to the possible cause of the "Remnant Arrows" found on the left vertical margin of Pane A of the 1d., Cyl. No. 89A/B printing, and also on the right margin of Pane B of the 2½c, Cyl. Nos. 52A/B and 27A/B emission. It was further observed that the margins in question were not cut vertically, but at an angle, so that these margins are of unequal width at their top and bottom extremities. Both these printings are of the Double Die Format whereby sheets of 480 stamps were produced.

It was suggested that the left and right margins of the 480 format sheet were trimmed during the printing process by the incorporated cutting device, but that, after the completion of the printing process, the 480 format sheets were stacked and later divided into two adjoining 240 format sheets by a remote power guillotine.

If the guillotining-line were slightly out of true, this condition would account for the unequal division of adjoining arrows and margins—conditions which are not constant but found on some sheets only.

#### Interrupted Printing of the 2½c Issue.

Mr. Jack Burrell, of Krugersdorp, exhibited a sheet of the "Prime Ministers" 2½c stamps, wherein the two upper rows of stamps were partially printed, a condition pertaining to an interrupted printing of the sheet due to a temporary stoppage of the machine.

A very nice item, and a nice piece of work in obtaining the specimen in so short a period of four days after its initial issue!

#### Joined Paper.

Mr. Brey Vermaak, of Florida, tabled two delightful items of Joined Paper of the mono-coloured 1d. Post Card Series, Cat. No. PC 22a, Nos. 10 and 12.

The Join, of paper-makers origin, had been made by gluing a piece of brownish paper, 140 x 64 mm. wide, on each side of the card-web, and in this manner, the printing comprising the stamp and the inscription of the post card, was made on both the card and the paper forming the join.

As the printing had been carried out by a cylinder bearing 8 x 2 images, these two cards, having been neighbours in a horizontal position, shared the paper join.

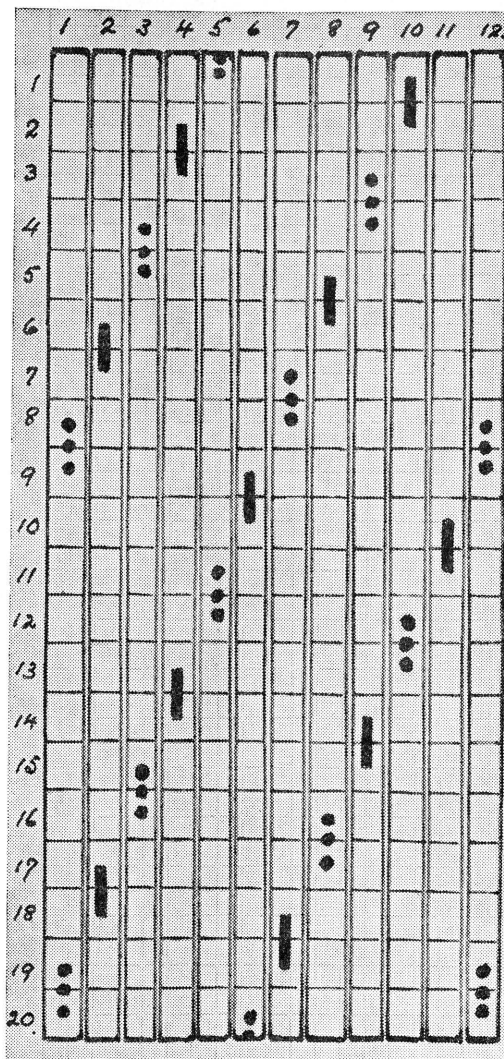
"Joined Papers" are desirable items—the wishful expectation of any collector fortunate enough to inspect the stock of a post office, and incidentally, Mr. Gilbert has written to say that on his return journey home and thence to a holiday at the coast, he acquired en route a Civilian Air Letter Form of the two-fold format, Cat. No. CAL Nos. 47/48, bearing a joined paper condition on its reverse portion.

This is indeed a find!

And Mr. J. H. Bruwer, of Krugersdorp, telephoned recently to say that he had got a joined paper item of the 6d. Festival Printing bearing a left marginal join which

encroaches on the adjoining row of stamps. This join is particularly interesting in that it is made with brownish paper.

Some folk have all the luck! But it is comforting to know that these items do exist legitimately outside the confines of the Government Printing Works, and that tomorrow may be the less fortunate's opportunity.



#### The Coil-Sheet Serial Numbers.

Commenting upon the view expressed at a Union Study Circle, as recorded in our January Notes, concerning the occurrence of Single Serial Numbers on the 1d. Animal Coil-Sheets, Mr. R. J. Lawrence, of London, suggests that, even with the most punctilious separation of the continuous web into regular sheets of 240 stamps, there will al-

ways happen an occasional "break" wherein only one serial number will appear in a sheet.

In support of this statement he submits the accompanying sketch wherein each column represents the numbered margin of twelve successive sheets, each margin carrying the customary five-figure black sheet-serial numbers twice opposite approximately two stamps, and the numbers being represented by dots and heavy short lines.

The "dotted" and the "heavy short line" pairs alternate to indicate where consecutive numbers appear instead of paired numbers, and, for convenience, the series has been started with serial numbers opposite rows 8 and 9, and 19 and 20, but any other position may have been chosen as well.

As the serial numbers advance two stamps with each successively printed sheet, it will be observed that there is a cycle of eleven sheets, and that one of these bears only one sheet-serial number.

Further, Mr. Lawrence points out that during the cycle all horizontal rows are paired together, i.e. 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 5 and 6 etc.; that sheets containing consecutive serial numbers are no scarcer than those with normal pairs, and that the make up of the eleven row cycle consists of four sheets of paired and four of consecutive numbers, two of one and a half numbers, and one single numbered.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have a large stock of straightforward items and a rather smaller stock of Varieties, major and minor, Double Papers, Arrow Blocks and the like. It is up to you to make the first move!

**C. E. SHERWOOD**

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G.B.

### BUDAPEST EXHIBITION

This Exhibition is being held on 23 September to 1 October. Applications for frames have been so numerous that further premises are being looked for to hold a junior exhibition.

We have received some literature about it, including Entry Forms and can send to anyone seriously contemplating sending an exhibit.

### Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

## FIRST DAY COVERS

Two commemorative stamps are to be issued on 8th May, 1961, to honour the Seventh Annual Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress to be held at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia. Values will be 6d. and 1/3, and covers with appropriate cachet will be cancelled at Kitwe.

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## AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

### AEROGRAMMES—DECIMALIZATION

With the change over from £.s.d. to the new decimal currency of Rand/cents on 14th February, 1961, Aerogrammes of the Union, South West Africa and the Protectorates were either entirely reprinted or suitably surcharged for the revised postal rates of 5 cents (6d.) and 2½ cents (3d.) for overseas or Inland and African Postal Union use, respectively.

#### Union of South Africa.

**5 Cent Sheets:** Although the general format, colouring and printing of the Aerogrammes for overseas use closely follow the 1960 two-fold type (U.H/B Nos. CAL 47-48) the following characteristics are new:—

- (a) "5c" has been substituted for "6d." in the Lion stamp.
- (b) Arrows have been added to the inscriptions "To open cut here — Snyder oop" (and vice versa).
- (c) Dots, instead of dashes, indicate where the sheet should be folded.
- (d) There are now five lines for the address, instead of four.
- (e) The text on the reverse which used to read "**Additional postage stamps must be affixed to this form if it is addressed to certain destinations abroad. Ask at the post office counter.**" (and its Afrikaans equivalent) has been omitted.
- (f) There are four lines for the Sender's address, instead of three.
- (g) The gummed flaps are much wider—some 15 mm. as against 8 to 10 mm. The curved cutting at the upper left and lower right of the folding flaps has been retained.

Two pronounced colour varieties occur in both the "English first" and "Afrikaans first" issues: light gray and dark gray.

**Illuminated 5 cent "Greetings" Aerogramme:** The form, first placed on sale on 10th December, 1958, (U.H/B No. 41) has been surcharged "5c" in black (4 mm. high by 5 mm. wide) and is now sold at Post Offices for 6 cents. There is no change in the basic sheet, which is from old stock, and no surcharge varieties have so far been

seen, although its positioning varies considerably. The paper on which these Aerogrammes are printed is of a darker blue on one side than on the other and, consequently two slightly different shades are to be found depending on which surface the printing appears.

**2½ cent Inland Issue:** The 3d. Rhinoceros Aerogramme, originally placed on sale on 10th October, 1959, only with Afrikaans inscriptions first (U.H/B No. IAL 5) has been surcharged "2½c" in black. It seems that three, if not more, different slugs were used for the overprint and this results in distinct varieties, e.g.:—

	Width of Surchage	Height of Traction	Remarks
1.	8 mm.	6 mm.	Bar of "½" touches "C". Top of "½" in line with top of "2".
2.	8 mm.	5.5 mm.	"2" of "½" touches "C". Top of "½" below top of "2".
3.	8.5 mm.	6.5 mm.	Top of "½" above top of "2".

Research into the overprints on this Aerogramme will probably reveal other differences.

\* \* \* \*

#### South West Africa.

**5 Cent Aerogramme:** The first decimalized issue is practically the same as the Union 5 cent sheet and has all its characteristics excepting:—

- (a) The stamp design follows that of the new 5 cent adhesive, depicting a flamingo. Printed on white paper in dark blue the stamp is inscribed "Suidwes-Afrika . South West Africa. 5c".
- (b) On reverse: the warning "**An air letter should not contain any enclosure; if it does it will be surcharged or sent by surface mail**" and its Afrikaans equivalent has reverted to the original, abbreviated text "**If anything is enclosed, this letter will be sent by ordinary mail.**"

Only sheets with Afrikaans inscriptions first have made their appearance and, as in the case of the previous definitive issue of

(Continued on page 63)



## "STAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA"

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For the convenience of the users of the recently published handbook on the "Stamps of South Africa" the following inventory of stamps and postal stationery produced by the Government Printer during the last few months has been compiled to show the catalogue numbers under which these additional printings will be listed in the supplement that will appear in due course.

### AIR MAILS

#### CIVILIAN AIR LETTERS.

1961—February 14th. Advent of the decimal coinage system. Design similar in all respects to CAL 41, but with a surcharge of "5c" in black on the 6d. imprinted stamp.

CAL 49 5c on 6d. Blue. English inscription in centre on blue paper.

1961—February 14th. Two-fold air letter with imprinted 5c Lion stamp in dark blue on white background. Layout and design similar to CAL 47, but printed on dark grey paper and *without* the wording—in English and Afrikaans—to the effect that "Additional postage stamps must be affixed to this form if it is addressed to certain destinations abroad. Ask at the post office counter."

CAL 50 5c Dark blue. English inscription first.

CAL 51 5c Dark blue. As No. 50, but with Afrikaans inscription first.

#### INLAND AIR LETTERS.

1961—February 14th. Advent of decimal coinage system. Layout and colour similar in all respects to IAL 5, but with a surcharge of "2½c" in black on the 3d. imprinted Rhinoceros stamp.

IAL 6 2½c on 3d. Reddish-purple. English inscription at centre on grey-blue paper. Small type overprint.

IAL 7 2½c on 3d. Reddish-purple. English inscription at centre on grey-blue paper. Large type overprint.

1961—March 20th. Two-fold air letter with imprinted 2½c Rhinoceros stamp in reddish-purple on a white background. Layout of form, design and wording similar to overseas No. CAL 51, but all in reddish-purple printed on dark grey paper.

IAL 8 2½c Reddish-purple. Afrikaans inscription first.

### ANIMAL SERIES

#### ½d. GROUP II—ISSUE 2 ARMS WATERMARK.

123A ½d. Green. Warthog head. Cylinder No. 67. Issued December 1960.

#### 1d. GROUP III—ISSUE 7 ARMS WATERMARK.

124B 1d. Brick red. Black Wildebeest head. Cylinders Nos. 89B/19A. Issued October 1960.

This was the last ISSUE of the 1d. denomination. It was produced in sheets of 360 units which were subsequently divided into two panes, one consisting of 120 stamps (20 rows x 6)—Cylinder 89B—and the other of 240 stamps (20 rows x 12)—Cylinder 19A. Though featuring the head of a Black Wildebeest as before, there was a change in its basic design and this ISSUE has therefore been listed as belonging to a new Group—No. III.

(To be continued).

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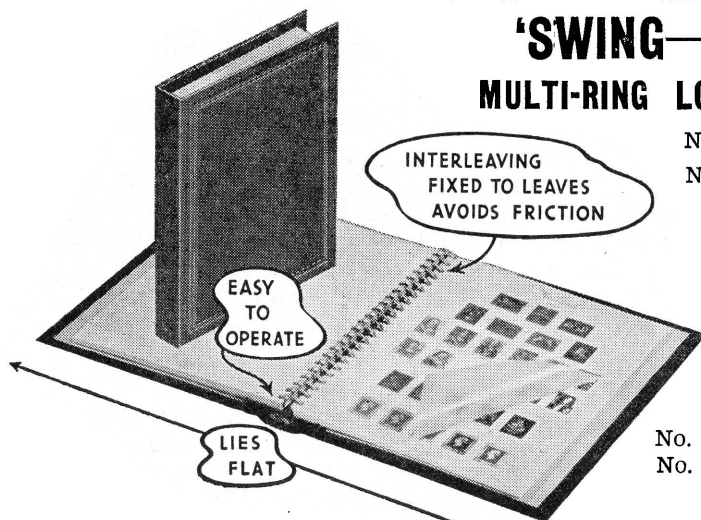
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**AIRMAIL NOTES . . . .**

(Continued from page 60)

15 November, 1954, it seems unlikely that a companion sheet with the languages transposed will be printed.

**Note:** The new aerogramme may have been issued in two shades but only the dark gray has so far been seen.

\* \* \* \*

**Basutoland.**

**5 Cent Aerogramme:** The 6d. light blue overlaid sheet on white paper with stamp and texts in green and brown—three lined Enclosure Warning—has been surcharged "5c" with the same type as that used for the Union 'Greetings' issue.

The new Aerogrammes are normally watermarked "IMPERIAL / Gateway / AIR MAIL with either the Code letter "M" (1959 paper) or "O" (1960 paper), but are also known with the watermark entirely missing; the latter variety should prove to be a good item.

\* \* \* \*

**Bechuanaland.**

**5 Cent Aerogramme:** The 6d. blue gray overlaid sheet on white paper, with printing in violet and red, which was first issued on 1st December, 1958, has been surcharged "5c" in black with the same type as that used for the Union "Greetings" and Basutoland 5c sheets. The surcharged forms are watermarked "IMPERIAL / Gateway / AIR MAIL" with either the Code letter "K" or "L"—paper manufactured in 1957 and 1958 respectively.

\* \* \* \*

**Swaziland.**

**5 Cent Aerogramme:** The one and only definitive type of Air Letter issued for this territory, first put on sale on 2nd July, 1954, has been surcharged "5c" in black with the same type as used for other Protectorates. The basic sheet, which is UNWATERMARKED, has a red-violet stamp and black inscriptions on white paper with pale blue overlay.

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**TRISTAN DA CUNHA**


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**Early Covers.**

Mr. W. L. Mayo recently acquired the Tristan collection of the late Charles Drewe. In this was the earliest known cover to Tristan, 10-12-94. It is described and illustrated in "Stamps" of 28 Jan. 1961.

The earliest from Tristan is only a fragment but is reasonably well authenticated as 1896.

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## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF PALESTINE 1917—1948

By Dr. Wilfrid Kark

(Concluded from page 54 of March Issue)

### The Second Postage Due Set.

This set was issued on December 1st, 1924. It was typographed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., London. Whereas the first set was unwatermarked, this was printed on paper with a multiple script CA watermark. The perforation was 14.

The plates were produced by the step and repeat process: two plates were made for each value, and it was the intention that these two plates should be identical, however, there are not only varieties common to both plates, but also some that appear on one plate only. The stamps were printed in two vertical panes of 10 x 10, divided by a row of gutters half the size of the stamps. The sheets were surrounded by a jubilee line and have a current number in the top margin.

The denominations issued were the same as for the first set plus a 5 piastre value.

### Third Postage Due Set.

The design was similar to that used in the 1924 issue, but, because of a change of currency, mils, instead of millimes, inscriptions appear. Printing was again by typography by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. Ltd.

The dates of issue were as follows:—

February 1st, 1928—perforation 14—1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 20 and 50 mils. values.

October, 1933—perforation 14—6 mils.

1945—perforation 14½ x 14—1 and 4 mils.

The sheets of 200 units were arranged in two vertical panes of 10 x 10 each separated by a row of intersecting gutters in the size of one row of stamps. A jubilee line in the colour of the stamps surrounds the sheets; there are plate numbers 1 above unit No. 9 and below No. 199. In the 8 mils. value, some sheets bear a current number over unit number 8.

### References.

- (1) Dr. W. Hoexter and S. Lachmann. "The Stamps of Palestine," 2nd Ed. Haifa—Israel, Oct. 1959—p. 9.
- (2) D. Dorfman. "Holy Land Phil." Vol. V Nos. 52/53, Feb.-March 1959—p. 1,118-1,127.
- (3) Dr. H. H. Hirst, B.A.P.I.P. No. 32—April 1960—p. 16.
- (4) Maj. J. J. Darlow, Phil. Mag. 1922.
- (5) Maj. J. J. Darlow, G.S.M. Vol. IX 1936—p. 1-8.
- (6) Maj. J. J. Darlow, Stamp. Mag. 1935.
- (7) Maj. J. J. Darlow, G.S.M. Vol. XII, 1938—p. 28.
- (8) D. Dorfman. Holy Land Phil. Vol. V/VI Nos. 60/61. Oct.-Nov. 1959—p. 1,233.
- (9) H. J. Posner. Holy Land Phil. Vol VI Nos. 62/63. Dec.-Jan. 1959-60—p. 1,286.
- (10) Dr. H. H. Hirst. B.A.P.I.P. July 1959.
- (11) Dr. W. Hoexter and S. Lachmann. "The Stamps of Palestine" 2nd Ed. Haifa—Israel. Oct. 1959—p. 35.

### TRUCIAL STATES

A new heading for your stamp album. The "Philatelic Magazine" reports an issue of stamps on January 7 to replace the former British stamps overprinted for use in the British Postal Agency at Dubai in the Persian Gulf. The seven values in "Naye paise" (new pies) feature palm trees, the four in rupees have a dhow.

There are some half-a-dozen small states, more or less under British protection, which come under the heading "Trucial States," but at present Dubai is the only one with a post office.

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## THE MERINO SHEEP IN SOUTH AFRICA

By Sylvester L. Crozet, Assoc. S.P.H.

The 4½d. stamp illustrated, (SG. 79) was issued in October 1953, the colours being slate-purple and yellow. The landscape is typical of the sheep farming districts of the country, whereas the Merino has a most interesting history.



After the invasion of Spain, in 711 A.D., by the Moors, who were famous breeders of sheep, the strain of woolled sheep in Spain was greatly improved and it was at this time that the name MERINO was first used for wool producing sheep.

For centuries after this Spain was the world's leading producer of wool and the government took all possible precautions to ensure that the industry remained in Spanish hands. For that reason the export of Merinos was prohibited by law; the only person being exempt from this legislation was the king.

Thus, despite the restrictions, the Merino gradually found its way into neighbouring states. Such fortunate countries were Holland, Germany, Sweden and France. Among his royal contemporaries, to whom the king of Spain presented these valued gifts, was the House of Orange.

The damp climate of the Netherlands was, however, not suitable for sheep and in 1789, Colonel Robert John Gordon, military commander of the Cape of Good Hope, received from Holland for experimental purposes, two Merino rams and six ewes. South Africa was therefore the first country outside Europe to obtain this breed of sheep.

Colonel Gordon decided to keep the breed pure and sent the sheep to the farm Groenkloof, some thirty-five miles from Cape Town. The small flock immediately adapted itself to the new surroundings, but in 1791 an official request was received for the return of the animals. Colonel Gordon was not anxious to comply with this demand and circumvented the instruction by returning the original number and keeping the offspring.

Shortly after the British Occupation of the Cape in 1795, Colonel Gordon died and his wife disposed of all his possessions, including the small Merino flock. Fortunately

the Merino was not lost to South Africa on Colonel Gordon's death, for in 1792 the three van Reeven brothers, farmers in the Cape, had obtained rams from him. These were crossed with selected Cape ewes and in a few years these cross-breeds became the progenitors of the present day Merino flocks.

By 1830 woolled sheep had become well established in the Western and South-western district of the Cape of Good Hope, while flocks were a familiar sight in the Eastern Province. This was due to the suitability of the latter territory for sheep and to the initiative shown by the 1820 Settlers, many of whom had been sheep farmers in their homeland.

In 1834, when the Merino had spread over the whole of the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Trek commenced and these sheep were then taken all over the Southern continent.

From 1891 Merino sheep of the American Vermont type were imported in large numbers and these were extremely popular until 1904. After that date Australian Merinos, particularly of the Wanganella breed, were found to be ideal for improving South African flocks and they were used for breeding until 1929, when the Australian government prohibited their export.

With these different types as a foundation, South African breeders succeeded in developing a typical Merino which today can compare with the world's best. This species, now numbering some 35 million, produces 85% of the Union's wool clip and can be found in every part of this country.

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U.S.A.

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On 1st February there was due for issue a 4c stamp portraying Horace Greely, renowned publisher and editor. This is one of the "Famous Americans" series. He is especially known for his admonition "Go West, young man, go West," at a time when the nation was expanding rapidly.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXIX

It must be admitted that the score of new acquisitions this time does not include many people of world-wide fame. It will be convenient to name them in catalogue order.

Five more portraits in the now familiar vertical format, to mark Czechoslovakian "Cultural Anniversaries," four of them new-comers: Viktorin Cornelius, historian; Hanna Kvapilova, actress; Oskar Nedbal and Otakar Ostrel, composers.

France gives us General Jean-Baptiste Eugène Estienne, 1866-1936, and the patriot Marc Sangnier. Estienne commanded artillery in the Vaux and Douaumont sectors in front of Verdun in 1915. He achieved rapid promotion, becoming General of Brigade the following year and Division before the War ended. He is appropriately accompanied on the stamp by a contemporary tank and plane.

East Germany provides the two most interesting characters this time, Hans Burgkmair the painter and Count von Gneisenau the soldier. These are illustrated.

Hans Burgkmair was born at Augsburg in 1473. He studied art under his father, Thomas Burgkmair, and Martin Schongauer, some say under the great Albrecht Dürer also. Certain it is that many of the 700 woodcuts ascribed to him show that breadth and freedom we associate with Dürer. He became a Member of the Painters' Guild of Strasbourg in 1490 and that of Augsburg in 1498. His most notable book is a series of 135 prints depicting the victories of the Emperor Maximilian I. There is also his *Turnierbuch*, produced between 1500

and 1509, containing 52 illustrations. In this his son Hans gave him valuable help. The Art Galleries of Munich and Vienna also contain examples of his outstanding work in fresco. He died at 58. The portrait shown is from a coin of 1518, and the stamp is one of a pair marking the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of the Dresden Art Collections, the other reproducing a spirited etching by Dürer, "The Dancing Peasants" 1514.

The other illustration is of August Wilhelm Anton, Count Neihardt von Gneisenau. East Germany has of recent days fallen into the unpleasant habit of issuing sets, one stamp of which is in very limited supply, but perhaps it is just as well that there are not too many of this particular gentleman, for he is of a very forbidding countenance, and seems to be suffering from some sort of skin eruption to boot! Still and on, as the Scots say, he was one of the greatest soldiers of his time. The story of his career can only be summarised in these columns. Born at Scholdau on October 27, 1760, after studying at Erfurt he joined the Austrian army at 18, and three years later entered the service of the Margrave of Baireuth-Anspach, in one of whose regiments he fought as a mercenary in the War of American Independence. In 1786 he joined the Prussian Army, served in Poland in 1793-4, and studied war for the next ten years. In 1806 he was fighting against Napoleon. After the Treaty of Tilsit, whereby Frederick William III lost most of his dominions, he joined General Gerhard von Scharnhorst in re-organising the Prussian Army. He served in the War of Liberation 1813-4, was staff-officer under Blücher at Ligny and Waterloo, made Governor of Berlin 1818, promoted to Field-Marshal 1825, and died on August 24, 1831. A great warlord doubtless, but, to judge by his portrait, a typical Prussian bully.

Next, two more of a growing array of 60-filler Hungarians, this time two scientists, Donat Banki and Abraham Geza Pattantus. Nor are they the last either, but these portraits have quality as well as quantity, so *cuncti adsint!*

Then, an Osebian poet (whatever that may be) from the Soviets, one Kosta Hetagurov, with a gentle, pastoral face, flanked by a delightful glimpse of mountain and valley, the scene of one of his best poems. How charming if the object that clings to his chest should prove to be a syrinx! But I think not.



Twelfthly, the Yugoslav airman Edward Rusijan, in a set of five that seems to be a regular welter of odd commemoratives. This, the only portrait, marks the 50th Anniversary of the First Flight in Yugoslavia.

And last, another eight Olympic athletes put out by the indefatigable Dominican Republic. Here they are, with their lands and skills: Gholam Takhti, Persia, light-weight wrestling; Mauru Furukawa, Japan, breast-stroke swimming; Mildred McDaniel, U.S.A., high jump; Terence Spinks, Great Britain, feather-weight boxing (here is a chance for the error-wallah, for he is spelt "Terrence" on the stamp); Carlo Pavesi, Italy, fencing; Pat McCormick, U.S.A., high-diving; Mithat Bayrack, Turkey, welter-weight wrestling; Ursula Happe, Germany, women's breast-stroke swimming. **Vive le sport!**

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

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## THE GERMAN SETTLERS STAMPS, 1958

By G. N. Gilbert

In the December issue of the South African Philatelist, 1958, there appeared notes on what was described as a "white band" effect in the German Settlers' stamps, particularly in the top part of the sheets.

It was later suggested that this might be due to depth of etching but I think I can convince readers that this slight lack of "register" in the top part of the sheet, in which the roof of the cottage etc. do not quite cover the unshaded portion of cylinder 17, i.e. the violet background, is entirely due to an obvious fault in making the multipositive—probably in the step and repeat part of the operations.

If one examines a sheet, it will be found that in the top part where the "white band" shows, the letters "Suid-Afrika" are quite appreciably below the top margin of the stamps, and the letters "South Africa" are almost touching the bottom margin.

In the bottom of the same sheet, you will find Suid-Afrika now nearly touching the top margin, while South Africa is a couple of millimetres up from the bottom edge.

Again, the words "Eeufees Duitse Setlaars" on the righthand part of the sheet in many cases are right up against the

lefthand margin, while on the left of the same sheet, these will be found considerably in from the edge.

It must be remembered that the waggon, cottage, and all the lettering are on the same cylinder, viz. Cyl. 74, the function of the other cylinder No. 17 being merely to provide the shaded background and the vestige of clouds.

This being so, it becomes apparent that there is something wrong with the size and the layout of the stamps, making it physically impossible to completely align the two cylinders.

If Cylinder 74 is adjusted up slightly to cover the "white band" on the top of the sheet, the lettering will be better centered vertically, and the white band will be covered, but what happens in the bottom of the sheet? Suid-Afrika will also move up and will then protrude into the top margin, and you will begin to see traces of a white space below the waggon wheel—which, in fact is the case in many sheets.

So I think there is no doubt whatever that this "white band" effect is entirely due to some slight error in the making of the multipositive and subsequently the cylinders.

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## SCANDINAVIA

The P.O.'s of Denmark, Norway and Sweden issued on February 24 a stamp with the same design for each of the three countries. This is to commemorate the 10-year centenary of the Scandinavian Air Lines System. This System is a syndicate grouping the three national aviation companies, in which the Governments hold 50 per cent of the shares.

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## FRANCE

New commemoratives are reported: —

February 18. A 0.20 NF for the centenary of the birth of the sculptor Aristide Maillol. It features one of his works which is in the court of the Perpignan town hall, called "Mediterranean." This is a young man seated, in deep thought and symbolises the serenity and strength of reason.

February 25. A 0.50 NF issued for the inauguration of new installations at the Airport of Paris.

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

### The Philatelic Press of Greece.

This is a listing of the Periodicals, Catalogues and Philatelic Studies published in Greece since about 1890. Compiled by the Hon. Secretary of the Hellenic Phil. Soc. and reprinted from "the Philatelic Literature Review," Passaic, N.J. U.S.A.

### The Cinderella Philatelist.

Number 1 publication of the Cinderella Stamp Club, a body recently formed of collectors interested in the somewhat neglected side-lines such as locals, fiscals, railway and telegraph stamps, bogus items and forgeries, Christmas seals, registration labels, etc., etc. There has been an upsurge of interest in many of these lines recently and the club in its first year of existence has already eighty-six members. Messrs. L. N. and M. Williams have been secured as editors and that alone vouches for its quality.

Subscription to the Club is 10/6 yearly and may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, D. W. Waters, 257 Pettits Lane North, Rise Park, Romford, Essex, England.

### Bolaffi's Roman States and Vatican City Catalogue, 1961.

This highly specialized catalogue is written in English, with prices in U.S.A. Currency. Published by the Philatelic Publishing Co., via A. Genovesi 2, Torino, Italy. Price \$1.25 (or 9/-) post free.

It is beautifully produced, is really highly specialised, and should certainly be in the hands of anyone seriously interested in these stamps.

### The Great Britain Philatelist. Vol 1, No. 1.

A new magazine to be published quarterly by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, SW.1. Free to subscribers for "The Philatelist and Postal Historian," 10/- per annum to others. With a batch of specialists on British philately and postal history, this little magazine is intended to provide a periodical dealing with British philately only.

### South African Post Office Guide.

The new edition of this most useful publication for collectors in South Africa is now on sale at all post offices. Price 30 cents. All postal rates and charges are shown in decimal currency.

### Voortrekker Monument Covers.

Two different pictorial covers, each 6" x 9" which were printed for the Voortrekker Centenary in 1938 and which bear the undermentioned Voortrekker stamps, may be had from the Secretary, Voortrekkermonument, P.O. Box 1575, Pretoria, at 10c (1/-) each. The stamps are cancelled with the Voortrekkermonument circular date stamp, which is 31.5 mm. in diameter and which bears the date 16 XII 49, as well as an illustration of the memorial. This date stamp is smaller and different from that in use at the post office at the monument today. The date is that on which the monument was inaugurated.

#### 1. First Voortrekker Issue 1933 and 1936. Voortrekker Monument Fund.

Semi-postal set of the following values in pairs:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d. Total number of stamps: 8.

#### 2. Second Voortrekker Issue 1938: Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund.

Semi-postal set of the following values in pairs:  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. Full postal set of the following values in pairs: 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In order to facilitate the execution of orders, the number of stamps affixed to the particular cover required should be stated.

## SUB-ANTARCTIC MET. RELIEFS

South Africa has three Sub-Antarctic meteorological stations, on Marion Is., Gough Is., and Tristan da Cunha respectively.

The Royal Research Ship "Shackleton" has been chartered for two voyages to take the annual relief staffs for these three stations.

The first trip, to Marion Island, sailed on 14/3/61 and returned on 27/3/61.

For next Antarctic summer it is expected that South Africa will have its own vessel to go to the Queen Maud Land station on Antarctica and to the three places mentioned above. Between trips this vessel will be stationed above.

## AUSTRALIA

A new 1/- stamp is soon to replace the current Platypus. It is to be significant of the Colombo Plan, thus showing Australia's interest in the Asian nations of this group.

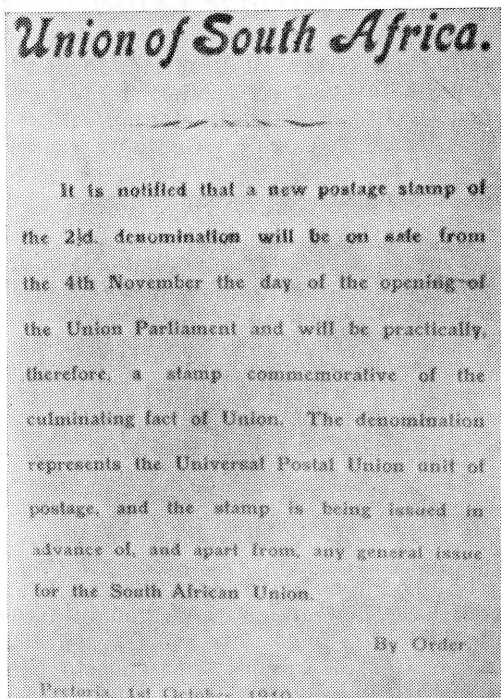


## F.D.C.'s OF EARLY UNIONS

Now that we have seen what will presumably be the last definitive issue of Union of South Africa stamps, the time seems appropriate to summarise the listings started some years ago of F.D.C.'s of the first stamps of the Union, the Georgians. This includes both No. 1 issued on 4 Nov. 1910 and the general series issued on 1 Sept. 1913.

Also it must be stated that the term "F.D.C." is inclusive of both First Day Covers and First Day Cancellations on either loose stamps or stamps on piece.

Before going on to the actual listing, however, a communication from Mr. B. L. Cairncross of George may be referred to. He sends the photograph, here reproduced, of a Notice printed in red sent to the Postmaster of Pacaltsdorp (near George) for display in his office. This was received on the interesting date 10-10-10 along with P.O. Circular No. 3, dealing with the issue of the 2½d. Commemorative stamp to be put on sale on 4th Nov. 1910.



Larger offices also received Commemorative Cards bearing actual stamps, some of which were overprinted "Specimen," others were not. These have been described and

illustrated in the "S.A.Ph." Vol. 34, 1958, pp. 30 and 78.

**Previously Published Records** in this magazine are to be found in: Vol. 31, 1955, pp. 82 and 136; Vol. 32, 1956, pp. 118 and 194; Vol. 33, 1957, p. 143; Vol. 35, 1959, p. 203; Vol. 36, 1960, p. 35. These records give, more or less completely, names of recorder and/or owner, place of cancellation, whether stamps were on cover, on piece or loose. We are satisfied, however, that all were genuine and we are counting as one item any stamp or stamps cancelled on the right date, whether on cover, on piece or loose. A pair of 2½d. Commemoratives cancelled 31 May, 1910, are not being counted as we are satisfied that the date cannot be right.

A piece of additional information, not hitherto published, is six covers in the possession of Mr. H. A. Hofman, each bearing a 2½d. Commemorative and cancelled at Worcester on 4 Nov., 1910. These were on view at Unipex, but some have since been sold.

We are indebted to the following individuals, from whom records have been received or made available to us for this census: Messrs. H. C. Adams (U.S.A.), R. D. Allen (England), T. B. Berry, B. L. Cairncross, J. H. H. Chamberlain, E. R. Fusslein, H. A. Hofman, J. C. G. Kupferman, the late S. G. Rich, C. O. Sayers and J. H. Smith.

### Union No. 1. Cancelled 4 Nov. 1910.

Records obtained of 12 on cover, 3 on piece or loose, and 7 of which details have not been submitted. A total of 22. To this must be added "numerous singles and even some first day blocks off cover" known in the U.S.A. and recorded by S. G. Rich.

### Definitive Georgian Issue Cancelled 1 Sept., 1913.

Records obtained of three on cover, one on piece and one unknown as to condition. A total of five.

This attempt at making a Census of these F.D.C.'s started after a letter sent us by Mr. S. G. Rich stating that after thirty years of hunting he had failed to locate a single specimen cancelled on 1st Sept., 1913, his earliest date being the 2nd.

We have not been able to get records of a great many, but at any a sufficiency to prove that this series of stamps was actually on issue, and was used, on the official date 1-9-13.

It is quite likely that more specimens exist of both series of F.D.C.'s and we are still open to receive records. We understand that in 1956 the editor of "The Springbok" suggested the compilation of a similar list. Has anything come of this?

—J.H.H.P.

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## POSTMARK CORNER

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### (1) Cape Barred Ovals with Boxed Numerals.

Herewith follow two lists, (a) from Cdr. F. W. Collins, Stoborough Croft, St. Cross, Winchester, England; (b) from Rex Reynolds, Grahamstown. They are either additions or amendments to Jurgens' original list as published in his well-known book p. 109. A few have actually been already noted since the book was published, in various numbers of the S.A. Philatelist either as Supplements by Jurgens himself or, later by the Editor, and by Mr. Reynolds. These supplementary lists may be found in the "S.A. Ph.," Vol. 22, 1946, p. 48; Vol. 27, 1951, pp. 104, 116; Vol. 32, 1956, p. 88, and p. 134.

- (a) 64, 77, 106, 126, 128, 183 (Coerney), 201, 207, 233 (Kabousi), 318, 353, 357, 547, 678, 801, 868, 941, 948, 960, 1051, 1083, 1094, 1112 (Kimberley Station), 1123, 1227, 1329, 1334, 1346, 1348.

Amendments to the list are:—

- 32—seen with thick bars.  
66—has a full stop after the figures.  
331—is Laurence Street, Port Elizabeth.  
428—is Campbell.  
458—was Haarlem in 1893, a cover dated 20/8/93 showing a perfect strike.
- (b) 249 (on loose stamp), 381 (Draghoender), 617 (Darlington), 831 (Longhope Siding), 938 (Mier—British Bechuanaland), 997 (Middelburg, Cape), 1063 (Bethesda Road. Probably Jurgens' record "Bettiesda Road" is an error); 1091 (on loose stamp), 1266 (Mission Siding), 1348 (on loose stamp).

Of the numbers in the two lists above, the following have actually already been recorded in one or other of the supplements mentioned: Nos. 126, 183 (Coerney), 201 (Bechuanaland), 233 (Kabusi), 1329 and 1348. Also 66 with a full stop (Willowmore).

It rather looks as if the time were approaching when it will be more useful to draw up one list of the barred oval postmarks with boxed numbers, which have NOT been recorded.

### (2) Germiston/Lug Air.

Germiston became the sorting place for all air mail going to or coming from Jan Smuts air port on 1 Sept., 1958. (See S.A. Ph., Vol. 34, 1958, p. 184). Mr. J. Robertson draws attention to the fact that the sorting depot has the only postmark in South Africa incorporating the word "Air". The mark is a double-circle one with "Germiston" at the top and "Lug/Air" at the bottom. The date is in one line across the centre, thus "27 JA A59".

(3) Mr. Sylvester L. Crozet of Germiston has submitted an impression of an apparently new rubber cachet for matter "posted out of course" and which has been set up in type by our printers.

..

**ONREËLMATIG GEPOS**

**POSTED OUT OF COURSE**

(4) Mr. E. Green, of Bradford, England, submits a 10 piastres Egyptian stamp cancelled in 1908, the mark reading "Caire-Douane/Colis/Drawback." Can any reader interpret just what this means? Perhaps it is purely a Customs mark, with no postal significance.

(5) Mr. J. G. Walker submits a Machine Postmark from Moorivier, dated 19-XI-58. There are two impressions of the circular place-date stamp, in one of which the place name is spelt correctly, but in the other the spelling is "MOORIVIER." There is no question of an "I" having dropped out; the word has obviously been set up that way.

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## TOO MANY NEW STAMPS

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The "Philatelic Magazine" estimates that about 5,000 new stamps appeared in 1960, but they have not been exactly counted yet. They are of opinion that collectors in general would welcome a large reduction of this figure, but there is little sign of this for 1961. The U.S.A. issued over 30 in 1960; it is suggested that one should be issued honouring collectors, who buy so many that never do postal use.

## INDEX LETTERS OF PORT ELIZABETH

This is an **Addendum** to the Code of Index letters used in the Port Elizabeth hand-stamps of 1898-1901, published in the February issue of this magazine, pp. 29-30.

It appears that the code used at Port Elizabeth was a modification of one introduced in Great Britain a few years before the publication of the directories to which my note refers. I quote from Alcock & Holland's "Postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland," p. 294, which should be read in conjunction with p. 16 of the Fifth Supplement to that work.

The 1895 report of the Postmaster General states: "A plan has been adopted during the past year for showing by alphabetical letters in the postmark the approximate hour at which a letter was posted. The first thirteen letters of the alphabet, omitting J, are used to indicate the hours one to twelve as shown on the dial of a clock, and a second letter is used to show the position of the minute hand. ★A and ★P show ante and post meridian respectively, M★A stands for midday, and M★P for midnight . . . The code is already in use at several offices and will be brought into use as opportunity offers."

The general code was not, however, in use for long, for from 1895 the time began to be expressed in plain figures.

The Port Elizabeth code appears to have been an imitation of this one, e.g. CF and EA in the list published in your February issue would doubtless have been CF★A and EM★A in the British code.

—DAVID ALLISON.

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## CANADA

We are indebted to the Canadian Trade Commissioner for particulars about the two following stamps:—

(1) A 5c issued on 8th February as a tribute to the great advance in the development of Canada's N.W. Territories.

(2) A 5c to be issued on 10th March, honouring the centennial of the birth of E. Pauline Johnson, famous Mohawk poetess. Although dedicated to her specifically, this stamp is intended also to honour many members of her race, who have of recent

years attained high positions in educational, health, social and industrial fields.

Two more commemoratives as likely during 1961; one in April featuring Arthur Meighen, a former Prime Minister, and one in June for the 10th Anniversary of the Colombo Plan.

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## ISRAEL

The present "Tribes" set of stamps is to be replaced soon by a new definitive series—the Zodiac stamps. There will be 12 values of 0.01 to 0.50, each one featuring one sign of the Zodiac, plus a thirteenth 1.00 with all twelve signs.

The overall cost of the lot is R1.30. Stamps and F.D.C.'s obtainable from the Philatelic Department of the Zionist Federation, P.O. Box 18, Johannesburg. Postage additional.

The 6th English edition of the Official Catalogue of the Philatelic Services is now ready. Those who are **not** subscribers to the Philatelic Services may receive a copy against five international reply coupons; free to subscribers.

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## SWEDEN

The P.O. Section for Philately announces the release on 20th March of the three values 15, 20 and 30 ore with the King's portrait in a new design. They will be in coil (two sides perf.) and booklet (three sides perf.) form.

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## UNITED NATIONS

Five commemoratives and one regular stamp are foreshadowed for 1961.

13 February: 4c and 8c for the International Court of Justice.

6 April: 4c and 7c for the International Money Fund.

September: For the Economic Commission for Latin America.

October: For the Economic Commission for Africa.

December: For the UN Children's Fund.

The regular stamp of 30c denomination will appear in June to meet the need for Special Delivery and 1 oz. airmail postage to Europe.

## ISRAEL AIRMAILS

By J. H. Bruwer

I think it is only appropriate that I should start my Israel Airmail collection with a quotation from the Old Testament: "As birds flying, so will the Lord of Hosts defend Jerusalem, defending also He will deliver it, and passing over, He will preserve it." (Isaiah 31 verse 5). This prophecy was actually fulfilled during the First World War, when General Allenby advanced onto Jerusalem and was faced with the problem of delivering Jerusalem without using his artillery in bombing the Holy City. It is said that General Allenby went into his tent and prayed and asked for guidance, and it was then that he decided to send the two reconnaissance planes under his command to fly over the city. The enemy, who were Turks and Arabs, were very superstitious and when they saw the planes flying over the city they fled without firing a shot—they had never seen an aeroplane before.

At the end of the First World War, Great Britain found herself with the Royal Air Force squadrons in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. It was decided at a conference in Cairo in March, 1921, to overcome the difficulty of travelling overland between Palestine and Iraq, by opening up a desert air service. The route lay from Heliopolis (the Cairo Airport), via Ismailia, Gaza, Jericho, Amman and Asrag (in Transjordan), El Jid, Rutbah Wells and Ramadi to Baghdad.

In 1927 Imperial Airways took over the route, extending it to Basra on the Persian Gulf.

When, in 1929, Imperial Airways was finally able to inaugurate the first through service from London to India, the route chosen was London - Athens - Alexandria - Gaza - Baghdad - Jask - Karachi. Palestine mails dated up to April 2 were put on at Gaza and were stamped with a two-line cachet "First Airmail Gaza to Karachi." On the return service, the mails were dated 11th April, and the cachet was altered to read 'Gaza to London.'

On 15th of January, 1930, Imperial Airways instituted an Airmail service from Greece to Palestine and Iraq. Another air service was opened in 1932 between Cyprus and Palestine.

On 1st July, 1934, the Egyptian Air Service (MISR) opened a service between Cairo, Haifa and Lydda. In the following year Cyprus was also included in the Egypt-Palestine network.

On August 22nd, 1936, an air disaster occurred on the route Haifa-Marseilles, the flying-boat "Scipio" was completely wrecked in a violent storm off Crete, with the loss of the lives of two passengers. This Imperial Airways plane was in the charge of Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, the senior pilot of the company.

During the Second World War, most of these air services were suspended.

In 1943, The South African Gifts and Comforts Fund issued airletter sheets to the troops, serving in the Middle East, and some of these airletter sheets were given to Jewish soldiers, with a cachet at the back in Hebrew and English "Best Wishes for a Happy and Victorious New Year and well over the Fast. New Year 5704".

At midnight on 15th May, 1948, the Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed, and there was no air link with the outer world from May 14th, 1948. Following the closing down of Lydda Airport on April 25th, 1948, all outgoing airmail services from Palestine were officially suspended, and all the Jewish staff had to leave the airport and Arab Legion troops, who were stationed nearby, moved into the airport. On May 21st, 1948, the Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc. (P.E.D.I.) with the assistance of the Czechoslovakian Airline and chartered planes started an air service, the landing points being Tel Aviv and Haifa. Air France re-opened its regular services on June 11th, 1948. Lydda Airport was taken by the Israel Defence Force on July 6th, 1948.

On June 25th, 1950, the El Al inaugurated its air services between Lydda and New York and now has regular air services throughout the world.

Nine big Air-Companies are operating services to Israel. Their flights are covered by air-agreements between Israel and the countries of their origin, thereby granting El-Al reciprocal rights. The Israel Government, represented by its department of Civil Aviation, is a fully fledged member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and takes part in the regular technical and non-technical meetings of that Organisation.

El-Al has disposed of its old-fashioned machines and is now operating with long-range turbo-prop equipment.

Israel has issued three Definitive Series of Airmail stamps. The First Airmail Issue, designed by O. Wallish, depicts various bird motifs taken from ancient Jewish Art of the period following the destruction of the Second Temple (2nd to 6th Centuries). The Second Airmail Issue, designed by G. Hamori, depicts different landscapes in Israel. Three values of the Third Airmail Issue have been issued. The designs, by Friedel Stern, depict three ancient cities in Israel. Further to the Definitive Airmail Issues, Israel also issues airletter sheets for overseas and inland use. The first airletter sheet was issued on 2nd July, 1950.

Apart from the El-Al air service to overseas countries, Israel also has a domestic airline, Arkia Airlines, its main route being Tel Aviv-Elath, thus connecting the North with the South and Arkia expects to operate its service to Elath 12 times per day.

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#### EXCHANGE WANTED

A member of the R.A.F. serving in Singapore wishes to exchange his extensive duplicates (mainly of Malaya) for Southern Africans. The address given is Mr. R. W. Milam, 12 Mornington Crescent, R.A.F. Sector, Singapore 28.

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#### NO MORE WATERLOWS

Various overseas journals report that Waterlow and Sons, printers of Stamps for fully a century, will print no more. Their stamp and banknote printing business has been taken over by Thomas de la Rue.

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#### THE "KILFOYLE" AUSTRALIANS

This collection of Australian Commonwealth stamps, which has won nine gold medals and other high awards, is being offered intact by Robson Lowe for £35,000. It is mounted and indexed in 130 volumes. Visitors to UNIPEX had an opportunity of seeing some of it on show there where it obtained one of the nine gold medals. If not sold by 1st May, it will be put up for public auction.

## THEMATIC AND TOPICAL COLLECTING

At the recent meeting of the Federation Executive the subject of a new Thematic Code was brought up. It should be mentioned that the two rival European bodies—F.I.P. (International Philatelic Federation) and F.I.P.C.O. (International Federation of Constructive Philatelic)—have settled their differences and produced a code for the judging of thematics.

The question will presumably arise as to whether or not the Federation should adopt the code for use at local exhibitions. Capt. Stern has translated it and copies are being supplied to all Societies with a request that they submit their views on this subject.

We will only say here that the Code seems in the main to be better than the old discarded one in that it brings thematically more into line with old established philately — "The stamp is the thing" — not mere writing up and illustrations. The only difficulty we have is the interpretation of Article 1, which divides collections into three groups, (a) Topical collections, (b) Thematic collections, (c) Motif-Educational collections.

Incidentally, on another aspect of Thematically, Capt. Stern has asked us to make it clear that although he is the regional Vice-President of the American Topical Association he does not carry stocks of their publications and cannot supply these, as he is not infrequently asked to do. These must be ordered directly from the Association. He can, however, on receipt of a 2½c stamp, provide readers of the S.A.Ph. with a list of all publications of the A.T.A. —(Ed.).

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#### PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Annual Meeting of Congress this year is being held in Blackpool, 6-9 June.

The Hon. Sec. of the Executive Committee is E. F. Hugen, 3 The Woodlands, London Road, Brighton 6, Sussex.

**ALWAYS STUDY  
YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**

## SOCIETY NEWS

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February 15.** There was a good attendance at the Annual General Meeting.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: President: Mr. P. F. Retief; Vice-President: Mr. L. G. V. Mayne; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. A. M. Adams; Hon. Auctioneer: Mr. J. Stolk; Hon. Librarian and editor of the monthly NEWS LETTER: S. L. Crozet. Members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. Adams, Eilers, Rix, Sperber and Van den Ham.

Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, Dr. Alec Kaplan, Mr. I. S. Burniston and Mr. S. J. Hagger were made Honorary Life Members of the Society for their contributions to philately over a lengthy period.

An interesting display of stamps of the British Protectorates was tabled by Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, the immediate Past-President, and this invoked a great deal of interest.

Lively bidding took place at the auction for a number of philatelic journals which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Leo Buchen, a member who resides in Johannesburg.

Mr. S. J. Hagger and Mr. S. L. Crozet were re-elected as representatives of the Society on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Philatelic Societies of Southern Africa. —S.L.C.

### COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**December.** No ordinary meeting, instead a very enjoyable dinner, followed by dancing well into the small hours.

**January.** A large attendance for the first meeting of the Society's 25th anniversary year.

It was reported that two stamps were to be issued in May for the Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress to be held in N. and S. Rhodesia.

Mr. Caine showed several sheets of early Australians; Mrs. Bohme, F.D.C.'s from India, and Mrs. Shearby a neat collection of Canadians, all of these being entered for competition.

The **February** meeting was well supported and the new coinage issues of mint stamps and First Day Covers of South Africa and South West Africa were distributed.

Mr. Caine showed a small number of Queen Victoria covers and also some Postal Stationery with the famous Bishop Mark.

Mrs. Sharp entered a fine collection of well mounted First Day Covers, mostly from Africa, for competition, while Mr. N. P. Hartley also entered a collection of some

250 covers from all parts of the world, African and Israeli covers being very much in evidence.

Members are very active now with exchanges and approvals and the meetings do not appear to be long enough.

### EAST RAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February 23.** At the Annual General Meeting the following members were elected to office: H. Behrendt, President; W. N. Sheffield, Vice-President; Miss H. Nochemowitz, Hon. Secretary/Treasurer; Messrs. J. Bogner (Snr.), C. Waner, S. Legator and J. D. A. F. Van Niekerk, Committee.

S. Legator, alternate J. D. A. F. Van Niekerk, elected as delegate to the Federation; J. D. A. F. Van Niekerk as Congress Delegate.

Mr. C. Waner was presented with the 1960 award of the Sam Legator Trophy for his collection of Israel.

Please note that the Hon. Secretary's address for all correspondence in connection with the Society is '55 Sarel Celliers Street, BOKSBURG NORTH. —H.N.

### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

**February 9.** This meeting was well attended to see two exhibits. The first was by Mr. E. J. Beunderman, 'Unions' and he showed a well set out collection. Mr. Beunderman has recently formed the Bellville Society, which may be an additional one to affiliate with Federation. This was followed by a selection of Great Britain from the collection of Mr. J. C. Bruce, which also showed care in mounting and included several fine items, especially in the early period. Both members have been "quiet" ones and it is good to see collections which one knows of but has never seen. In this way all members participate in the activities of the Society.

**February 23.** This was the Annual General Meeting and the following is the new committee elected for 1961-1962: President: Mr. A. G. Versino; Vice-President: Mr. R. F. Putzel; Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Joan Hall; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ian Hall; Hon. Exchange Superintendent: Mr. C. R. V. Solomon; Hon. Librarian: Mr. F. Wheeler; Committee Members: Messrs. R. F. Chapman, F. L. Archer, H. Savage, W. W. Combrink and (ex officio) Dr. P. L. Vautier.

The President in his report called on members to give their full support, both financially and also in regard to work, to the forthcoming National Exhibition, Jubilee, to be held at Cape Town during October, 1961, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Society. —M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**February 13.** Capt. M. F. Stern showed the World issues of 1959/1960 which was of great interest to members, as these were only taken down at near ten o'clock. Many members made notes of various stamps required for their thematic collections. This may become a regular feature every year. Nearly 4,000 stamps were displayed, and did not include any varieties, being the straight issues.

**February 27.** Mr. H. J. de Wet made his second showing of Historic Covers. These are always of interest as they give the history of the Union postally and Mr. de Wet takes great pains to produce first day covers of interest, as well as in design.

—M.F.S.

### MASHONALAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**January Meeting.** Mr. Carter, in the chair, asked for a vote to decide which method of printing, recess or photogravure, was favoured by the Society, and the former won overwhelmingly. This was passed on via Mr. Waters to the Postmaster General who had asked all Societies in the Federation to give him their views.

Mr. King gave a wonderful display of his stamps of the Belgian Congo, the same collection which he has exhibited successfully in Johannesburg. Its range and completeness was remarkable.

The smaller than usual auction was followed by a quiz, conducted by Mr. Wimbush. How sadly these quizzes show up our lack of general knowledge was evidenced by the fact that the winner only scored 13 out of a possible 24!

**February Meeting.** Twenty-nine members and guests attended and unanimous satisfaction was expressed at the new premises and arrangements made by the Park Lane Hotel.

Mr. Denning gave his news bulletin after a brisk auction and a letter was read from the Midlands Society asking whether we intended to hold an Exhibition and Congress at Que Que this year, in which case the Midlands Society would help and support it. This matter was referred to the Committee to consider.

Mr. Trotter, under pressure, displayed his collection of Nyasaland and apologised for its incompleteness. The collection was well arranged and was interesting, and it was generally agreed that his reluctance to display it heavily underlined his modesty.

### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**March 6.** The Annual General Meeting was held and the following officers elected for 1961: Mr. W. L. Warrenner, Chairman; Mr. E. R. Bouwer, Vice-Chairman and Hon. Secretary; Messrs. J. Wannerton, H. Cobern and A. Singels, Committee.

In his presidential address Mr. W. L. Warrenner remarked on the growth of the Society in the past eight years and stated that he was particularly pleased by the keen interest shown by the junior members.

—M.F.S.

### PORT ELIZABETH PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February.** The Annual General Meeting of the Society took place on the 21st and the following officers were elected: Mr. E. Baer, President; Mr. G. Bülbring, First Vice-President; Mr. J. F. Slabbert, Second Vice-President; Mr. A. F. W. Pavitt, Secretary; Mr. A. D. McDougall, Treasurer; Mr. R. A. Marshall, Exchange Superintendent; Mr. G. K. Forbes, Librarian; Mr. H. Collins, Auctioneer; Mr. G. Monaghan, Auditor.

The Gustav Bülbring Cup for the best exhibit during 1960 was awarded to Mr. H. L. Keefe for his exhibits of Union Stamps.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**January 27.** Annual General Meeting. Honorary Life Membership was conferred on Mr. J. B. Levy (who is also a life-member of the East London Society and a foundation member, dating back to 1910).

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. J. P. G. Eksteen; Vice-President, Dr. van Zyl-Smit; Secretary, Mr. A. L. Meyburgh; Treasurer, Mr. J. Herbst; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. Herbst; Committee, Mr. C. A. van Ee, Mr. A. Bleedon, Mr. A. H. Scott, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. R. E. Roux; Hon. Auditor, Mr. J. Price.

After business "New Issues and Acquisitions" were shown by six members: Mr. G. H. van Rooyen, Photos of new S.W.A. Decimals; Dr. van Zyl-Smit, Union ½d. with Arms Watermark, also great Britain with Graphite and Phosphor lines; Mr. A. H. Scott, 3d. Prime Ministers on folded paper, also latest French; R. Jones, latest Israel issues; H. E. Roux, various recent British Commonwealth issues. This innovation of members showing anything new that had come their way, was much appreciated.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February 6.** Annual General Meeting. The honorary officials appointed for the coming year (1961) are: President, Mr. J. Weinstein; Vice-President, Dr. P. Hack; Secretary, Mr. R. N. Castignani; Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Impey; Treasurer, Mr. C. S. J. Gouws; Auctioneer, Mr. J. Kriste; Curator, Dr. T. B. Berry; Librarian, Miss J. Taylor; Correspondent, Mr. D. J. C. Reynders; Committee Members, Mr. F. Ferguson and Mr. J. Kriste; Delegates to the Federation, Dr. T. B. Berry, Mr. W. Weinstein and Mr. J. Kriste.

After the formal business of the evening and the election of office-bearers, Dr. T. B. Berry tabled a selection of the Society's collection. Dr. Berry showed the Third Definitives of the Union and the stamps used in the Interprovincial Period 1910, and carried on with a collection of the 1910 Commemoratives of the King's Head Series, which included many varieties, Plate numbers and various covers.

### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

**February.** The first meeting of the month was held on the 1st February. There were 37 members and their friends present. There were several items on the tables for auction and not many were left at the end. The business did not take too long. Before going on to the exhibits nominations were asked for Office Bearers for the ensuing year, these to go to ballot at the Annual General Meeting. There was no reading from the magazines owing to the indisposition of Mr. F. King. The exhibit of the evening was shown by Mr. A. Leslie Leon, and he had chosen Odds and Ends of Falkland Islands. There were not many album leaves but they were interesting. Before viewing this exhibit Mr. Leon spoke on each page, a talk that was most interesting. Mr. Milner-Palmer proposed the vote of thanks on behalf of those present.

For the informal evening there were 28 members present; this was held on the 15th February. There was a small auction.

The following statement is quoted verbatim from an annual report to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting:

"The Federation's magazine, **THE PHILATELIST** continues to be published, and from time to time has contained some very useful information on our own stamps. To those members interested in South African Stamps, they should subscribe to this magazine."

### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**Annual General Meeting.** The meeting showed their confidence in the Society by re-electing the entire Committee with but one exception, as Dr. Goldberg was unable to take on the duties of Assistant Secretary and Scribe, so Mr. A. L. Grupel has once again been appointed to fill this breach. The Committee for this year is therefore as follows: President, Mr. E. Walker; Vice-President, Dr. J. Sherel; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Kriste; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Howie; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Kriste; Hon. Exchange Treasurer, Mr. D. Brown; Hon. Librarian, Major P. M. J. McGregor; Hon. Stamp Superintendent, Mr. Z. J. van Eijk; Asst. Hon. Secretary and Scribe, Mr. A. L. Grupel; Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. R. N. Castignani; Delegates to Philatelic Federation: Messrs. J. P. Roux, E. Walker and W. Kriste.

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (Johannesburg)

**January Meeting.** The highlight of the meeting was a display on 10 years of Israel Festivals exhibited by Syd Samuels. The collection was almost complete, well mounted and neatly written up. A number of interesting varieties were shown. The First Festivals abounded with errors in perforation and many imperforate items. Also on display was the complete strip showing the six plate block numbers. A paper was read in conjunction with the display.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

At the Annual General Meeting in February there were the usual reports dealing with the various activities of the Society, and presentation of awards. It was also announced that Mr. Leo Buchen had been elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society for his long service in the interest both of the Society and of philately in general.

Then came the Address of the retiring President, Mr. Ernest Hunt. Naturally it dealt fairly fully with UNIPEX which had been the Society's big effort for the year. He considered that it had been a success in every way and paid tribute to the many who had helped to make it such. But, of course he forget to mention himself and we shuddered to think what the Exhibition might have been without his four years of driving force, powerful, yet always genial.

It was very gratifying to hear that Unipex had proved a success financially as well as in other ways and had come through with quite a fair profit, in spite of the facts that there had been no governmental aid, beyond a blessing from the Festival Committee, and that there had been no charge for frame-space to exhibitors.

The office-bearers elected for 1961 were: President, Mr. B. Glassman; Vice-President, and also Treasurer, Mr. K. Lydall; Secretary, Mr. A. F. Almeida; Exchange Supts., Mr. S. Bos and W. Tilney; committee members, Messrs. J. Michelson, B. Joseph, W. Sheffield, J. von Varendorff, C. Cilliers and G. D. Williams.

The evening ended with a display by the retiring President of stamps of Liberia, old Italian States, and some forgeries. An outstanding item was the 3 Lira yellow of Tuscany. —A.F.A.

### KATANGA FORGERIES

Some former Belgian Congo stamps have been genuinely overprinted Katanga by the local postal authorities in Elizabethville, but there are already fakes on the market. Some of these have overprinted values in addition to the word "Katanga." They appear to have originated from the U.S.A.



# The South African Philatelist

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## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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

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MAY, 1961

Whole Number 433

## UNION 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 November, 1960 to the 5th February, 1961. For the previous list see our February, 1961 Notes.

### Union Postage Stamps.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Job No. 8001. On an order for 5,000 sheets of 240 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,000 sheets was made on the 6th December, 1960. Same Single Die Cylinder No. 67.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Job No. 4911. On an order for 16,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 13,500 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1960. New Single Die Cylinder No. 16.
- 1c.—Job No. 4912. On an order for 882,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 62,000 sheets was made on the 6th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 549,347 sheets. New Double Die Cylinders, Nos. 38A/B—Pane B being on the right hand side, and Pane A on the left.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Job No. 4913. On an order for 18,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 2,500 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1961, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 15,472 sheets. New Single Die Cylinder No. 48.
- 2c.—Job No. 4914. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet an initial delivery of 15,000 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 32,000 sheets. New Single Die Cylinder No. 29.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Job No. 4915. On an order for 930,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 60,500 sheets was made on the 15th November, 1960, the total delivery to the 21st January, 1961, being 709,500 sheets. New Double Die Cylinders No. 52A/B, Interior, and 27A/B Exterior—Pane A being on the right hand side, and Pane B on the left.
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Job No. 4916. On an order for 99,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 8,500 sheets was made on the 29th December, 1960, the total delivery to date being 82,790 sheets. New Single Die Cylinders No. 21 Interior, 58 Exterior.
- 5c.—Job No. 4917. On an order for 67,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 44,500 sheets was made on the 20th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961, being 53,000 sheets. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 53 Interior, 118 Exterior.
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.—Job No. 4918. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 29th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 29,960 sheets. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 57 and 30 Interior, 34 Exterior.
- 10c.—Job No. 4919. On an order for 63,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet an initial delivery of 4,000 sheets was made on the 22nd December, 1960, the total delivery to date being 53,844 sheets. New

Single Die Cylinders Nos. 97 Interior, 1 Exterior.

- 12½c—Job No. 4920. On an order for 21,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 18,382 sheets was made on the 20th December, 1960. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 3 Interior, 106 Exterior.
- 20c—Job No. 4921. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 12,500 sheets was made on the 20th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 27,500 sheets. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 100 Interior, 23 Exterior.
- 50c—Job No. 4923. On an order for 3,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 3,054 sheets was made on the 22nd December, 1960. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 33 Interior, 13 Exterior.
- R1—Job No. 4924. On an order for 2,500 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 2,584 sheets was made on the 22nd December, 1960. New Single Die Cylinders Nos. 109 Interior, 4 Exterior.

#### Festival Postage Stamps.

- 3d.—Job No. 71570 continued. On an order for 1,200,000 sheets of 120 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 41,000 sheets was made on the 5th May, 1960, the total delivery to date being 1,270,855 sheets. Same Single Die Cylinders Nos. 11 Interior, 94 Exterior.

#### Pictorial Post Cards.

- 2d.—Job No. 6544. On an order for 610,416 Cards, an initial delivery of 122,472 cards was made on the 8th November, 1960, the total delivery to the 17th November, 1960 being 647,352 cards. Same Cylinders Nos. 54 Interior, and 99 and 45 Exterior (Picture).
- 1½c—Job No. 4800. On an order for 1,296,000 cards, an initial delivery of 160,000 cards was made on the 8th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 676,020 cards. New Cylinders Nos. 171 Interior, 168 Exterior.

#### Air Letter Cards.

- 3d./2½c—Job No. 9560. 62,400 Air Letter Cards of the initial value of 3d. were received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 2½c, on the 20th December, 1960.
- 3d./2½c—Job No. 6393. 205,200 Air Letter Cards of the initial value of 3d. were received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 2½c. An initial delivery of 156,

000 cards was made on the 20th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 31st January, 1961 being 205,200 cards.

- 6d.—Job No. 71570 continued. On an order for 1,908,000 cards, an initial delivery of 1,483,000 cards was made on the 1st September, 1960, the total to the 1st December, 1960 being 1,897,200 cards. New Cylinders (numbers not stated) and Chambon Printing Machine.
- 6d/5c—Job No. 5289. 144,000 Greetings Air Letter Cards were received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 5c. A delivery of 138,000 cards was made on the 13th December, 1960.
- 5c—Job No. 6392. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, an initial delivery of 78,000 cards was made on the 29th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 24th January, 1961 being 900,000 cards. New Cylinders (numbers not given) and Chambon Printing Machine.

#### Roll Stamps.

- 1d.—Job No. 6665. On an order for 2,000 rolls×506 stamps, an initial delivery of 1,300 rolls×506 stamps was made on the 29th November, 1960, the total delivery of 2,734 rolls×506 stamps being made on the 6th December, 1960. New Cylinder No. 95.

**Editor's Note:** Attention is drawn to the small printings ordered for the ½d. value and the 1d. Roll stamps, both on Arms Watermarked Paper, and no longer on issue, and also, in particular, to the ½c, 50c and R1 denominations which will be withdrawn from sale on the 30th May, 1961.

As we go to press we have been informed that the 12½c and 50c values have appeared with five-figure black sheet serial numbers.

#### The Currency of the Union's Present Issues.

Mr. M. M. Wood, of Johannesburg, has drawn our attention to an official notification received by a commercial undertaking "that £.s.d. postage stamps will remain valid for a short period after the 13th February, 1961. After this period of grace and before they are demonetised, a further specified period will be allowed for the exchange of unused £.s.d. stamps less five per cent. An announcement in this regard will be made in due course".

#### UNION STUDY CIRCLE.

We record the following items which were discussed, among others, at a recent meeting of the Circle.

### The Re-employment of recently used Multipositives.

It was shown that the green portions of the 6d. Festival and the 7½c stamps were made from the same Multipositive, but in the case of the latter, the sixth horizontal row of the multipositive had been blacked out so as to accommodate the smaller 100 stamp sheet format.

This condition may be determined by observing the position, Row 5/2, of the elongated green flaw at the lower left are of the shield. In the 6d. Festival value it occurs on the second last row of the sheet, while in the 7½c denomination it is positioned in the bottom row of the sheet.

### Re-constructed Master Negative.

Union Notes of December, 1960 records the use of a new, or reconstructed, Master Negative for the preparation of the 1d. value, Cylinders Nos. 89A/B, and gives the relevant characteristics to determine the condition.

Mr. J. H. Bruwer, of Krugersdorp, pointed out that a new Master Negative had been used for the preparation of (a) the ½c, and (b) the 1½c stamps, as the following factors show:

- a. The left ear, and the wart on the animal's (warthog) left cheek are more heavily shaded in the ½c than in the ½d. printing.
- b. The inscription "Posgeld-Postage" is printed 1 mm. from the left vertical margin of the 1½d. stamp and in line with the value, while in the 1½c denomination it is positioned 1 mm. from the right vertical margin and below the figures of the value tablet.

### The 2½c Surcharged Aerogramme Forms.

An interesting and lengthy discussion ensued on the characteristics of the 2½c surcharge applied to the recently issued Aerogramme Forms, and it was felt it would be desirable to record these.

Certain members undertook to go further into the matter by assembling such material as may be available, and we now have the pleasure of presenting their deliberations under the accompanying Air Mail Notes. These individuals are to be complimented upon their diligent research, and in particular, as their conclusions have been produced at an early date so as to allow collectors to see to their requirements before the relevant aerogrammes are withdrawn from issue on the 30th May, 1961.

Their findings are given a little further on under the general heading of "Air Mail Notes".

### Forthcoming Republican Stamps.

The following notice appeared in the public press on 20th March, 1961:—

CAPE TOWN.—The Postmaster General, Mr. A. J. Botes, has announced the acceptance of 13 designs entered in a recent competition for a definitive series of postage stamps. The winning designs, selected by a committee of experts are:

½c Natal Kingfisher, 1c Kafferboom Flower, 1½c Africander Bull, 2c Pouring of Gold, 2½c Groot Constantia, 4c Crimson-Breasted Shrike, 5c Baobab Tree, 7½c Maize, 10c Entrance to Castle, Cape Town, 12½c Protea, 20c Secretary Bird, 50c Harbour Cape Town, R1 Strelitzia Flower.

The Postmaster-General added, all main Post Offices will be open for one hour between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on May 31 for the sale of these stamps, and for the date stamping of first-day covers.—S.A.P.A.

A specially designed datestamp will be used in Pretoria on the 31st May, 1961, for the date-stamping of "First Day Covers". These covers should be self-addressed and must be forwarded early to the Philatelic Bureau, c/o Publicity Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria.

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## UNION AIR MAIL NOTES

(1) By I. H. C. Godfrey.

### (a) 5c Surcharged "Greetings" Aerogramme.

The Publicity Officer has kindly released the information that 138,000 sheets were surcharged and delivered to the G.P.O. prior to the 14th February, 1961.

Although there seem to be two slightly different types of overprint, one thinner than the other, both are found in the same packages and it may be assumed therefore that only one "slug" was used.

### (b) 2½c Inland Aerogramme.

Without any advance publicity, a very attractive and colourful Inland 2½ cent Aerogramme made its appearance at the Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria on Saturday, 18th March, 1961. This sheet, which is in the one language arrangement only—Afrikaans inscriptions first, as in the case of its predecessor—is of the 2-fold format, all texts and printing being identical to the 5 cent definitive issue placed on sale on the 14th February.

The new sheet is printed on white paper with a pale gray overlay, with the stamp and printing executed in magenta which results in a most pleasing effect. The only criticism is that the impressed stamp depicts, once again, a Rhinoceros—that great lumbering, short-sighted beast, which is hardly an allegory of Flight. It will be interesting to know whether this Aerogramme will be superseded on May 31st by a new issue bearing a more appropriate  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp impression.

(2) **By the Union Study Circle Committee,** Messrs. J. H. Bruwer, J. Burrell, I. H. C. Godfrey, J. M. Weinstein and W. S. Yelland.

#### Provisional (Surcharged) $2\frac{1}{2}$ c Aerogrammes.

Stocks of the 3d. "Rhino" Aerogramme, IAL 5, on hand at the G.P.O. stores, Pretoria, towards the end of 1960 were returned to the Government Printer to be surcharged " $2\frac{1}{2}$ c" so as to be available at all Post Offices on Decimalization Day—14th February, 1961. Some, if not all, of the first consignment of these "returns," consisting of 62,400 sheets, was overprinted in **small** type measuring 4mm. in height, while a second consignment of 205,200 sheets was overprinted in **larger** type, in which the fraction " $\frac{1}{2}$ " ranges in height from 5.25 mm to 6.50 mm.

The Government Printer's Job Sheets show that 267,000 surcharged sheets were delivered between the 20th December, 1960, and the 31st January, 1961. We are informed that the overprint was applied in single forms, and that the "slugs" were discarded from time to time as they became worn, but unfortunately no record was kept by the

Government Printer of the number employed.

The Check List which follows cannot consequently, be arranged in strict chronological order. It was compiled from material available at the time by the committee who had at their disposal greatly enlarged photographs of the various types of overprint, and were able, thereby, to discard from the listing certain items which although apparently different in character were, in fact, the result of over- or under-inking, a condition which may be mistaken for a different surcharge.

The overprints may be divided into two main groups:

**Type No. 1**—the small surcharge, and although stated to be the first printed, seems to have been the last to be distributed to Post Offices, the earliest examples having been found near the middle of March. This type has, as yet, not been available at the Philatelic Bureau in Pretoria.

**Type No. 2**—the larger surcharge comprises the basic characteristic and so far as known, five varieties, in each of which the foot of the large "2" of the denomination measures 3.5 mm.

These are listed, and illustrated:

So far as is known, no major errors occur in the overprints although the positioning of the surcharge in relation to the imprinted stamp varies considerably.

We would be grateful if readers would report any further discoveries and submit their findings on the above comments.

**$2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c**

(1)

(2)

(2a)

(2b)

(2c)

(2d)

(2e)

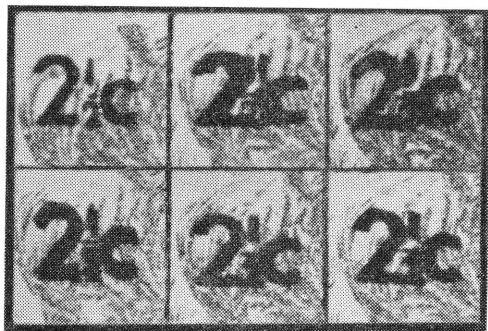
Type No.	The " $\frac{1}{2}$ " Denomination measures vertically.	Characteristic of Fraction
1	4 mm.	The overprint is smaller generally.
2	$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	Fraction Bar slants upwards, touching "C".
2a	$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	Raised "1". Very thin fraction bar also.
2b	$5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.	"2" of fraction situated above foot of large "2".
2c	$5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.	"1" of fraction positioned towards large "2".
2d	6 mm.	"1" of fraction positioned towards "C".
2e	$6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.	"1" of fraction extends above large "2", also raised fraction bar, and pointed or blunt toe of large "2"

## (3) By R. B. Cronwright

**Double Overprints of the 2½c Inland Air Letters.**

The accompanying photograph shows a series of "Double overprints" which I found on a few forms in a small batch of 2½c Inland Air Letters recently purchased at one of the less important post offices in the southern Transvaal district.

Commencing at the top left-hand corner and taking them in their order along the upper and then the lower row, No. 1 depicts a "single" or normal type of overprint present on the majority of the forms in the batch; No. 2 is an excellent example of a "Double overprint" with the two impres-



sions level with one another; No. 3 shows one impression slightly **above** the other and to the right-hand side, and No. 4, also to the right-hand side, but slightly **below** the other. No. 5 is another example of the two impressions on the same level, but much closer to each other and No. 6, an entirely different variety to the others.

To one not conversant with the mechanics of overprinting the surcharge on the 3d. Inland Air Letter forms it is difficult to understand how these deviating double impressions occurred in such close proximity to each other and any information on this point would be much appreciated. I may add that in a fairly persistent search for different types and varieties of the "2½c surcharge," the **double** examples in the series illustrated above are the only ones I have come across to date and it would be interesting to hear if any other collector has seen anything of a similar nature.

—♦—  
**UNO**

On 17th April two stamps, 4c and 7c, were due for issue in honour of the International Monetary Fund. They feature the seal of the Fund.

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## "STAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA"

(Continued from page 16 of April issue)

### ADDITIONAL PRINTINGS—LIST No. 2.

**NOTE.**—List No. 1 was published in the April, 1961, issue and a typographical error, "19A", in the 1d. Group III stamps of the Animal Series, should be corrected to read "89A" in two places under that particular heading.

#### ANIMAL DECIMAL SERIES

Issued on the 14th February, 1961, for the change-over from Sterling to Decimal coinage. These stamps follow on after the Animal (Sterling) Series, but with the catalogue numbers assigned to them below.

- 149  $\frac{1}{2}$ c **Green.** Warthog head. Cylinder No. 16.
- 150 1c **Brick red.** Wildebeest head. Cylinder Nos. 38A/38B.
- 151  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c **Sepia-brown.** Leopard head. Cylinder No. 48.
- 152 2c **Purple.** Zebra head. Cylinder No. 29.
- 153 5c **Brown and orange.** Lion. Cylinder Nos. 53 Int. and 118 Ext.
- 154  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c **Brown and blue-green.** Springbok. Cylinder Nos. 3 Int. and 106 Ext.
- 155 20c **Red-brown & light crimson.** Gemsbok. Cylinder Nos. 100 Int. and 23 Ext.
- 156 50c **Sepia-brown & chrome-orange.** Giraffe. Cylinder Nos. 33. Int and 13 Ext.
- 157 R1 **Black and grey-blue.** Sable Antelope. Cylinder Nos. 109 Int. and 4 Ext.

Except for the alterations in the values to Rand and Cents, the designs, bilingual inscriptions and colours are similar to those of the previous Animal Series. Three of the four low values, namely the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 2c, are printed in sheets of 200 units (20 rows x 10), and the other, the 1c, in sheets of 400 which are afterwards divided into panes of 200 stamps (20 rows x 10). The two middle values in this Animal Decimal Series, the 5c and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, are in sheets of 100 (20 rows x 5), and the three high denominations—20c, 50c and R1—are also in sheets of 100 stamps, but with a layout of 5 rows by 20. It should be noted that the latter are not divided into twin panes as was the case with the 2/6, 5/- and 10/- sheets.

#### ANIMAL ROLL STAMPS

##### SPRINGBOK WATERMARK.

**R26s 1d. Brick red.** Black Wildebeest head. From sheets. October 1960.

The above stamps were on sale at post offices in October, 1960, in sheets of 240 units (20 rows x 12), without top or bottom margins and with no arrows on the side margins. They had been printed from the roll stamp cylinder No. 27 and then distributed in sheet form instead of rolls.

##### ARMS WATERMARK.

**R26A 1d. Brick red.** Black Wildebeest head. December 1960. Cylinder No. 95.

#### ROTOGRAVURE COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

##### UNION GOLDEN JUBILEE DECIMAL SET—1961.

- 158  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c **Carmine-brown and brown.** Prime Ministers 1910-1960. Cylinder Nos. 52B/27B and 52A/27A for the left- and right-hand panes respectively, each of 100 stamps (20 rows x 5).
- 159  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c **Vermillion & cerulean blue.** Union Flag. Cylinder Nos. 21 Int. and 58 Ext.
- 160  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c **Orange-red, lilac-brown and sea-green.** Coat-of-Arms. Cylinder Nos. 34, 57 and 30
- 161 10c **Indigo and sulphur-yellow.** Wheel of Progress. Cylinder Nos. 1 and 97.

Like the Animal Decimal Series, these four Commemorative stamps were also issued on the 14th February, 1961, to meet the change-over from Sterling to Decimal coinage, and except for the alteration of the values to Cents, the stamps are similar in all respects to those listed in the Commemorative Section under the catalogue numbers of 143 to 146 respectively.

The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c value was produced in sheets of 200 units and afterwards divided into panes of 100 stamps each (20 rows x 5): the other three values were all produced in single sheets of 100 stamps (20 rows x 5).

(To be continued).

## HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES THOSE DECIMAL OVERPRINTS

By J. Robertson

[These notes and listings may appear to readers very like a dealer's circular to his clients. Well, they are, but we make no apology for using them, as we have no other source of obtaining them. We have only cut out a few parts of his circular, in particular the prices he is charging for the various items. But, in their place we have marked with asterisks those items which would appear to be scarce or very scarce—one asterisk means scarce, two mean very scarce.]

It is hoped that later, lists of actual quantities overprinted may be available, also illustrations of the various overprints. We have seen a photograph of some of the Swaziland 10c on 1/-, of which only one sheet of 60 stamps received a well-marked double overprint. The owner has sent this to London.—Ed.]

We have had a hectic time trying to keep up-to-date with the overprints on Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland. The overprints came about in the first place because the Territories did not want to adopt decimal currency and it took them about six months to make up their mind. By then it was too late to have entirely new stamps printed, so overprinting had to be resorted to. The post offices concerned had no idea that collectors' requirements would be so large, as they have been mainly concerned with providing stamps for purely postal needs. First, the stamps held by the Distributor of Stamps, Pretoria, on behalf of the Territories, were overprinted by the South African Government Printer. The quantities of the different values varied—in the case of the 1/- Swaziland overprinted "10c" only 300 sheets were done, while of the ½d. value overprinted "½c" the quantity was also small. There are 60 stamps in a sheet. Early orders were filled from the first printings as far as it was possible to do so, but there were not enough ½c and 10c Swaziland to go round, while of the 1 rand and 10/- Bechuanaland the position was just as bad and many overseas dealers received none.

The stocks of unoverprinted stamps held by the Crown Agents in London were sent to Pretoria. It would appear that these were not all overprinted at once, but that the Chief Postmasters of the Territories sent orders to the Government Printer to over-

print sufficient to meet orders on hand and orders expected. He had broken up the formes used for the first printings and set up new formes. Being only concerned with overprinting stamps he used different types for subsequent printings. As orders from stamp dealers throughout the world continued to pour in further overprintings were ordered of some values and again different type was used. Of the low values fairly large quantities appear to have been treated in the initial overprinting; it is in the high values that two, and sometimes three, overprintings were made. The ½c and 10c Swaziland were included in the first overprinting only. The ½d. value had little postal use, while most of the 1/- value were used up, two at a time, on telegrams, so not many remained for overprinting.

Will any further overprintings, in different type, be made? We do not know. The second overprint on 10/- Bechuanaland (1 rand) was an extremely small one and dealers got about 25% of their orders. Swaziland has decided that as existing stocks of sterling stamps are used up by overprinting they will, until the entirely new issue appears in October, utilise the present designs, with decimal values incorporated in the designs; they have already done this with five values. Basutoland has also adopted this course with the 2½c value. What of Bechuanaland? They are supposed to have an entirely new issue this year.

Mr. Robertson has made two trips by car to Swaziland to secure stamps, as the P.O. is inundated with orders. Being only a small village P.O. they have been somewhat overwhelmed. We have had to be very much on the alert not to miss anything. One might hear of a new overprint and then find that it has all gone to fill orders on hand. With the exception of the Basutoland one rand second overprint we have managed to secure supplies of everything, but in some cases only very small quantities. The second overprint on this stamp seemed to come and go in a flash and we now have to try to obtain some from London dealers in exchange for stamps that we have and they do not have. We do not think that any overseas dealer received supplies of every overprint; they had to take what was on hand when their orders were filled. Some of

them have written indignant letters to the post offices, not knowing the circumstances.

#### Bechuanaland:

- \*\*First overprint, 1c to R1, complete (with both 2½c).
- \*First overprint, 1c to 50c, complete (with both 2½c).
- First overprint, 1 c to 10c, complete (with both 2½c).
- \*\*Second overprint, R1.
- Postage dues, 1st overprint, 1, 2 and 5 cents, complete.
- Postage dues, 1st overprint, 5c in new deep green shade.
- Postage dues, 2nd overprint, 1c value only.

#### Basutoland:

- \*\*First overprint, ½c to R1, complete.
- First overprint, ½c to 10c.
- Second overprint, 2½c, 12½c.
- Second overprint, 25c, 50c.
- \*\*Second overprint, R1 (not in stock, trying to obtain).
- \*Third overprint, R1.
- Postage dues, 1c on 1d., 2c on 2d., 5c on 2d., complete.
- Postage dues, the 1c on 1d. by itself.

#### Swaziland:

- \*\*First overprint, ½c to R2, complete (with both 2½c).
- First overprint, ½c to 10c, complete (with both 2½c).
- \*First overprint, the ½c and 10c by themselves.
- Second overprint, 25c.
- Second overprint, 50c.
- \*Second overprint, R1.
- \*Third overprint, R1.
- \*Second overprint, R2.
- New 3½c on 2d., to be issued shortly.
- Postage dues, 1st overprint, large figures, all overprinted on 2d. postage, 1, 2 and 5c.
- \*\*Postage dues, 2nd overprint, small figures, all overprinted on 2d. postage, 1, 2 and 5c. (Scarce, only 1 set per customer).
- \*Postage dues, 1st overprint, 2d. on 2d. postage, large figure (only 1, mint OR used, per customer).
- \*Postage dues, 2nd overprint, 2d. on 2d. postage, small figure, also a scarce item.

(All overprinted postage dues of Swaziland were issued in limited quantities, and all are obsolete. The new definitive set has reached Mbabane).

## CONTROL PAIRS OR BLOCKS?

The question of whether the Controls of the current bilingually inscribed stamps should be collected in pairs, or blocks of four, which was discussed by the Union Study Circle recently and referred to under the heading of "How to Collect" in the Union Notes section of our April number, has also engaged the attention of others because we have received a long letter on the subject from Mr. H. J. Scholtz of Oudtshoorn who, in addition, complains about the change of policy in the latest "Stamps of South Africa" handbook from that followed in the Volume II (1955) edition.

Due to the lack of space at our disposal we are unable to publish Mr. Scholtz's letter and a detailed reply from the Editors, as we should have liked, but it can be stated that in the case of the Animal Series, though it was at one time thought that the advent of the bilingual inscriptions on a definitive issue of Union stamps would eliminate the inherent practice of collecting control items in blocks of four, it was realised when about to start the compilation of the revised edition of the Handbook, that the majority of specialists were still following the old custom of obtaining blocks whenever possible—a practice, incidentally, very much in vogue overseas—and the change was therefore decided on in order to meet this trend.

The Editors further affirm that in doing this there was no intention whatsoever of trying to dictate to users of the book how or what they should collect, for obviously everyone must—and actually does—follow his own inclination in accordance with his means, and a collector who prefers singles, or pairs, to blocks, will naturally use the same catalogue numbers and arrive at a valuation of smaller pieces by allowing for the absence of two or, in some instances, three basic stamps.—(Editor "S.A.P.").

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have a large stock of straightforward items and a rather smaller stock of Varieties, major and minor, Double Papers, Arrow Blocks and the like. It is up to you to make the first move!

**G. E. SHERWOOD**

"THE UNION SPECIALIST"

105, Marford Crescent, Sale, Cheshire,

G.B.



## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**D. S. Bolaffi's Roman States and Vatican City Specialized 1961 Catalogue.** Philatelic Publishing Co., Via. A. Genovesi 2, Torino, Italy. Price \$1.25 (or 9/-) post free.

An excellently produced 42-page catalogue, in English with some 200 illustrations. For the rare 1934-37 Provisionals of Vatican City, photo enlargements of all surcharges are given. Prices are in U.S. currency, and in addition to its own listing numbers, S.G. and Scott numbers are also given.

### Selestampa Filatelica.

We have received No. 1 of this new magazine, described as a monthly panorama of stamps and philatelic life. It actually deals with abstracts, notes, etc., drawn from publications throughout the world. It is mainly in Italian, but with a few items in French or English. Price L1000 per annum, L100 or 30c U.S.A. per number. From Via S. Tommaso d'Aquino, Napoli, Italy.

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This is a book of 67 pages, crammed with useful and interesting information about stamps and stamp collecting. Translated from the German by K. E. König, the original is by Alfred Schwenzfeger, a philatelist of standing who was able to collect his information and photographic reproductions by visiting many countries, attending international congresses, exhibitions and postal museums.

He even obtained a coloured photograph of the world's rarest stamp, the British Guiana and permission from Messrs. J. and H. Stolon to reproduce it in his book.

There are two full page illustrations in colour of rarities and 245 stamps reproduced in black and white. The book is a very comprehensive survey of our hobby and should be of great value to Netherlands and Afrikaans readers, whether beginners, medium or advanced collectors in South Africa. —J.G.K.

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SWEDEN

On 17th April there was due to appear two stamps, values 30 and 40 ore, honouring the 250th anniversary of the poet Carl Gustav Pilo (1711-1792).

## KINGS' HEADS

On April the 5th the King's Head section of the Gold Medal collection of Union stamps formed by Dr. T. B. Berry was sold by auction in Durban and naturally attracted a great deal of attention from serious collectors of these stamps. Among those at the sale were philatelists from Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Bloemfontein, East London and Northern Natal and several dealers were also present. The auctioneer, Mr. John Wicks, announced during the sale that successful postal bids had been made from America, England, Scotland, Rhodesia and many parts of this country and the total realised for 191 lots was R4,000. A most interesting afternoon.

The highlight of the sale was, of course, the page showing the complete top and bottom two rows with all margins and centre gutter of the One Penny Plate 1a which went to Johannesburg for R222, whilst a bottom right corner block of six of the Plate 1 was knocked down after spirited bidding to the same buyer for R140.

The competition for all the desirable items showed that there is no lack of confidence in the value of the classical stamps of this country. Some other prices paid were:

**1910.** 2½d. Die Proof on white card, R46. (This would appear to be the same proof that is reported to have fetched £44 in London recently). The same stamp with SPECIMEN script overprint, R36.

Mackay essays in strip from R32 to R41.

**1913.** Die proofs of the incomplete head and frame, R72; and of the Head only, R82. Plate proof of 1d. in purple, R56; and 2½d. in purple and green, R64. £1 Control pairs went for prices between R82 and R100 and were snapped up at these prices. Several collectors present announced that their purchases had enabled them to complete miniature sheets of the higher values.

The latter portion of the sale was devoted to Inter-provincials and these stamps appeared to be in as much demand as the mint stamps of the earlier afternoon. The prices realised seemed to indicate that the editors of the latest edition of the Union Handbook had been rather conservative in their valuations and as only four lots remained unsold, one can say that good material is readily saleable.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY

XXX

Once again a score of people have been passed for the gallery by the "hanging committee." This time we will list them according to the job they did. For this purpose I find it convenient to divide the gallery into eight rooms, as follows:

(1) The Human Scene. Eight of our score qualify for this room, viz. Saint Barbe with the College she founded 500 years ago, Uno Cygnaeus, a benign-looking Finnish clergyman born in 1810, founder of elementary schools in days when small children had scant attention, Andrew Carnegie (illustrated), whose career is briefly outlined below, Henrietta Szold, 1860-1945, as head of the Youth Aliyah Movement influential in the rescue and education of thousands of Jewish children, André Honnorat, 1869-1950, founder of the National Committee of Defence and the Cité Universitaire de Paris, the stamp showing the kindly features of the philanthropist against a background of the University Buildings, and I suppose we must allow entrance to the grim features of Ali Kelmendi, Albanian Communist, born in 1900, and Camilo Cienfuegos, Cuban "patriot", whose immense beard fails to hide the odious smirk on his lips.

(2) The Service of the State. Here there is an almost infinite gradation from prating politician to sagacious statesman, and I name the four without comment—Hjalmar Branting (illustrated), of whom I write below, Robert Alphonso Taft, 1889-1953, and John Foster Dulles (1888-1959) of the United States, and Solomon Bandaranaike, 1899-1959, late Prime Minister of Ceylon.

(3) The Business of Words.

(4) Rulers and Royalty. No entries for these two rooms this time.

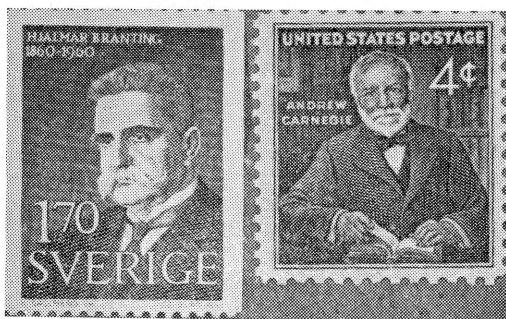
(5) Travel and Adventure. Here are three intrepid explorers. First, Yves Joseph de Kerguelen-Tremarec, 1734-97, who gave his name to the Kerguelen Archipelago, on one of those alluring stamps the Southern and Antarctic Territories are giving us. Second, Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen, 1879-1933, a romantic figure whose mother was an Eskimo. He founded the Danish colony of Thule in N. W. Greenland and became an authority on the Eskimos, being not only a dauntless pioneer but a gifted writer. This charming portrait, put out by Greenland, replaces in my collection a rather

crude stamp that never attained catalogue status, being used locally in Thule. Third, an engaging portrait of Lieut. Shirase of the first Japanese Antarctic Expedition, showing him looking extremely snug in quite the nicest parka I have seen. Can any reader tell me what the object on the map is—it looks like an air-stamp, but which?

(6) Arts and Crafts. Michelangelo da Caravaggio, 1569-1610, a very effective portrait on an Italian stamp, Alexandre Calame 1810-64, painter, lithographer and etcher, chiefly famous for his Alpine landscapes on the lowest value of the latest Swiss "Pro Juventute" set, and Isaac Albeniz, 1861-1909, brilliant Spanish pianist, who found his métier as composer of delightful, iridescent piano studies late in his all-too-short career

(7) The Exact Sciences. No candidate.

(8) The Church. We have put St. Barbe and Ugo Cygnaeus in Room 1, but we seem to be doomed to have at least one Roman Catholic priest per month. This time it is one Peralta of Costa Rica, and we would have preferred a more cheerful cleric, for he seems about to denounce us for something pretty bad!



Now for our two illustrated portraits. Karl Hjalmar Branting was born on November 28, 1860, and studied at Stockholm and Uppsala, distinguishing himself in science. Yet it was to journalism and politics that he turned, becoming editor in turn of the papers "Tiden" and "Social-Demokraten." He had a genius for effecting co-operation between parties, and the Liberal-Socialist Government of 1917-18 and the constitutional reform it inaugurated owed much to him. From 1897 he was a member of the Second Chamber, and played a major part in the negotiations for the separation of the crowns of Norway and Sweden, while his work for peace during and after the war brought him the Nobel prize of 1921. The previous year he became Prime Mini-

ster and formed the first Swedish Social-Democratic Ministry, his party having a rather chequered career till ill-health forced his retirement in January, 1925. A month later he died.

Andrew Carnegie was a canny Scot who acquired a great wealth and knew better than most how to spend it. Born at Dunfermline on November 25, 1835, he was 13 when his family emigrated to America, settling in Allegheny City, Penn. After working in a cotton factory he was given the post of Secretary to T. A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at 24 was made Superintendent of the Western Division of the Line. His fertile brain was perpetually planning developments, sleeping-cars, the acquisition of oil-fields, iron and steel works a subsidiary line of lake steamships, and the rest. Even while his wealth accumulated however he had visions of what might be done with it for social and educational advancement, and his books "Triumphant Democracy" 1886 and "The Gospel of Wealth" 1900 paved the way.

The next year he retired, and began to make his dream come true, with results that the whole world knows. Thousands of libraries in English-speaking lands were built and equipped by him, on condition that the sites and the upkeep were a local charge. Institutes of Technology, a trust for assisting students in Scottish Universities, benefactions to the Tuskegee Institute for Negro students under Booker Washington, large pension funds for his former employees, his Hero Fund in America and Britain, his Temple of Peace at the Hague and the Pan-American Palace in Washington are only part of his work for human progress, which only little minds belittle.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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**STUDY YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**

## RARE CLASSIC STAMPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

By **Kenneth F. Chapman**  
(Editor of "Stamp Collecting", London)

It was seven years after Britain had inaugurated in 1840 the use of adhesive stamps to pay postage that the first Commonwealth territory followed suit. Quite naturally **Mauritius**, the colony concerned modelled its penny and twopenny stamps of 1847 on those of Britain but, it must be admitted, not very satisfactorily. However, circumstances were rather against the enterprising Lady Gomm, wife of the then Governor of Mauritius, who inspired the stamps to frank invitations to a Government House Ball. Facilities for engraving and printing the stamps were limited in the extreme and it was a Port Louis watchmaker, John Barnard, who was entrusted with the work.

On the reverse of a soft copper plate used originally for printing a visiting card, he painstakingly engraved first the portrait of Queen Victoria, using Britain's incomparable Penny Black as his model, and then surrounded the portrait with the legend: "POST OFFICE - POSTAGE - MAURITIUS - ONE PENNY". Next he repeated the portrait on the same piece of copper and then repeated the legend except for the substitution of the "TWO PENCE" for "ONE PENNY".

### Two Remarkable Features.

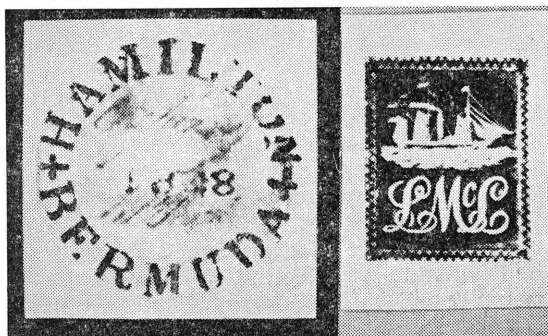
The penny impression was then inked in red and 500 of the stamps printed singly. The plate was cleaned, the twopenny impression was inked in blue and 500 of this value printed singly. Two remarkable features arose from this operation. Pairs, strips and blocks of the early colonial classic stamps of practically all issues, with the exception of the British stamps of 1840, are very rare, but in the case of this first issue of Mauritius they cannot exist at all. Next, the inscription "POST OFFICE" was an error. The instruction had been for the words to be "POST PAID" but Bernard, forgetting this, had gone to the Post Office for inspiration and used the words he saw over the door of the building.

Of the 1,000 stamps printed, less than 40 are known to have survived. Few of these are unused, even fewer have been discovered on their original envelopes, the majority being in poor used condition. The most re-

cent find was a heavily-postmarked example of the penny which came to light in 1947. Crude though these stamps are, their great rarity, their romantic history and the urge on the part of wealthy collectors to possess these early philatelic treasures have combined to give them great value. The last recorded purchase price was for an unused penny which was sold at auction in London for £4,500.

No other colonial issues can match the Mauritius for popularity, but there are other even rarer stamps, issued around the same time, which are also four-figure items whenever they come on the market. Among them is the William Perot stamp of Bermuda.

In 1848, **Bermuda** was still without adhesive postage stamps and, as was customary in those days, letters had to be taken to the post office and the postage paid in cash. Mr. Perot, the postmaster, hit upon the bright idea of striking impressions of his office postmark, reading "HAMILTON BERMUDA" and the year date, on pieces of plain paper and signing his name across the mark and adding "One Penny" in manuscript, then selling them to the public so that they might be able to stamp letters when the office was shut and post their letters in a box specially provided.



### Named After a Ship.

All this was quite unofficial, but the scheme worked. The use of the "stamps" was confined to inland mail, and although Perot continued the practice until 1855 (strikes of the years 1848 and 1849 being in black and the later ones in red) less than

a dozen examples are known to philatelists today.

Another early issue, local in character but international in fame, was the Lady McLeod stamp of **Trinidad**. A private postal service was operated between the Port of Spain, Trinidad, and San Fernando by David Brice who carried mail on his vessel, Lady McLeod, and issued a stamp for users of the service. The design was a lithograph of the vessel above an ornate "LMcL" monogram, the entire stamp being printed in blue. No denomination was expressed on the stamp, which was sold at five cents, but was supplied in quantity by Brice at four dollars for 100. This stamp continued in service until the appearance of the first official issue of Trinidad stamps in 1851.

It was in 1851, also, that the first British Commonwealth stamp with a portrait modelled on the head in the Alfred Edward Chalon Coronation picture of Queen Victoria was issued. **Canada**, with its shilling black stamp of that year, was to set the fashion for many other colonial issues printed from dies engraved for Perkins, Bacon and Company, of London, but it was a firm of printers in the United States of America, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, who produced the first "Chalon" stamps.

#### **Worth £2,000.**

The portrait was not stylised, as was the Penny Black head of Britain, but was a faithful copy of the original portrait and reproduced in full measure the beauty of the young Queen at the time of her Coronation in 1837. Outstanding among the classics issues of British North America and, indeed, of the Commonwealth generally, this shilling black of Canada can be safely reckoned to command £2,000 in unused condition and almost as much in fine used condition whenever examples change hands.

So far as South Africa is concerned the best known issues are the famous **Cape of Good Hope** triangular stamps which first appeared in 1853. The unusual shape was adopted after experimenting with an equally unusual shield-shaped design and it is said that the final choice was made so that illiterate postal clerks might readily distinguish outgoing mail from incoming letters bearing normally-shaped stamps.

Whatever the reason, the Cape triangulars, designed by Charles Bell, Surveyor General, and featuring the figure of Hope, remain eternally in favour with collectors everywhere. The engraving of the die, un-

dertaken by William Humphreys for the printers, Perkins, Bacon and Company, is regarded as one of the masterpieces of philatelic art. Just how fine the work was can be demonstrated by comparison with a copy carried out by a local and less experienced engraver, C. J. Roberts, in Cape Town during an emergency in 1861 when the firm of Saul Solomon and Company was called on to produce supplies of stamps in a hurry to bridge a gap in the deliveries from London.

(A word must be said here in defence of Mr. C. J. Roberts. He was actually a very capable engraver, as is evidenced by the bank notes of the period, which were made from dies engraved by him. But he had to produce the dies for the stamps within a matter of two or three days, a job which might normally have taken as many weeks.—Editor, S.A. Ph.).

The result was what collectors call the "Woodblock" issue because the overall appearance of these local productions is that of the same design as the original issue but printed from roughly-engraved woodblocks, such as were used at the time for illustrating papers and magazines.

#### **Colours Mixed.**

Even so, the Woodblocks have a niche in philatelic history for, in the course of assembling the printing plates, a die for the penny stamp was accidentally inserted in the plate for the fourpenny and one for the fourpenny in the penny plate. The outcome was the very rare errors of colour, the penny thus being printed in blue along with the fourpenny and the fourpenny in red with the penny value.

As only one example of each could occur in a printed sheet, and many were lost in normal usage, it is not surprising that of the 2,600 errors probably printed less than 40 have passed through the hands of the leading expert committees and received the accolade of a certificate of genuineness. No wonder, then that these errors add their quota to that class of stamps which have reached the market price of £1,000 or more each.

The classic issues of Commonwealth stamps include in their number thousands of stamps which are still moderate in price and those collectors interested in the art of engraving have at their disposal plenty of material which recalls an unhurried age, long before the advent of photogravure printing which gives many of today's products, however superficially attractive, a mass production look.

## POTTED HISTORIES OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By **J. H. Harvey Pirie**

The following "Potted Histories" of past and present Philatelic Societies in Southern Africa may be of some historical interest. The information has been compiled mainly from recordings in the "South African Philatelist" and references have been given to some of these, or to other sources, so that readers can turn to them for further details, if they so desire

The listing is in chronological order of foundation, although exact dates of formation have not always been obtainable. Where the information obtained is vague even to the extent of not being sure of the year, the date is given as *ca.* (about).

### **The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.**

Before going on to deal with the individual societies it seems desirable to say something about the history of this body, although it is not actually a "Philatelic Society."

The Federation is a voluntary association of Societies intended to look after their common interests and those of philately in general; it does not interfere with the individuality of the constituent societies.

It had its genesis at Durban on 4th July, 1928, during the period of South Africa's 1st International Philatelic Exhibition. Delegates from seven Societies (Philatelic Societies of Natal, Rhodesia, Cape Town, East London, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg) met and drew up rules and regulations for the "South African Philatelic Congress," as the body was termed after the example of that of Great Britain. It was decided to have Congress meetings biennially or triennially (there is some contradiction in records here, but it does not matter very much), also to have a "Permanent Executive," located in Johannesburg, to look after Congress affairs between actual meetings.

The seven Societies mentioned above might well, I think, be termed "Foundation Members," although I have not found them so called anywhere.

In 1932 it was recommended that Congress meetings should be held annually. In 1939, at the 8th Congress, held in Pretoria in November, it was decided to change the

name to "The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa" as it was found that there was confusion between the permanent body "Congress" and the "Congress Meetings." Also it was decided to call the "Permanent Executive" merely the "Executive Committee" and, moreover, to have it representative of all Member societies instead of being made up merely from the Transvaal societies.

Where "Congresses" are given under individual societies it signifies that the Society was the host of Congress for the year or years mentioned. No Congresses were held during the years 1940-1947.

The Federation took over "The South African Philatelist" in October, 1932, and has been its owner and publishers ever since then.

(See S.A. Ph. Vol. 6, 1928, p. 130; Vol. 7, 1931, p. 98; Vol. 8, 1932, pp. 100 and 107; Vol. 15, 1939, p. 178).

### **1890. The South African Philatelic Society, Port Elizabeth.**

The honour, so far unchallenged, of having had the first philatelic society in Southern Africa, goes to Port Elizabeth. A society with the above name was constituted on 26th March, 1890, with Mr. G. A. Meyer as President. Membership was invited from all over South Africa. Reports of meetings appeared in the local press up to July, 1892, when they ceased and the society is presumed to have become defunct. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 34, 1958, p. 102).

### **1894. Johannesburg Philatelic Society.**

Formed in April, 1894. Hon President, I. van Alphen, the P.M.G. Hon. Vice-President, Emil Tamsen; President, A. A. Osborn, P.M., Johannesburg. Wound up at the end of 1895. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 10, p. 109; also "Stamp Collecting," Vol. XLVII, 1936, p. 83; and various numbers of the "London Philatelist," 1894-95.

### **ca. 1897. South African Philatelic Society, Standerton.**

The only information about this (?) Society comes from the existence of several postcards, the earliest dated 19 Feb., 1898, with an oval rubbermark reading "South African/Philatelic Society/Box 59/Standerton."

ton, Transvaal." One also has a rubber stamp mark "J. A. van Rooy/Teleg. Inspector/Box 59/Standerton" and at the end of the communication on the card Mr. van Rooy signs himself as "Secretaris der S.A.P.S."

The cards to clients suggest that Mr. van Rooy was a part-time stamp dealer, using the "Society" name as a trade device. On one card he suggests that certain stamps should be cancelled to order, preferably with 1892 or 1893 dates. It is sad to hear of such practices so early, but an attempt is apparently made to justify them, by his adding "Mundus vult decipi. Ergo decipiatur." (People wish to be deceived. Therefore let them be so.") (See S.A. Ph. Vol 27, 1931, p. 96).

(To be continued).

## CROWN AGENTS

The Crown Agents Stamps Bureau obtains stocks of new issues from some 50-60 Overseas Governments and Administrations or territories in the British Commonwealth. From these they are prepared to supply stamp dealers, but not private collectors, as they do not wish to enter into competition with dealers. Dealers can obtain particulars from either the Bureau headquarters at 4 Millbank, London S.W. 1, London, or from their representative at 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C., U.S.A.

They are now publishing a Monthly Bulletin (available to both collectors and dealers for 10/- or \$1.40 per annum post free by surface mail). This is now a much improved publication with numerous illustrations, some in colour, of all new issues with descriptive notes.

Some of the bulletins, and occasional separate smaller booklets give quite a lot of interesting and useful information, historical as well as detailing the latest issues,

The big features in the latest three bulletins are: January—Malaya, well illustrated; February—North Borneo and Labuan, also illustrated; March—Tristan da Cunha, general history and full description and illustration of the decimal issue due on 1st April.

Separate booklets of the same period are (1) North Bornea with full description and illustrations of the set issued on 1st Feb.

(2) British Honduras, short general history and description of the new constitution set of 1st March.

(3) British Solomon Islands, short general history and description of the three "New Constitution" stamps of 19th January.

We can strongly recommend collectors of British Commonwealth stamps to subscribe to the Crown Agents Bulletins.

Incidentally they did not obtain stocks of the overprinted decimal issues of the High Commissions Territories, as the overprinting was done in South Africa, not in London.

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## POSTMARK CORNER

(1) Dr. J. F. Fick, of Maun, submits a Nigel machine "Paid-Betaald" cancellation in which the date line in the centre '25 I 61' is inverted. This occurs in both the English and the Afrikaans versions of the cancellation.

(2) Mr. E. G. Kinsey, England, sends a photograph of a cover sent from Johannesburg to England by air in 1950 correctly franked with a 6d. and a 3d. stamp. In addition to the ordinary Johannesburg postmark there is a heavy circular mark of 28-29 mm. diameter, in which is a heavy figure 1, 12 mm. high and the stem 2½ mm. thick. This is struck in purple. He states that he has another cover with a similar mark in red, but with a 6 in place of the 1.

There is no clue to the purpose or significance of these marks, but he feels sure that they are of South African origin. Can any reader throw any light on them? No one interested in South African postal matters to whom he has shown them, can do so.

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS**

## FEDERATION NEWS

A Preliminary Notice, dated 28th March, has been sent to all constituent societies, intimating that the XXIII Annual Congress will be held in Cape Town on 11-13 October. It is to be hoped that the notifications and requests to Societies will be promptly attended to.

A few items from the Minutes of the Executive Committee held on 10 March may be briefly mentioned:—

(a) The Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa, with headquarters in Cape Town was accepted as a member society.

(b) The suggestion made that notes about new South African stamps should be published in the S.A. Ph. in similar form to that of the H/C is being carried out (commencing in April issue).

(c) The pleasant information was given that, Unipex having come out with a profit, the P.S. of Johannesburg had donated the sum of R1,000 to the Publications Committee of the Federation. The members of this Committee now report that they are able to sleep o' nights without having nightmares of being forever in the red.

(d) The sad news was received that Mr. J. Michelson, owing to pressure of ever increasing business, finds it impossible to continue his work for the Federation and has asked to be released from his duties after the Congress.

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### BECHUANALAND BISECT

"Stamp Collecting" reports the use, at Ghanzi, of bisected 1d. stamps during a shortage of ½d. and 1d. stamps at the peak of the Christmas period last year. This is said to have been done with the authority of the local postmaster. Has anyone covers of this kind, which might be helpful in determining the exact status of the bisect?

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### GHANA REMAINDERS

A statement in "Stamp Collecting" of February 17th should enable collectors to make up their minds whether or not to continue to be interested in the stamps of Ghana. Considerable numbers of remainders, in cancelled-to-order condition of various issues of 1957-1960 are now being offered to the stamp trade.

Whether these come from the Post Office in Ghana or from unsold stocks in the hands of the Agency in New York is not clear, but an official statement from Accra on the situation is very desirable.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.

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

*References from new customers please.*

**F. W. COLLINS**

STOBOROUGH CROFT,  
WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

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### EIRE

The Department of Posts announces the issue in June of two stamps, 6d. and 1/3d., to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of Aer Lingus (Irish International Airlines).

Later in the year, probably in September, there will be three stamps (3d., 8d. and 1/3d.) honouring the 15th centenary of the death of St. Patrick.

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### CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION

The 7th Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress, after spending four weeks in the Union, moves to Northern Rhodesia on 7th May for one week and then to Southern Rhodesia for a further week.

Two special stamps are being issued—a 6d. showing a miner at work underground and a 1/3d. with a mine headgear and other surface installations.

An advertisement by the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia for servicing F.D.C.'s appeared in our April issue.

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### P.O.W. CAMP MARK

A cachet of a Prisoner of War Camp in the Union, which does not appear to have been recorded previously, has been brought to light by Mr. K. W. Lydall.

This is on a stampless cover marked "On Service," addressed to Rhodesia and with a



Kroonstad postmark. The cachet is in black, in the form of a rectangle measuring 51 x 30 mm., with the wording "Prisoners of War Camp / Kroonstad / 11-5-1944 / Krygsgevangekamp."

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### SOUTH AFRICA IN GIBBONS' CATALOGUE

The Editor of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue has informed "Stamp Collecting" that, until further notice, South Africa (and South West Africa) will remain in Part 1 despite the republican status outside the British Commonwealth which it will have from May 31 next. Mr. F. S. Wall, Editor of Gibbons' catalogues said: "This is purely a matter of convenience to collectors."

A precedent exists in the Republic of Ireland. Following the proclamation of the Republic, Ireland was transferred to Part II (Europe) but was later restored to Part I, a move which, says Gibbons, was welcomed by collectors.

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### WORLD WAR I—CENSOR MARK

In the S.A. Ph. Vol. 31, 1955 p. 140 numerous censor marks are recorded. Type 10, a single-line 24 mm. circle with "Passed Censor" at top, and a Maltese Cross is recorded with a C and different numbers in the centre. An additional number can now be added, viz. C1. It is on a cover from Escombe to the U.S.A.; there is a Censor's Seal of Type 3 described on p. 155 of the same article and this is tied to the cover by a double oval censor mark like Type 29 on p. 141, which shows the word in front of "Censor" to be "Chief." The date in this is 22 Jan 1916.

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### U.S.A.

The Centennial of the Civil War is being commemorated philatelically by an issue of five stamps, one per annum; each featuring one event, symbolizing battles and leaders of that particular period of the war.

The first is Fort Sumter, April 12, 1961; later will come Shiloh, 1962; Gettysburg, 1963; The Wilderness, 1964; and Appomattox, 1965.

### THE RAREST CAPE STAMP

Cdr. F. W. Collins has been writing us to ask whether we could trace any copies of S.G. 27a. This is the "Four Pence" on 6d. deep lilac of 1868 with the error "PEUCE" for "PENCE"; there is no price given for it in Gibbons's Catalogue. We have contacted several persons with more or less extensive Cape collections, but so far have failed to trace any specimen of this stamp.

Cdr. Collins writes that he knows of only two examples of it; one is in the British Museum, in Dr. Mosely's collection, presented to it by his daughter, the other is illustrated in G. J. Allis' book. Having recently seen the former he is satisfied that the postmark is quite different from that on the latter. (Incidentally where now is the specimen illustrated by Allis?).

He further states that neither the R.P.S., L.; the Philatelic Foundation of New York, nor Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have any records of other copies, and concludes that No. 27a may well be the rarest Cape of Good Hope stamp listed.

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### CANADA

The P.M.G. has issued a special News Bulletin reporting the fact that the stamp honouring Dollard DesOrmeaux, leader of the French force at the battle of Long Sault in 1660, was awarded first place in the list of the "Ten Best Designs of 1960" chosen by the Stamp Collector's Annual.

On 19th April there was due a 5c stamp in honour of the late Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister 1920-21 and again in 1926.

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### FRANCE

11 March. A 0.50 NF stamp honouring Georges Méliès on the centenary of his birth. He played a notable part in the development of cinematography.

18 March. A 0.20 stamp with a 0.05 surtax for the benefit of the Red Cross. This is a "Day of the Stamp" issue and features a carrier of the "Petite Poste de Paris" in 1760.

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### FINLAND

A 125 Mk stamp featuring Turku Castle is reported officially as due for issue on 4th May.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (Johannesburg)

**February.** Annual General Meeting. The Chairman reported a year of excellent activities. Membership now stood at 88. The highlight of the meeting was the presentation of the Kaplan Memorial Trophy to Mr. Leo Buchen for having done the most during the year for the promotion of Israel Philately.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year; Chairman, Dr. Max Wulfsohn; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Wilfred Kark; Treasurer, Mr. Boris Glassman; Secretary, Mrs. A. Colman; Publicity Officer, Mr. David Wacks; Committee Members: Messrs. L. Buchen, M. Rutenberg, A. Miller and Dr. A. Kaplan.

The Chairman then presented a paper called "Diary of Commemorative events in and Slogans of Israel as depicted by the Special Postal Cancellation." This was an excellent and variegated display, which evoked a great deal of interest and indicated the great patience and initiative displayed by Dr. Wulfsohn in acquiring, sorting and mounting the postal cancellations of Israel.

### GERMISTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February 15th:** There was a very good attendance at this our Annual General Meeting, some 31 members being present.

The officers elected for the year are: Mr. P. F. Retief (President), Mr. L. G. V. Mayne (Vice-President), Mrs. A. M. Adams (Hon. Secretary/Treasurer) and Messrs. J. S. Stolk, S. L. Crozet, C. E. Adams, B. Eilers, A. C. Rix, C. D. Sperber and H. T. van den Ham.

The immediate past President, Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, tabled a very interesting display of stamps of the British Protectorates.

Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, Dr. A. Kaplan, Mr. I. S. Burniston and Mr. S. J. Hagger were made Honorary Life Members of the Society.

**March 15th.** This meeting was well attended, and we saw three very interesting displays. Dr. G. I. Faerber showed a study of the South African Bantam war issue, Mr. R. H. Fisher Hill tabled a collection of Belgian Congo including the Katanga overprints, and Mr. J. S. Stolk exhibited a portion of his German collection.

During the course of the evening an auction was held; many items had been submitted and this proved very successful.

—A.M.A.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**6th March.** The fare for this evening's entertainment was provided by Mr. L. J. Dodd, who tabled three collections. He first

read a most informative paper on the Revenue Stamps of Natal, and then proceeded to table his unique collection. Amongst the various items were the early embossed stamps in various forms used in the different Provinces. The next collection was also something out of the ordinary run of collections, namely the Assize stamps of the various issues used in the Union. He concluded the evening's entertainment by showing the Xmas Seals, which were complete. —D.J.C.R.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**February Meeting.** The following exhibits were shown: Mr. van Ee, W. and E. Germany, also a special album from Holland for F.D.C.'s; Mr. J. B. Levy, Union Decimal issue; A. H. Scott, Basutoland Decimal issue, also a comprehensive Swiss collection; Dr. van Zyl-Smit, Union Decimal Postal Stationery, also the 2½c stamp with arrow varieties; Mr. A. L. Meyburgh, 60 sheets illustration Philatelic Terms.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**27th February.** Capt. M. F. Stern exhibited "Airmails of Greece," with a very interesting talk thereon. That he was present in person was an unexpected pleasure and he stated it was the first time he had been at a meeting of the Johannesburg Society for about thirty years.

Greece has no airlines of its own, but it is a crossroads for many European, Asian and African flights and so has much aeropostal history.

**14th March.** On this evening our Pretoria counterpart paid us an official visit and as usual their exhibits came up to expectation, half a dozen boys from St. Stithians School, where a keen philatelic spirit appears to exist, joined us.

A paper by Mr. Dodd, on the Natal Revenue stamps, was read by Mr. Weinstein, Chairman of the Pretoria Society, prior to the tabling of this little known section of philately; this was received with mixed feelings but it showed what can be done in this line by those who take an interest in Revenue stamps.

Mr. Weinstein showed us a small selection from his Aerogramme and air letter sheets which are very extensive and complete.

Mr. Impey showed modern Holland, a fine and clean collection, it would seem that Holland bids fair to compete with Switzerland, and Israel as a favourite with S.A. collectors.

Miss Taylor showed us a selection of Uruguay mint issues, also a selection of United Nations Organisation and World Refugee Year 1960; the unorthodox designs of these stamps was quite a change from the normally conservative types usually seen.

Mr. Kristie showed a selection of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, consisting of K.G. VI and Q.E. II issues in imprint blocks—indeed a fine exhibit.

As usual the Pretoria contingent gave us a very fine and varied display, a hearty vote of thanks for an interesting evening was proposed.

A few junior members turned up, the total number of members and visitors being 58. Due to the extensive array of exhibits the usual Bourse was cancelled, the items for sale being held over until the next meeting.

**27th March.** Two interesting items (a) Mr. Froehlich, with his usual wit unfurled a scroll about five miles long to introduce his exhibit of Postal Cards of Natal; from this he extracted delightfully humorous quips concerning his historical survey of Natal Stationery.

(b) Dr. Von Varendorff showed a collection of Morocco and Levant overprints, as usual his exhibition was in superb condition and is a nucleus of a specialised collection. —G.D.B.W.

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### PRETORIA RAILWAY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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**March.** The visit by the East Rand Philatelic Society resulted in an excellent attendance at our meeting this month, there being twenty-six enthusiasts present.

The visitors regaled us with five collections, tabled in the following order: The first to be shown was a collection of Belgian Congo sent along by Mr. Bogner, (unfortunately not able to make the trip) this being followed by another of Mr. Bogner's collection—this time of Mozambique. Then our old friend, Mr. Suklje tabled his collection of "Odds and Ends," which included a number of U.P.U. Presentation albums and a number of new issues, mainly from foreign countries.

This was followed by a collection of used Switzerland from Mr. van Niekerk, which was by no means complete, but which gave members a good idea of the stamps of this interesting country. To round things off, Mr. Wainer exhibited his collection of Israel. This is with no shadow of doubt a fine collection comprising mint stamps in blocks of four with tabs etc., and this collection was acclaimed the best seen at Society meetings for many years. —W.K.

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### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

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**March 13.** As usual the All Members' Night proved a big draw. The following exhibits appeared on the boards which were fully covered: "Children" by Miss R. Polchet (this was the beginning of a new subject and promises to be a most interesting one); "Berlin, Germany 1948 to 1954" by Mr. R. Putzel (as usual a fine showing with a good talk); "Geophysical Year" by Dr. Paul Kel-

ler (pages from an illustrated thesis on the work of the year); "Lions International" by Capt. M. F. Stern (another new subject in which the stamps issued and covers of events over 40 odd years were covered); "Stamps on Cigarette Cards," brought by Mr. K. Cameron (this was part of the late Mr. Alexander's estate and purchased for the Club); "Union 2d. stamps 1938 to 1954" by Mr. A. Simson (a fine exhibit with the 2d. stamp set out in accordance with the new catalogue and showing all varieties).

**March 27.** This was the Annual General Meeting. The following committee was elected for 1961. President, Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; Vice-President, Mr. L. Simenhoff, F.R.P.S. (Lond.); Hon. Secretary, Mrs. A. Vergeest; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Simson; Hon. Librarian, Mr. R. F. Chapman; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Mr. F. L. Archer; Hon. Editor "Thematic Magazine," Capt. M. F. Stern; Committee members: Miss G. Hoffman, Mrs. V. R. Coe, Mrs. H. Jeidel, Mr. R. Jeidel and Mr. W. G. Combrink (ex officia). —M.F.S.

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### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

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**March 9.** Mr. J. F. Hurter showed a fine collection of Belgium (Mint and Used) which covers all issues and early covers of the pre-stamp period. Mr. C. M. Pillans was down to show "Covers of the World" but was unable to do so, and Mr. F. L. Archer came to the rescue with "Sport on Stamps" and other Thematics.

**March 23.** Mr. R. Putzel showed "Old German States and Germany to 1933." This was a fine showing and the stamps themselves were superb copies. As usual Mr. Putzel gave a very good talk which interested all those present. Mr. F. L. Archer ran a competition "Do you know your stamps" and this was won this year by Dr. Paul Keller. —M.F.S.

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### FISH HOEK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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**March 6.** The following committee was elected for 1961 at the Annual General Meeting: Chairman, Mr. W. H. L. Warrenner; Vice-Chairman and Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. R. Bouwer; Committee: Messrs. J. Wannerton, M. Cobern and A. Singels. —M.F.S.

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### P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

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**1st March.** The Annual General Meeting with 47 members present. Mr. Walker, the President, kept things moving and soon disposed of the usual reports and balance sheets. Nominations for Office Bearers were soon dealt with. The new President elected being Mr. J. Kriste. The presentation of awards was made by Mrs. B. Zarnack. After this light refreshments were daintily served by Mrs. D. Winde. The remainder of the evening was spent viewing lantern slides in colour of the recent travel of Mr.

D. Winde up the east coast of Africa, Great Britain and the Continent, a very interesting hour was spent.

**15th March.** At this swapping evening there was some brisk bidding for some of the items put up for auction.

### MASHONALAND P.S.

The **March meeting** was the Annual General Meeting and was well attended.

The following members were elected to the Committee: Mrs. Ellison, Messrs. Brooke, Carter, Denning, Frudd, Walters and Wimbush.

Mr. Carter was elected Chairman and Mr. Frudd Vice-Chairman. Mr. Davenport continues as Hon. Exchange Superintendent and Treasurer, Mrs. Searson as Hon. Secretary and Mr. Wimbush as Hon. Auditor.

Mr. Carter reported that a letter had been written to the Midlands Club in answer to theirs which asked for information about a possible reunion in Que Que, saying that this Society hoped to stage an exhibition in Salisbury this year and, that distances being so great it was not considered practical for us to stage anything of the kind in the Midlands.

### P.S. OF RHODESIA

At the A.G.M. held on **1st March**, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. Creewel; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Whitehead; Secretary, Mr. Kekwick; Treasurer/Exch. supt., Mr. Lazarus; Committee: Messrs. Fitz Stephens, Laughlin and Wright.

The Porter Cup was awarded to Mr. Lacey on his Swaziland collection, while the Society's Cup went to Milton High School Stamp Club for their Thematic display.

Members have learned with regret that Mr. Brownlow, who is more or less permanently stationed at Lobatsi now, has tendered his resignation. A very able member, we understand he has devoted his talents to the Bechuanaland & Mafeking Society, where we wish him every success.

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**February 21.** Annual General Meeting, with a larger attendance than has been customary on such occasions in past years.

The Finance and Exchange Reports submitted were both very satisfactory. Mr. Baer, in his Presidential address stressed the harmonious spirit prevailing in the Society and pointed to the increase of membership.

Mr. W. H. Berrington was elected a Life Member for over 20 years association with the Society and Mr. H. L. Keefe was declared winner of the Bülbring Cup for his exhibit of Unions, as the best exhibit of the year.

The following office-bearers were elected for 1961: E. Baer, President; G. Bülbring, First Vice-President and Press Correspondent; J. F. Slabbert, Second Vice-President; A. F. W. Pavitt, Secretary; A. D. McDougall, Treasurer; R. A. Marshall, Exchange Superintendent; G. K. Forbes, Librarian; H. Collins, Auctioneer; G. Monaghan, Auditor.

Mr. Bülbring showed Finland. He recently returned from a long stay overseas, and in his exhibit showed some of his findings. A prefatory talk giving the political and cultural background of the various issues was most interesting.

This was an excellent comprehensive show set out in the meticulous and precise manner in which Mr. Bülbring always presents his collections. We saw Finland No. 1 and 2 right to the most recent issues. The 1866 issue was plentiful in all three types, all in perfect condition. Among stamps seen was the specimen of S.G. 63 Copenhagen print and the 1891— $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Roubles. Unusual items were the parcel post, locals, military labels, etc. —J.W.H.

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# The South African Philatelist

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## SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

### The First Definitive Series of Postage Stamps of the Republic of South Africa.

The Republic's First Definitive Issues, printed at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria, on photogravure paper, water-marked with the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic, were made on the 31st May, 1961.

The denominations comprising the series have been noted in our May Notes, and in recording, now, the details of the various values, the general characteristics common to more than one denomination will be dealt with before proceeding to a description of the individual stamps.

The descriptions will, in turn, be preceded by an introduction pertaining to the theme of the stamp's design. This information has been obtained as an extract from the Brochure, "Republic of South Africa, The First Definitive Issue of Postage Stamps," made available through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria.

#### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

**Stamp Sizes:** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c values measure 24.20 x 20.25 mm.; the 1c, 20.25 x 24.20 mm.; the 2c, 3c, 50c and R1, 30.20 x 24.20 mm.; and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, 10c,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, and 20c, 24.20 x 30.20 mm.

**Perforations:** The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c values are perforated 15 x 14, and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to R1 inclusive, 14 x 14.

Further considerations indicate that:

- (a) the 1c and the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c sheets were perforated by an eleven row perforator with small perforation holes.

- (b) It is suggested that a newly acquired single comb perforator was used for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c value. This awaits confirmation when more material, or information, becomes available.

- (c) The 2c, 3c, 5c,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, 10c and 50c values were perforated by an eleven row or multiple comb perforator exhibiting the "staggered perforations" characteristic, previously recorded.

- (d) The  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, 20c and R1 denominations were perforated by a single comb perforator, previously recorded as having been used on the "slow" printing-machine, imprinting five figure black sheet-serial numbers.

- (e) The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c value was perforated by a single comb perforator, the nature of which has not yet been made known officially.

This printing was made on the new Albertina machine, which, it is believed, does not contain a built-in perforator, the sheets, after having been printed, are assembled and perforated by an independent machine—probably a Grover Perforator.

**Number of Stamps per Sheet:**  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c: 200; 2c to R1 inclusive: 100.

**Sheet Format.** All values were printed in Single Die Sheet Format, except the 1c, in Double Die Format, and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c in four pane format.

#### Sheet-Serial Numbers.

Pane B of the 1c value, and also the 2c, are the only sheets of the series to carry Sheet-serial numbers, four-figure red numbers being imprinted on their right margins.

The fact that the printing of sheet-serial numbers has been eliminated from all values except two panes, may be an indication that the Government Printer does not



intend to include this characteristic any longer, for we have heard it stated that from the Printer's point of view, the sheet numbers serve no practical purpose, the accounting of the number of sheets printed being done by another means.

From the collector's aspect, the deletion of the sheet-serial numbers may be a mixed blessing. No longer will he have to assemble successive items bearing either five-figure black, or four-figure red sheet-serial numbers as the different "pulls" are made, thereby cutting down the expenditure on his collection, but, on the other hand, the sheet number and its marginal position will now be lost as a means of determining the successive "pulls" or "run-offs" of a printing. In their stead, the collector will have to

depend upon the type of perforation and the shade of the stamps for his determinations.

It is for this reason that we have drawn particular attention to the types of perforations found in the series.

**Screening:** Fine cross-lined screening appears to have been used throughout, but on the heavily inked areas, the effect appears to be mosaic.

**Positioning of the sheets:** In determining the characteristics pertaining to the various printings, the sheet of stamps when inspected, has been positioned with the image on the stamp in an upright position, and the deductions noted accordingly.

**Stamp Colours:** Due to the fact that many colours overlap, or are superimposed on one

another in the preparation of the stamp, it is not possible to name a particular shade. The colours noted are therefore those of the inks used, and are taken from the colour in which the particular cylinder number is printed.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL STAMPS

$\frac{1}{2}$  Cent. NATAL KINGFISHER. (*Ispidina picta natalensis*).

This species is found in South Africa, from King William's Town northwards. Sir Andrew Smith, who first described it in 1831, states that it inhabits "the banks of rivers etc. to the eastward of Cafferland," i.e. Natal.

The bird is common to many parts of the drier portions of the country and the bush or the coastal regions. Unlike other species of Kingfisher it seldom dives for its food—mainly insects, frogs and spiders—but usually prefers a low shady branch whence it can watch for its prey which it catches on the ground.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 10 rows x 20 stamps. The sheet's left and right margins are perforated through and carry carmine-red single line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a carmine-red solid type of arrow.

Three cylinders were used for the tri-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's left margin, opposite stamp Row 10/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 34, dull-orange; 9, blue, which number is over-printed on the dull-orange 34; and 2, carmine.

The following is a list of some of the varieties:—

- Row:
- 2-2. Small blue dot above UB of REPUBLIC.
  - 2-8. Short inclined blue line above UB of REPUBLIC.
  - 3-17. Small blue dot below bird's beak.
  - 5-14. Small blue dot below tip of bird's beak.
  - 5-15. Small blue dot before bird.
  - 6-12. Small blue dot above A of VAN.
  - 7-11. Small blue dot below K of KINGFISHER.
  - 10-11. Small blue dot to the right of IN of KINGFISHER.

1 Cent. KAFFIRBOOM. (*Erythrina lysis-temon*).

There are over 100 species of *Erythrina*, some of which are known in other parts of the world as "coral trees." Six species are found in South Africa, of which *Erythrina lysis-temon* is the most widespread, occurring in the Transvaal, Natal, and Eastern Cape Province. It flowers towards the end of winter before the leaves appear. It is easily propagated by seed or truncheons and prefers a situation protected from frost, where it will grow into a tree up to 30 feet tall.

The 1 Cent denomination was printed in Double Die Format, and comprises two panes in vertical format, of 20 rows x 10 stamps each, with probably Pane B positioned on the left, and Pane A on the right, according to the custom of the Government Printer in naming them thus. Four-figure red sheet-serial numbers are printed twice on the right vertical margin of Pane B only.

Red single-line broken bars containing a central gap appear on the sheet's top and bottom margins, and red solid type arrows centrally on the left and right vertical ones, of both panes.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured preparation of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamps 9 and 10 of Row 20, of both panes, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: Pane B, B 25, red; 26 S, olive grey. Pane A, A 25, red; 26 S, olive grey. This colour is darker than the shade on the stamp.

At the time of going to press, we have not been able to determine the significance of the suffix "S" attached to Cyl. No. 26, and also found incorporated in other values of the series, but hope to offer an explanation later.

The following are some of the varieties present:—

- Row: PANE B.
- 1-10. Small grey smudge above C of 1c.
  - 2-4. Small grey dot above I of REPUBLIC.
  - 3-10. Small grey dot between REPUBLIEK and VAN.
  - 5-7. Grey smudge below C of AFRICA.
  - 7-6. Two dark grey dots above 1c, and right of bloom.
  - 13-1. Horizontal line between tips of the two blooms.
  - 13-2. Inclined line at tip of left bloom.
  - 18-4. Vertical red line in bottom margin of stamp.

**PANE A.**

- 1-7. Circular black mark, probably of cylinder origin, in top margin.  
 2-1. Small dot below C of AFRICA.  
 2-6. Curved grey line below SOUTH AFRICA.

The registration of the two cylinders appears slightly out of alignment on stamps 8, 9, 10 of rows 18, 19, 20—the words “Republic of” appearing slightly above the top margin of the stamps.

**1½ Cent. AFRICANDER BULL.**

The design portrays the head of an Africander Bull.

There is every evidence that the Africander cattle of South Africa are not derived from a cross with European cattle, but are almost certainly an indigenous breed originating from the humped cattle of Asia, *Bos indicus*, e.g. the Zebu.

When Van Riebeeck arrived in 1652 he met Hottentots with herds of up to about 11,000 of these cattle and by 1677, a hundred years before the importation of Friesland and other cattle, goods were being bartered with the Hottentots for Africander cattle.

Africander cattle are bred more for beef and hardly at all for dairying purposes. They are the only improved indigenous strain of cattle.

The 1½ cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 10 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right sheet margins are perforated through and carry reddish-brown single line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate and have imprinted centrally on them a reddish brown solid type of arrow.

Two cylinders were used in the preparation of the bi-coloured stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's left margin opposite stamp Row 10/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: S 19, light brown; S 24, dark reddish brown.

The printing is very free of flaws, the following being recorded:—

Rows:

- 1-20. Dot on right margin of sheet.  
 4-2. White mark below large 1 of 1½.

**2 Cent. GOLD.**

The story of gold in South Africa is many centuries old and has been covered by many writers. The oldest gold mines in South Africa still in operation are in the Eastern Transvaal, but gold has been found in many

parts of the country. The most important gold-mining centres are on the Witwatersrand and in the North-western Orange Free State. The deepest gold mine in South Africa is the East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd., at Boksburg, which has a depth of 11,246 feet, i.e. approximately 5,898 feet below sea level.

The 2 cent denomination appears in vertical sheet-format of 20 rows x 5 stamps. The sheet's top and bottom margin are perforated through and carry blue single-line broken bars, while the side ones are imperforate and have imprinted centrally on them a blue solid type of arrow.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp Row 20/5, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 16, gold; 86, dark blue.

The staggered perforations of the multiple comb perforator occur in a vertical position between vertical rows 1 and 2, the top margin and Rows 1 and 2, and also rows 11, 12 and 13. Four figure red sheet numbers appear twice on the right margin. The printing is very free of flaws, the following being noted:—

Row 11-1. Gold dot above C of 2c.

**2½ Cent. GROOT CONSTANTIA.**

This famous estate was given to Simon van der Stel by Commissioner van Rheeede tot Drakenstein, and although there is no confirmation available, it is probable that the name “Constantia” was given in memory of one of the Commissioner's daughters. The original house was built in 1692, but was destroyed by fire in 1925 and subsequently restored.

The main gable and “Ganymede” pediment of the wine cellars were made by the famous Anton Anreith. The house is used today as a historical show-piece, and the estate is still famous for its wines.

The preparation of the 2½c denomination represents the first of South Africa's stamps to have been made on the recently installed Albertina Printing Machine.

The issue was printed in green and mauve in four panes, of horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps, from two cylinders, Nos. 4 and 1, which numbers carry the prefix “Y,” and the suffix “A,” B, C or D, the latter denoting the respective panes.



At the time of going to press, we have had the opportunity of viewing only Panes D and C, but as this promises to be a particularly interesting issue, every endeavour will be made to report fully upon it later. Meanwhile the preliminary data pertaining to Panes D and C are as follows:

#### Pane D.

The left and right margins of "Pane D" sheets carry mauve single line broken bars, with no central gap, while mauve arrows of the solid type are inscribed centrally on the top and bottom ones. The top margin is wider than the bottom one and carries a punched out hole, about 5 mm. diameter, situated above stamps 13 and 14 of Row 1, and surrounded by three mauve concentric circles pierced by a vertical mauve line. Only the left margin is perforated through.

Cylinder numbers Y4D in green and Y 1 D in mauve appear on the sheet's left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1.

It is understood that each marginal "punched out" hole fits over a peg on the independent perforating machine, and so allows the sheet to be positioned for perforating requirements, while the three concentric rings work in conjunction with an electronic device, built into the printing machine, for the proper synchronisation of the printing cylinders.

The following are some of the varieties present:—

#### Row:

- Green smudge in left margin, opposite stamp Row 2/1.
- 1-9. Small mauve dot below C of CONSTANTIA.
- 4-7. Small mauve dot below N of CONSTANTIA.
- 4-12. Mauve projection on right hand shutter.

#### Pane C.

The left and right margins of "Pane C" sheets carry mauve single line broken bars, with no central gap, while mauve arrows of the solid type are inscribed centrally on the top and bottom ones. The top margin is narrower than the bottom one which carries a punched out hole, about 5 mm. diameter, surrounded by three mauve concentric circles, pierced by a mauve vertical line, and situated below stamps 13 and 14 of Row 5. Only the left margin is perforated through. Cylinder Numbers Y 4 C in green, and Y 1 C in mauve appear on the sheet's left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1.

The sheet is moderately free of flaws.

#### 3 Cent. CRIMSON-BREASTED SHRIKE. (Laniarius atro-coccineus).

The bird pictured on this stamp was first discovered in 1811 by William Burchell who found it at the junction of the Orange and Vaal Rivers.

Of all the many varieties of shrikes, this species is one of the most beautiful. It is very common in the Northern Cape Province, the Northern Orange Free State, and the north-western part of Transvaal. It prefers to nest or hide in thorn-trees, it moves quickly and can cover quite a distance in one hop. It feeds on insects and, unlike the well-known "Jacky Hangman," is not cannibalistic.

The 3 cent denomination appears in vertical sheet format of 20 rows x 5 stamps. The top and bottom margins are perforated through, and carry black single-line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the side ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a black arrow of the solid type.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamp. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's bottom margin, below stamp Row 20/5, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 21, black; S 16, red.

The staggered perforations of the multiple row perforator occur in a vertical position, as described for the 2 cent value.

#### Row. Varieties.

- Small red dot in left corner of top margin.
- 11-4. White dot on top margin, near right corner.
- 14-5. Red dot above C of REPUBLIC.

#### 5 Cent. BAOBAB, OR, CREAM-OF-TARTAR TREE. (Adansonia digitata).

This remarkable tree is found in the Northern Transvaal and many other parts of Africa. Seen in winter without leaves it looks like a prehistoric monster. The soft fibrous trunk is huge in proportion to the branches and not infrequently measures over 75 feet in circumference, sometimes even increasing to over 120 feet, while the total height is rarely over 45 feet. The tree bears large white flowers, as shown in the stamp design, in about November and later large egg-shaped fruits with a brownish velvety covering. The pith surrounding the seeds within the fruits has a sour taste—hence the common name "cream-of-tartar" tree.

The 5 cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right margins of the sheet are perforated through and carry blue single-line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a blue arrow of the solid type.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamp. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 31, yellow; S1, blue.

The staggered perforations of the multiple comb perforator occur in a horizontal position, between Rows 1 and 2, stamps 8, 9, 10 and also stamps 19, 20 and the right margin.

The printing is very free of flaws, one being recorded:

Row 5-16. White smudge below flower.

#### 7½ Cent. MAIZE. (*Zea mays*).

Maize, or the "mealie" as it is popularly known, is not indigenous to South Africa. According to historians it was first planted at the Cape by Jan van Riebeeck in 1658. Mealies can be cultivated fairly easily in practically the whole of the summer rainfall area. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State it is not only the most important agricultural crop, but contributes the most towards the income which farmers receive from their various farming activities.

Mealies play an important role in the feeding of the nation, both for human consumption and feed for stock.

The 7½ cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right margins are perforated through and carry light-brown single line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate and have imprinted centrally on them light-brown arrows of the solid type.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamp. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: S21, green; S20 light brown.

The staggered perforations of the multiple comb perforator occur in the horizontal position, as described for the 5c value. The varieties are not many:

Row:

- 1-2. White mark under hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA.
- 3-16. White spot before R of REPUBLIEK.

#### 10 Cent. ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE, CAPE TOWN.

The Castle at Cape Town is the oldest building in South Africa. It was begun in 1666 and completed in 1679. The five bastions of the pentagon bear the titles of the Prince of Orange—Leerdam, Oranje, Nassau, Catzenellenbogen and Buren. It was the seat of administration of the Dutch East India Company in the Cape for 121 years and was used as a residence for governors during the 19th century. The bell-tower seen in the picture on the stamp still contains the original bell, cast in Amsterdam in 1679. The Castle is occupied by the Department of Defence, but is open to visitors.

The 10 cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right margins are perforated through, and carry dark brown single-line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a dark brown arrow of the solid type.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the left margin opposite stamp Row 5/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 101, green; 114, dark brown.

The staggered perforations of the multiple comb perforator occur in a horizontal position, as described for the 5c value.

The printing is practically without varieties:

Row 5-10. Small brown dot below S of SUID.

#### 12½ Cent. GIANT OR KING PROTEA. (*Protea cynaroides*).

The flower heads of this species are the largest in the genus, attaining a diameter of about 8 inches, with pale to deep rose-pink bracts. The shrub which grows to a height of 3 to 3½ feet, occurs from the Cape Province to the mountains of the Eastern Cape Province, near Grahamstown. Another species of *Protea* was used in the design of the South African 2½ and 5 cent coins.

The 12½ cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right sheet margins are perforated through, and carry dark green single-line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a dark green arrow of the solid type.

Three cylinders were used in the tri-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the left margin opposite stamp Row 5/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 118, lemon-yellow; 106, red, and 30, dark green.

The perforation was carried out by a single comb perforator.

Two varieties were noted:

Row:

- 1-3. Whitish spot under C of 12½c.  
3-20. Whitish spot, midway on left margin of stamp.

**20 Cent. SECRETARY BIRD.** (*Sagittarius serpentarius*).

The Secretary Bird was first made known in Europe in 1769 by Vosmaer, who received a specimen sent to Holland from the Cape.

The English and Afrikaans names derive from the quills at the back of the bird's head which resemble the pens formerly used by writers, but the Latin name literally "archer of the serpent" more nearly approximates one of the Bird's main characteristics, that of snake catching.

It attacks snakes with its claws, using its outspread wings to shield itself; frequently it carries a snake into the air, lets it drop from a height and then in a dive, pounces on the falling reptile and catches it behind the head, thus breaking the vertebrae. It also eats insects, tortoises and other small animals.

The 20 cent denomination appears in horizontal sheet format of 5 rows x 20 stamps. The left and right sheet margins are perforated through, and carry blue single line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the top and bottom ones are imperforate and have imprinted centrally on them a blue arrow of the solid type.

Three cylinders were used in the tri-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the left margin opposite stamp Row 5/1, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 97, orange; 29, red, and 103, blue.

The Perforation appears to have been made by a single comb perforator. The registration of the cylinders seems to be slightly out of alignment on the sheets examined.

The printing is very free of flaws.

**50 Cent. HARBOUR SERVICES.**

The drawing on the stamp is an artist's impression of Table Bay Harbour, but it is also intended to be symbolic of South Africa's harbour services.

The major harbours along the South African coast can accommodate the largest ships afloat alongside berths equipped with electric cranes and modern harbour facilities.

Table Bay, the oldest harbour in South Africa and one of the most important in the Southern Hemisphere, occupies a strategic position on the world's sea routes. The port has two large dry-docks, one being one of the largest graving docks in the world.

Shed and storage accommodation with adequate floor space is provided. Handling equipment includes 100 electric cranes with various lifting capacities, a grain elevator of 30,000 tons storage capacity and coal storage sites are provided.

The 50 cent denomination appears in vertical sheet format of 20 rows x 5 stamps. The top and bottom margins of the sheet are perforated through, and carry black single line broken bars, containing a central gap while the side margins are imperforate and have imprinted on them a black arrow of the solid type.

Two cylinders were used in the bi-coloured printing of the stamps. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's bottom margin below stamp Row 20/5, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 70, blue; 54 black.

The staggered perforations of the multiple row perforator occur in a vertical position, as described for the 2c value.

Slight misalignment of the cylinders may be noticed, particularly in the top left and bottom right corners of the sheet.

The printing appears very free of fly-speck flaws.

**R1. CRANE, OR BIRD-OF-PARADISE FLOWER.** (*Strelitzia reginae*).

Although now cultivated throughout the warmer parts of the world as a horticultural

beauty, *Strelitzia reginae* named in honour of Princess Charlotte of the province of Mecklenburg—Strelitz, Germany, is restricted in its distribution in nature to South Africa. It occurs here in abundance in the Eastern Cape Province and also in Northern Natal. It is related to the arborescent, so-called wild banana found commonly in the coastal bush from near East London to north of Durban.

The R1 denomination appears in vertical sheet format of 20 rows x 5 stamps. The sheet's top and bottom margins are perforated through, and carry green single line broken bars, containing a central gap, while the side ones are imperforate, and have imprinted centrally on them a green arrow of the solid type.

Three cylinders were used in the tri-coloured preparation of the stamp. The cylinder numbers, positioned on the sheet's bottom margin below stamp Row 20/5, and the respective colours of the ink used, are: 1, blue; 12, orange; 117, green.

The perforation was made by a single comb perforator.

The following varieties may be noted:—

Row:

Orange blob on sheet's top margin, above stamp Row 1/4.

1-1. Blue smudge right of tip of fourth orange petal.

3-5. Blue smudges at top of first two orange petal.

20-5. Blue dot above 3rd and 4th orange petals.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUES.

The following items were also made available on the 31st May, 1961, details of which will appear in a later number of the S.A. Philatelist.

#### Postage Due Labels.

Values of 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 10c.

#### Inland Air Letter Cards.

The Republic 2½c stamp of the Cape Town Castle Design, printed in brownish-mauve and a grey-black background. The card is of the same design as previously used.

#### Overseas Air Letter Cards.

(a) The Republic 5c, Baobab design stamp printed in blue on a white background. The card is the same as previously used.

(b) The previous 6d. "Greetings" card which had been overprinted "5c" to con-

form with the introduction of the decimal currency, has now acquired two additional overprints, "Republic of" and Republiek van," above the English and Afrikaans inscriptions respectively.

#### Registered Envelopes.

The 5c Lion Stamp of the registered envelope now bears two overprints, "Republiek van" and "Republic of" on the stamp above the English and Afrikaans inscriptions respectively.

#### Post Cards.

A series of 20 cards, bearing South African views, with an imprinted 1½c Africander Bull design stamp, has also been made.

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## AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

### AEROGRAMMES:

#### Union of South Africa—Albino surcharge on 2½ cent Provisional.

Three copies have been reported as existing of Type 2 E 2½ cent overprinted sheet, in which there is no trace whatever of the black surcharge on the "Rhino" stamp. They show an indentation and, on the reverse a very faint offset from which it is possible to identify the slug used.

The sheets were found in April at a West Rand Post Office unevenly interspaced in a normal packet sold over the counter.

#### Basutoland.

The first definitive decimal Aerogramme for the Protectorate was put on sale in April, 1961. It is identical to the previous issue but has a 5 cent imprinted stamp, instead of 6d. The watermark bears the code letter "O", indicating that the paper was made in 1960.

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### R.D.P.

Three philatelists are due to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at this year's Congress in Blackpool. They are (1) Alan W. Robertson, outstanding student of British Maritime Postal History; (2) L. E. Dawson, of Dublin, long known for his work on the stamps of India; (3) Leo Linder, who will have the distinction of being the first national of Finland on the Roll. His work has been mainly on the stamps of that country.

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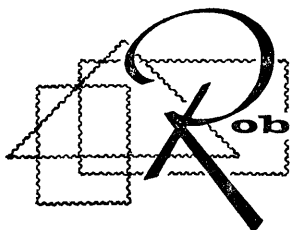
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## SWAZILAND BOGUS CARD POSTALLY USED

In my booklet on the Stamps and Postal Histories of Swaziland and New Republic, the following statement appears on page 21, dealing with Swaziland during the period 1889-1894, when it was a joint British-Z.A.R. Protectorate. It is under the heading "Postal Stationery":—

"No Z.A.R. Postal Stationery was overprinted Swaziland for use in the territory."

"In *The South African Philatelist* Vol I, 1895, p. 5 it is stated that in 1893 a Transvaal Postcard so overprinted was announced by *Senf's Journal* to have been issued in Bremersdorp. The information is stated to have been supplied to Senf by the local postmaster. It turned out, however, to have been a bogus card not authorized by the authorities".

Recently I obtained from Mr. G. S. Manners of London a used Postcard which I felt pretty certain must be one of these bogus items, but as no detailed description of it

As will be seen from the illustration, there can be little, if any, doubt but that this is a specimen of the card described by Senf. There is only one small difference—the bars and the word Swaziland above are in black, not in violet. As their impression appears to come from a rubber stamp, this difference might easily have occurred.

That the card went genuinely through the post is clear from the facts: (a) There are two grey ½d. stamps at the left, overprinted "Swaziland," one in black, one in red. These with the 1d. stamp of the card, made up the correct amount at the time for a card going abroad. (b) The sequence of the original postmark, Bremersdorp 4 Jan 93; transit marks, Johannesburg Jan. 9 93 (on the back); Cape Town JA 18 93; London, Feb 6 93; and the arrival place Assen (Holland) Feb 8 93.

I have not been able to trace further how the information given in the 1895 S.A. Philatelist that the card had not been authorized by the authorities, was obtained; but I am quite sure that the editor, Mr. S. Klagsbrun, who was a keen philatelist and



was available here, I wrote to the R.P.S., London, asking if they could check up on the original as given by Senf. They very kindly did so, and here is a translation of their description as given in the *Illustrierte Briefmarken Journal* of 1893 p. 63:—

"The 1 Penny Postcard of the South African Republic (Transvaal) has been overprinted in violet for use in Swaziland with three bars partially covering the name of the country of origin, and with the name of the new country of use above. As the value-stamp itself has not been overprinted, the card should only be collected in complete condition."

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a most conscientious person, would not have made the statement without very good reason for so doing.—J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**D. S. Bolaffi's Specialised Catalogue of Italy.**  
Published by the Philatelic Publishing Co., Via A. Genovesi 2, Torino, Italy.  
Price 12s. 6d. or \$1.75 post free.

On 17th March, 1961, unified Italy became 100 years old and this catalogue, as the first specialized one in English, celebrates the occasion.

It is a beautifully produced work of 122 large sized pages with over 800 excellent half-tone illustrations. Prices in U.S. currency are given for singles, blocks, covers, F.D.C.'s, essays and proofs, varieties, etc. They represent current prices on the Italian market.

In addition to its own numbering the corresponding numbers in Gibbons and Scott catalogues are shown wherever possible.

This production is something no specialist collector of Italy can do without.

### Stamps Stolen from Shanahan's Stamp Auction.

We have received a catalogue and 75 plates of illustrations of stamps stolen from Shanahan's auctions on 9/10 May 1959. These have been prepared by Robson Lowe at the request of the Official Liquidator, Mr. G. W. O'Brien of Dublin. They may be helpful in the recognition of items which might be offered to you to buy. They come from many countries, singles, blocks, mint and used, covers, etc., etc.

### Post Office Progress.

This is the Annual Report of the P.M.G. of the Union of South Africa for 1959-60.

Although there is perhaps not much in it of purely philatelic interest, there is a tremendous lot of information about the various facets of the work of the Department. Opening with a general review of its growth in the past fifty years, it is pointed out that the biggest expansion has been on the telecommunication side, the capital value of this having risen from a little over

£1 m. in 1910 to £111 m. in 1960, with a staff of almost 35,000 as against 3,403.

Articles of mail handled have risen from 190 m. to 902 m. and the total monetary turnover of all departments has risen from £20 m. to £269 m.

## SOUTH WEST AFRICA

### POST CARD VARIETIES

In my collection of Union post cards used in South West Africa, viz. the 1½d. brown (Union PC 9 and 9a) with overprint South West/Africa there is a very interesting variety which has probably not been noted or recorded before. Two printings of these cards were used in South West.

(1) In the one printing with Union Postale Universelle 61 mm. long the following varieties are found on each post card and they are constant.

- (a) The overprint is shifted to the right and the t of West is on the post card.
- (b) The P and S of POSKAART are broken.
- (c) The C of CARD is broken.
- (d) The foot of T of POSKAART is blunt.
- (e) The P of POSKAART is 3 mm. from the coat-of-arms.
- (f) The caption: Hierdie kant is net vir die adress has been wrongly printed with double s. It should be: Hierdie kant is net vir die adres.

(2) In the other printing South West/Africa is well centred and Union Postale Universelle measures 59 mm. As in the previous printing the P of Poskaart remains broken. The error in the caption: Hierdie kant is net vir die adres, has been corrected. The P of POSKAART is 5 mm. from the coat of arms.

I have these post cards cancelled with the same date. Further particulars about these post cards will be much appreciated.

—G. H. VAN ROOYEN.

### BECHUANALAND BISECT

The 2d. stamp bisects, used as 1d. stamps at Ghanzi about Christmas time (reported in our May issue), are now stated officially not to have been authorised by the Postal Department. Eight covers with such usage are said to be known.

### DR. T. B. BERRY'S "UNIONS"

Dr. T. B. Berry has been disposing of part of his very extensive Union collection. Sale of the King's Heads was reported in our May issue, and on 6th July Mr. J. H. Wicks of Durban is putting up the London Printings for auction.

Readers who do not already know will regret to hear that practically the whole of the remainder of his collection has been stolen. Burglars broke into his house, removed the safe and two steel trunks in which the stamps and a quantity of jewellery were kept. So far no trace of these containers or their contents has been found. Our sincerest sympathy goes out to Dr. and Mrs. Berry for their loss.

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### ITALY

The coin set was replaced on 6th March by a new series of 19 stamps, the vignettes being taken from the "Creation" painted by Michaelangelo across the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. Eve has the place of honour on the highest denomination, 1,000 lire.



## PORTRAIT GALLERY XXXI

Commonwealth portraits come but rarely, and there is only one of them to report out of the 24 new arrivals, that of Tyagaraja (illustrated), unless indeed we include that of George III, 1738 to 1820, gallant old "Farmer George," on a set to mark the Sesquicentenary of the British Post Office in Mauritius. But he appears along with Queen Elizabeth II, and as a rule stamps with two or more portraits are barred from the gallery.

Tyagaraja was born at Tiruvalur, Madras, in 1767, and became famous as a poet, songwriter and musician, all his work having a deep religious tone. He is credited with several thousand songs and song-poems, and as a kind of holy minstrel sang them as he wandered all over Southern India. He died on January 6, 1847, and the day of his death is observed annually in more than one religious centre.

Most of the other new people are of little renown outside their native land, though to be sure Maria Bueno, in vigorous action on a Brazilian stamp, recently won world-wide fame by winning the Women's Tennis Championship at Wimbledon. There are two painters born in 1860, Jaroslav Vesin of Bulgaria and Alfons Mucha of Czechoslovakia, noted for his clever stamp-designs. He reached the ripe age of 79. East Germany brings us Wilhelm Griesinger, 1817-68, Psychologist and Neurologist, and two more of the sad series of victims of Nazi brutality, Gustl Sandtner, 1893-1944, and Hans Rothbarth, 1904-44. The Centenary of the Turkish press is celebrated by a portrait of Agah Efendi, editor of the "Turcameni Ahval," with a specimen page of the 100-year-old newspaper in the background.

Yugoslavia follows with six more "Cultural Celebrities," of whom one is already in the gallery, Ruder Boskovic, 1711-87, Mathematician and Astronomer. A pair of stamps issued by Croatia in 1943 (SG 103-4) shows him in his study peering through a telescope. The other five are Ivan Cankar, 1876-1918, Writer, Silviye Kranjcevic, 1865-1908, Poet, Paja Jovanovic, 1859-1957, Painter, who almost saw his century, Dura Jaksic, 1832-78, Writer and Painter, and Mihailo Pupin, 1854-1935, Doctor and Electro-technician. There are four notables from North Korea, cleverly drawn on tiny stamps, Kim Chung Ho, Kim Hong Do, Pak

Yun and Chung Da San. A National Census in Mexico is marked by an impressive portrait of the handsome Sigundo, Count of Revillagigedo, who was in charge of the first "Census of America" in 1793.

More generally known than these is Janos Bolyai, 1802-60 (illustrated), almost as great a mathematician as his father Farcas Bolyai, 1775-1856, who figures among the famous Hungarians in the 1932-7 series (SG 552). The eager, sensitive features of Junior Janos, in two pleasing tints of blue, are certainly an improvement on the heavy, somnolent mien of Father Farcas. Janos wrote a monumental work on Non-Euclidean Geometry, a worthy supplement to his father's **magnum opus**.

There remains a further set of nine "Cultural Anniversaries," put out by Roumania. Of these, five have appeared before—Leo Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Anton Chekhov, Robert Koch and Frédéric Chopin, and a sixth is Janos Bolyai already noted. The other three are Hokusai Katsushuka, 1760-1849, greatest of Japanese painters of the Popular School, Alfred de Musset, 1810-57, Poet, Playwright and Novelist, and Daniel Defoe, 1660-1731, pioneer Novelist.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

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To the Editor,  
"S.A. Philatelist."

### REVENUE STAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA

After reading the article by S. L. Crozet in the February number of the *S.A. Philatelist*, which under this heading reviews a Check List produced by me in 1958, there are a few points on which further remarks seem desirable, so that readers may not be misled.

#### Cape of Good Hope.

After the use for 33 years of the Queen Victoria Head type of the lithographed stamps, with its many varieties of paper, inks, watermark and perforation; notice should be taken of the set introduced in 1898, with its 15 values from 1d. to £20. This issue is generally known as "Hope Standing." The set was followed in 1903 by the stamps with the head of King Edward VII, these remaining in use up to the Union.

#### Natal.

The embossed stamps issued in 1854 on blue or azure paper, a set of 30 values (if the items added in 1880 which are on white paper are added) had no portrait of Queen Victoria; the central portion of the stamp being used for the value. The so-called Chalon Head was only used on printed stamps. This type, at first, did duty for both revenue and postage, later they were overprinted POSTAGE when required for that purpose. The Victorian Key plate type did duty for 9 years being suitably inscribed NATAL REVENUE. Then in 1902 the King Edward VII type came into use, inscribed POSTAGE/REVENUE. These stamps when postally used provided items with the highest catalogue value for stamps of Southern Africa. This issue was soon replaced by the second Edwardian set now inscribed REVENUE/REVENUE and these remained in use until Union.

#### Orange Free State.

The first revenues issued in 1857 on white paper, as also those on various coloured papers which followed in 1868, did not contain the Arms of the State; the centre being occupied by the value only. The next Series of 7 values to £1, brought in the Coat of Arms as the central motif. Each stamp is embossed on a different coloured paper and with a short life of 2 years they come into the category of rarities. The larger demand brought the need for the change to lithographed fiscals in 1878. This set, after the

British Occupation, was overprinted V.R.I. and lasted until 1902 when they were replaced by the Edwardian set inscribed Orange River Colony.

#### Transvaal.

It is as well to clarify the point that the first printed issue of the Z.A. Republiek which came out in 1876 was overprinted V.R. / TRANSVAAL after the British Occupation. In 1878 the set with Queen Victoria's head, inscribed Transvaal, came into use and served until the stamps ordered by the Second Republic from Holland arrived. This numeral type after being overprinted V.R.I., and with the help of three low values of Cape Revenue stamps overprinted TRANSVAAL filled the gap until the large size Edwardian issue of 1902.

#### Union of South Africa.

The range of these stamps is covered in the article published in the *S.A. Philatelist* of September, 1956, which includes illustrations covering the seven Series. The third Series will be seen to introduce a type varying from the previous set in format and colouring, plus the change over to the head of King George VI. The Series noted as 3a. is only a provisional overprinting of the 2/6 Native Tax stamp, to make it available for general use.

A new Series has now been added to the Union fiscals to cater for the change to decimal currency. The colours of values seen so far are similar to those of Series 7. The only anomaly noted is on the 50 cent stamp which bears the value printed twice in Afrikaans instead of once in each language.

—L. J. DODD.

[Mr. Crozet was shown Mr. Dodd's letter before it was set up in print and he now writes further as follows.—Ed.]—

To the Editor,  
"S.A. Philatelist."

With reference to my article on "Revenue Stamps of South Africa" which appeared in the *S.A. Philatelist* for February 1961, I have to correct an error which crept in with regard to the revenue stamps of Natal.

The embossed 1854 issues of this province had no portrait of the ruling monarch, the centre portion of the stamps being used for the values. The Chalon portraits were first used on stamps of Natal in 1859, stamps which were used for both postage and revenue, but in 1869 those for postal use were overprinted "Postage."

In regard to the South African issues, it should have been stated that Series 2 bore the head of King George V, while that of Series 3 had the profile of King George VI.

Series 3a was a provisional issue of a 2/6d. Native Tax Stamp overprinted, so as to make it available for general use, during the paper shortage of 1942.—S. L. CROZET.

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**FOR THEMATIC COLLECTORS AND OTHERS**

The Editor of the "Thematic Magazine" has requested us to make it known that the May/June issue will be a special "Africa Number" of 20 pages.

It will cover all countries in Africa and adjacent islands which have ever issued stamps. This summary will give for each country (a) their position, population, area and capital, (b) brief history, (c) issues of stamps, (d) their flags.

This guide will show the development of Africa to date; copies may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Thematic Stamp Club, P.O. Box 3654, Cape Town for R0.13 (1s. 3d.) post free. Only 200 copies will be run off, and 120 of these go to members of the Club, so that only 80 will be available for non-members; first come, first served!

For anyone wishing to join the Club, the following rates apply:

Local members, 15/- with entry fee of 10s. 6d.; Country members, 7s. 6d., entry fee of 10s. 6d.; annual subscription, 7s. 6d. which includes six numbers of the Magazine.

Lady members pay only 7s. 6d. per annum, with entry fee; oversea members, 7s. 6d. without entry fee and juniors 2s. 6d.

**TOO MANY STAMPS**

Many philatelic publications are voicing the complaint that far too many new stamps are being issued these days.

The P.M.G. of the U.S.A. appears to be of the same opinion, judging by a report appearing in Meekel's Weekly Stamp News.

This reasons may be somewhat different from those of the average collector and/or dealer, but they are more or less valid.

He propose limiting commemoratives to 15 per year; this should heighten their value both as works of art and as symbols of honour paid by the Government to memorable people and significant events. Also, too many stamps make impossible the maintenance of the high standards of design and production.

"Gibbons Stamp Monthly" for April reports the Administrator of Norfolk Island as being brutally frank in admitting that they are exploiting stamp collectors to avoid further taxation of the inhabitants. So be under no misapprehension if you buy Norfolk Island stamps.

**GREAT BRITAIN**

The Post office announces the issue of no less than eight commemoratives this year:

28th August. 2½d, 3d., and 1s. 6d. stamps for the Post Office Savings Bank Centenary.

18th September: 2d., 4d., and 10d. for the 2nd anniversary of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations ("Europa" issue).

25th September. 6d. and 1s. 3d. stamps for the Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

**A CORRECTION**

**(Voortrekker Covers)**

In our April number, p. 68, we described how the Voortrekkermonument Committee was disposing of surplus commemorative covers and how specimens could be obtained from P.O. Box 1575, Pretoria. The Box number was given wrongly—it should have been 1595. The mistake was not made by the printer's devil, but by the individual who sent the information to the S.A. Ph.

## CROWN AGENTS NOTES

**Tristan Da Cunha.** The new decimal series of 13 stamps, originally scheduled for 1st March, is now put down for 15th April. The designs are the same as in the fish series, but one fewer in number, the Heron Fish on the original 2d. being omitted. The values are  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1c,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 5,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 25, 50 cents and I Rand.

**Sierra Leone.** This Colony obtains full independence on 27th April, when a special set of thirteen stamps will be issued. Recess printed in two colours by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., each has the legend "Independence 1961" at the top and inset medallion of the new Badge of Sierra Leone. The values and designs are: Palm Fruit Gathering,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1/-; Licensed Diamond Miner, 1d. and 2/6d.; Bundu Mask,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5/-; Sir Milton Margai, 3d. and 6d.; Lumley Beach, 4d. and 1/3d.; Bugler, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, £1.

A separate booklet, describing and illustrating these stamps in detail, is also published and distributed with the May Bulletin.

**Malaya.** April 17th saw issue of a 10 sen stamp honouring the installation of H. H. Tunanku Munawir as the Yang-di Pertuan Besar of the State of Negri Sembilan. Kelantan and Selangor will have similar stamps shortly for installations of their Sultans.

**Malta.** A fourth issue of George Cross commemoratives was due for issue on 15th April, the 19th anniversary of the award of the Cross to Malta. There are three denominations in the set, viz.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. and 1/-, the colouring of all being different.

**Trinidad and Tobago.** On 4th April there were issued special 8c and 25c stamps, the occasion being the 2nd Caribbean Scout Jamboree.

**Grenada.** The May Bulletin notes the issue on 1st June of three stamps (3, 8 and 25 cents) commemorating the centenary of the first issue of stamps in the colony. There is also a short history of all the stamps of the territory.

## GABON

The former colony "French Equatorial Africa," now the independent Republic of Gabon, has honoured Dr. Albert Schweizer of Lambarene on a 200 fr. air stamp.

## U.S.A.

We are indebted to the U.S. Information Office for details and illustrations regarding two recently issued 4c commemoratives.

(a) April 12. The first of a series of 5 to be issued one per year till 1965 marking the centennial of the Civil War of 1861-65. The first shots were fired on Fort Sumter, Charlestown and the stamp features a coastal gun of the period.

(b) May 10. For recognition of the centennial of Kansas Statehood. The stamp features a large sunflower with a drawing of a stockade. Printed in three colours on a yellowish paper, giving a four-colour effect.

## POSTMARK CORNER

In our April issue p. 70, Mr. E. Green asked about the significance of a cancellation on an Egyptian stamp reading "Caire/Douane/Colis/Drawback," dated in 1908.

Mr. J. Robertson of Johannesburg states that this mark was one used by Egypt on parcels sent abroad. Egypt is one of many countries which do not affix stamps on parcels, but on advice cards which accompany them to the post offices in the country of destination. Although the mark obviously refers to Customs Duty it is truly a post-office cancellation.

## THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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## FINLAND

24th May. A 30 mk. stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Postal Savings Bank.

5th June. Another 30 mk. stamp honouring the meeting of ISO (the International Organization for Standardisation).

### HONDURAS AIR—RECORD PRICE

A Honduras Air Stamp, 25c on 10c blue (S.G. 236c) fetched \$24,500 at auction in New York recently. This is a world record for a single air stamp. Only four of these were ever issued; two of them have disappeared and the whereabouts of the third is unknown at present.

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### TRELANDIEN POST

On the Norwegian ferry-boat M. F. Europafergen is a "Three Lands in one Post" office. Stamps of Sweden, Norway and Denmark may be used, but they must **not** be mixed on the cover.

The ferry operates between Grenaa, Denmark and Varberg, Sweden. Collectors wishing covers should have them (addressed), to the Trelandien Philatelic Club, P.O. Box 333, Varberg, Sweden. Enclose an International Reply Coupon for each cover wanted, mentioning the country whose stamps you wish. Do **not** send your requests direct to the ship.

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### U.N.O.

A new 30c definitive due to be issued on 5th June, primarily for use in sending 1 oz. airmail to Europe and N. Africa and also for special delivery mail in the U.S.A. It features a collection of flags in red, yellow, blue, orange and green on a light gray background.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

TRIANGULARS.

RECTANGULARS. POSTMARKS.

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

*References from new customers please.*

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

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### AUSTRALIA

(1) Post-boxes have been placed on the Sydney trams since 1895, but they were all removed on 19th February, this year. Spe-

cial "Last Tram Mail" cancellations were used that day.

(2) A new 11d. stamp depicting a Rabbit Bandicoot was announced for issue on 3rd May.

(3) 30th June. A 1/- "Colombo Plan" stamp was due for issue on this date. It indicates Australia's continued interest in the advancement of countries in S.E. Asia.

(4) A 5/- stamp is announced for 26th July, which will feature the Cattle Industry of the Northern Territories.

(5) Later in the year a 5d. will appear in honour of the centenary of the birth of Dame Nellie Melba.

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### F.D.C.'s UNION No. 1

Further to the list of 22 specimens of this cancellation summarised in our April issue, several more can now be added.

Mr. A. Rowlands, of Durban, has a single on cover posted at Batstone, Natal; also a corner block of four off cover, cancelled "Houses of Parliament, B NO 4 10."

Mr. H. E. Hughes, Johannesburg, records one on a postcard addressed to Luderitzbecht, G.S.W.A., cancelled Johannesburg 5.45 p.m. It was found in an album with a lot of other postcards (mainly in German) obtained (? found, bought or looted) in the campaign of World War I. Anyone wishing to see this specimen and/or the other postcards, should get in touch with the recorder at 12 Waverley Court, 248 Smit Street, Johannesburg.

Mr. T. A. Harper of East London records a loose copy used at Johannesburg and a cover with block of four used at East London. This brings the record of definitely known specimen up to 27 now.

As regards other Georgians, issued on 1.9.1913, Mr. Harper has covers with a single ½d. and a single 1d. respectively, which brings their record up to seven. He also has a cover with a pair of 2d. used at East London on 26/8/1913 and one with a single 2½d. similarly cancelled on 27/8/1913. If these two are included, although used before they were officially on sale, it would bring the record up to nine. Mr. Harper, however, is inclined to think these two should be regarded as curios, "made to order," and that the record should remain at seven.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**April.** A visit from the Pretoria Philatelic Society, led by their President, Mr. J. M. Weinstein; four exhibits being shown.

The first to be tabled was that of Miss Jean Taylor, comprising mint collections of the United Nations and of the United Nations Organisations. Although not very big collections, they were tastefully mounted and presented.

This was followed by a collection of Egypt and the United Arab Republic presented by Mr. Gouws who prefaced his exhibit by reading a most interesting paper on the stamps in his collection. Mr. Slagt then read a paper covering his exhibit which consisted of a portion of his Netherlands collection, dealing only with the stamps issued during the reign of King Willem III. This exhibit included the various plates of the early issues as well as a number of entires showing various forms of cancellations.

Finally Mr. Weinstein himself tabled a section of his very fine collection of air letter cards. This is a side of philately which has previously been neglected, but which is now becoming very popular and Mr. Weinstein has proved just what can be accomplished in this line. —W.K.

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY (Johannesburg)

**March meeting.** There was an excellent attendance to see the presentation of Turkish Post Offices in Palestine by Mr. J. M. Weinstein of Pretoria. This was indeed an outstanding collection of postmarks, which is considered quite unique and displayed the tireless effort made by the collector to accumulate stamps and postmarks of an era which has now passed.

Mr. Weinstein did not present a formal paper, as he indicated that such a paper was already in the possession of most of the members of the Society.

### P.S. OF RHODESIA

**April meeting.** Details were given of the new Postage Due stamps due for issue on 19th April. The values are 1d., 2d., 4d. and 6d. and they have been printed by the Government Printer, Salisbury. They portray an old post-horn. An official notice stated that from 18-22 April these new stamps would be used exclusively "for the benefit of collectors." After that presumably there are still some old stocks to be used up.

Rules for the awards of the Porter and Society Cups have been revised and there is

now discussion as to whether or not the Society should start a library, what its scope should be, etc., etc. —A.K.

### EAST LONDON P.S.

[The Press Correspondent, in sending three months' reports all in a batch, explains that for various reasons he had to miss three meetings all in a row, but states that he is now a reformed character! But as it is, his three reports have had to be condensed somewhat].

**January meeting.** The 52nd annual general meeting. Two foundation members, Messrs. T. A. Harper and L. F. Barnes were amongst those present. Reports on the doings of the Society for the past year showed that specialised exhibits were rather swamping those from ordinary collectors and that the latter needed encouragement. The following honorary officials were elected for 1961: President, Major Chas. Hasted; Vice-President, Mr. Geo. Feros; Secretary, Mr. J. F. Paviour; Treasurer, Mr. H. E. Williams; Exchange Superintendents, Mrs. Dickenson and Messrs. Durkin and Williams; Auctioneer, Mr. J. Clarkson; Auditor, Mr. J. F. Paviour; Press Superintendent, Mr. J. P. Shingler; three additional Executive Members, Dr. F. Drusinsky and Messrs. Shingler and Van der Vijver; Magazine Circulation, Mr. J. Gedye.

Cups were presented to the winners of the four competitions held during the year:

President's, Geo. Feros; C. H. Thornton's, W. J. Gillespie; Thematic, J. W. Hodgson; Wehle's, Geo. Feros.

A special vote of thanks was given to the ladies, who provided refreshments so willingly.

**February meeting.** Considerable time was taken up in discussing revised rules for competitions, the general idea being to encourage all members to take part in displays. A start was made at the meeting in the case of members who had not brought along at least six pages for display, by fining each of them 6d.

There was also discussion of the new Union H/C; much praise but also some criticism over pricing and also the omission of certain items.

**March meeting.** Messrs. T. A. Harper and J. F. Paviour gave a joint display of New Zealand stamps and Mr. C. P. Durkin showed a new 10c stamp with a white line through the U of South Africa. It was agreed to try to arrange a triangular meeting with the Port Elizabeth and Grahams-town Societies on Saturday, 22nd April. —J.P.S.

### COPPERBELT PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**March meeting.** The annual general meeting of the Society was well attended. The Chairman opened the meeting by presenting the trophies in order to allow the

youthful winner of the Thematic Cup to go home early, as she is not yet eleven years old. This was Janice Hartley with her winning entry of "Natural History on Stamps." Mr. Finch was a worthy winner of the Ndola Cup for General Collections with his entry of Great Britain.

After the Minutes were adopted the Chairman read his report which stressed the need for more drive on the part of Club Members to attract more of the known and unknown collectors of the District into the Society. He was much more cheerful about the steady rise in membership over the last year, particularly as the new-comers are very active and the meetings now produce much exchange, discussion and material for display and competition.

The Chairman and Committee were re-elected en bloc with a special vote of thanks to the Secretary, Mrs. Fell, and to Mrs. Sharp, who looks after the refreshments.

Orders were taken for the Mining and Metallurgical Congress Covers that the Society has had printed for the two stamps (6d. and 1/3) that are to be issued on the 8th May. These covers are being sold at 2/6 each.

Master Walton-Evans displayed about 35 sheets of Queen Elizabeth II as a competition entry.

Later this year the Society will be celebrating its 25th Anniversary, and we would like to see a record membership at that meeting.

Meetings are held every fourth Thursday in the Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Visitors and new members always welcome.

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#### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**21st March, 1961.** Another successful meeting for Junior Collectors was well attended by both boys and girls and adult members. The collections of Juniors were judged. As winners there emerged in the group under 12 years of age Master David Sief (1st) and Ronnie Baer (2nd) and of those over 12 years Peter Miller (1st) and John Aldis (2nd). The judges commented favourably on the standards achieved and in consequence it is felt that our Junior evenings do help the young people on the right path in stamp collecting. In continuation of an item which figured at a previous meeting the meanings of further Philatelic Terms were explained to the Juniors. Interesting ten page displays by various Committee Members rounded off the evening.

**4th April.** In the absence of our President, Mr. E. Baer, on a short trip to Europe, Mr. G. Bülbring presided. Mr. H. Harmer very kindly stepped in at short notice to show his fine collection of King George VI stamps. The exhibit covered nearly all issues in fine used and/or mint condition including the top values. It was indeed a treat.

It was further made known that the Society had accepted an invitation from the East London Philatelic Society to visit them on the 22nd April. An exceptionally good auction of attractive material concluded a pleasant evening. —W.P.

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#### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**April meeting.** This was scheduled as Competition Night for Thematic collections but there was only one entry and this was non-competitive as it had previously obtained a Certificate of Merit. This was Mr. Castignani's "The Madonna on Stamps;" although it had been seen before, it was such a fine collection that members thoroughly enjoyed seeing it again.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

**April 10.** There was a quiz "Do you know your stamps?" which was won by Mr. D. Allison. Mr. Allison then showed Australia and Canada, as well as a selection of Canadian hand postmarks and slogans, as well as Canadian precancels. —M.F.S.

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#### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**March meeting.** The first held in the new venue (National Museum Hall), which was considered a great improvement from every point of view. Five exhibits shown under the general heading of "New Issues and New Acquisitions."

(1) R. C. Jones, 3rd definitive (Zodiac) issue of Israel. All thirteen on Maximum Cards.

(2) A. H. Scott, Switzerland. Definitive set issued in May, 1960, and the four Publicity stamps issued this year. Also the recent Northern Canada stamp.

(3) Forgeries and Reprints of various countries, shown by Mr. A. L. Meyburgh.

(4) A number of rare Union ½d. and 1d. varieties were demonstrated by Mr. J. B. Levy. These included early colour trials, Darmstad trials, 1d. with sideways watermarks (only 6 known), etc., etc. This showed how much can be obtained from the low values.

(5) H. E. Roux showed some 90 sheets of modern British Commonwealth stamps, including Malta, Gibraltar, Cayman Islands, St. Helena and the Rhodesias.

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#### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**11th April.** Mr. W. Lambert showed part of his world-wide collection of used air stamps, mainly from countries behind the Iron Curtain, although some ante-dated the drop of the curtain. It was beautifully mounted and written up.

**24th April.** A visit from members of the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging, who showed four exhibits:—

(a) Mr. W. Lambert, who on this occasion showed a fine series of sets of air stamps on cover, some of considerable rarity.

(b) For Mr. Bruwer, an almost complete series of the issues of the United Arab Republic.

(c) Mr. Bakke showed an interesting lot of forgeries of stamps from many countries.

(d) A series of genuinely used Queen Elizabeth II stamps was exhibited by Mr. Landgrebe; the mustering of this must have been a long and difficult task.

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#### MASHONALAND P.S.

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At the **April meeting** there was a discussion as to whether or not there should be two meetings per month, but the majority of members were against it.

The question of forming a Rhodesian Study Circle was also raised and preliminary steps taken to explore the possibilities.

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#### PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL

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**April meetings.** The first meeting was held on the 5th. There was an excellent turn-out of members and on this occasion we were honoured with a visit from Mr. A. L. Meyburgh of Bloemfontein, and Mr. Haggard from Germiston.

The first exhibit staged was one by Mr. R. Osborne. Although not very large it was most interesting. His subject was the present day stamps of Mauritius displayed against the photographic scenes depicted on the stamps.

The second exhibit was displayed by our guest, Mr. Meyburgh, who had brought along a small section of his collection "Philatelic Terms Illustrated." Here was a most remarkable exhibit with stamps covering every term used in Philately. Mr. Meyburgh gave a short talk on the collection saying that this type of collecting was still within the bounds of most collectors although there were items amongst the exhibit that were a little difficult to obtain.

The swapping night was held on Wednesday 19th and although it rained heavily 25 members braved the elements. There was the usual auction with most of the items being disposed of. Around the tables quite a few items changed hands.

In September the Society will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its foundation. This will probably take the form of a dinner meeting, but arrangements are not yet quite settled. —K.I.B.

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#### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

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**April 10.** Dr. P. Keller showed a very fine section of his Polish collection, being the specialised section of overprinted stamps. In addition he was able to give a very good talk on these stamps, as well as other Polish issues shown.

**April 24.** This was All Members' Evening when the following was shown: "German Luftbrücke" and "Swiss Balloon and Glider Flights" by Mr. R. Jeidel; "The Fuchs head of King Edward VII" and "McKenna head of George V" by Mr. L. Simenhoff; "Mafeking" by Mr. R. C. Steinbauer; Mr. A. Beinart "Sports on Stamps;" "Southern Rhodesia" by Mr. K. Cameron; Dr. P. Keller "Upper Silesia;" "1900-1908 Roumania" by Mr. W. G. Combrink. Each member exhibiting was able to talk on their subject and the evening was enjoyed. —M.F.S.

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#### ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CAPE TOWN

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**April 13.** This was the first of the composite evenings set down for the 1961 programme and covered Switzerland. This proved highly successful and the following showed: Mr. R. F. Putzell "League of Nations and United Nations Offices;" Mr. D. Roth "Early Classics" (a very fine lot); Mr. J. E. Giezendanner "General issues" with many fine varieties; Mr. R. Jeidel "Local Airmails;" Capt. M. F. Stern "Airmail Covers" (including the 1913 Bider flight and all the Mittelholzer flights). Each exhibitor gave a talk on their section.

**April 27.** The competition was held for the Kaganson Cup (Thematics). Three very fine exhibits were shown this year, namely: "Children on Stamps" by Mrs. M. Bergman, "Horses on Stamps" by Mrs. L. Coe and "Geophysical Year" by Dr. P. Keller. Mrs. Bergman won the Cup with Mrs. Coe a very close follower-up. —M.F.S.

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#### CAPE 4D. BLACK TRIANGULARS

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In our issue of March 1950, p. 23, Messrs. L. N. & M. Williams gave brief histories of the eight known recorded copies. In our issue of March 1961 we referred to what we thought might be a 9th copy, from the collection belonging to Mrs. Maxwell of Durban. They now write to tell us that this specimen was actually their No. 8; it had belonged to the late Mr. L. Denny, but passed on his death to his sister, Mrs. Maxwell.

The two specimens being offered in Capt. Emerson Huston's sale are their Nos. 1 and 2, formerly in the Riesco collection.

So the tally still stands at eight recorded copies. We have to thank the Messrs. Williams for helping us right in this matter.



# The South African Philatelist

Proprietors and Publishers:

## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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

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

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JULY, 1961

Whole Number 435

## SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

### Republican Issues.

The following additional information concerning the stamps of the Republic has been recorded during the short period intervening between their issue and the preparation of these Notes, and should be read in conjunction with that contained in our June Number.

### Sheet-Serial Numbers.

The 1c value, Pane B, Cyl. Nos. B 25, 26 S, and also the 2c denomination, Cyl. Nos. 16, 86, have appeared without sheet-serial numbers, as well as previously report with this characteristic, thereby indicating that two printings had probably been made and issued simultaneously to various post offices. The respective shades of the stamps of the two series are also slightly different.

### 2½c Panes B and A.

Pane B.—The left and right margins of Pane B carry mauve single line broken bars, with no central gap, while mauve arrows of the solid type are inscribed centrally on the top and bottom ones. The top margin is wider than the bottom one, and carries a punched out hole, about 5 mm. in diameter, surrounded by three concentric circles, pierced by a mauve vertical line, and situated above stamps 13 and 14 of Row 1. Only the left hand margin is perforated through.

Cylinder numbers Y4B in green, and Y1B in mauve, appear on the sheets left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1.

The printing appears moderately free of fly-speck flaws, though mauve doctor blade smudges are not uncommon on all panes. A horizontal mauve line, 2 mm. in length, appears on this pane's bottom right corner below the right perforation line.

Pane A.—The left and right hand margins of Pane A carry mauve single-line broken bars, with no central gap, while mauve arrows of the solid type are inscribed centrally on the top and bottom ones. The bottom margin is wider than the top one, and carries: (1) a punched-out hole, about 5 mm. in diameter, surrounded by three concentric circles pierced by a mauve vertical line, and situated below stamps 13 and 14 of Row 5, and (2) a dual arrangement of a vertical line, 10 mm. in length, accompanied on its left aspect by an inclined line, 11.5 mm. in length, in green and in mauve, placed below stamps 17 and 18 of Row 5 respectively. Only the left hand margin is perforated through.

Cyl. Nos. Y4A in green, and Y1A in mauve, appear on the sheets' left margin, opposite stamp Row 5/1, also a small mauve dot on the sheets' bottom right corner.

### Postage Due Labels.

The Postage Due Labels were printed in sheets of 200 (10 x 20) stamps, on arms watermarked paper, and issued in panes of 50 (5 x 10) stamps. The top and bottom margins are perforated through, a multiple-row perforator having been used for the work, while the side margins are imperforate. This printing carries no sheet-serial numbers, cylinder numbers, or arrows.

It would appear that the same frame cylinder had been used for all values, though flaws establishing this suggestion could not, as yet, be found, the printing appearing to be very free of fly-speck and similar characteristics.

Six values comprise the series in the following shades: 1c, numeral in black, frame in red; 2c, black numeral, mauve frame; 4c, dark green numeral, light green frame; 5c, dark blue numeral, light blue frame; 6c, dark green numeral, orange frame, and 10c, chocolate brown numeral, reddish brown frame.

\* \* \* \*

The following information concerning the printing of the Republic's stamps has just been received through the courtesy of the Publicity Officer, G.P.O., Pretoria, and relates to matters raised in our June Notes:

1. The ½c Perforation.—The perforation of the ½c value was made by a small single-comb perforator.
2. The 1c Pane positions.—The 1c Double Die printing was made with Pane A on the left, and Pane B on the right, viewed as the panes come off the printing machine.
3. The 2½c value was printed with the image facing right, on the Albertinia Machine in one sheet comprising four panes, positioned as: Pane B at the top left quadrant of the sheet; Pane A at the top right; Pane D at the bottom left, and Pane C at the bottom right, viewed when facing the delivery end of the machine.

The sheet is guillotined into two halves in the printing machine, and each issued sheet is perforated externally by an independent perforator—the Grover Perforator.

Concerning the other two stamp-printing machines, we are informed that the machine which prints the four-figure red sheet-serial numbers is referred to as "No. 830 Machine," or the "two coloured" machine, while that which prints the five-figure black sheet-serial numbers is listed as "No. 840 machine," or the "three coloured" machine.

4. The Y and S symbols.—The symbols "Y" and "S" attached to the Cylinder Numbers indicate the "Albertinia Machine" "Solid Cylinder" respectively.

**The Coil-Sheet Serial Numbers.**

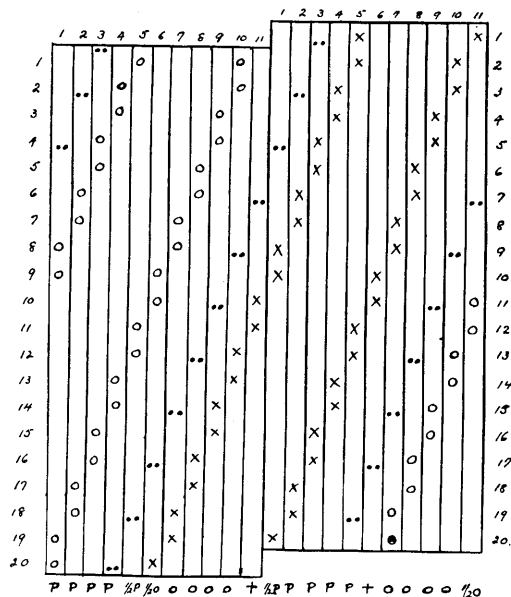
Mr. E. W. Perks, of Johannesburg, writes:

My interest in Mr. Lawrence's diagram of the succession of sheets of the 1d. Animal Coil-Sheets in the April, 1961, issue of the S.A. Philatelist was intensified when one

sheet in my possession was not represented by his possible combinations.

After many plottings and chartings and with a suggestion from Mr. Legge, it now appears to me that Mr. Lawrence is right in determining a repeated cycle after 11 sheets but actually one lot of sheets was started on an odd-numbered row and others on an even-numbered row. Hence, it is possible to arrive at 22 variations in the combination of the serial numbers. This will give eight sheets of paired numbers, eight of consecutive numbers, two of one and half numbers (paired), two of one and half numbers (consecutive) and two single numbered.

It is possible to determine whether the half numbers are paired or consecutive by the position of the printer's guide mark which appears three stamps ahead of the first of a series of paired numbers.



I am enclosing a diagram showing the permutations and combinations and have inserted the position of the guide mark. Incidentally three of my sheets strips fall into the second category and only one into the first. In Sheet 4 of the second category the printer's guide mark should be excluded.

It would be interesting to have the above confirmed by the series held by others.

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## AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

### AEROGRAMMES:

#### REPUBLICAN ISSUES OF SOUTH AFRICA —31st May, 1961.

##### 5c "Greetings" Aerogramme — Provisional Issue:

Some of the December, 1958, 6d. illuminated sheets, which were surcharged "5c" for issue on 14th February, have now appeared additionally overprinted in black seriffed letters "REPUBLIC OF" "REPUBLIEK VAN" approximately 23 mm. across and spaced 15 mm. apart. This supplementary overprint is normally superimposed slightly above the "SOUTH AFRICA" and "SUIDAFRIKA" of the stamp design but, occasionally the words "REPUBLIC OF" are well above the simulated top perforations.

**Note.**—It was reported in the May S.A. Phil. by the Publicity Officer that out of a total of 144,000 of the six-penny "Greetings" aerogrammes sent by the P.M.G. to be surcharged "5C", 138,000 had been distributed for issue on Decimalization Day—14th February, 1961. That would leave a balance of 6,000 in the Government Printer's hands and it is reasonable to deduce that that number only received the additional Republican overprints.

##### 5c Definitive Aerogramme:

The basic form is identical with the "Decimalisation" sheet issued on 14th February, 1961, but all printing is in Royal, instead of bright blue.

The impressed stamp has the same motif as the Republican 5c adhesive—a baobab tree and flower—but, being in monocolour, it presents a most unpleasing effect, reminiscent of some of the poorer Japanese stamp designs of past years. The Afrikaans wording at the top of the stamp is, in fact, so poorly printed that the inscription could be mistaken for Asiatic hieroglyphics.

Only sheets with English texts first have so far been seen.

##### 2½c Definitive Aerogramme:

The new Republican form for Inland and African Postal Union use is identical with the first definitive 2½c. Rhinoceros sheet issued on the 18th April, 1961, except for the impressed stamp, which now depicts the portico of Groot Constantia and a bunch of grapes. All printing is in magenta.

The aerogrammes have once again been issued only with Afrikaans texts first.

### FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS ON REPUBLIC AEROGRAMMES:

Principal Post Offices in South Africa were open for only two hours on Republic Day—31st May, 1961—to provide stamp collectors with First Day covers. Although stocks of the Republican Aerogrammes are stated to have been sent to those Post Offices, it seems that staffs generally were too busy to issue and postmark postal stationery that day. Very few of these Aerogrammes are likely, therefore, to bear a Day of Issue cancellation—31st May, 1961.

### BASUTOLAND—Q.E. II AEROGRAMMES —1954/1961

Now that the first of the definitive decimal 5c sheets for the High Commission Territories has made its appearance—in Basutoland—it seems opportune to chronicle the types issued in that Protectorate up to that stage. Readers are asked to report the discovery of other types, if they exist, of watermarked varieties or errors in the surcharge of the Provisional issues.

**Standard characteristics:** All sheets bear an impressed stamp (Herd boy with lesibe and a vignette of Her Majesty) in gray green and brown; brown inscriptions, blue overlay on white paper. 2-fold format.

**Watermarks:** "IMPERIAL AIR MAIL / Gateway / Code letter."

**This letter denotes the date of manufacture of the paper.**

#### 1954—18th October.

Two-line inscription on back "IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER / MAY BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL."

- 6d. TYPE 1. Watermark code letter "D" (1951).  
 (a) Watermark code letter "E" (1952).  
 (b) Watermark code letter "F" (1953).  
 (c) Watermark code letter "G" (1954).  
 (d) Watermark entirely missing.

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

1960.

- 6d. TYPE 2. Watermark code letter "K" (1957).  
 (a) Watermark code letter "M" (1959).  
 (b) Watermark entirely missing.

**Provisional Decimalisation Issues.**

Basic 6d. sheets (Type 2 with three-line enclosure warning) were, at the request of the Crown Agents who supplied the forms, surcharged in black "5c" by the Government Printer, Pretoria. No varieties of the surcharge has been seen.

1961—14th February.

- 5c on 6d. TYPE 3.  
 Watermark code letter "E" (1952).  
 (a) Watermark code letter "M" (1959).  
 (b) Watermark code letter "O" (1960).  
 (c) Watermark entirely missing.

**5c Definitive Issue.**

Identical with Type 2 (three-line enclosure warning) but "5c" substituted for "6d" on impressed stamp.

1961—mid April.

- 5c. TYPE 4.  
 Watermark code letter "O" (1960).  
 (a) Watermark entirely missing.
- Note.**—Type 2 has not been recorded with watermarks "E" or "O". Likewise Type 3 has not been seen with code letter "K".

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## THE BASUTOLAND PROVISIONAL DECIMAL OVERPRINTS 14<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 1961

By G. N. GILBERT

The position regarding the numerous changes in the overprints in all three of the Protectorates is, as Stanley Gibbons puts it, almost chaotic.

Mr. Robertson has given some idea of the difficulties he has encountered in the May issue of the South African Philatelist, and he has had to deal with the three territories.

The writer has endeavoured to cope only with Basutoland, and has had practically to live in Basutoland for the past few weeks, in order to try to keep abreast of the numerous and rapid changes.

The basic causes of this position are due to the following:—

(1) The demand for these provisionals was hopelessly under-estimated in the first place, and there were not sufficient of the first overprints in many cases to fill the initial orders.

By the time fresh supplies were ordered from Pretoria, the forme had been broken up, and new slugs were used, resulting in many changes in the overprint type.

Even at this stage, the position was still under-estimated, and fresh supplies had to be continually ordered, with still further changes.

(2) All the main post offices in Basutoland get their supplies sent direct from Pretoria, and these are not sent to Maseru first for redistribution.

This means that one or two out-of-the-way post offices may have gotten a new type overprint, which Maseru had not got.

Again, many of the officials do not recognise new overprints unless these are very obvious.

A case in point is the second issue of the R1, which came and went in a flash, and nobody in Maseru seems to have spotted it. Unfortunately, practically the whole issue of this particular printing went to fill overseas orders.

Lists that have so far appeared both here and overseas are far from complete, and the writer has compiled the following hoping that it will throw some light on the subject

as far as Basutoland is concerned. It is thought that at the time of writing (June 1st), the particulars given are fairly complete, but it may well be that, before this appears in print, still further changes will have appeared.

In that case notification of these will be sent to the South African Philatelist for publication.

The measurements given on the next page represent firstly the width of the overprint, followed by the height.

---

### Postage Dues.

First Issue. 1c on current "Shield" type  
2d. Control 1. 5 by 7.50 mm.

First Issue. 5c on the same as above. Control 1. 7 by 7.50 mm.

Second. 1c on "Shield" type 1d. red. Control 1. 5 by 7.50 mm.

Third. 5c on the old numeral type 2d. No control. 7 by 7.50 mm.

**Notes.**—This last issue is overprinted on the same De La Rue postage dues that had the well-known "error of crown" and "missing crown" watermark errors.

The "error of crown" is found in this overprinted issue, but as the writer did not have the opportunity of examining all the panes in the issue, he cannot say if the "missing crown" is also present. It is doubtful however, as the issue was a small one, and quite a large portion of the supply was examined only finding the error of crown.

It is understood that this issue has been distributed on a strict quota basis in view of the smallness of the issue.

### Postal Stationery.

#### Postcards.

Type 1. Q.E. II 2d. postcards overprinted 1½c. Heavy type. 6 mm. in width, the 1 being 3 mm. high and the fraction 4 mm.

Type 2. As above but the overprint is thinner, and the figures appear different. 5.50 in width, the 1 and the fraction same as type 1.

Denomination	Issue	Overprint	Controls	Measurements	Notes
$\frac{1}{2}$ c	First	First	2A 1A	6.50 by 8.00 mm.	Including stop.
$\frac{1}{2}$ c	Second	No change	2B 1B	6.50 by 8.00 mm.	Including stop.
1c	First	First	2A 1A	6.00 by 7.25 mm.	Including stop.
1c	Second	No change	2B 1B	6.00 by 7.25 mm.	Including stop.
<b>Note.</b> —Only the $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the 1c had a stop after the c.					
2c	First	First	1A 1A	6.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
2c	Second	No change	1B 1B	6.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c	First	First	2A 2A	9.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c	Second	No change	2B 2B	9.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c	Third	Second	2B 2B	7.50 by 4.25 mm.	Smaller and thinner.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ c	First	First	1A 1	9.50 by 4.50 mm.	Variations are found in the o/p in the sheet.
5c	First	First	2B 1	6.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
5c	Second	Second	2B 1	5.50 by 4.00 mm.	Lighter and narrower.
5c	Third	Third	2B 1	5.75 by 4.50 mm.	Slightly thinner o/p than the first, and the c is further from the 5.
10c	First	First	1A 1	8.50 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
10c	Second	No change	2B 1	8.50 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
10c	Third	Second	1A 1	7.00 by 4.50 mm.	Thinner and narrower. The O is slightly higher than the 1.
$12\frac{1}{2}$ c	First	First	1A 1	11.50 by 4.50 mm.	Wide heavy type.
$12\frac{1}{2}$ c	Second	Second	1A 1	10.00 by 4.00 mm.	Smaller and lighter.
25c	First	First	1A 1	10.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
25c	Second	No change	2B 1	10.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
25c	Third	Second	2B 1	8.50 by 4.00 mm.	Smaller and lighter.
25c	Fourth	Third	2B 1	7.00 by 4.25 mm.	Narrower figures. The c is similar to that used for the 1c but smaller.
50c	First	First	1A 1	10.00 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
50c	Second	Second	1A 1	8.00 by 4.00 mm.	Smaller and thinner.
50c	Third	Second	1A 1	8.00 by 4.00 mm.	No change from 2nd.
R1	First	First	1 1	5.50 by 4.50 mm.	Heavy type.
R1	Second	Second	1 1	4.00 by 4.50 mm.	Thinner and narrower.
R1	Third	Third	1 1	4.00 by 3.25 mm.	Squat smaller type.

**Note.**—The writer is not entirely satisfied that there has not been yet another change in overprint in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. According to official sources, it is stated that Pretoria report only two overprint changes in this denomination. The writer has a pair and a few single copies of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, which appear thinner in the overprint, especially the c, and the fraction is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. further from the 2 than in either of the first two issues. Until more definite proof is forthcoming, this must remain undecided.

#### Registered Envelopes.

- (1) Small Q.E. II 6d. overprinted 5c. (No differences noted).
- (2) Small Q.E. II type inscribed 5c.
- (3) Large. Similar to above.

Apparently the larger registered envelopes were never overprinted.

#### Aerogrammes.

- (1) Pictorial type design 6d. air letter card overprinted 5c. The above is found with watermarked and unwatermarked paper.
- (2) The same pictorial design inscribed 5c.

It is not known when the inscribed decimal pictorial set will take the place of the

provisionals, but it is understood that these are expected before long. The 2½c is the only inscribed denomination to have appeared so far, and that has been on sale for several weeks.

### Stamp Varieties.

A few of the overprint varieties are given below, where these have proved constant, at least in a batch of sheets. There are a few broken fractions etc., which do not appear to be constant, but on the whole the overprints are free from noticeable flaws.

#### 2½c. First issue:

- Row 8 No. 4. Broken bottom to 2.
- Row 10 No. 6. Dropped fraction.

3½c. Row 10 No. 3. The overprint is 1 mm. narrower. Vertical row 5 has about six stamps with the overprint slightly wider, and the extremities of the 3 are slightly extended.

#### 12½ c. First overprint:

- Row 1 No. 1. Overprint slanting.
- Row 2 No. 1. Dropped fraction and c.

#### Second overprint:

- Row 9 Nos. 1 and 5—thicker 1.
- Row 9 No. 3. Broken bar to fraction.
- Row 10 No. 3. Thick 1.

#### 25c. First overprint:

- Row 4 No. 4. Broken top stroke to 5.
- Row 8 No. 4. Broken ball to 2.

The writer would like to acknowledge the assistance given him by the Rev. R. Dove of Leribe, and the Rev. A. Brutsch of Morija in spotting overprint changes etc.

[Illustrations of the Overprints will appear in our next issue.—Ed.]

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### PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Four new pictorials are to be issued on July 26 of 1d., 3d., 1/- and 2/- denominations.

## BECHUANALAND DECIMAL OVERPRINTS

The following notes about these have kindly been supplied by Mr. R. Brownlow of Lobatsi:

The overprints for this Territory have presented one or two interesting features. Generally the printing has been well done, the marked differences occurring on the 3½ cent (orange) where there is a mixture of figures "3"; on the 50c a major displacement to the right which takes the "C" on to the frame line and this happened on a number of sheets; and on the R1 Type II a displacement to the left which takes the "R" over the frame line. Only one sheet of sixty was seen.

This is an item which will appeal to the advanced collector. On the R1 Type III—the recent delivery of 30,000—there is a tilting of the Vignette to the right which throws the upper twigs of the Baobab Tree through the frame line of the portrait. This shift occurs on half the sheets seen.

Of great interest is the scarcity arising with the 2½ cent on 3d. Blue. A large number of sheets were sent to the Printer; then a quantity was withdrawn for sale in December and January.

It became apparent that there would be insufficient of the denomination and as there were vast supplies of the 2d. value the order was given to print 2½c on them. This 3½c on 2d. was not on sale on the 14th February. The Postal Authorities having big orders from the U.S.A. for thousands of the smaller values 1, 2, 2½, 3 and 5 cents soon found themselves short and called in the balances of the 2½c on 3d. from the several post offices. Even so orders for the U.K. were not completed.

The quantity printed was 120,000. It is estimated that 60,000 were used in the Territory and with the large orders for the U.S.A. something less than 30,000 would reach dealers in Britain. The scarce items are 2½c Blue; the 3½ cent, 54,000 mixed three's giving an effective number of 18,000 "long bar to 3"; 5c Type I 36,000 (there is only 30,000 of the replacement 5c Type II) 25c, 24,000; R1 Type II (this has tall letter and figure at bottom left hand of Vignette) 8,050; R1 Type I (small letter and figure, in centre) the rarity, there being only 1,400 of these which incidentally were issued about half mint and half used. 1,800 were sent to the Printer but 400 were spoilt.



New deliveries have now arrived at Lobatsi. 1 cent—quite different overprint; 3½ cent, all “3’s” now alike but different font from the first settings; 10 cent and 25 cent no marked differences. The prices being asked in London for some of the scarcer varieties are simply reketting.

[It may be noted that in Harmer’s sale of 10 July there is illustrated a horizontal strip of the 1/- stamps with 10c surcharge so misplaced to the left that the right-hand stamp is uncharged. The estimated value is £50-£100.—Ed.]

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#### NEW POSTAL SLOGAN

Mr. Cairncross, of George, reports a new slogan “Wipe out Polio/Roei Polio Uit” which came into use at least as early as 1-VI-61. Either language may be on top.

#### EIRE

The Postal Department announces the issue on 26th June of two stamps (6d. and 1/3) commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Irish International Airlines. The design features the original and the latest types of aircraft in use.

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**Postmarks of the Falkland Island Dependencies Survey Bases** by A. G. Fisher. Published by the Polar Postal History Society of Great Britain, Cambridge, January 1961. No price mentioned.

For anyone interested in the postmarks of the F.I.D. this booklet is an absolute **must**. Commencing briefly with the postmarks common to all the main divisions of the Dependencies (S. Shetlands, Graham Land, etc.) it then goes on to the postmarks of named localities in these various groups. Some of these have full names, some only letters—Base A, etc., going on through most letters of the alphabet to Base Z. There are numerous drawings of postmarks as well as descriptions, photographs of the Bases and of the Survey Ships, also a useful map showing the locations of the bases.

For completeness there are also included the postmarks of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition, the Royal Society I.G.Y. Base and South Georgia.

#### Postal History Auctions.

Mr. B. Rigby-Hall was at one time a general stamp dealer in Nottingham, England. His interests, like those of many stamp collectors, gradually turned more and more to Postal History.

He has now started under the name of the “Rigby Postal History Auctions” what he hopes will be regular auction sales at 46 Queens Park, West Drive, Bournemouth, England. Judging by the catalogue of his first sale, to be held on Saturday, 24th June he should be successful. The main difficulty, he says, is not to sell Postal History material but it is a problem to find. Everywhere it is the same, he says, at home, on the Continent and across the Atlantic. He compares himself to a broker who puts his own capital into the shares which he recommends to his clients. The dearth of material is staggering, but, good luck to him!

#### CONGO—SOUTH KASAI

The breakaway province of South Kasai has issued its own stamps, a series of Belgian Congo issues overprinted “Etat Autonome De Sud-Kasai.” These follow the stamps of Katanga (overprinted first, then definitives). What will come next?

## PORTRAIT GALLERY XXXII



[The two portraits shewn above of Taya-garaja, the Indian poet, and Janos Bolyai, the Hungarian mathematician, should have appeared in Gallery XXXI, last month, but were inadvertently omitted.—Ed.]

I slipped up in "Portrait Gallery XXXI" in naming Alfred de Musset as a newcomer, for that erratic genius has been in the gallery for ten years. He appeared in a set of 6 put out by France in June, 1951. The total tally of portraits now stands at 3,802, of which the odd two, Generals Kim Il-sung and Fang Hu-shan of N. Korea, have failed as yet to turn up in my collection.

Our 15 this month are as usual a very mixed assortment. The earliest are two odd-looking birds, a bearded man named Theodor Tiron and a certain Dessislava, looking for all the world like a Victorian landlady. They are from mural paintings in the ancient Church of Bojana, which celebrated its 700th Anniversary two years ago, in honour of which Bulgaria, in delayed action, issued a set of three stamps last January. The third stamp shows the ancient Church itself.



The third stamp (illustrated) is from a brilliant portrait by Goya of Leandro Fernandez Moratin, 1760—1828. It shows him as a young Secretary of State. Fortune indeed smiled on him, for on his return from

a successful diplomatic mission he was presented with a benefice and a pension. Then he turned to writing and, following in the footsteps of his father Nicolas Fernandez, 1737—80, rapidly became famous as playwright and poet. His plays, with their careful construction, delicate satire and clever dialogue, won immediate popularity. He was a fervent admirer of Moliere but no slavish imitator. His brilliant career ended in shadow, for by accepting the post of Royal Librarian under Joseph Bonaparte he completely lost favour and spent his last years in exile.

Portraits four and 5 come from Russia's inexhaustible store of People of Importance, no matter if we have never heard of them before—A. N. Voronikhin, architect, with one of his creations, the Kasansky Cathedral in Leningrad, and J. S. Gogebashvily, born in 1840, Georgian teacher, backed by some of his native mountains.

Numbers six and seven celebrate yet two more centenaries. One is of Occide Jeanty on a Haitian set of 5, three of which show him in military uniform with an excerpt from his "Marche Militaire" 1804, oddly enough in 6-8 time, and two the same portrait with the Capitol, Port-au-Prince, in the background. The other (illustrated) celebrates a most engaging person, Emily Pauline Johnson. Here I cannot do better than quote Mr. James Watson in "Gibbons Stamp Monthly": "Emily Pauline Johnson was born, according to most authorities, on March 10th, 1861, at "Chiefswood," in the Six-Nation Indian Reservation in Ontario, the daughter of George Henry M. Johnson, Mohawk Indian Chief. As a poetess she made a unique contribution to Canadian letters, and among her volumes of verse were "The White Wampum" 1894, "Canadian Born" 1903 and "Flint and Feathers" 1912. A wampum was a string of beads made of the interior parts of shells formerly used as currency among the Indians and between them and the white settlers. The beads were either black, dark purple or white, the latter, wampumpeag, having only half the value of the dark beads, though all had ornamental as well as symbolic and ritual uses. The stamp shows Miss Johnson's two personalities — Victorian lady and Indian princess, the poetess in the foreground wearing a high ruffed collar and again in the background in tribal dress. She died on March 7th, 1913, at Vancouver."

Next comes the stolid, square face of Hans Bökler, 1875-1951, on a Berlin stamp. He was a Bavarian who learned the silver-

smith's craft and became a prominent labour leader. No. 9 is a problem stamp from Cuba, showing the dusky head and shoulders of one Menendez rising out of a green sea of what I take to be sugar-cane. No prize is offered for a solution!

No. 10 is a well-executed portrait of Fulbert Youlou, President of the Congo Republic, formerly French Congo. Lastly, five more victims of Nazism from East Germany, but no longer with the ghastly decapitated appearance of previous portraits. Here are five cheerful young people, the youngest, Elvira Eisenschneider, in fact radiantly lovely. All the greater crime that their lives should have been so brutally cut short, at 22, 21, 20, 23 and 31 years of youth!

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## F.D.C.'S OF EARLY UNIONS

The listings of these in our April issue has elicited quite a few more recordings:

### Union No. 1 Cancelled 4 Nov., 1910.

Mr. T. A. Harper, E. London. A block of four on cover used at E. London and a loose single used at Johannesburg.

Mr. G. H. Legge, Johannesburg. Five singles, off cover, used respectively at Three Anchor Bay, Nongoma, Noordkap, Bethanyville and East Rand.

Mr. C. E. Sherwood sends the following list culled from past pages of the "Springbok."

(1) Three covers used respectively at Nottingham Road, Maritzburg and Durban. Owned by collectors in Britain.

(2) Two covers used respectively at Port St. Johns and Fort Beaufort; in possession of American collectors, now dead.

(3) Owned by a South African collector; two covers used respectively at Worcester and Port St. Johns, one on piece from Wynberg, Cape and two loose from Worcester and Dewetsdorp respectively.

Mr. A. Rowlands of Durban records: (a) One on cover cancelled at Batstone, Natal—a P.O. long ago re-named—(b) a corner block of four off cover cancelled—obviously to order—Houses of Parliament.

Mr. T. D. Radue of Pretoria has two stamps on piece, one cancelled at Queen Street, P.E., the other at Abels... Transvaal (probably Abelskop in the Schweizer Reneke district).

This now brings the total recorded up to 43, of which 21 are on cover, 15 on piece or

loose, and 7 of which details have not been submitted. To this may be added "numerous singles and even blocks off cover" recorded by S. G. Rich in the U.S.A. when he started trying to make a census.

We think it fair to sum up as follows: F.D. cancellations of the Union's No. 1 may be classified as "scarce," but they do **not** qualify for the rarities class. Consequently we do not propose to continue with a census of them. The state of affairs is otherwise however, as regards F.D.C.'s of the Union Georgian definitives and we are prepared to continue the census of them.

### Union Georgians Cancelled 1st Sept., 1913.

S. G. Rich was unable to find, after thirty years hunting, a single specimen, and appealed to us to try. Up to date we have received records of five; three being on cover, one on piece and one unknown as to condition.

Mr. T. A. Harper has two covers used at E. London, one with a ½d. stamp and one with a 1d. He also has two covers bearing 2d. and 2½d. stamps respectively cancelled on 26th and 27th August, but prefer to regard these as curious only.

Mr. C. E. Sherwood's only report is a 1d. on piece used at Cleveland.

First-day cancellations of the early definitive Georgians are obviously not nearby as common as those of the 2½d. commemorative, the record now standing at eight, of which five are on cover and three on piece or loose.

Taking into consideration the number of denominations (eleven) issued on 1.9.13 and that of these only the ½d., 1d., 2d. and 3d. are known cancelled on that date, this small group would appear to qualify for the "rarity" class.

## 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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## SWAZILAND DECIMALS

The following notes on Swaziland stamps are compiled from Mr. Robertson's latest circular (dated 30th May) and are additional to those provided in our May issue. We now gather:—

(1) The 1st overprinting was of 11 denominations, viz. on all values of the pictorial issue of 1956 except the 1/3d., but to make up for this there were 2½c overprints on both the 2d. and 3d.

(2) There was a 2nd overprinting of seven values and the main differences in this were:—

(a) 2½c on 3d.—the figure 2 is smaller and the 2, ½, and c are bunched closer together.

(b) 4c on 4½d.—the 4 is smaller and the opt. higher up on the stamp.

(c) 5c on 6d.—the 5 rather thinner and opt. higher up.

(d) 25c on 2/6d.—components rather smaller, bunched closer together and much higher up on the stamp.

(e) 50c on 5/—the figure 5 serifed and the 0 narrower.

(f) R1 on 10/—R and 1 both serifed.

(g) R2 on £1—R and 1 both serifed. and opt. higher up.

(3) A 3rd overprint of the three highest denominations:—

(a) 50c Opt. in thin clear lettering situated at middle left of the stamp. This is the rarest of all the overprints. Only 6 sheets printed and it was not recognised as being different until four sheets had been used up on mail and telegrams.

(b) R1 on 10/—Plain type but rather smaller than 1st opt.

(c) R2 on £1—Similar to 2nd opt. but centrally low down.

(4) A 3½c on 2d. appeared rather late, but it is not clear whether it was contemporary with the 2nd or the 3rd overprinting. Type smallish and bunched close together.

(5) It is understood that the Crown Agents in London have expressed their disapproval of so many overprints (in all three High Commission Territories) and probably as a result there are now appearing stamps with decimal values, but on the old designs of the stamps which have been in use since 1956. So far we have seen: ½c (Havelock

Mine design), 1c (a Highveld view), 2½c (Courting couple), 10c (Havelock Mine) and 12½c (Courting couple).

As the entirely new definitive series of 16 values (reported in our December, 1960, issue) is not expected until October it is probable that more denominations of the old set, but with decimal values will appear.

For the following notes on the decimalisation of the Postal Stationery of Swaziland we are indebted to Mr. J. M. Weinstein of Pretoria.

### Registered Envelopes.

(1) Q.E. type with 6d. embossed stamp on the flap, overprinted "5c" in black and placed on sale on 14th February, 1961.

(2) Q.E. type with imprinted embossed stamp on the flap reading "FIVE CENTS" instead of SIX PENCE. Placed on sale on 25th May, 1961.

Both of these envelopes are of size 6 x 3¾ inches.

### Postcards.

(1) Queen Elizabeth type, 1½d. imprinted design, overprinted "1½c" in black in **serifed** type measuring 5½ mm. x 5 mm and with "c" of overprint 2 mm. tall, issued on 14th February, 1961.

(2) Queen Elizabeth type, 1½d. imprinted design, overprinted "1½c" in black in **sans-serif** type measuring 6½ mm. x 4 mm. and with "c" of overprint 2¾ mm. tall. This type is known postmarked on 26th May, 1961.

### Aerogrammes.

(1) The Queen Elizabeth definitive 6d. aerogramme overprinted 5c" in black which was issued on 14th February, 1961.

This has already been recorded by Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey in the April number of this magazine, p. 63. One specimen of this aerogramme with the 5c overprint struck **twice** is known and is believed to be unique.

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## POTTED HISTORIES OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By **J. H. Harvey Pirie**

(Continued from page 91, May issue).

### 1898. Pretoria Philatelic Society.

Formed on 16 Feb. 1898 with Mr. I. van Alphen, P.M.G. of the Z.A.R., as President. Operations suspended during the period of the Anglo-Boer War, then resumed. Was practically moribund during part of 1904-05 and again from April, 1909 to Oct., 1911, but was never actually disbanded and it celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1948. Foundation Member of Federation. Congresses 1931, 1934, 1939, Oct. 1948, 1955. (See S.A. Ph. Vol 24, 1948, pp. 20 and 46).

### 1899. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.

Founded early in this year with the P.M.G. as Hon. President. Activities suspended during the Anglo-Boer War, but were resumed in April, 1902. Name changed in 1908 to the "Johannesburg United Philatelic Society" when it merged with the Transvaal Philatelic Society (q.v. 1906).

A change back to the original name was made in 1931, when the society amalgamated with the "Johannesburg Stamp Club." (q.v. 1926) and so it remains to this day. A Foundation Member of Federation. International Exhibitions in 1936 and 1960. Congresses in 1932, 1936, 1950, 1960. (See various volumes of the "London Philatelist" 1902-1910 and S.A. Ph. Vol. 12, 1936, p. 178).

### 1901. Bloemfontein Philatelic Society.

Definitely formed on March 5th, 1901, with Mr. J. C. Muller as first Chairman. It had a precarious existence for a few years, but then ceased to function. It was resuscitated in 1907, largely through the efforts of Mr. Francis Carter, who was the leading philatelic personality in Bloemfontein throughout his whole long life. This re-born society flourished for some years but was wound up in Oct. 1914, and organised philately ceased in Bloemfontein until 1933. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 27, 1951, p. 51 and the Catalogue of the Union Festival Stamp Exhibition of 1960).

### 1906. Transvaal Philatelic Society, Johannesburg.

A short-lived society operating in Johannesburg under the Presidency of Mr. T. Henderson. About the middle of 1908 it

merged with the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg (q.v. 1899). (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 12, 1936, p. 179).

### 1909. East London Philatelic Society.

Formed on 30th April, 1909, with Mr. A. O. Hopper as Chairman and Mr. T. A. Harper as Vice-Chairman, the latter being the only foundation member still active. (See catalogue of the Exhibition held in 1958 in connection with the City's Centenary celebration). Congresses in Jan. 1948 and in 1959. A Foundation member of the Federation.

### 1910. Philatelic Society of Rhodesia (Bulawayo).

This society was certainly in existence about the middle of 1910, and it has accepted this as its date of foundation by holding a Golden Jubilee Exhibition in 1960. It had then Mr. G. H. Eyre, the P.M.G., as Hon. President and Mr. L. H. Whitmore as Chairman. There are rumours that the Society was in existence before 1910 and that that year was a resuscitation; this cannot be taken as fully authenticated, however. The Society published "The Rhodesian Philatelist," which ran to 12 numbers, from July, 1912 to June 1913.

It qualifies for Foundation Membership of the Federation, having had a delegate to the meeting in Durban in 1928 when the Federation's foundations were laid. In recess for four years during World War II. Congress in July, 1952. (See S.A. Ph. Vol 6, 1928, pp. 97 and 130. Vol. 29, 1953, p. 138).

### 1911. Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town.

In continuous existence since 3rd May, 1911, though with two changes in name. It was originally termed the "Cape Town Philatelic Society and Exchange Club"; the first President was Mr. G. Lovelock and first Chairman Mr. W. Reid.

In May, 1939, the name was changed to the simpler one of the "Cape Town Philatelic Society."

In August, 1953, on the occasion of the celebrations of the Centenary of the Cape Triangular stamps, H.M. the Queen graciously granted the Society permission to

prefix "Royal" to its title and so it became the "Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town."

Congresses 1938 and 1952. International Exhibition 1952. A Foundation Member of the Federation.

#### 1911. Philatelic Society of Natal. Durban.

Formally launched on 28th September, 1911, with Mr. J. H. H. Chamberlain as President and Major N. Welsford as Hon. Secretary. These two foundation members are still active philatelists.

In 1928 the Society held South Africa's 1st International Exhibition, and during the period of it, the first South African Philatelic Congress. This blossomed later into the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. Another Congress in 1933, also one in 1954. A Foundation Member of the Federation. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 13, 1937, p. 2. Also Handbook published in June, 1954, for the Exhibition held during the Durban Civic Centenary celebrations).

(To be continued).

### CROWN AGENTS BULLETIN

The main feature in the issue of 1 June is Singapore and its stamps, dating from the first issue proper to Singapore, in 1948, through various special issues up to the current definitive stamps, all of the 15 denominations being illustrated.

The values of the forthcoming definitive of Bechuanaland being printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons are given (14 of them, 1c to R2) with their designs. The eight lower denominations (1c to 12½c) will feature various birds; the six others are a mixed bag—Musician, Baobab tree, Grinding maize, Ox, Lion, and Kalahari Policeman.

Lists are given of the decimal overprintings on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland stamps, based on information received from the Department of Posts, Pretoria.

These do not quite agree with the listings we give elsewhere in this issue of the S.A. Ph. We can only give here the number of printing stated of having been made of various Basutoland and Swaziland values; these may be compared with the figures given in our magazine.

**Basutoland:** 2½, 3½, 5, 10, 12½, 25, 50 cents and 5c Postage Due, two printings of each; R1, three printings; the others, one printing.

**Swaziland:** ½c, 1c, 2½c, on 2d., 3½c on 2d. and 10c—one printing of these 6 values; 2½c on 3d., 1c Postage Due and 2d. Postage Due 5c Postage Due—two printings; 4c, 5c, 25c, R1 and R2—three printings.

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### JAPAN

#### (1) In Antarctica.

From the News Letter of the Weather Bureau, Pretoria, we learn that Dr. Torii, leader of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition for 1960, has stated that during the summer of 1961/62 the Japanese base will be closed. This will be the last voyage of the "Soya." Should the Japanese wish to return to Antarctica, a new ice-breaker will have to be built, which will take about two years.

#### (2) Recent Stamp Issues.

During the period March 20 to April 28 there were issued no less than seven stamps, each of them being of 10 yen denomination. The subjects are: Three with flowers, of which one is the Wild Cherry, Japan's national flower; one of Lake Biwa in a quasi-National Park; a dancing girl, honouring Stamp Day, April 20; one honouring the 90th anniversary of modern postal services in Japan; and finally one for the 52nd Convention of Rotary International.

## THE CHURCH OF THE VOW

By Sylvester L. Crozet, Assoc. S.P.H.

In 1837 a party of Voortrekkers, who had left the Cape Colony under the leadership of Piet Retief, arrived in Natal. Here they obtained a grant of land from the Zulu chief Dingaan.

In the following year Dingaan treacherously murdered Retief and seventy of his companions and this great calamity fell heavily on the survivors of the party. On Sunday, December 8, 1838, when gathered together under their new leader Sarel Cilliers, these Voortrekkers solemnly vowed to the Almighty that if he granted them victory over their enemy they would keep the day holy for all time.

Here follows the vow taken by these fearless people, as translated by Manfred Nathan:—

*"My brethren and fellow countrymen, at this moment we stand before the holy God of heaven and earth, to make a promise, if He will be with us and protect us, and deliver enemy into our hands so that we may triumph over him that we shall observe the day and the date as an anniversary in each year and a day of thanksgiving like the Sabbath, in His honour: and that we shall enjoin our children that they must take part with us in this, for a remembrance even for our posterity, and if anyone sees difficulty in this, let him return from this place. For the honour of His name shall be joyfully exalted, and to Him the fame and honour of the victory must be given."*

On December 16, 1838, the Voortrekkers vanquished their foe at the Battle of Blood River and in the following year the building of the Church of the Vow at Pietermaritzburg was commenced. The men responsible for its erection were Johannes Pretorius and his brother and Andries and Willem Jurgens.

The church was of a simple rectangular form, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. The walls, two feet thick, were built of slate and the little building was covered with a flat roof of yellow-wood. In 1841 some alterations were made which included the addition of gables and the replacement of the original roof by one of thatch. Internally a gallery was erected and seats were provided.



This building was used as a church until 1861 after which it became successively a chemist's shop, a wool store and finally in 1912, a museum. In 1916 the church was almost completely rebuilt; a porch and the Cape-Dutch type of gables being added and to-day the outward appearance of the church is vastly different from that when it was the chief place of worship in Natal more than a century ago. The walls and timber work are substantially original, however, and the pulpit made by two Germans is preserved in the church.

The Church of The Vow is depicted on the ½d. denomination of the Voortrekker Memorial Fund set of stamps which were issued in 1936.

### FRANCE

25th March. A 0.30 NF stamp for the centenary of the death of Lacordaire, a strong ecclesiastical supporter of liberty.

Also a 0.30 NF stamp honouring Jean Nicot, born in 1530, who had much to do with the introduction of new plants into France from America, such as maize, potatoes and tobacco, especially the last named.

22nd April. Four stamps honouring heroes of the Resistance. Two of 0.20 NF for Jaques Renouvin and Lionel Dubrey and two of 0.30 NF for Paul Gateaud and Mère Elizabeth.

6th May. A 0.20 NF stamp featuring the health resort of Bagnoles-de-L'Orme.

6th May. A 0.50 NF stamp honouring the F.A.M.C. (An "Old Soldiers' Federation" with members in about 40 countries.

13th May. 0.50 NF stamp commemorating the centenary of Deauville, the holiday resort on the Channel coast.

No fewer than six stamps were due for issue on 20th May of values ranging for 0.15 to 0.50 NF, each with a surtax for the Red Cross. The persons honoured on them are: Du Guesclin, warrior, 1314-1380; Pierre Puget, painter and sculptor of the 17th

century; Charles Coulomb, soldier, architect and physicist, 1736-1806; General Drouot, one of Napoleon's generals, 1774-1847; Honoré Daumier, poet and painter, 1808-1879; Guillaume Apollinaire, poet and writer, 1880-1918.

## THE BYWAYS OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

By L. Buchen

(Paper accompanying an exhibit before the Society of Israel Philately).

Whilst the vast majority of Stamp Collectors is content to deal only with the stamps of the country or countries of their choice, I have for many years now been fascinated by the many things which, neglected and even scorned by the average collector, form a multicoloured mosaic of the activities of the postal services of a modern state.

In this respect Israel is no exception and its postal services are as up to date as those of any other state with a much longer postal history. I have on previous occasions dealt with the more orthodox aspects of Israel Philately such as some of its stamp issues, the postal stationery or even something that is far less orthodox e.g. its Travelling Post Offices. What I am going to present to you now, is something that nobody in this country has, as far as I know, even bothered about. The fact that it costs nothing or very little, may perhaps have something to do with it. It is what I term in my sectionalised collection of Israel "MISCELLANEOUS."

To begin with, there are the covers emanating from the Philatelic Services of Israel which at first used envelopes inherited from the Mandatory Power. When they started using their own, there emerged a great number differing in size, paper and printing. Those used for the conveyance of stamps were even more interesting due to their various official markings. Whilst those used for foreign service are usually inscribed in Hebrew and English or French, those for internal mail are only printed or marked in Hebrew. The gentlemen in charge of the Philatelic Services are apparently conscious of the fact that they are running a big business and they even send their customers printed "Compliment Slips" and "New Year Cards" of which samples are shown.

Censor Labels and markings on civilian mail form another interesting chapter. The former vary in size, printing and control numbers, of which many series must have been used. Following on this there is also a cover addressed to Beirut by a Lebanese resident of the Argentine, which somehow found its way to Israel, only to be provided there with a rubber stamp "Pas de service via Israel" which means "No service via Israel." How this cover found its way into my collection I just don't know.

Bulk mail such as circulars and similar articles require special postmarks because special rates apply and thus prevent deliberate underfranking. They are always in red and three different types are shown. I can even produce two covers with Bulk Mail postmarks showing the "Running Stag" which indicates the first day of use. The one is BENEI BERAK with the symbol "Aleph" between the two circles and the other is HAIFA with the symbol "Gimmel".

For Rosh Hashana greeting cards, which are naturally posted in vast numbers, triangular cancellors are used, showing only the name of the town without a date. Several types exist but I believe their use has been discontinued.

Letters which contain dutiable articles have special Postal Customs labels affixed and here too those inherited from the Mandatory Regime were used at first, which were printed in French only. Later ones are in Hebrew and French.

Something which I believe to be unique, are the Taxi Mails of Israel. Registered Taxi Companies are permitted to carry letters which must have labels affixed to them indicating that postage has been paid. The Taxi Companies buy these labels from the Post Office but are allowed to charge an additional fee for their services. A number of such covers is shown bearing labels of various companies.

Quite a number of rubber stamps were or are being used by the Post Office, serving all kind of purposes. Stamp Export Control has its own and so has the Postal Censor who asks the Public in three languages to indicate on the envelopes of their letters in what language they are written. If an Air Mail letter is underfranked, a rubber stamp either indicates that it has been forwarded by Surface Mail, or on being returned to the Sender, indicates how much additional franking is required. Yet another rubber stamp suggests to the recipient to hire a Post Office Box which will speed up his



mail delivery. Then there is the Telegram envelope of the Mandatory Period bearing a rubber stamp imprint "State of Israel—Temporary Cover."

You may not know that Israel also has a "Dead Letter Office" using special envelopes and cancellor for the return of mail which cannot be delivered. And so has the "Bank Hadoar" or "Post Savings Bank" but these of course, serve a different purpose.

Diplomatic Mail which is conveyed free, has its own special labels and is certified as such by the large seal it bears. Needless to say that such mail gets all the consideration due to its exalted status. Another form of semi-diplomatic mail, which is that of the Israeli Reparation Commission in Germany, is not so fortunate to have free conveyance and has to use a Franking Machine.

And this leads me to the last chapter of the miscellaneous items, The Franking Machine. Each machine has its own specific number but it appears that the same number may be repeated in another city and samples of this are shown. Various types of franking machines are being used but it would lead too far to attempt in this paper to describe them in detail. Covers showing impressions from these machines are tabled and the differences can easily be seen. But did you know that even the Post Office used a franking machine to impress the additional postage on Air Letter Forms due to the increase in postal rates? Here is an Aerogramme with the impression applied to it at the Herzliya Street Post Office in Haifa. I believe that only one other office, also in Haifa, used a franking machine.

After viewing the display I feel sure that you too will be fascinated by the BYWAYS OF ISRAEL PHILATELY.

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### STAMP THEFTS

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An extensive epidemic of stamp thefts has been taking place on the Witwatersrand in addition to that of Dr. Berry's collection reported in our June issue, and the other two occurrences seem to have been the work of persons knowledgeable about stamps.

(1) Mr. H. Suklje of the Benoni Stamp Shop had the store room at the back of the house had stamps valued at slightly over £1,000 removed. Practically only his stock

of complete sheets was taken, common bundles and bulk material was untouched. Amongst the more valuable material were 300 sheets of Mozambique; 1,000 x 10 sheets of triangular stamps of Mongolia, China, Poland, San Marino, Hungary and Monaco and about 25 sheets of various Hungarian issues. So far the police have found no clues.

(2) Messrs. Robemark Philatelists, Johannesburg, have had their premises broken into several times in the past three months and have lost stamps and coins worth between R3,000 and R4,000. A few days ago a man unknown to them came in and offered some stamps for sale. These were bought, later on examining them more carefully they were identified as stamps which had been stolen from them. Later in the day the man telephoned to say he had more stamps to offer; an appointment was made, the police were informed and the individual was held for questioning.

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### ISRAEL

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Issued in June were: (a) Three additional airmail stamps of 0.25, 0.30 and 0.35 denominations, depicting respectively motifs of Akko, Haifa and Capernaum. (b) A 0.50 commemorative dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Bond Campaign; this features a figure 10 surrounded by scaffolding on a building.

Obtainable through the Philatelic Department, P.O. Box 18, Johannesburg.

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(Concluded from page 136)

members for meritorious articles published during the period 1958-1960.

These were: N. Snowden—Boer P.O.W.'s aboard Ships; E. G. Brown—Army Telegraphs; K. Griffith—F.P.O. 1 Cape; D. S. Franklin—Pietersburg issues; Ed. Richardson—Canadian Contingents Mail; Dr. Harvey Pirie—Wolmaransstad Stamps; J. H. Rathbone (2)—Schweizer Reinecke Posts, and St. Helena P.O.W. mail.

This Society now has some 50 members in various parts of the world; all members receive free the "Anglo-Boer War Philatelist" published quarterly. The annual subscription is 10s. sterling (or U.S. \$1.60). Hon. Sec./Treas. is J. H. Rathbone, "Allways," Rudheath, Norwich, Ches., England.

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## UNRECORDED PIGEON POST

## KIMBERLEY—1944

Mr. Leo Buchen, Johannesburg, has been lucky enough to find in an otherwise uninteresting batch of old covers, a single specimen of a Pigeon Post flight of 21st October, 1944, of which there appears to be no record in any philatelic publication.

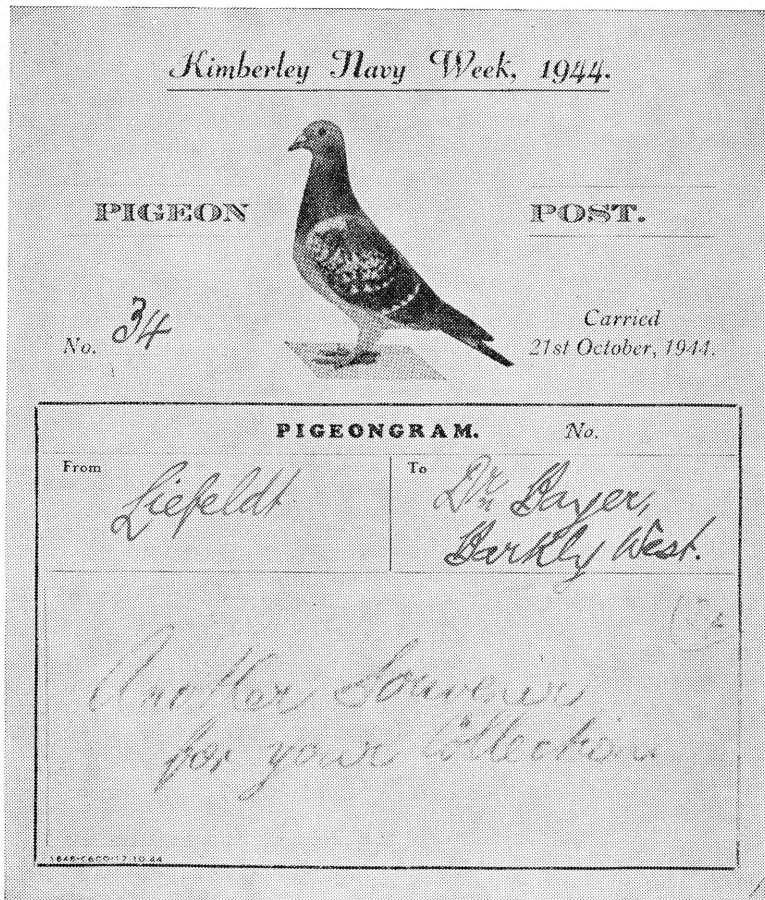
Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey has been good enough to look through the contemporary Kimberley public press and here follows what he found about the circumstances of the flight:

A fete was held by the local branch of the Navy League to raise funds and on Trafalgar Day, 21st October, it was hoped to release about 1,000 homing pigeons, each carrying a message which had to be paid for by the sender. The function was rather marred by bad weather, but despite this it was fairly well attended and at 6 p.m. a flight of pigeons was released as scheduled. There is no mention, however, of the actual number of messages carried.

The present-day Branch of the Navy League has been contacted, but they are also unable to give the actual number of messages carried, as their records have not been kept.

They state, however, that although the flight was under the auspices of a body officially recognised by the Department of Defence, no authorization of the Post had been obtained from the Postal Authorities so this Pigeon Post must be regarded as an Unofficial one.

Otherwise the procedure adopted closely followed that of the Cape Town Peace Celebration flight of 1918. The actual message carried was, when recovered, pasted on to the lower part of a card for despatch by ordinary post to the recipient. The card is similar in style (see illustration) to that of the Cape Town Post as shewn by Wyndham in his "Airposts of South Africa," p. 12, but in this instance the rubber tube which carried the message on the pigeon has not been attached.



The cover in which the card had been sent to the recipient (Dr. Beyer) was inscribed at top left "Kimberley Navy Week. 1944 / PIGEON POST / Trafalgar Day—21st October." It had an official franking mark in purple from a rubber stamp reading "Department of Defence / Official Free/Kimberley/Navy League"; also a Kimberley postmark dated 24-X-44.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### GERMISTON P.S.

The 100th Meeting of the Germiston Philatelic Society was held in the Supper Room of the City Hall, on Tuesday, May 16. There was an excellent attendance and among the guests present were the Mayor, Councillor C. J. Strydom and the Mayoress; Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, representing the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa; and various representatives from philatelic societies.

Mr. P. F. Retief, the President, after introducing the Mayor and Mayoress, opened the proceedings with a few words about the early days of the Society and the progress made since its inception.

The Mayor in his address, also referred to the beginnings of the Society, at which time it had received some financial assistance from the City Council. Mr. Strydom recalled that in 1958 a National philatelic exhibition and the 20th Congress of the Federation had been held in the city and he hoped one day to see an International exhibition held there.

A Quizz Contest was conducted by Dr. A. Kaplan and proved most interesting; the winners were Mr. F. G. Froelich and Mr. B. Glassman.

The highlight of the evening was the exhibition of stamps. Some were tabled by visitors and some by members of the Society. The total value of the philatelic material displayed, most of which was over 100 years old, was estimated at R120,000. This is probably the highest value of exhibits ever to be shown at a philatelic meeting in Southern Africa.

The most valuable stamps on view were the 2 cent Hawaii, catalogued at R10,000 and two British Guiana 2 cent, valued at R7,000 each, all from the collections of Mrs. G. Hunt of Johannesburg. These collections were brought to Germiston under armed police guard, who remained present during the proceedings.

Dr. A. Kaplan displayed a reconstructed sheet of Great Britain 1d. blacks. Mr. B. Eilers tabled a small collection of Switzerland.

In Mr. Feinstein's collection of pre-stamp covers, there was one addressed to Jan van Riebeeck and another to Simon van der Stel, when governors of the Cape of Good Hope.

There was an interval for refreshments and to give members and visitors an opportunity to study the exhibits.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Feinstein, Froelich and Hunt, who were visitors and by Dr. A. Kaplan and Mr. Leo Buchen, members of the Society. Before the proceedings terminated, Dr. J. J. van Niekerk, immediate past-president, thanked the Mayor and Mayoress for their kind attendance.

—S.L.C.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**April meeting.** The two main exhibits were (a) Unions, ranging from No. 1 to the 10/- (Groot Constantia) of 1946, from Mr. C. E. Kachelhofer's collection. Included were proofs, essays, etc., and numerous rare varieties. (b) Mr. B. J. Mackenzie showed Roman States of 1852-1868 depicting Vatican insignia; also a comprehensive selection of Vatican stamps from 1929 onwards.

Under "New Issues and Acquisitions" Mr. A. N. Scott showed the latest Canadians, also some modern Basutoland decimal varieties; Mr. Mountfort tabled recent Scout issues; Messrs. Weil and Roux combined to show all available decimal material from the three High Commission Territories, including the elusive Postage Due overprints.

### P.S. OF RHODESIA

**May meeting.** Mr. Fitzstephens gave a display of Great Britain early issues, including extensive plating of the Q.V. 1d. reds, some fine "Ivory Heads," also Army Field office cancellations.

The Society's Library has been started. Donations of books and magazines will be welcomed.

The Hon. Sec. reported that the British Postage Dues of 1951 overprinted "Southern Rhodesia" were being used up in Nyasaland.

### PRETORIA P.S.

On 1st May members of the Afrikaans Society were expected but did not materialize. Their President (who was there in a private capacity) said they had never received an invitation.

The situation was saved by Mr. Impey, who rushed home and brought along three collections, picked up at random. These were of U.S.A., St. Helena and West Indies.

Mr. Gass, a very old member who had not been at a meeting for years, turned up unexpectedly, bringing a selection of British high values. So the evening was spent pleasantly after all.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**May 8.** Mr. R. C. Steinbauer showed "Cyprus" and gave a talk on the island, its development and history.

**May 22.** This was an evening when Forgeries were shown: Mr. F. L. Archer "Roman States"; Mr. W. G. Combrink "Roumania"; Mr. C. G. Mummery "Fournier Forgeries"; Dr. P. L. Vautier "France." There was quite a predominance of the Fournier issues and all the exhibitors were able to add many interesting facets of this section of philately and moreover on "facsimiles." This led to quite a good discussion from the floor and the evening was an instructive one.

—M.F.S.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**9th May.** Two exhibits were shewn, (a) by Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch, who emerged from the wilds of Pondoland for a brief return to civilization. An acknowledged expert on the stamps of Siam and Heligoland and with perhaps a special hobby in plating the early British 1d. black, 2d. blue and 1d. red of Queen Victoria, he showed some fine examples from these three countries, including one stamp of which only four specimens are known. It was a pleasure to have him with us again. (b) Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey showed his thematic collection entitled "Ninety Years of the Air Mail." There were some 50 sheets, including a number of appropriate maps and illustrations.

**23rd May.** Mr. Sam Legator showed selections of his Union collection, which must now be one of the most comprehensive in existence. He commenced with the Inter-provincials, complete except for two high values used in the O.F.S. We look forward to seeing more of this.

The Committee has already started getting ready for a momentous event in the history of the Society—its 500th ordinary meeting, which will take place on the 14th November of this year.

### MASHONALAND P.S.

At the May meeting Mr. Wimbush gave a most interesting talk on the stamps of K.G. VI, illustrated by pages from his collection.

### ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

**May 25.** Mr. R. C. Steinbauer showed his collection "S.W. Africa from German fore-runners to date." This included many rare items, some of which even S.W.A. specialists present had not seen. All issues were shown including postage dues and officials, as well as Union stamps used in S.W.A. before issue of the stamps for that territory. Campaign covers were also in evidence and the Wanderstempel Mr. Steinbauer gave an interesting talk on the general issues and history of S.W.A. —M.F.S.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

**May 8.** The meeting was well attended with several new members. A quiz was held first and thereafter two of the members showed. Dr. Paul Keller exhibited the stamps of Israel and Capt. M. F. Stern a thematic collection "Lionism on Stamps." —M.F.S.

### P.S. OF NATAL

**May meetings.** On 3rd May the evening started with an auction, which went well.

After the ordinary business there was a quiz, which was indeed a teaser; three members tied for first place, with 13 marks out of a possible 40!

The exhibitor was Mr. R. Gilzean of Johannesburg, who showed his K.G. VI and Q.E. sections of the B.W.I.

At the swopping evening later in the month there was a large turn-out and those attending had the privilege through the courtesy of the Durban Postmaster of being given a pre-view of the Republican stamps due for issue on the 31st.

In the June News Letter it is stated that preparations are going ahead for the Society's Dinner to be held on 11th August in celebration of the 50 years of the Society.

The writer of the opening paragraph (A.L.B.) thinks it fitting to regret that the hobby (like many other hobbies and sports) is degenerating into commercialism and pleads that the investment angle should not come before that of simple pleasure.

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Die kuieraand op Vrydag 2 deser het toe lekker verloop met vier lede van die Germistonse vereniging elk met 'n interessante uitstalling. Daar was mnr. S. L. Crozet met 'n versameling van buitengewone posstempele van Suidelike Afrika, mnr. N. E. Parkin met Shakespeare deur die posseël gesien, dr. van Niekerk, met uitgawes van die Protektoraatgebiede en mnr. S. J. Hagger met 'n verbasende groot en uitgebreide versameling van die boetesels van die Unie—seerseklik een van die grootste wat daar is.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**May meeting.** This was the annual competition for the Cecil Trophy, open to members who have not previously won any award at Society or National exhibitions.

The two entries received came from Mr. A. L. Grupel, who had an extremely nice collection of Israel in pairs and blocks of four complete with tabs and what have you, while the second, entered by Graham Kriste, covered the stamps of Southern Rhodesia, the Federation and a portion of Basutoland issues and this included special covers, cancellations etc. Both collections were very well presented and there was very little to choose between them as the voting proved, Mr. Grupel being adjudged the winner by a very narrow margin. Congratulations Mr. Grupel, on your fine effort and hard luck Graham, give it another go next year.

—W.K.

### ANGLO-BOER WAR P.S.

This (British) Society had a meeting on 29th April at which the Chairman, Lt. Col. H. Poulter presented Diplomas to seven

(Concluded on page 133)

# The South African Philatelist

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The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

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

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AUGUST, 1961

Whole Number 436

## 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 5th February, 1961, to the 5th May, 1961. For the previous lists see our May 1961 Notes.

### Postage Stamps.

½c—Job No. 4911 continued. On an order for 16,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 13,500 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 21st February, 1961, being 15,888 sheets. Same Cylinder No. 16.

Job No. 10519. On an order for 20,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 8,462 sheets was made on the 21st February, 1961, the total delivery to the 14th March, 1961, being 27,014 sheets. Same Cylinder No. 16.

1c—Job No. 4912 continued. On an order for 882,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 62,000 sheets was made on the 6th December, 1960, the total delivery to date being 826,889 sheets. Same Cylinders Nos. 38A/B.

1½c—Job No. 4913 continued. On an order for 33,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 2,500 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 21st February, 1961, being 31,472 sheets. Same cylinder No. 48.

2c—Job No. 4914 continued. On an order for 90,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 15,000 sheets was made on the 13th December, 1960, the total delivery to date being 85,348 sheets. Same Cylinder No. 29.

2½c—Job No. 4915 continued. On an order for 930,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 60,500 sheets was made on the 15th November, 1960, the total delivery to date being 751,850 sheets. Same Cylinders Nos. 52A/B.

5c—Job No. 4917 continued. On an order for 67,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 44,500 sheets was made on the 20th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 23rd February, 1961, being 67,790 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 53 Int., 118 Ext.

7½c—Job No. 4918 continued. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 7,500 sheets was made on the 29th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 23rd February, 1961, being 39,960 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 57 and 30 Int., 34 Ext.

12½c—Job No. 4920 continued. On an order for 21,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, an initial delivery of 18,382 sheets was made on the 20th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 21st February, 1961, being 21,932 sheets. Same Cyls. Nos. 3 Int., 106 Ext.

### Pictorial Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 4800 continued. On an order for 1,296,000 cards, an initial delivery of 160,000 cards was made on the 8th December, 1960, the total delivery to the 21st February, 1961, being 1,098,800 cards. Same Cyls. Nos. 171 and 168.

### Air Letter Cards.

3d./2½c—Job No. 9560 continued. On an order for 62,400 cards an initial value of

3d., received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 2½c, an initial delivery of 57,000 cards was made on the 2nd February, 1961, a total delivery of 62,399 cards being made on the 2nd March, 1961.

6d./5c—Job No. 5289 continued. On an order for 144,000 Greetings Air Letter cards, received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 5c, an initial delivery of 138,000 cards was made on the 13th December, 1960, the total delivery of 143,999 cards being made on the 28th February, 1961.

6d./5c/R of S.A.—Job No. 11310. On an order for 48,624 Greetings Air Letter Cards, received from the P.M.G. to be overprinted 5c, Republic of S. Africa, an initial delivery of 45,000 cards was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 4th May, 1961, being 48,623 cards.

2½c—Job No. 9572. On an order for 51,000 cards, a delivery of 53,000 cards was made on the 23rd February, 1961. Same Cyls. as before.

Job No. 11602. On an order for 20,000 cards, a delivery of 21,720 cards was made on the 23rd March, 1961. Same Cyls. as before.

5c—Job No. 6392 continued. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, an initial delivery of 78,000 cards was made on the 29th December, 1960, the total delivery to date being 2,064,000 cards. Same Cyls. as before (numbers not given) and Chambon Printing Machine.

#### Items of Interest.

We record the following items which were discussed, among others, at a recent meeting of the S.A. Study Circle, as they may interest readers also.

#### Marginal Marks on the Republic 1c, Pane A, Printing.

An oval black mark appears on the top margin of the Republic 1c, Pane A, above stamps Row 1-7. It is probably caused by a flaw (indentation) in the printing cylinder, No. 26 S, and when overinked, exhibits a doctor blade smudge on its upper aspect.

This characteristic is accompanied by a horizontal red line of a baffling nature. In a batch of consecutively printing sheets, it may be observed that its length varies from a fraction of a mm. to a well defined red line, the greatest length thus far recorded being 6 mm., and it is present on some sheets while absent on others.

No official explanation of what this red line may indicate, is forthcoming, but speculation is rife as to its nature. It may be a badly etched printer's mark, or an indication that the copper coating of the cylinder is lifting from its shell, a condition similar to the previous "Drakensberg Flaw," but whatever its nature, its presence is interesting, and the characteristic is worthy of "watching."

Incidentally, an orange smudge occurs also on the top margin of the R1 sheet, above stamp Row 1-4, and a marginal mauve dot is present in the bottom right corner of sheet A of the 2½c value. These are probably cylinder flaws.

A printer's mark, in the form of a vertical mauve line, 2 mm. in extent, occurs at the top and bottom portions of the central gutter between Panes B and A, and D and C of the 2½c printing. These marks are etched with the printing cylinder and are evidently intended to serve the purpose of guillotine guide marks.

#### Sheet Numbers.

The presence of sheet serial numbers on the 1c and 2c Republic stamps is a puzzle, for it was understood that the first printings of these values had been made without sheet numbers, in accordance with a decision to eliminate them as an accounting factor, and instead the number of sheets printed would be determined in future by an accurate weighing system of the paper before and after printing.

These two values have now occurred with sheet numbers, and as they are reputed to be a second "run off," does their inclusion therefore indicate a change of policy and a reversal to the earlier system?

#### The 2½c Republic Stamps.

The "Albertina" printing of the 2½c value, in four panes, offered much interest, particularly the perforation process.

It would appear that the printed sheets, each containing four panes, are guillotined on leaving the machine into halves of two panes each. About 5 to 7 of these half-sheets are positioned at a time, by means of a hole in their margins fitting over a peg on the external Grover Perforator, and by what must amount to a cumbersome hit and miss method, they are perforated, two rows of stamps being perforated at each beat of the perforator. This condition shows up on some sheets for it may be observed that the two adjoining vertical perforation holes at the

even numbered rows are slightly "staggered."

Other perforation irregularities may also be found, for a sheet was exhibited bearing three incomplete perforation strikes on its top margin which should have been imperforate, while misaligned perforations encroaching upon the margin of the stamps are by no means uncommon.

Upon completion of the perforation process, the half-sheets are stacked in an external guillotine and cut through their common margins into panes, or sheets, in which form they are issued. Often this division is not made vertically, but at an angle, thereby resulting in the internal vertical margins of the sheets being of different widths at their ends. This condition also gives rise to the possibility of bisected side arrows, similar to those of the 2½c Prime Ministers' printings, being found.

The 2½c value is indeed interesting, and offers great scope for the "investigator," while on the other hand, it would be surprising if another printing of stamps were made on the Albertina machine, which, it is stated, was not intended for stamp-printing purposes, and further, as only 95,900 out of 1,900,000 sheets ordered had been issued up to the 5th May, 1961, collectors would be well advised to look to their present requirements.

**S.W.A. Underinked Item.**

Mr. H. G. Nöckler, of Windhoek, sends news of the following interesting item sold over the counter of the Windhoek Post office about the middle of May. He writes:

Of the 2½c (S.W.A. House) in the top left corner, the three horizontal stamps had no roofs etc. about as far as two-thirds of the Aloc on the right. The white contours of the roofs and chimneys are just recognisable, the brown colour being missing. The second row just below seems to have a partial double print, and the row below that, and all other stamps to the right of all the rows, are quite normal.

Mr. Nöckler would be glad of suggestions as to why only the first three horizontal stamps were affected by this lack of colour?

**Editor's Note:** Due to amended conditions at Pretoria, listings of S.W. Africa printings are no longer included in the Government Printer's Job sheets which are kindly sent us, and consequently, if we do not reproduce rows of S.W.A. stamps, it is because we do not receive the information.

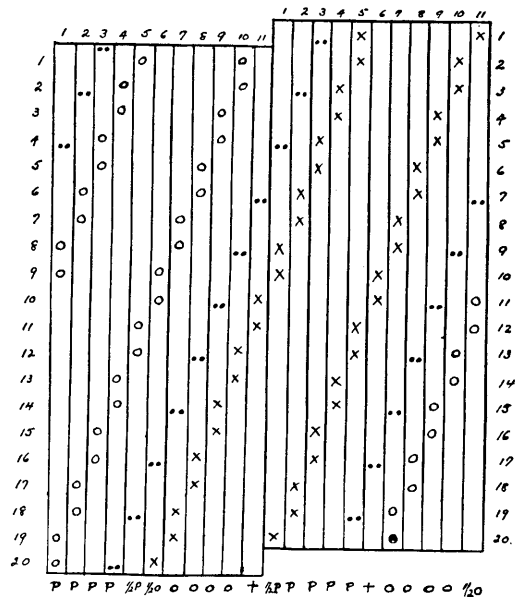
The South African Study Circle (formerly the Union Study Circle), Box 31, Bryans-ton, Tvl., propose to publish periodically, probably every second or third month, pamphlets dealing in turn with all values of the Union's 3rd Definitive issue (Animal Series).

The first, on the ½d. Warthog, has already been issued, price 10c. The layout is based on the "Stamps of South Africa, Handbook/Catalogue" but with fuller information than it was possible to include in the H/C.

\* \* \* \*

**Coil-Sheet Serial Numbers.**

In our July issue, p. 118, we published a Note and Diagram by Mr. E. W. Perks about the succession of sheets. Unfortunately the description of the diagram (which is not quite self-explanatory) was omitted. We re-publish the diagram here with the necessary explanation of the symbols used. This should be studied in conjunction with the original text.



- O and X show progression of paired numbers.
- O, P. and + give the count of odd, paired and single numbers.
- Printer's guide mark.

W. N. SHEFFIELD

We are very pleased to be able to state that Bill is reported as making good progress in hospital and was expected to be allowed out at the end of July.

## HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES DECIMAL OVERPRINTS

We continue to use this somewhat clumsy term for the three British territories in Southern Africa as it is the only correct way of grouping them. They are commonly spoken of as the "Three Protectorates but this is incorrect. Basutoland is still a Crown Colony, Bechuanaland is truly a Protectorate, whilst the status of Swaziland is rather peculiar. It will be remembered that the K.G. V stamps had the wording on them "Swaziland Protectorate," but the "Protectorate was dropped when the K.G. VI stamps came in. Philatelists made enquiry as to why this had been done, and the reply received was "Swaziland was never proclaimed a Protectorate, but it is administered as if it were one." All three territories come under a British High Commissioner, who is also now Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa.

### Quantities of Stamps Printed.

The Crown Agents have published figures for the total numbers of postage stamps and of postage dues overprinted; the figures were supplied by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Pretoria, where the overprinting was carried out by the Government Printer. These figures have been reprinted in "Stamp Collecting" of 7th July, page 513. Of some values there was only one printing, of many there were two or three, in several instances there were four and in one case even five.

In the case of many values the characters of the type used for overprinting were different, so that the particular printing is easily recognised; in other instances the same type was used for more than one printing. Other features, such as the position of the overprint, the character of the paper, etc., may serve to distinguish between printings. At the present moment, until fuller studies have been made, it seems to be more convenient to classify overprints by Types, rather than by Printings.

### BASUTOLAND.

Last month (July issue, p. 122) an extensive description of the Stamps, Dues and Postal Stationery was given by Mr. G. N. Gilbert. This month we give illustrations made by him, these are somewhat enlarged but as he gives the exact dimensions in his text, the illustrations and the descriptions can be readily correlated.

He sends the following addenda to his July listing:—

**2½c.**—The second overprint, which was recorded as appearing on Plates 2B 2B, has also appeared on Plates 2A 2A.

It appears that there was another printing of the first overprint type on Plates 2B 2B, but as the overprint is so similar, it cannot be classed as another overprint. In the first two issues of the 2½c with the first heavy type overprint on both Plates 2A 2A and 2B 2B, there was a flaw in the top of the 2 on No. 4 row 8. In this printing, the flaw is absent. There are one or two slight differences also, the c being on the whole slightly finer.

**3½c.**—Second overprint. Control 1A 1. Measurements—7.50 x 4.50. Overprint thinner and narrower.—G. N. GILBERT.

We notice in the overseas press that "Shelley Stamps," London, England, have discovered a 5c surcharge on the 2nd Postage Due of 1953-52 on paper showing the St. Edward Crown error in the watermark. This error occurs on the 2nd stamp of the bottom row in a sheet, the watermark extending into the margin.

Judging from prices in advertisements the scarcest items on the London Market would appear to be the IR Types II and I; the prices these are being offered at are about £7 for the Type II and £3-15/- for the Type I.

### 5c Overprint. (?) Third Type.

Just before sending off copy to the printers we received this further communication from Mr. Gilbert, which we give in full:—

"There seems to be a considerable difference in opinion whether or not there has been a third overprinting of the Basutoland 5c, as shown in my list of overprints published in the July issue of the S.A.P.

"The fact that there was a difference was pointed out to me by a Basutoland collector, and the two bottom inscriptional and control strips which I had, were, in my opinion, definitely different. The one I call the third printing had slightly lighter or finer overprints, and the c was a little further from the 5. Also, the vignette of the stamp was of a redder shade, showing that

(Continued on page 142)



# OVERPRINTS—ENLARGED PHOTOGRAPHS

By G. N. GILBERT



1st Issue.



2nd Issue.



3rd Issue.

Here follows the quantities of stamps overprinted with new decimal values. The figures are as given (for sheets of 60 stamps each) in the Crown Agents' Bulletin, they having been supplied with them from Pretoria:—

	1st Printing	2nd Printing	3rd Printing
1/2 cent ... ..	20,000		
1 cent ... ..	32,000		
2 cents ... ..	6,000		
2 1/2 cents ... ..	8,000	2,555	
3 1/2 cents ... ..	2,000	108	
5 cents ... ..	3,000	1,037	
10 cents ... ..	3,300	61	
12 1/2 cents ... ..	500	7,895	
25 cents ... ..	650	56	617
50 cents ... ..	200	532	
R1 ... ..	100	107	594

**Postage Dues.** It is difficult so far to correlate the lists as given in the Crown Agents' Bulletin and in the Robertson Stamp Company's latest (20-7-61) list. Presumably the latter is the more up-to-date.

The Crown Agents merely list 1c/1d., 1c/2d. and 5c/2d., 1,000 sheets of each, with a 2nd printing of the 5c/2d. of 47 sheets.

The Robertson list notes that the first three printings were on the current (shield) type of Dues, but the 2nd printing was on the older numeral type. Also that although the official figure given was only 47 sheets, unofficially the quantity was estimated at about 100 sheets.

They also list the 5c on shield type with a very small type of overprint, stating that only 13 sheets were issued. This is referred to a little later on by Mr. Gilbert in his "Stop Press" note.

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(Continued from page 140).

a batch of sheets from another printing had been taken, not that this in itself proves a change in the overprint.

"I took photos of the two different printings and enlarged them, and the difference was much more marked. I sent copies of these to Mr. Robertson, who then wrote saying that it would appear as if another printing had been done, but that he had sent some over to Stanley Gibbons and had asked their opinion. I see now that Mr. Robertson states that there have only been two overprints and not three, so I presume Gibbons repudiated the idea. The Crown Agents only show two overprintings in their list, but that in itself is also no proof one way or the other, as the overprinting was done in Pretoria, and Pretoria have been known to be wrong in their recording of new printings before.

"I must own that it is extremely difficult to pick out the two from a lot of used stamps, and for this reason I think it is probably wise not to record a definite third overprint. But I am convinced that there has been another printing—probably using the same type slugs.

"I am sending the Editor specimens from identical positions in the sheet, together with used copies of both printings, and shall ask him to give his opinion of what he sees at the foot of this letter."

(As requested we have examined the specimens submitted. We can agree with Mr. Gilbert's descriptive notes but find it very hard to give a definite ruling about the (?) 3rd printing. We consider he is wise in not

recording yet a definite third overprint; it appears to us possible that there may have been a third printing, but are not inclined to classify it as Type III. Such differences as there may be we do not consider sufficient to warrant that. This may be considered as sitting on the fence, but isn't that pretty much what Mr. Gilbert is doing at the end of his letter?—Ed.).

#### Stop Press.

Just as it was thought that changes in the overprints had come to an end, another completely different 5c overprint on the Shield type postage dues appeared at three post offices, viz. Moriija, Mafeteng and Mokhotlong.

The issue was extremely small, limited to only a few panes, and was quickly bought up.

Apparently the Crown Agents have given instructions that in future any new supplies overprinted by Pretoria MUST be with the same type as used previously, and when Maseru heard of this new postage due they immediately tried to recall all supplies from the post offices concerned.

By this time, however, all had been sold, with the exception possibly of one or two sheets only at Mokhotlong.

It is known that there exist approximately 48 copies in used condition.

This due, unless reprinted, is likely to be the best of all the Basutoland overprints.

Particulars are: Very small type 5c — smaller even than that used for the definitive o/p 5c — situated low down on the stamp. 4.50 by 3.50 mm. Sheets have Control 1 in bottom righthand corner, in the side margin.

---

Mr. L. Partington of Claremont, Cape, writes in to say that the measurements of the R1 overprints in his possession do not quite agree with the sizes given by Mr. Gilbert.

He makes his 1st issue 5.00 x 4.00 mm. as against Gilbert's 5.50 x 4.50 and his 2nd issue 4.00 x 4.00 as against 4.00 x 4.50. For the 3rd printing his figures agree with Gilbert's.

**BECHUANALAND****Postal Stationery.**

(1) Registered Envelopes. Unlike the other two territories the Registered Envelopes were not overprinted with Decimal values; but Mr. Brownlow reports the interesting occurrence of an "Underprint." He writes: "One day when running short of supply they found some old stock and applied a 5c mark from a rubber stamp, putting it just under the embossed stamp on the flap." The number of envelopes to which this was done, was apparently very small, and he thinks, quite an unnecessary procedure. The envelope sent us as a specimen was of the foolscap size (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 inches).

The only other British Commonwealth example of the official use of an "Underprint" that we can think of off-hand comes from South Georgia. When the Falkland Islands established a P.O. there in 1909, they sent a supply of F.I. stamps together with a small metal handstamp with the words "South Georgia." The instruction were to apply the mark from this handstamp to the envelope just below the stamp or stamps.

Although a proper date-stamp canceller was supplied in mid-1910, the use of the underprint went on till mid-1912. The two cases may not be quite analogous, although they are similar; one case indicated a change in denominational value, the other was indicative of the place of usage.

The Protectorate has now got definitive Registered Envelopes with the value "Five Cents" instead of "Six Pence." Otherwise they are alike.

**Aerogrammes.** In all three territories the 6d. aerogrammes were overprinted 5c. They are all of the same size and indeed those of Basutoland and Swaziland appear to be quite identical; that of Bechuanaland has a thicker 5, but that may just be an individual peculiarity of the specimen seen.

**New Definitive Set.**

A new definitive set of 14 values, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 25, 35 and 50 in cents, with R1 and R2. All values to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c will be in multicolour and featuring birds; the others have a variety of subjects. Being prepared by Harrisons in photogravure; the current overprinted issue will be withdrawn from sale on 30 September and the new stamps will be put on sale on 2nd October.

(Next month we hope to illustrate the Bechuanaland and Swaziland opts.—Ed.).

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## CAPE RARITIES

### ? ANY RECORDS

#### (1) 1902 Stamp Booklet.

Mr. N. C. Combrink, of Paarl, writes us about this.

In the June issue of the "Stamp Magazine" there appears an illustration and a note about a stamp booklet which is to be sold by Plumridge & Co. at auction in September. It is a Cape Booklet containing thirty 1d. K.E. stamps and is thought to be the only one of its kind in existence.

This is not the case. Mr. N. C. Combrink writes us to say he has a specimen, in which however, three of the five sheets of six stamps have been removed, although the inter-leaves are still there.

In an earlier note in the "Stamp Magazine" the question was raised whether or not this Stamp Booklet was not the first stamp booklet ever to be issued anywhere in the world. Even if not, it must be one of the very earliest.

In Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Empire stamps a Cape Booklet of 1902, containing 12 1d. stamps is listed, but not this one with 30 stamps.

We would be pleased to receive and publish records of any of our readers who possess specimens of either of these two booklets.

#### (2) 1918 Red Cross Flight.

Mr. R. Leslie Leon, of Durban, writes us about one particular type of card carried on the flight of 7 Oct., 1918.

Towards the end of 1918 there were special flights organised by the Red Cross for fund raising; on these were carried post-cards for which 6d. each was charged.

On the 1st flight (7 Oct. 1918) from Wynberg to the Green Point Common, most of the cards carried measured  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. (although there was a slight difference between some of pure white and others of dull creamy white).

But there were, according to Wyndham (Airposts of South Africa p. 7) a few of larger size. Two are known to exist, believed to have been sent from the office of the P.M.G. in Cape Town.

Mr. A. Leslie Leon, of Durban writes us that he has one of these large cards (it measures  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in. x  $6\frac{3}{8}$  in.) and would like to

know how many more exist. We are open to receive records; but do **not** record the smaller cards, even though dated 7 Oct., 1918—these are not so very scarce.

#### (3) S.G. 27a ("PEUCE" Error).

In our May issue (page 93) we recorded, under the title "The Rarest Cape Stamp" a note by Cdr. F. W. Collins about this stamp, of which only two specimens seem to be known.

He now writes again to say he has acquired a 3rd specimen. This was at a provincial auction in England, it was correctly described in the catalogue but no one else really knowledgeable seemed to have noticed this and he picked it up quite reasonably. It is now being advertised for sale at £100.

Meanwhile a collector in South Africa has reported having a possible 4th specimen, which we have seen. There is some doubt about it, however, and until its status is better established it is not being claimed as a definite example.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**

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*References from new customers please.*

**F. W. COLLINS**

STOBOROUGH CROFT,  
WINCHESTER, ENGLAND.

#### MORE STAMP THEFTS

Stealing stamps on a big scale is not confined to the Witwatersrand. We now learn from the "Natal Mercury" that Mr. J. A. Lewin, a veteran collector of Durban has had the greater part stolen of a collection he has been building up over the past fifty years.

His office was forcibly broken into one evening and stamps to an estimated value of about R8,000 removed. The thieves obviously had a good knowledge of stamps for his albums had been carefully scrutinised; sheets with valuable stamps taken, and the others discarded and strewn about the room.

## "STAMPS OF SOUTH AFRICA"

(Continued from page 82 of May issue)

### POSTAGE DUES

#### GROUP X—Decimal Series—Issued 14th February, 1961.

- D46** 1c Black and carmine.  
**D47** 2c Black and lilac.  
**D48** 4c Dark green and bright emerald green.  
**D49** 5c Indigo and grey-blue.  
**D50** 6c Slate-green and orange-red.  
**D51** 10c Dark sepia and red-brown.

Printed in sheets of 200 units and distributed in the form of quarter-sheets.

### POSTAL STATIONERY

#### POSTCARDS—1½c LEOPARD. TYPE 22.

1961—February 14th. Series of 20 different pictorial postcards.

**PC 42** 1½c Sepia-brown.

#### REGISTERED ENVELOPES—TYPE No. RE7.

1961—February 14th. Similar to the immediate previous issue, but with the stamp value changed to the decimal coinage system. Black 5c surcharge on the 6d. imprinted stamp of PR31.

**PR30** 5c Bright blue. Lion imprinted stamp on back flap. 151 x 94 mm. Afrikaans and English.

**PR31** 5c on 6d. Bright blue. Lion imprinted stamp on back flap. 228 x 100 mm. Afrikaans and English.

### CHRISTMAS SEALS

**X34** 1960 'Child with Dog on Leash.' Blue and red. Issued in sheet and booklet form.

### CURIOSA '61

For their 10th anniversary "De Versamelaar" of Holland are holding an international exhibition in Scheveningen under the above title. Along with it will be an Aerophilatelic Exhibition and Congress sponsored by "De Vliegende Hollander."

Some 175 types of collections will be shown; match boxes and labels would appear to be the most popular, but others include ash trays, beer glasses and labels, cigar bands, coins, F.D.C.'s, menus, picture postcards, shells, signatures, etc., etc.

Time—August 4-14. Hon. Sec., Columbusstraat 84, The Hague. There will be a special P.O. and cancellation.

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

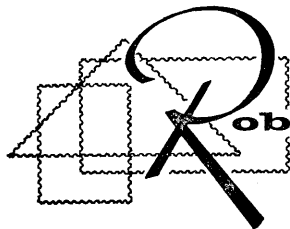
New Definitive Issue October 2nd. specially designed Government approved F.D.C.'s will be serviced at the following prices:—

1c — R2	...	£2.12.6 (R5.25)
1c — R1	...	£1.10.6 (R3.05)
1c — 50c	...	£1. 0.6 (R2.05)
1c — 10c	...	£0. 3.6 ( 35c)

Mint sets at face plus 10% all plus postage.

Apply Honorary Secretary, Mafeking and Bechuanaland Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 64, Lobatsi, B.P. Orders to be received not later than September 16th.

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## RARE UNION AIRMAIL COVERS

A suggestion was made in our September, 1960, issue p. 143 that a record should be compiled of the greater rarities amongst the Airmail covers of the Union. A fair number of replies have been received and these are here listed in the chronological order of their dates, giving briefly the owner's name and, in some cases, other data.

- 1911, Nov. 27. Kenilworth - Muizenberg flights. One unused card and one Vacuum Oil Co. special greeting card. (Capt. M. F. Stern).
- 1917, Nov. 21. Letter carried by Major Miller from Port Elizabeth to Grahamstown. (Stern).
1918. "Aerial Post" flights at Cape Town and in the Transvaal, raising money for patriotic war funds.  
(a) Two copies of "The Aerial News" flown in the Cape Town flight of 16-12-18. (Pirie and Stern).  
(b) Card from Benoni to Middelburg, Tvl. (B. L. Cairncross).
1918. See Note (2) on page 144.
1919. Brochure of "S.A. Aerial Transports Ltd." Thought to be the only one in existence. (Stern).
- 1919, Aug. 2. Peace celebrations, Cape Town, Pigeon Post.  
(a) Unused card. (Stern).  
(b) Flown card with rubber band and covering envelope. (Stern). Only three such complete specimens have been reported.  
(c) A card and cover are reported for sale in Harmer's catalogue of Dec. 5/6, 1960. This fetched £50.
- 1919, Nov. 15. Cover signed by Major Miller and said to be the first commercial mail in the Union. Johannesburg to Durban. (Stern).
- 1920, Feb. 14. Handley Page flight. Already pretty fully dealt with in this magazine, Vol. 35, 1959, pp. 47, 94, 136 and 194, especially p. 94 with the listing by Mr. A. J. Brown of London, of 18 specimens. Since that listing there have been two additions, one recorded on p. 136 and now a second copy in Capt. Stern's collection. This originally belonged to the late George Petroulis, but had not been recorded. This

makes 20 known and there is a possible 21st, which was put up for auction at Harmer's sale of Dec. 5/6, 1960. It is called a "possible" because it is addressed to the same person as No. 17 on Mr. Brown's list and this No. 17 is recorded as having made two appearances at Harmer's sales. This might be a third appearance, but, on the other hand, this may be quite another cover. It fetched £28.

The following (except the 1944 item) are all reported by Capt. Stern.

- 1925, March 2-June 15. Experimental service, Cape Town - Durban.  
(a) Brochure about the service, signed by several V.I.P.'s connected with it.  
(b) Four different coloured labels for the mail bags.
- 1926, Sept. 22. Silver leaflet dropped in connection with celebration of Johannesburg's 40th anniversary.
- 1928, April 3. The only cover (signed by Lady Cobham) carried by Cobham in the "Singapore" on the Wakefield Survey flight from Cape Town to Luderitzbucht.
1929. Verneuk Pan. Postmaster's record sheet of despatch of mail in connection with Malcolm Campbell's attempt at a speed record.
- 1944, Oct. 21. Kimberley Pigeon Post. This flight is hitherto undescribed. One example has recently been discovered, which has been described in our July issue, page 134.

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### ETHIOPIA

A Wild Animal series of six stamps is now on issue, and on May 5 there appeared a commemorative for the 20th anniversary of Liberation Day.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY XXXIII

By far the most interesting of the 18 new portraits are eight from the set of 19 Italian definitives. These are all from the amazing work of Michelangelo on the ceiling of that glorious Sistine Chapel, built in the Vatican by Pope Sixtus IV. Michelangelo's patron, Julius II, commissioned him to paint figures of the twelve apostles, but he coolly replied that he proposed instead to paint hundreds of figures enshrining the Bible story from the Creation to the Flood, "with accessory personages of prophets and sibyls dreaming of the new dispensation to come," and it speaks volumes for the dynamic personality of this man of 33 that the Pope, nearly twice his age, meekly acquiesced. For four and a half years Michelangelo toiled at his incredible task, slung in a sort of cradle a few inches from the dizzy height of the ceiling, producing one of the world's wonders.

The eight who enter the portrait gallery include six who figure in Biblical history, and while the Bible is not concerned with the years of their birth or death or the details of their private lives we can assign approximate dates to them as follows: Jonah B.C. 800-730, Isaiah 770-690, Jeremiah 650-580, Ezekiel 630-560, Daniel 620-530, Zechariah 560-490. With the other two Adam and Eve, shown on the two highest values of the set, we realise that we are passing from the realm of history to that of symbolism and myth, which the Bible nobly uses to teach its great lessons. But the gallery would be incomplete without these two splendid figures. No portraits of any of the eight have survived, and Michelangelo drew entirely on his imagination, but how marvellously he has brought out the characteristics of each one! Look at the Isaiah, for instance (illustrated). His princely ancestry, his poet's eyes, the stark courage that could defy the "invincible" armies of Sennacherib (that "melted like snow in the glance of the Lord"), all are clearly shown by the brush of the master. Another of his portraits was that of the prophet Joel, but Brazil here has anticipated Italy by three years, as illustrated in No. IV of this series.

The Vatican State brings out a full-length portrait of St. Meinrad in a set of three. Meinrad (790-861) after some years as teacher and pastor, left his monastery at Reichenau and settled at the spot in the Swiss forests where Einsiedeln now stands.

After living there for 25 years he was murdered by two ruffians to whom he had given hospitality. The other two stamps show the "Black Virgin" at Einsiedeln Abbey, given to Meinrad by a Benedictine abess, and the Abbey itself.



An attractive set of six to commemorate the famous Alexandre Dumas and his son of the same name has been issued by Haïti. Of these, three show the great man (1802-70) with spirited scenes from "The Three Musketeers," "Twenty Years After" and "The Count of Monte Cristo" respectively, the fourth the son (1824-95) with a scene from his most famous drama "The Lady of the Camellias," a really lovely stamp, with the actress Marguerite Gauthier in her greatest rôle, the fifth with father and son together and the sixth a map of Haïti on which is depicted the house where Dumas was born. His fertility of invention was almost incredible. Even if he had a few "ghosts" to assist him (which has never been proved) his output was staggering, and his private life was just about as colourful as his most thrilling romances.

The twelfth man is Horace Greely, 1811-72, journalist and statesman, whose strong yet benign face, surrounded by a tangled thicket of beard that submerges half his collar, looks out at us from a 4c United States stamp (illustrated). Horace Greely learned his job the hard way, for his family was desperately poor and he had little schooling. Yet by sheer hard work he developed his journalistic gifts till he became one of the leading newspaper-men of his day. His early ventures were not financially successful and he had no head for the business side of his enterprises, but his ability and integrity won him honour and fame. Turning to politics he showed himself an ardent supporter of Lincoln in his campaign to end slavery. In 1872 he ran for the Presidency but was defeated by Grant. The rigours of the campaign, from which he



returned to watch over his dying wife, hastened his own death in November of the same year.

The last six are a pioneer of the bioscope, Georges Méliè, 1861-1938, with a screen showing what must be a shot from Jules Verne's "Voyage from the Earth to the Moon," a very successful portrait of the Colombian statesman Alfonso Lopes, 1886-1959, another of the effective current portraits of Hungarian celebrities, this time the journalist Ferenc Rozsa, 1906-42, the Ecuadorean President Camilo Ponce Enriquez with the five-year-old Constitution (the stamp was on sale for one day only), the Afghani poet Mir Wais Nika, and the new ruler of Negri Sembilan, Tuanku Munawir, celebrating his accession as Yang di-Pertuan Besar. What mouth-filling titles and names these Malayan potentates have!

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## VAN RIEBEECK'S SHIP

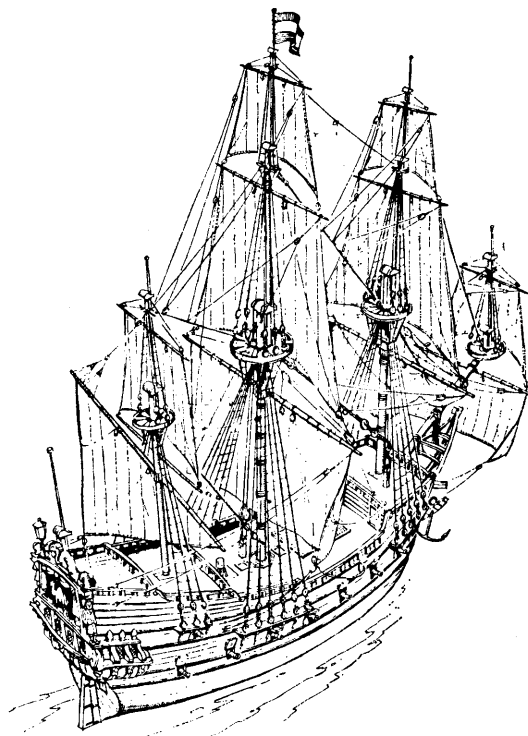
By Sylvester L. Crozet, Assoc. S.P.H.

Jan van Riebeeck and his party of settlers, the first colonists to land in South Africa, left Holland in three vessels, the DROMEDARIS, the REIGER and the GOEDE HOOP. They made their landfall in Table Bay in 1652, after a tedious and uncomfortable voyage of more than three months.

It is known that van Riebeeck and his family sailed in the DROMEDARIS, but no details of its construction have been recorded. However, a description of this type of ship has been compiled from contemporary shipwright's plans, and many drawings and paintings, preserved to-day, which were executed by maritime artists of the period.

This type of vessel was usually 100 feet between perpendiculars, with a beam of 25 feet and a draught of about 8 feet aft. There was considerable sheer and the lines swept from a bow, 17 feet above the sea to the characteristic high, square decorated stern, some 32 feet above water level. Extending from the bow was a long raking beak. There was accentuated tumble-home or "lean-in" to the hull above the water and a line of small gun ports, about two feet square, almost parallel to the water, indicated that the decks were practically level and did not follow the sheer lines.

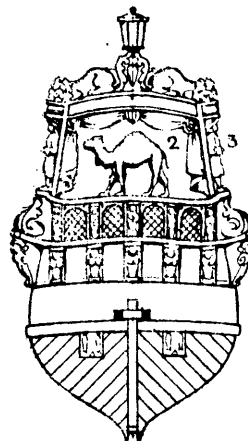
The hull above the water-line was the colour of oiled timber and, when the gun ports, which were hinged at the top, were



open their red undersides made a striking relief against the dark hull.

The hull was planked both inside and outside with boards approximately three inches thick and the joints between these were caulked with hair and moss. That portion of the hull above the water-line was thickly coated with tallow. The decks were also planked and the seams filled with tar.

Shipwrights of those days devoted a great deal of attention to the decoration of the stern, on the upper portion of which a large space was reserved for the painted or carved name-emblem of the ship.



This space was called the "tafereel" and it will be seen in the drawing accompanying this article, and reproduced by kind permission of Mr. A. C. Telford, that a dromedary has been depicted.

The "ship-of-the-desert" has been framed by heavily carved curtains while at the top of this panel are two crouching lions, their hind-quarters supporting a central shield which carried the iron post of the stern lantern. This lantern was glazed with thick glass in small panes and tallow candles were the source of light. On either side of the tafereel were large carved male figures—hoekmannen—"corner men" which were secured to the angles above the quarter-galleries.

Below the tafereel were four round-headed windows of the main cabin or "kajuit," which were glazed with small diamond shaped panes. The rim of the gallery formed the cill of these windows and had the characteristic Dutch "Cupids-bow" shape. Supporting this curved rail were brackets carved into female busts which were painted in natural tints.

Beneath this ornamentation the counter curves out over the rudder which was secured to the stern post on iron pintles.

The kajuit, which was located immediately below the tafereel, was the principal cabin and here it was possible to stand upright. There were bunks under the stern windows and cupboards were provided for the storage of firearms and valuables.

The highest part of the poop was occupied by a low-ceilinged compartment, known as the "hut." This space was used for storage and often housed live-stock. Cooking in this type of ship was carried out in the forecabin in an oven constructed of brick or copper.

The bowsprit and beak in such a small vessel were not as heavily decorated as was the case in larger ships, where almost every timber was carved. Reaching out at an angle above the beak, the bowsprit was secured by heavy rope fastenings to the beakhead. This was necessary so as to withstand the terrific strain of the foremast stays.

The somewhat shapely hull carried three masts; fore, main and mizzen, while at the end of the bowsprit was poised a sprit-sail topmast. The ship was square rigged except for the triangular lateen sail on the mizzen and the total number of sails was ten. These

were of brown canvas composed of a number of sailcloths which were about 2' 9" wide, each sail having a heavy bolt rope around its edges. The two lower sails of the main and foremast were rectangular while all others tapered towards their heads. The only fore-and-aft sail in the ship was the lateen on the mizzen which was used to a large extent to assist steering.

The mainmast was approximately 1' 9" in diameter and the mizzen and fore about 12 ins. The rigging generally was rope and formed an intricate pattern. Flags were laced to their staffs and carried on all masts with a large ensign at the stern.

The vessel was boarded by means of a rope ladder with wooden treads, slung over the side at the waist and wooden ladders provided access between decks. Below the main deck was the orlop, which was also the gun-deck and here it was that the crew were housed. As large numbers of men were needed to handle the great unwieldy sails, living conditions were always cramped.

Carried in the forecast were four wooden-stocked anchors, the heaviest of which weighed about 1,000 lbs. The cables bent to these were the stoutest in the ship, having a diameter of some nine inches.

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### R.P.S.L.

Our heartiest congratulations to Mr. H. R. Holmes on his election as President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

### AUSTRALIA

A new 5d. Antarctic Territory definitive was due on 5th July to replace the 5d. overprinted stamp. The design is as before, featuring the three men first to reach the South Magnetic Pole.

### SELANGOR

There is little in the Crown Agents' Bulletin this month beyond details of the life of H.H. the Sultan of Selangor, who was crowned on June 28th and for whom a special 10 sen stamp was issued, bearing his portrait and a reproduction of the state crest in full colour.

### U.S.S.R.

Three special stamps, of 3, 6 and 10 kopeks denominations, have been issued in honour of Gagarin, who made the first flight of man into space on 12th April.

Two stamps honouring him have also been issued by Poland.

### SWITZERLAND

The Pro Patria series, first started in 1936, has been continued this year by the issue on June 1 of five stamps. The lowest value (5 + 5c) symbolizes the purpose of this year's set, viz., for cultural works; the other four terminate the natural sciences theme beginning in 1958.

### FRANCE

The Ministry of Posts announced five stamps for the 10th June.

- (a) 0.20 NF honouring the tragedienne Champmeslé, 1642-1698.
- (b) 0.30 NF in honour of Talma, a dentist who turned an actor, 1763-1826.
- (c) 0.30 NF dedicated to Rachel, actress, 1820-1858.
- (d) 0.50 NF honouring Raimu, an actor, 1883-1946.

- (e) 0.50 NF in memory of Gérard Philipe, actor on the stage and in films, 1922-1959.

1st July:—

- (a) 0.20 NF commemorating the 8th centenary of the town of Thann.
- (b) 0.20 NF stamp honouring Mont-Dore in the French central massif.
- (c) 0.50 NF commemorating the 2nd centenary of the death of Pierre Foucard, surgeon and man of science.

### RAILWAY PARCEL STAMPS

These are now available (if you know where to get them!) with decimal values. The few we have seen so far appear to be identical in character with the 9th Union issue which has the station code letters in block capitals.

### EUROPA 1961 STAMPS

The motif for this year's stamps, which will be issued by many of the 19 members of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications administrations will be a flight of nineteen doves. There will also be a design of posthorns incorporating the letters "CEPT" which may be used by countries not issuing stamps with the common dove motif.

### CANADA

On 18th June there was due a 5c stamp to mark the 10th anniversary of the Colombo Plan. It features back views of two figures, one in western garb, the other in warm climate clothing and a Turban typical of S.E. Asian countries; in the background is a huge hydro power plant.

### NORWAY

Norway has a programme of six commemoratives for 1961, one or two of them already issued. The subject of them are:— 10th anniversary of Scandinavian Air Lines; Centenary of Norwegian Sports Federation; 10th anniversary of the Grieg Musical Festival; 150th anniversary of Oslo University; Centenary of birth of Nansen; 30th anniversary of Amundsen's reaching the South Pole.

## POTTED HISTORIES OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By **J. H. Harvey Pirie**

(Continued from page 130 of July issue).

### 1912. Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society.

Founded on March 14th, 1912, with Mr. J. S. MacKenzie as President and Mr. G. A. Scrimgeour as Hon. Sec.-Treas. In continuous existence since its formation. A Foundation member of the Federation. Congresses in 1949 and 1956.

### 1919. East Rand Philatelic Society.

Formed in Benoni towards the end of 1919. Went through occasional lean periods and meetings were held for a period in Boksburg, or in private houses. Later settled down in a Benoni hotel. Joined the Federation in 1931. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 16, 1940, p. 177).

### 1926. Johannesburg Stamp Club.

A Club formed in 1926 when things were not very bright in the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. The moving spirit and first chairman in it was Mr. C. F. Skinner, whose name is perpetuated in the Skinner Cup, which he presented to the Philatelic Federation for annual award. The Club operated until March, 1931, when it amalgamated with the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. (See 1899, Philatelic Society of Johannesburg).

### 1932. West Rand Philatelic Society— Krugersdorp.

Constituted in 1932 and affiliated with the Federation the same year. Dr. W. W. Watt was the first and only Chairman, but the society was not long lived.

In 1933 it was listed as an affiliated society, but no reports of its doings were received. In Sept., 1934, it was reported as practically, if not theoretically, defunct, as it had ceased to meet. (See S.A. Ph. Vol 6, 1932, p. 100; Vol. 9, 1933, p. 155; Vol. 10, 1934, p. 129).

### ca 1933. Mafeking Philatelic Society.

The S.A. Ph. Vol. 9, 1933, p. 155 listed such a society in a Southern African Philatelic Directory, but the next year the society was mentioned as "defunct." No other information available about it.

### ca 1933. Schweizer Reneke Stamp Club.

Early in 1934 this magazine received a copy of "The Schweizer Reneke Stamp Journal." It was stated to be the organ of a junior stamp club, was in manuscript, and was priced at 1d. for members and 2d. for non-members. No other information available as to exactly when it was formed or for how long it lived. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 10, 1934, p. 49).

### 1933. Orange Free State Philatelic Society.

After a long interval, from 1914, with no organised philately in the O.F.S. (see 1901 Bloemfontein Phil. Soc.) the enthusiasm of Francis Carter was once again largely responsible for the formation of a society named the Orange Free State and Basutoland Philatelic Society. This still flourishes today although in January, 1960, it dropped the Basutoland part of the original title. In 1955 the Society started a regular monthly journal, the "O.F.S. Philatelic Magazine" and has kept it going ever since. Affiliated to the Federation in 1934. Congress in 1951. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 10, 1934, p. 17).

### 1936. Copperbelt Philatelic Society—Kitwe, N. Rhodesia.

Constituted on 16th October, 1936, with Mr. A. Silva Jones as the first Chairman. Became affiliated to the Federation in 1947.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

I have a large stock of straightforward items and a rather smaller stock of Varieties, major and minor, Double Papers, Arrow Blocks and the like. It is up to you to make the first move!

**C. E. SHERWOOD**

"THE UNION SPECIALIST"

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

## SOCIETY NEWS

### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

**15th May.** This meeting was one of the best ever held by the Society, both as regards the display by Dr. A. Kaplan and the debate which followed.

The subject was the "Interims," perhaps better termed the "Obsidional" or "Siege" stamps, for this was the state of Jerusalem after the withdrawal of the Palestine stamps by the British Postal Authorities.

For some eight days there was practically no Government in being, but the J.N.F. labels were used by the postal authorities who remained in action. There were also the local productions of the **Safed** stamp and those of Nahariya, to say nothing more of the famous armoured car post.

**June meeting.** A change in character in the shape of three films showing different aspects of life in Israel.

### PRETORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**June 5th** was the night for our Allan Cup Competition, open to members who have not previously won any award here or elsewhere. There were four entries, and the exhibits were practically equal in their standard of collection. The judging was by popular vote and the members had a most difficult choice to make between the four collections.

The first to lay down his exhibit was Mr. R. K. Jablonski, who tabled a collection of Switzerland. Dr. Woëlke the next to table a collection of German Commemoratives. Then we had one of our very young members, Master J. Schiff, who surprised many of our members with his collection of the 75th Anniversary of the U.P.U.'s. Last, we had Mr. Slagt, who was the winner of this competition; he showed a collection of the Netherlands Charity Stamps; this was complete in mint and used stamps and in superb condition, especially the used stamps.

### EAST RAND P.S.

**May meeting.** A small attendance. Homage was paid to the passing away of Mrs. G. Wood; her sad loss was felt by all members.

Mr. Legator showed Orange Free State from 1868 and Mr. C. Waner showed first day covers of Israel mounted on beautiful illustrated sheets.

**June meeting.** A very good attendance and six members made a display. Mr. Legator photographic copies of Union Stamps; Mr. C. Waner thematic collection on Sport;

Mr. A. Kadey pre-stamp covers from 1808/1812 and modern France; Mr. A. MacArthur Modern France; Mr. M. Forner, display of covers Germany and Switzerland mounted on sheets; Mr. G. J. J. Ferreira showed varieties in blocks of 4. Mr. H. Suklje exhibited Modern Canada for the Sam Legator Trophy.

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**18th April.** In spite of quite a few apologies for absence the gathering was up to normal strength. After the business part of the meeting we were able to enjoy a profitable auction.

As Mr. A. J. Clarke, owing to an accident, was unable to show his intended exhibit, Mr. G. Bülbring had brought along "A Collection in the Making" viz. Portugal. In spite of a considerable number of "missing links" members enjoyed this exhibit.

Over the week-end April 22-23 a team of local collectors journeyed to East London to pay their fellow enthusiasts their yearly visit. It proved to be a thoroughly enjoyable outing and we wish to record our sincere thanks to our hosts for their splendid hospitality.

**2nd May.** Mr. J. Abel's display of Switzerland was a very creditable effort indeed from our oldest (in years) member. Owing to a slight indisposition Mr. Abel was unfortunately unable to be present and speak to his display. The early Cantonals were absent, but in later issues the collection was well up to date, although Officials, League of Nations, etc., will still need attention. The general arrangement and mounting were excellent.

On **16th May** we were once again under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Bülbring, who was able to welcome back Mr. E. Baer, President, from his recent trip to Europe. All were sorry to say farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Smukler, who are leaving the country permanently. Wishing them good luck in the future the Chairman thanked Mr. Smukler for the fine services he had rendered the society for many years as Secretary and as a Committee member.

An unusual pleasure was given us by the viewing of a collection from a foundation member of the "Phooey Stamp Club," to wit Mr. J. G. Walker of Durban who had very kindly consented to have his most humorous, light hearted and original collection displayed. It evoked much merriment and pleasure and we all say to our friend Jim "Let's have more of this."

Israeli Stamps were the second display of the evening, presented by Mr. E. Hutter. All present were much impressed and amazed at the very comprehensive display of the issues of this young state.

**6th June.** Mr. Baer back in harness now—conducted an exceptionally well attended and what proved to be a most interesting meeting. Using a circular letter of the Robertson Stamp Co., on the decimal stamps of the three Protectorates as a basis,

he initiated a keen and animated discussion from which much knowledge was gained.

Mr. D. Bothma, a very keen and young member showed us stamps of Canada, New Zealand and Italy, all of which included some fine sets in mint condition. —L.P.

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### P.S. OF RHODESIA—BULAWAYO

At the **June meeting** Mr. Hudson, the Assistant Postmaster of our town, gave a very enlightening exposition on the functions of the Post Office, its scope, organisation and present and future mechanization. An extremely wide range of questions were answered by him most frankly. Mr. H. Walker had some very interesting details to tell us about his comprehensive collection of 1949 U.P.U.'s. There was so much to ask and see that the auction took place during the tea interval! The library is growing slowly but surely. —A.D.K.

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### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**May meeting.** Mr. G. H. van Rooyen's South West Africa included some twenty-two pages with approximately 60 Post Offices with Native names and their meanings; Cancellations of Post Offices which no longer exist; Postcards and covers with postmarks of various Post Offices in that territory; also some fine P.O.W. covers of World War I. Also shown was a cover (registered) from Conception Bay of which only a few are known to exist. Another scarce item was a postcard with cachet "postage Due 2d."—here a 1½d. Postage Due and ½d. Postage stamp made up the dues. Many other interesting items were also shown.

Dr. K. Freund's Espionage Forgeries was of great interest. The methods of espionage are necessarily shrouded in secrecy. Most people will be intrigued to learn that during the last two World Wars, the Secret Services of the Allies, as well as of Germany, fabricated (imitated) stamps of the opposing governments for the purpose of Espionage. This collection shows some of these rare official stamp forgeries, representing miniature documents of Secret Service activities. This intriguing collection gained the Silver Cup at the Bloemfontein Hobbies Fair a few years ago.

A miscellany of items was shown under the heading "New Acquisitions and Issues," by some six members.

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### ORANGE FREE STATE STUDY CIRCLE

The meeting on **27th May**, in London of this Circle was the occasion of a fine display by A. R. Kleiner, well-known in South African philatelic circles.

Among the many fine items shown were rare early pre-adhesive covers, including one with the scarce circular barrel cancellation which was in use before the numeral and letter cancellations.

Numerals and letter cancellations, including many of the scarce numbers above 30, Republican and Occupation issues, a page of K.E. VII stamps with the rare "British Association" cancellation, scarce vouchers and misplaced overprints all helped to make up a very fine show.

Afterwards, our energetic Hon. Secretary and keen student of Republican Issues, read a paper on the two Provisional Issues, 2½d. on 3d. and 2½ on 3d. This was followed by a discussion and display by members of the material they possessed of these two Provisionals.

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### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**13th June.** Mr. C. H. Cilliers' presentation of Bahamas came fully up to the high standard expected. It stands greatly to his credit as a newcomer that he has shown particular talent as a perfectionist in philately. The great pains taken by him were specially apparent in his "staircase" issue and the "landfalls."

On the same evening we saw presented by Mr. V. C. B. Crockett, his extensive exhibit of forgeries, reprints and such like. This collection should be made available and permanently accessible to members and experts because it is so full and shows collectors how clever craftsmen can create forgeries, bogus issues, overprints, forged cancellations, etc. and is an education to a stamp collector. He rounded off his exhibit with a supplementary collection of maps on stamps which was of great interest.

At the meeting of the **26th June**, we had the pleasure of the company of a delegation from the Western Rand Philatelic Society.

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### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**June meeting.** Members were invited to bring along some 10-12 sheets; so many did so that only five were selected, the remainder going into storage for use on some day when little was available.

Those shown were (1) Recent Q.E. issues, including some of the local decimal overprints, by the Hon. Treasurer; (2) Dr. Sheryl showed 1960 Olympic Games issues; (3) John Kriste tabled various "bogus" issues, including some recent Indonesian Republican stamps which catalogues do not include although they were printed by a reputable printer; (4) R. Reynders followed with some of the postmarks of his Rhodesian collection, explaining the meanings of the various names. Mr. Castignani finished up with a display from his Australian and Dependencies collections.

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### EAST LONDON P.S.

**14th April.** An interesting innovation was introduced by the President, when he asked Messrs. Hellmann and Paviour to speak on their own displays of stamps of the U.S.A.

Leo Hellman showed a portion of his Silver Medal Unipex collection which included Proofs, Early Issues such as a corner block of four 10 cents S.G. 2, P.M. Provisionals, Commemoratives etc., while Jim Paviour displayed Early Issues, a few 1861 Fiscals, 1st Zeppelin set, Commemoratives especially of philatelic exhibitions and the latest issues. Members were delighted to hear of the receipt of R42.00 from Unipex Funds—a refund of our donation.

**22nd April.** This special Saturday evening meeting was held to meet our enthusiastic neighbours of the Port Elizabeth Society—Messrs. Geo. Forbes (who showed a straight Gibbons catalogue collection of wonderful Swiss stamps yet following his Aberdonian instincts for full measure, packed each page full of stamps); Gustav Büllbring (who treated us to a most comprehensive display of stamps of the German Colonies and post offices abroad, i.e. in Africa, Asia Minor and the Far East, as well as the local stamps of Berlin issued by private companies and the Postwar stamps of the different zones in the Western and Eastern zones; and Mr. J. T. Slabbert, showed a part of an attractive collection of Dutch commemorative stamps and the beginning of his thematic collection of "Religion on Stamps."

Mr. and Mrs. Smukler accompanied the party and said farewell to local friends before leaving for overseas—altogether a pleasant meeting.

May was memorable for the visit of our old friend and life member—Joe Levy of Bloemfontein. Two new members were elected and there was one resignation.

**Wehle Cup Competition.**—Only four members took part and Mr. G. Immelman was the winner with a wonderful display of pre-Union stamp covers and Cape Triangulars.

**June.** The Thornton Cup Competition had to be postponed owing to insufficient entries—we East Londoners are very modest! But our President, Major C. Hasted, tabled a fine, neat display of British Colonials, so we all enjoyed it.

Leo Hellmann gave his regular monthly talk on Stop Press news—this feature is always enjoyed by members as his philatelic interests and studies range over the face of the globe and are now soaring into outer space.

The new Definitive issue was praised and criticised in turn, but the consensuous of opinion was that it would prove popular in many parts of the world. Members recorded their annoyance at the inadequate staff provided at the Branch Post Office for the sale and stamping of First Day Covers. Even more disappointing was the fact that many collectors could not purchase the high values, i.e. 50 cents and 1 Rand stamps and so their covers were incomplete.

Now our record is about up-to-date, praise be!

—J.P.S.

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## P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

**June meetings.** The first meeting was held on the 7th with 37 members present. There was the usual auction with most of the items changing hands. Sales amounted to R17.23. This was followed by the General business of the Society. The exhibit of the evening was shown by Mr. D. McK. Malcolm and was a portion of his South West Africa "Officials." Although not a very large exhibit it contained many scarce items which greatly added to the interest.

The second meeting held on 21st June brought together 25 members. The main topic of the evening being the various overprints of the Protectorates. There was the usual auction which contained some useful items, here sales were R9.37.

## COPPERBELT P.S.—KITWE

The **May meeting** of the Society was very well attended. Mr. N. P. Hartley (Acting Chairman) had the pleasure of welcoming four visitors.

Mr. S. Kelly, our Chairman, is on overseas leave, and we hope that he will have the opportunity of browsing around London's stamp shops.

Mr. N. P. Hartley displayed his Northern Rhodesian collection as an entry for "The Ndola Cup."

When all the Protectorate overprints are distributed a considerable hole will be made in members' pockets. Let us hope that the South African Republic issue will be a straightforward one.

A great deal of exchanging is taking place at the meetings, and there was no time to use the Quiz competitions which had been prepared.

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of every month at the Synagogue Hall, Kitwe, at 8.15 p.m. sharp. New members and visitors are always welcome.

## PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

**June 5.** The Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town visited the Society and made the showing. The Meeting was very well attended by both Societies. Those who showed were as follows: Joe Shilton "Recent Canadians and F.D.C.'s"; Mr. R. Jeidel "Monaco"; Mr. D. Roth "Sierra Leone"; Mr. Ian Hall "Elizabeth II Commemoratives in blocks of four"; Mr. A. G. Versino "1881 1d. lilac Great Britain—Queen Victoria"; Mrs. Hilde Jeidel "Germany—Inflation issues"; Miss G. Hoffmann "Black Stamps"; Mrs. M. Bergman "Boer War Covers"; Mrs. V. R. Coe "Horses on Stamps". As can be seen there was something for everyone and the displays were really very good. The talks by the exhibitors made for a further pleasant and interesting event. There was a Quiz which was won by Capt. M. F. Stern.—M.F.S.

### ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

**June 8.** A popular and well attended "All Members" evening was held, the following showing: Mrs. Coe "Australian Commonwealth Commemoratives"; Mr. A. Hoffman "Modern Russia"; Mr. R. F. Putzel "Modern Hungary" (all postage issues); Mr. M. Shifrin "Israel"; Dr. P. L. Vautier "Recent First Day Covers"; Mr. R. Hurter "Italy—1861-1925"; Mr. D. Roth "Gibraltar—1899 issues). The members showing the above fine exhibits gave interesting highlights on the stamps and covers exhibited.

**June 22.** There were two exhibits: "Europa" by Mr. C. E. Scott and "United Nations" by Mr. S. H. Moyle. Both exhibits covered the full range of stamps issued and both were able to give really interesting talks on the stamps and the organisations issuing same. These collections will be extended later to include various aspects of the two organisations. Both members are "quiet members" and it was a pleasure to see their collections. —M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**June 12.** Mr. C. G. Mummery showed "The Story of Egypt from 1798." This fine thematic exhibit was more than well illustrated and written-up. Needless to say the talk which followed was even more enlightening. It was a very great pity that there was a small attendance to see such a fine exhibit and hear such a good exposition. Perhaps Mr. Mummery will be prevailed upon to show it again to the Society, or even to loan it to other Societies for their meetings.

**June 26.** This proved one of the most enjoyable evenings. Dr. P. L. Vautier showed his "Refugee Stamps." This fine collection all issues to date, including all miniature sheets, first day covers, and special cancellations. There were many stamps of which members had no news, e.g. the Herm Island stamps and the beautiful Refugee stamp of the Philippines. Dr. Vautier gave a fine talk on the stamps and UNWRA. This is another collection which should see the rounds of the Union, as besides being complete, it is well written-up and annotated. —M.F.S.

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING Posbus 2272, Johannesburg

**Julie.** 'n Mooierige bywoning het ons gaste van die Philatelic Society met ons vergadering van 7 deser onthaal. Die gaste het dan ook gesorg dat hulle aandeel in die aand se verrigtinge niks te wense oorlaat nie.

Mr. Fisher-Hill het die aand ingelui met die streekseëls van Brittanje gevolg deur die Naphthadag-uitreikings. Hy het sy uitstalling met 'n geselsie toegelig. Mnr. Edinger het 'n buitengewone vertoning gelewer, naamlik „Koeverte wat 'n verhaal vertel."

Hy het 'n tiental buitengewone stukke vertoon en oor elk het hy die verhaal—soms spannend—vertel. Mnr. Boss, 'n versamelaar wat hom op Frankryk en kolonies toelê, het die nuwe Frans-Afrika-republieke vertoon, terwyl mnr. Lydall 'n kort weergawe van die Unie se meterstempels gelewer het, 'n faset van posseëlversameling wat al hoe meer veld wen en wat die uitstaller gewys het nie so maklik te voltooi is nie.

In geheel het ons gaste 'n mooi gebalanseerde verskeidenheid vertoon en soveel belangstelling verwek dat die byeenkoms 'n halfuur later as gewoonlik verdaag het.

### MASHONALAND P.S.—SALISBURY

**June meeting.** There was a very good attendance when Mrs. Ellison tabled her interesting German collection.

A large number of stamps changed hands at the auction and the lots spoken of in the last Newsletter were on view, all in splendid condition. Those unsold by July 12th will be put up at the usual auction.

### GERMISTON P.S.

The **June meeting** was well attended and we had as guests members from the Society of Israel Philately, Johannesburg, who displayed the following collections: Mr. Leo Buchen, Army posts, P.O.W. Mail, Postage Dues, Officials; Dr. A. Kaplan: Jerusalem; Mr. B. Glassman: Commemoratives; Dr. M. Wulfson: Maximum cards and first day covers; Mr. M. L. Rutenberg: Personalities; Mr. I. A. Miller: Gaza and Sinai Campaigns.

## THE PHILATELIC MAGAZINE

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### NEW ZEALAND

The semi-postal Health stamps, due for issue on 2nd August, will again feature birds. There will be a 2d. + 1d. with a White Heron and a 3d. + 1d. with a Bush Hawk.

A special Christmas stamp is foreshadowed for late October.



# The South African Philatelist

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## The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa

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W. N. SHEFFIELD, assisted by S. L. CROZET.

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## 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 5th February, 1961, to the 5th May, 1961. For the previous list see our August Notes.

N.B.—This list introduces the stamps of the Republic of South Africa.

### Postage Stamps.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9511.17. On an order for 32,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 1,600 sheets was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to date being 23,332 sheets. New Cyls., Nos. 2 and 34 Int., 9 Ext.
- 1c—Job No. 9512.18. 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 date being 136,700 sheets. New Double Die Cyls., Nos. 25 Int., 26 S Ext., with pane A on the right and Pane B on the left hand side.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9513.19. On an order for 24,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 20,390 sheets was made on the 25th April, 1961. New Cyls., Nos. S 24 Int., S 19 Ext.
- 2c—Job No. 9514.20. On an order for 94,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 23,342 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961. New Cyls. Nos. 16 Int., 86 Ext.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9515.21. On an order for 1,900,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 43,900 sheets was made on the 20th April, 1961, the total delivery to date being 95,900. New Cyls., Nos. Y 4 Int., Y 1 Ext. Double Die Panes with B and D on the left and A and C on the right hand side. Double Comb Grover Perforator.
- 3c—Job No. 9516.22. On an order for 160,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 21,100 sheets was made on the 18th April, 1961, the total delivery to date being 58,379 sheets. New Cyls., Nos. 21 Int., S 26 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 date being 43,382 sheets. New Cyls., Nos. 31 Int., S 1 Ext.
- $7\frac{1}{2}$ c—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 date being 33,080 sheets. New Cyls. Nos. S 20 Int., S 21 Ext.
- 10c—Job No. 9519.25. 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. New Cyls., Nos. 114 Int., 101 Ext.
- $12\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9520.26. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 27,000 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961. New Cyls. Nos. 118 and 106 Int., 30 Ext.
- 20c—Job No. 9521.27. 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 date being 20,206 sheets. New Cyls. Nos. 29 and 103 Int., 97 Ext.

50c—Job No. 9522.28. On an order for 9,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 8,796 sheets was made on the 11th April, 1961. New Cyls., Nos. 54 Int., 70 Ext.

R1—Job No. 9523.29. On an order for 4,500 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 4,500 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961. New Cyls. Nos. 12 and 117 Int., 1 Ext.

#### Postage Due Stamps.

1c—Job No. 9627.32. On an order for 21,000 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 1,500 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 2nd May, 1961, being 6,400 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 110, New Ext. Cyl. No. 90.

2c—Job No. 9628.33. On an order for 30,000 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 1,000 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 26th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 4th May, 1961, being 8,800 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 82, New Ext. Cyl. No. 40.

4c—Job No. 9629.34. On an order for 7,000 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 1,000 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th April, 1961, being 1,950 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 62, New Ext. Cyl. No. 90.

5c—Job No. 9630.35. On an order for 7,000 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 1,500 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 26th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th April, 1961, being 2,250 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 116, New Ext. Cyl. No. 40.

6c—Job No. 9631.36. On an order for 5,000 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 1,500 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 26th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th April, 1961, being 1,600 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 115, New Ext. Cyl. No. 90.

10c—Job No. 9632.37. On an order for 2,500 sheets of 50 stamps per pane, a delivery of 500 sheets x 200 stamps was made on the 26th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th April, 1961, being 1,600 sheets x 200 stamps. Same Int. Cyl. No. 32, New Ext. Cyl. No. 40.

#### Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 9679.84. On an order for 300,000 cards, a delivery of 87,000 cards was made on the 11th April, 1961. New Cyls. nos. not given, Chambon Printing Machine.

5c—Job No. 9599.04. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 54,000 cards was made on the 4th April, 1961, the total delivery to date being 366,000 cards. New Cyls. nos. not stated. Chambon Printing Machine.

#### Pictorial Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 9730.34. On an order for 1,296,000 cards, a delivery of 40,000 cards was made on the 2nd May, 1961, the total delivery to date being 160,000 cards. New Cyls., Nos. 168 Int., 171 Ext.

#### Second Issue of the 2½c Denomination.

A second issue of the 2½c value was made to Post Offices about the 15th July, 1961, and is similar in design and sheet format to the previous one, but was printed from Single Die Cylinders, Nos. S17 and S3, in sheets of 5 x 20 (100) stamps, on Arms Watermarked paper, with four figure red sheet serial numbers positioned twice on the bottom margin. The perforation was carried out by an eleven row multiple perforator, the relevant "staggered perforations" being present between Rows 1 and 2, stamps 8, 9, 10 and also 19, 20, and the margin.

The Issue was formed from the same multipositive as was used for the C Pane, Cyl. Nos. Y4C and Y1C, of the earlier one, the common multipositive characteristics establishing this fact being:—

Row:—

5-3. White break in the two lower mauve lines of the group of four, positioned below the right scroll of the gable.

5-14. Mauve smudge left of large 2 of 2½c, situated near the edge of the building, and also a tiny mauve dot near the outline of, and about half way down the length of the bunch of grapes.

The printing was well made in darker shades of mauve and green than previously used, and is moderately free of flaws, the following being some observed:

Row:—

1-8. Tiny white smudge above K of AFRIKA, near the top margin of the stamp.

- 1-10. Mauve dot above left window.
- 2-6. White dot between V and A of VAN.
- 2-11. Small white dot below S. of SUID.
- 2-20. Small mauve dot on edge of gutter, below D of SUID.
- 5-12. Small mauve dot on left scroll, above left window.
- 5-13. Tiny mauve dot on left margin of ornament in gable.

The Issue presents much interest, as three "run-offs," or reprintings, from the same cylinders have already appeared to comprise the number of sheets put on sale thus far.

In one run-off, and probably the first, the sheet serial numbers appear below stamps, Row 5—Nos. 6 and 7, and Nos. 17 and 18, and the sheet is devoid of scratch marks.

In the next, the sheet numbers are imprinted below stamps. Row 5—Nos. 7 and 18, and scratch marks appear on stamps, Row 1—Nos. 1 and 2, Rows 4 and 5—Nos. 1 and 2 and No. 19 and also Row 1—Nos. 15 and 16.

In the third run-off, and the last viewed prior to the preparation of these Notes, the sheet numbers have not changed their position, but additional scratches occur on stamps, Row 1—Nos. 2, 3, 4, where the mark breaks off to re-appear on Row 1—Nos. 12 to 16, and also Rows 4 and 5—Nos. 15, 16 and 19.

While no explanation can be offered to account for the presence of the scratch marks, it is suggested that they may indicate the break-up of the cylinder and its pending discard, in which case readers would be well advised not to delay in obtaining their requirements.

#### Characteristics of the New Issues.

Among the items pertaining to the Republic's New Issues, which were discussed at a meeting of the South African Study Circle recently, the following are recorded as they may interest readers, and also serve as an indication to collectors as to what to look for.

A second reprinting has now been made of the ½c to 10c denominations, the sheets of which carry serial numbers in contradistinction to those of the first series which are blank. The ½c value is inscribed with five figure black, while the others have four figure red numbers also twice on their margins, all other printing conditions remaining the same as before.

The following observations were made of the 2½c Issue:—

Fold-over Perforation, and also Additional Perforation varieties, reminiscent of the 1926-1927 London and Pretoria Typographed Issues, were exhibited.

Remnant Arrow varieties, similarly found in the previous 2½d and 2½c Prime Minister's Issues, and due to the unequal guillotining of the adjacent Panes B and A, and D and C were shown.

The result of mal-alignment of Frame and Centre cylinders during the printing process were seen, the indication of which was a displacement of the green portion of the stamps, extending in some cases onto the margin, while the resultant unprinted areas showed up white.

Several sheets bore a number of mauve thin, unbroken, parallel lines, varying in number and sheet position, and extending over the complete length of the sheet. They resemble a condition approximating a number of thin doctor-blade scratches grouped together, but as they do not run in an inclined direction, but are vertical, the effect of the doctor-blade may be ruled out of consideration. Until they are determined more accurately, the influence of a dirty draw-roller appears the most likely suggestion of the characteristic.

Registered Envelopes, Postcards and other items of Postal stationery were displayed, bearing a rubber stamp imprint, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA / REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, in purple ink, at the top and bottom margins of the respective stamps.

This amendment appears to have been made in accordance with instructions issued to Postmasters that all reference to "Union/Unie" on forms should be deleted and replaced by "Republic/Republiek" after the 30th May, 1961, and that the rubber stamp supplied to Postmasters by the Controller of Stores may be used with advantage for the purpose.

Under these circumstances, this "overprint" may hardly be considered philatelic.

Two Frame Cylinders were used in the preparation of the six values of the Postage Due Series—one, No. 90, for the 1c, 4c and 6c, and the other, No. 40, for the 2c, 5c, and 10c denominations. The bilingually inscribed stamp comprising the two groups ex-

hibit a reversal of language order, in that the Afrikaans inscriptions appear at the top of the stamps in one set, while the English versions replace these in the other.

A printing variety, to which Mr. J. Levy, of Bloemfontein, calls attention, appears on stamp Row 20 No. 12, i.e. the last stamp in the bottom right quadrant of the sheet, and serves as a useful aid in distinguishing the two groups. The loop of P of REPUBLIEK, at the stamp's top margin, is full for the 1c, 4c and 6c group, while it is thin in REPUBLIC, similarly positioned, on stamps of the 2c, 5c and 10c assembly.

The same Centre Cylinders were used for the different values as previously. This fact is indicated in the Government Printer's Job Sheet returns, reported earlier in these Notes, while two Centre Cylinder flaws of the earlier printing are present, viz.: Closed loop of 5 of 5c, stamp No. 8 of Row 3, and Dot in 0 of 10c, Row 20 No. 4 stamp.

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## AIR MAIL NOTES

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By I. H. C. Godfrey.

### AEROGRAMMES: REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

#### Second Type of 5 cent Definitive Aerogramme—31st May, 1961.

In these Notes which appeared in the July issue, a description was given of the aerogramme sheet in which the Afrikaans inscription on the imprinted baobab tree stamp resembled Oriental hieroglyphics. The one mentioned was, apparently, the only type on sale at the Philatelic Bureau on May 31st, but it seems that some Post Offices received stocks the same day of a reprinted sheet in which some of the defects in the stamp design had been remedied; noticeably the words "REPUBLIEK VAN" and "REPUBLIC OF" had been lengthened from approximately 11.5 mm. to 16 mm., thereby making the inscriptions considerably more legible. Other minor changes also appear in the design.

The supposition is that the first printing of the Republican five cent Aerogramme proved unsuitable and that the cylinder was scrapped after a small initial printing. The Publicity Officer's figures should be enlightening.

None of the second type of sheet has been reported with Republic Day cancellations

(31st May), the earliest known being post-marked 1st June.

#### Union of South Africa: Those Provisional Overprints again!

There seem to have been two different slugs used in surcharging the six-penny "GREETINGS" aerogramme. Both types were put on sale simultaneously on Decimalization Day—14th February, 1961.

Type ONE. The "5" and "c" are separate.

Type TWO. The "c" touches the figure "5".

#### Republic Overprints on the Six-Penny "Greetings" Aerogrammes.

Three distinct Types exist of the "Greetings" sheet overprinted "REPUBLIC OF / 5c / REPUBLIEK VAN"; the easiest means of identification being:—

TYPE ONE. (31st May, 1961). The "c" of "5c" is immediately above the "U" of "REPUBLIEK" and does not touch the figure "5". Constant.

TYPE TWO. (31st May, 1961). The "c" of "5c" is above the "PU" of "REPUBLIEK" and usually, except in underinked cases, touches the figure "5". Constant.

TYPE THREE. (July, 1961). The black surcharge "5c" is in no fixed position vis-a-vis the overprinted words, which are in grayish black ink.

**Note:** One interesting error in Type 3 was discovered in a packet of these sheets bought at the Philatelic Bureau, Pretoria. The wording "REPUBLIC" etc. is albino and can only be discerned when the aerogramme is held up to the light.

It would appear that the surcharge and overprint in Types 1 and 2 were applied in one operation, whereas in Type 3 certain sheets already surcharged "5c" for use on Decimalization Day received the additional overprints.

\* \* \* \*

#### 2½c Inland Aerogramme (February 1961) "Rhino" issue:

A most unusual and unique "JOINED PAPER" variety has been found in Pretoria. Beneath the "Sender's name and address" inscription on the back of the sheet is a strip of brown paper measuring 4½ x 1 in. stuck to the gray overlaid paper over which the lines for the address and folding dots have been printed. How this "freak" aerogramme ever passed the scrutiny of the printers is a mystery. (Submitted by Mr. J. M. Weinstein).

**BECHUANALAND: 5c Provisional Aero-gramme.**

Sheets bearing the code letter "T" in the watermark (1956 paper) have now been seen, in addition to those already reported—"K" (1957) and "L" (1958).

\* \* \* \*

**Swaziland: 5c Provisional Aerogramme.**

On page 128 of the "S.A. Ph." (July) under the heading "Swaziland Decimals" it was reported that one specimen of this aerogramme with the 5c overprint struck twice had been found and was believed to be unique. The existence of further copies of this error has now been reported. In three of the cases the two imprints are far apart, one slightly higher than the other; in others the two imprinted "5c" are touching.

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**UNO**

Further commemoratives to be issued later this year are:—

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- (b) October: One for the Economic Commission for Africa.
- (c) December: One honouring the 15th anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

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# DECIMAL OVERPRINTS—BECHUANALAND



I



II



III



IV



VI



VII



V

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

September, 1961

The great majority of the photographs are by courtesy of the Robertson Stamp Coy., Johannesburg. For those of the pair of 2½c on 2d. we are indebted to Mr. F. G. Froehlich and for the "underprint" of 5c on the flap of a registered envelope our thanks are due to Mr. R. Brownlow.

### Quantities Printed.

These figures are as published by the Crown Agents from information supplied them by Pretoria. They represent sheets of 60 stamps, except in the few instances marked "(30)".

Value	Printing	No. of Sheets
1c ... ..	1st	5,700
	2nd	834
2c ... ..	1st	6,000
2½c/2d. ... ..	1st	10,000
2½c/3d. ... ..	1st	2,000
3½c ... ..	1st	900
	2nd	3,301
5c ... ..	1st	600
	2nd	1,084
10c ... ..	1st	800
	2nd	1,052
12½c ... ..	1st	900
	2nd	1,212
25c ... ..	1st	400
	2nd	405
50c ... ..	1st	700
	2nd	327
	3rd (30)	208
R1 ... ..	1st	30
	2nd	21
	3rd (30)	226
	4th	500
	5th (30)	100
1c Postage Due ... ..	1st	300
	2nd	110
	3rd	850
2c Postage Due ... ..	1st	400
	2nd	105
	3rd	864
5c Postage Due ... ..	1st	447

### Notes.

These are culled partly from the Robertson Stamp Company's Check List of 20th July, 1961, partly from various other sources.

The Crown Agents' figures include spoilt sheets that were destroyed. For instance, although 1,800 of the R1 1st type were overprinted about 400 spoilt copies were destroyed.

The 2½c on 2d. had the large 2 normally with a pointed toe, but the stamps of Row 9, No. 1 and of Row 10, No. 1 had the toe rounded. These are, shown in the used pair featured in block IV of the photographs.

3½c on 4d. Two varieties of the figure 3 occur, one having a short centre bar, the other a longer one. In the first printing there were 38 stamps with the short bar per sheet, and 22 with the longer bar; there were also narrow and wide spacings between the "½" and the "c", the wider spacing occurring on 8 of the 10 stamps in the last vertical row.

Of the 2nd printing only four are illustrated: The 1c is rather smaller, the 3½c and 5c are more condensed, the 10c, 12½c, 25c and 50c are practically indistinguishable from Type I. The R1 has taller, thinner figures and is at bottom left of stamp.

The 3rd Type of R1 (4th and 5th printings) is on stamps printed by De La Rue from Waterlow plates, is on thinner paper, is similar to Type II but is to the right of centre on the stamps.

Mr. R. Brownlow of Lobatsi, who supplied the notes given in our July issue, writes under date of 24th July that fresh stocks of the 2½c on 2d. and of the 12½c had just arrived, and that he finds in both cases the Opts. 1 mm. wider (? what printing).

The first opts. of Postage Dues were the small type 1c, 2c and 5c. The 1c and 2c were on chalky paper, the 5c was on ordinary paper, but on both light green and deeper green shades of the original ½d. stamp.

The later overprinting of 1c and 2c with large figures appears to have been mainly on chalky paper; they exist also on ordinary paper but are very scarce. The Robertson Stamp Coy. found one sheet of the 1c (large figure) with a very distinct double opt. An enlarged photograph of this is illustrated (item VII on the page of photographs).

The strip of 6 of the 10c on 1/- with the overprint so misplaced to the left that the right-hand stamp was unchanged (see end of Mr. Brownlow's article in our July issue) is now reported to have fetched £160 at auction in London.

Gibbons Stamp Monthly for July has a fine article on the "Tempo" typeface used for a big proportion of the decimal overprinting. This will come in very useful when the forged overprints of rarities begin to appear, as is liable to happen.

### Postal Stationery.

(1) Registered Envelopes. Unlike the other two territories the Registered Envelopes were not overprinted with Decimal values; but Mr. Brownlow reports the interesting occurrence of an "Underprint." He

writes: "One day when running short of supply they found some old stock and applied a 5c mark from a rubber stamp, putting it just under the embossed stamp on the flap." The number of envelopes to which this was done, was apparently very small, and he thinks, quite an unnecessary procedure. The envelope sent us as a specimen was of the foolscap size (8 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 inches).



This may well become the rarest Bechuanaland decimal item, but as it will only appeal to the few who collect postal stationery as well as adhesives it is unlikely to become the most costly.

The only other British Commonwealth example of the official use of an "Underprint" that we can think of off-hand comes from South Georgia. When the Falkland Islands established a P.O. there in 1909, they sent a supply of F.I. stamps together with a small metal handstamp with the words "South Georgia." The instructions were to apply the mark from this handstamp to the envelope just below the stamp or stamps.

Although a proper date-stamp canceller was supplied in mid-1910, the use of the underprint went on till mid-1912. The two cases may not be quite analogous, although they are similar; one case indicated a change in denominational value, the other was indicative of the place of usage.

\* \* \* \*

The Protectorate has now got definitive Registered Envelopes with the value "Five Cents" instead of "Six Pence." Otherwise they are alike.

(2) Postcards. There was no overprinting of the Bechuanaland postcards.

(3) Aerogrammes. In all three territories the 6d. aerogrammes were overprinted 5c. They are all of the same size and indeed those of Basutoland and Swaziland appear to be quite identical; that of Bechuanaland has a thicker 5, but that may just be an individual peculiarity of the specimen seen.

A new definitive set of 14 values, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 25, 35 and 50 in cents, with R1 and R2. All values to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c will be in multicolour and featuring birds; the others have a variety of subjects. Being prepared by Harrisons in photogravure; the current overprinted issue will be withdrawn from sale on 30 September and the new stamps will be put on sale on 2nd October.

The most expensive item would appear to be the R1 Type I. No mint copies are recorded as sold in G.B. One used copy is said to have been sold for £50. One dealer appears to be willing to sell his few copies available at £29-10s.

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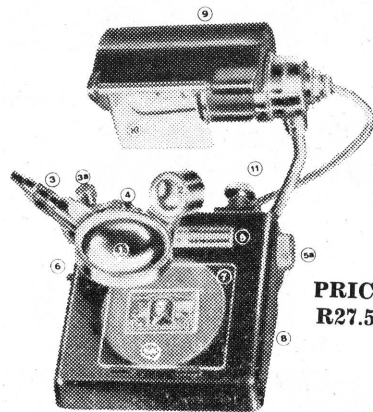
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# SWAZILAND

## DECIMAL OVERPRINTS





- I—1st Type overprintings.  
 II—2nd Type overprintings.  
 III—3rd Type overprintings.  
 IV—New Value. A separate overprinting.  
 V—Postage Dues. 1st Type overprintings (Large type).  
 VI—Postage Dues—2nd Type overprintings (Small type).

No very satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming as to why there was an overprinting of Postage Due 2d. on 2d. Postage stamps, beyond that there was a shortage and they were needed before "decimal day." The second overprinting appears to have been done to meet philatelic demands.

The London dealer, David Field Ltd., acquired two complete sheets of the 1c on 1d. and of the 10c on 1/-, both with very clear double surcharges. The second 1c surcharge is at the bottom right and in fact so low down that it impinges very slightly on the stamp below. The second surcharge of the 10c is just under the first one at the bottom left, but also impinges slightly on the stamp below. The sheets are being broken up and are offered at £125 each for the 1c and £150 each stamp for the 10c.

(See advt. inside front cover).

For the photographs of these we have again to thank the Robertson Stamp Coy., of Johannesburg.

#### Quantities Printed.

These figures are as published by the Crown Agents from information supplied them from Pretoria. In all cases they refer to sheets of 60 stamps.

Value	Printing	No. of Sheets
$\frac{1}{2}$ c ... ..	1st	800
1c ... ..	1st	4,500
2c ... ..	1st	2,200
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c/3d. ... ..	1st	2,000
	2nd	6,840
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c/2d. ... ..	1st	10,000
$3\frac{1}{2}$ c/2d. ... ..		20,000
4c ... ..	1st	1,000
	2nd	391
	3rd	717
	4th	83
5c ... ..	1st	18,000
	2nd	189
	3rd	734
	4th	79
10c ... ..	1st	300
25c ... ..	1st	400
	2nd	141
	3rd	167
	4th	10
50c ... ..	1st	900
	2nd	110
	3rd	6
R1 ... ..	1st	800
	2nd	110
	3rd	28
R2 ... ..	1st	150
	2nd	36
	3rd	242
2d. Postage Due ... ..	1st	100
	2nd	500
1c Postage Due ... ..	1st	150
	2nd	200
2c Postage Due ... ..	1st	150
	2nd	200
	3rd	500
5c Postage Due ... ..	1st	150
	2nd	200

#### Notes.

The distinctions between Type I and Type II overprints are readily made out from the illustrations on the first page of these (Groups I and II) either by the character of the overprints themselves, or by their position on the stamps, or by both of these features.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c has been reported with an inverted opt., but we have no details yet about the find.

In the 2c on 2d. the Philatelic Magazine of 30 June illustrates a variety in which the top point and toe of the "2" have been sliced off. It is No. 4 in Row 8 and there are similar but no so well-marked varieties in Row 4, No. 4 and Row 10, No. 4.

The three Types of the 50c, R1 and R2 are readily distinguishable by the character of the surcharge and/or its position on the sheet.

The 50c Type III is of course the star item of the Swaziland overprints. There were only 6 sheets printed and about 4 sheets had been used up before someone recognised that it was different from its predecessors. In the remaining two sheets some were creased so that the number existing mint can be little more than one hundred!

There appears to have been some mix-up in the classification of the R2 stamps as regards Types II and III, but we think the grouping as shown here may be taken as correct.

It looks as though we might have reached an end at last of Swazi opts. A no doubt temporary issue of stamps with the designs of the 1953 issue, but with the values in decimal currency, is now on sale; also 1c, 2c and 5c Postage Dues in the old design.

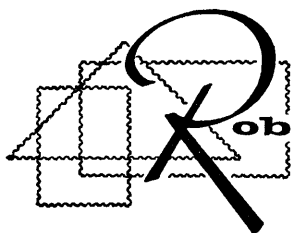
Designs for a new definitive issue were described in our December, 1960, issue but so far there has been no indication as to date of issue.

The 6d. Registered Envelopes and 6d. Aerogrammes have also been replaced by similar designs but with 5c in place of 6d.

A word about Postcards. In our July issue, p. 128 two types of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c opt. were described: Type I with a serifed large 1 and Type II in which the 1 had no serif. Other differences (in size etc.) were also described. Mr. J. M. Weinstein, on a trip to Mbabane about the end of June, picked up a 3rd variant, but prefers to call it Type Ia, rather than to call it Type III. The 1 was with a serif, the small 1 of the fraction was shifted to the left of the fraction bar and so closer to the large 1.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

According to the "Prague News Letter" there were due for issue on 20th June a set of five commemoratives, ranging from 30 hellers to 1.60 crowns, portraying "actors" of the country's popular puppet theatres.



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## BASUTOLAND 2½C

### THIRD OVERPRINTS WITH RE-SET TYPE

By G. N. Gilbert

When a much finer overprint appeared recently of the Basutoland 2½c, everyone sat up and took notice.

It appeared to be a different overprint, much finer and situated higher up and to the left of the stamp, and yet the actual type was very similar to that used for the second overprint.

When the writer examined various sheets in Maseru, it became apparent that there were two different printings, very similar in type, mixed up in the stocks there.

On the one hand there were sheets with both controls 2A 2A and 2B 2B with this much finer overprint, and on the other hand there were sheets with a heavier overprint, situate towards the middle and slightly lower than the roofs of the huts, which were very similar in appearance to the second overprint. These sheets had the 2B 2B controls.

On closer examination it was found that these sheets corresponded very closely to those with the finer overprint, so the writer took one of each to compare with a sheet of the second overprint.

For comparative purposes let us call the second overprint (A); the sheets with the heavier overprint but similar otherwise to the thinner overprint (B); and the thinner overprint (C).

When the three sheets were compared it became obvious that (B) and (C) were similar in every way as regards the type set-up, but that both of these differed from (A).

The main differences between (A) and (B C), which prove conclusively that (B) and (C) are from another printing with the type re-set are:—

(A) Vertical row 4 has the overprint approximately ½ mm. wider, with the "c" further from the fraction.

Row 1, No. 5, has the overprint level.

(BC) Vertical row 4 has normal space o/p. Row 1 No. 5 has the "c" raised, and No. 6 has the "c" dropped. These are very apparent.

(A) The overprint throughout is generally fairly level.

(BC) The fractions are dropped on the majority of stamps.

(A) Row 10 No. 1 has the "c" raised.

(BC) The same stamp has the overprint level.

The minor differences between (B) and (C) which may be due to printing or inking conditions are:—

(B) Row 2 No. 1, the 1 of the fraction is sloping.

(C) On the same stamp the 1 is straight.

(B) The fraction bars are well clear of the "c" in almost every case.

(C) The fraction bars are touching the "c" on a number of stamps, particularly Rows 1, Nos. 1 and 5, 3 Nos. 1 and 2, 4 Nos. 1 and 2, 5 Nos. 1 and 4, 6 No. 4, and 7 No. 1.

(C) There are constant flaws, a black dash on the end of the fraction bars close to the "c" on Rows 2 and 3 No. 4, and a dash on the 2 on Row 10 No. 5.

These are all absent in (B).

#### Conclusions.

It is quite obvious that there has been another printing of the Type II overprint, with a re-set type, and showing differences which amount to another overprint.

When the sheets of (C) the finer overprint were found, very few sheets of the heavier overprint (B) were left, which suggests that (B) was the first printing of this type re-set.

It being so similar to the Type II sheets, it had evidently escaped notice until the second printings (C) with the obviously much thinner o/p. appeared.

The difference in thickness of the type, the position of the overprint and the minor differences found between the (B) and (C) sheets point to another printing, but with the same type.

The last list the writer saw issued by the Crown Agents, showed only two overprints for the 2½c, so probably the doubting Thomases will say all this is a figment of the writer's imagination, but facts are facts, and not even the Government Printer himself could deny the existence of the differences shown in this article.

Incidentally—as Pretoria supplies the Crown Agents with the figures of overprints, it would clarify things if they would give us the following information, viz.: if another printing of any denomination is made, using similar type to that used previously, but re-set in the forme, and so showing obvious differences, do they include such

printing in the numbers of that particular type?

For instance, in this case, would they include the printings shown here of the 2½c under the numbers listed for Type II?

If so, this explains a few discrepancies, and the fact that the 2½c is not the only denomination that has had more than one printing, with slight differences, but not recorded.

\* \* \* \*



The above illustrations, for which thanks are due to the Robertson Stamp Coy., are supplementary to Mr. Gilbert's account of Basutoland opts. given in our August issue where they are described but not illustrated.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY XXXIV

At the head of the 16 new portraits (if we adhere to the catalogue order) is a Canadian of outstanding ability whether in the world of letters, of finance or of politics, Arthur Meighen, who died on August 6 of last year. First elected to the House of Commons in 1908 he soon became known as a skilled parliamentarian, entering the cabinet in 1917 and becoming Minister of the Interior. When his Government suffered defeat in December, 1921, he became Leader of the Opposition, and though actually elected Prime Minister in a very confused period in 1926 his term of office was extremely short, and he retired to take up again a very successful career as financier and writer.

India has a well-meant stamp showing the famous Shivaji Jayanti on horseback, hardly a portrait at all, and the sickly shades of pale green and pale brown make it a very ineffective stamp. Much more successful are the 13 stamps celebrating the attainment of independence by Sierra Leone, and two of these show very interesting characters, Bishop Crowther and Sir Milton Margai. Samuel Crowther, born in Nigeria in 1806 and in early life a slave, was the first student at Fourah Bay College (its modern successor shown in the background of the stamp), rose to being a tutor in the College, was ordained Deacon in the Anglican Church in St. Paul's Cathedral (1843),

then Priest, and in 1864 was consecrated Bishop of Niger in Canterbury Cathedral. He died at 85 in 1891. Milton Augustus Margai was also a student of Fourah Bay College, whence he graduated in Arts at Durham University, later qualifying in medicine and becoming the first African doctor in Sierra Leone. For his part in the medical, cultural and political development of the Protectorate he was knighted, and was appointed the first Prime Minister when it became independent. The British Commonwealth may well be proud of such men as these two.

Belgium gives us a half-length portrait of Nicolaus Rockox, 1560-1640, sometime Burgomaster of Antwerp, from a painting by Anthony van Dyck, whose signature can be described in the lower right-hand corner, where the master has outlined the head of (I suppose) the burgomaster's wife, on which he lovingly lays his hand.

Then come four more Czech celebrities in the tall format of recent issues, Jindrich Mosna, 1837-1911, actor, Joza Uprka, 1861-



1940, painter, Alois Mrstik, 1861-1925, writer, and Josef Hora, 1891-1945, poet, all looking just as grim as their names! There is a fifth in this set, the poet Hviezdoslav, but he has figured on Czech stamps since 1949.

Nos. 10 and 11 come from the land that has given us the greatest number of portraits, 265 of them, France, and as usual they are striking productions and their subjects full of interest. Jean Nicot, 1530-1606, (illustrated) shares, rather unequally, the honours with four huge tobacco leaves in brown and green framing bright red flowers. He was the son of the Nimes public notary. He followed his father in studying law and at 24 received an appointment on the diplomatic staff of the French court. He anticipated his contemporary Sir Walter Raleigh by some years in appreciating the qualities of tobacco, but did not cross the Atlantic to do this, for he became acquainted with the plant during his two years' service in Lisbon as French ambassador, and on his return to France in 1561 presented to Queen Catherine a little box of the powdered leaf (the precursor of snuff) "to relieve her headaches." The colourless, oily alkaloid distilled from the leaves was named nicotine after him, and was early found to be a powerful insecticide.

No. 11 is a pleasing three-quarter-length portrait of Henri Dominique Lacordaire, 1802-61, after Chassériau, in sepia and bistre-brown. An agnostic in his earlier years, he made a great reputation at the Paris bar, but after his conversion in 1824 he became a Roman Catholic priest, achieving fame both as preacher and writer, and giving active support to the liberal movement in politics. Shortly before his death he was elected Member of the Academy.

No. 12 is a self-portrait of Domingo Teotocopuli, more often known as El Greco (illustrated), from a set of 10 issued in his honour by Spain. Details of his life are very vague, but if we give his dates as 1548-1623 we shall not be far wrong. He took lessons from the great Titian and himself became the foremost painter of the Castilian school and in later life the leading exponent of Spanish mysticism in art. Among the nine other stamps in the set are a representation of St. Peter, who has already appeared on stamps of other countries, of the martyrdom of St. Maurice (where he and all around him seem to be eminently cheerful) and of the burial of the Count of Orgaz, in full armour, by a venerable archbishop in the most glorious vestments. (Query: Does a man who is represented as dead in a

painting qualify for admission into a collection of portraits? Answer: I think not).

Nos. 13 and 14 are also from Spain, in a set of four to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the death of Velasquez. The painter himself is no newcomer, but here are a very characteristic swashbuckling Duke of Olivares and a charming study of the little Princess Margarita, in the fantastic costume of the period.

No. 15 is a full-length portrait of the Emperor Trajan, issued by Argentina in honour of President Gronchi of Italy's recent visit. Why Trajan? Perhaps because he was one of the biggest travellers of all the Roman emperors!

And last, a portrait of the ill-fated Patrice Lumumba imposed on a map of Africa, with broken chain and all, put out by Egypt. No comments.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

## 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.

### CROWN AGENTS' BULLETIN

The main item in the July issue is a brief history of the stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, the occasion being the centenary of the first stamps of Nevis. Four commemoratives, of 2, 8, 12 and 24 cents values are being issued on 15-7-61, each one containing a reproduction of the corresponding value of the Nevis 1861 issue.

**Fiji.** A new series of eight values ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £1) will be issued soon.

**Gambia.** A special issue of four stamps is being prepared for the visit of H.M. the Queen in early December.

**Sierra Leone.** Similarly for the Royal visit at the end of November.

**Malay States.** Special 10 sen stamps were issued in Selangor (28 June) and Kelantan (17 July) for the coronations of their respective Sultans.

There are the usual lists of new printings, withdrawals, invalidations, sales figures, future issues, thematic guide, etc.



## ANGLO-BOER WAR A Transvaal F.D.C.

Mr. F. G. Froehlich, with his well-known capacity for getting hold of uncommon items, has submitted what we think is the first recorded specimen of a First Day Cover of the Anglo-Boer War from the Z.A.R.

This cover was posted on 11 October, 1899, the opening day of hostilities, and shows a clear strike on a current 1 Penny stamp of a Johannesburg postmark. It was addressed to a Mr. R. A. M. at Sydenham, Durban and endorsed "Via Delagoa Bay."

On the back are postmarks of Durban 23 OC 99 and of Sydenham 23-11-99. Query—was this a mistake of a month in the date-stamp (11 for 10), or had the letter perhaps been held up for a month at the Durban office for censoring?

Of great interest is the Censor's Seal on the back which is of a type not recorded in Rich's "Philately of the Anglo-Boer War." The first type recorded by him (p. 154) was a boxed mark, used at first in Pretoria only, with earliest known date Oct 20, 1899, with the wording "Postdepartement, Z.A. Republiek/Geopend onder Krijgswet" in black on pinkish paper.

The seal closing the envelope in Mr. Froehlich's specimen is totally different: It is printed in black on white paper, each of the five lines of the wording being in different type. (See illustration).



The wording reads "Postdepartement, Z.A. Republiek/Geopend voor Inspectie/Onder/De Oorlogswet./Postkantoor Johannesburg." The size of the seal is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide x  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inches deep; it is perforated top and bottom but not at the sides, which makes one think the seals were printed in strips, as Rich describes his first specimens to have been.

These labels must have been prepared some time before the actual outbreak of war, as it had been anticipated as about to occur.

Although the Censor's seal says "Opened for Inspection," the flap of the envelope had not actually been stuck down, merely pushed inside. The seal kept it closed but unfortunately it was torn slightly sometime later, although not badly spoilt.

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**How to Arrange and Write-up a Stamp Collection.** By Stanley Phillips & C. P. Rang. 5th Edition, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Price 10s. 6d. Postage 9d.

This edition has been considerably revised and many new methods of mounting and writing-up are described—inks, pens, stencils, protective mounts, etc., etc. Professional writers-up are few and far between, but with this book to help you it should be easy to make a first class do-it-yourself job expressing your own individuality. This will make your collection not only "look nice" but it will be one which will impress your local philatelic society and be fit to show at any national or international exhibition. We can strongly recommend it to every collector—you will find it interesting merely to read and, unless you are hopelessly hidebound in your ideas, will find it useful.

### The Waterlow Deal.

In the De La Rue Journal for Spring 1961, there appears a most interesting article on the history of the stamp and banknote printing establishment of Waterlow and Sons Ltd. The first stamps printed by this firm were for British Guiana, which were produced lithographically. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., are negotiating with the issuing authorities for the completion of existing contracts. The bulk of the stamp and banknote printing equipment, which is not required by the purchasers, will be sold to governments printing their own stamps and paper currency.

### Philatell Magnifier.

Elsewhere in our columns is an advertisement of this Swiss-made magnifier for studying stamps (p. 165). This appears to be a very useful instrument where study of stamp details is necessary. Two magnifications are allowed for, viz. x 3 and x 10; these lenses can readily be removed and used separately if need be, such as for scrutinizing stamps already in albums. Also included

for use where necessary is a glass micrometer gauge which will measure up to 40 mm. with  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. gradations.

The examinations can be made by daylight or by the special electric light which is provided with an opal glass filter and can be operated from any ordinary circuit.

### The London Stamp Market.

Elsewhere we have given some figures of prices obtained for the Huston Capes as they are of special interest in South Africa. We have however received the reports of the two leading auctioneering firms in London, Messrs. Robson Lowe and H. R. Harmer, for their 1960-61 seasons. Each of them topped the £420,000 mark and they state that prices for all kinds of philatelic material are still rising, but condition influences prices quite a bit.

### O.R.C. STAMPS USED IN THE UNION

Mr. W. Newlands, formerly of Pretoria but now resident in England, raises an interesting problem in the June Bulletin of the (British) Orange Free State Study Circle.

Everyone knows that many hundreds of O.F.S. stamps overprinted V.R.I. or E.R.I., also Cape stamps overprinted Orange River Colony were used to prepay postage in the Union of South Africa from 1910 onwards till December, 1937, when all pre-Union issues were invalidated for pre-payment of postage. London dealers were in fact off-loading their stocks of these stamps at considerably under face value and many South Africans obtained them and used them for ordinary postal purposes.

The usage of these stamps was apparently based on the Union Government Notice No. 349 published on 15-8-1910 which stated *inter alia* "that until further notice postage and revenue stamps which were in authorized use on the 30th May, 1910, in the four colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are recognised as available throughout the Union, and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original colony of issue."

But note the words "which were in authorized use on the 30th May 1910." The Union Notice No. 349 seems to have overlooked the fact that in several Annual Reports of the P.M.G. of the O.R.C. it is stated "that the postage stamps overprinted V.R.I., E.R.I. or Orange River Colony will not be

valid for prepayment of postage after 31/12/09.

What then is the status of these stamps? Mr. Newlands has not been able to find any rescinding notice by the O.R.C. Postal Authorities but suggests that it might be found in the last annual report by the P.M.G., which formed a part of the first Union P.M.G.'s annual report. Can anyone hunt this out?

Did the Union Postal Authorities pass these stamps in error or did they merely recognise a practice already in existence, thinking perhaps that it would be confusing or silly to pass Transvaal stamps overprinted V.R.I. or E.R.I. (which had not been demonetized), and reject the O.R.C. overprinted issues?

### "EMERSON HUSTON" CAPES

This famous collection, sold at auction by H. R. Harmer was estimated to fetch £40,000, but actually brought in £43,470. A few of the outstanding items may be of interest: Of the two "mystery" 4d. blacks the unused one made £1,500; the used one, with the indistinct cancellation associated with all the few known copies, brought £850. A fine used block of six of the Perkins Bacon 1d. brick-red on white paper fetched £200. A 1d. pale milky-blue Woodblock fetched £1,900, a considerable advance on the £1,200 paid for it in 1951 whilst a 4d. vermilion in a block of three on a letter sheet, although somewhat heavily cancelled went for £2,600 as compared to the £1,350 paid for it by Capt. Huston two years previously. An unused pair of the 1d. triangular on Crown CC paper shows the following rises at auctions: 1934—£310; £1,500 when last on the market; at this sale £2,100.

The rectangulars and the Mafekings, although not so highly specialized, fetched quite good prices.

### ISRAEL

The Ministry of Posts announces the forthcoming issue of:

(a) A 0.25 stamp commemorative for the bi-centenary of the death of the founder of Hassidin, a religious and social movement.

(b) Three stamps, 0.07, 0.25 and 0.40 in honour of the Jewish New Year 5722. They feature respectively Samson, Yehuda Mac-cabi and Bar Kochba.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

The meeting on the **20th June** first discussed Congress matters and then proceeded with a successful auction. Mr. D. Berg showed a very fine collection of "Horses on Covers." A highlight was a beautiful cover of the Swedish Olympic Equestrian Games of 1956—only 25 cancelled examples are said to exist. Many other countries contributed their share, such as Poland, Germany, Italy, Russia, Brazil, Austria to name but a few.

**Meeting 4th July, 1961.** We had the pleasure of welcoming to our evening Mr. P. Seligmann from Johannesburg who took time off from the Congress of Scientists then meeting in Port Elizabeth. Members had combined for the entertainment by bringing along about ten sheets from their collections. A varied fare was provided, inter alia Cape Triangular Reprints and Proofs, Stamp Centenaries, New Zealand, Natal, Protectorates, East Germany, Nursing on Stamps—in fact something of interest for everybody.

The usual auction took place during the second half of the evening. —W.P.

### MASHONALAND P.S.

**July meeting.** There was a very large attendance to see a most interesting display of the King's Head issue of the Union of South Africa shown by a visitor, Mr. Hagger of Johannesburg.

Owing to the large number of stamps offered at the successful auction, and the consequent lateness of the hour when the meeting broke up, it was decided to try out occasional meetings devoted to auction only. It is hoped that members will respond with plenty of items to be sold.

### EAST RAND P.S.

**July meeting.** A very good attendance of 16. Mr. C. Cooper and Mr. S. W. Skudowitz were elected as new members to the Society, both being introduced by Mr. S. Legator.

Exhibits were interesting, especially Mr. S. Legator's Union Forgeries of King George V from the ½d. to the 5/-; Mr. C. Waner displayed a magnificent collection of Flight Covers of Israel; Mr. A. MacArthur showed Finland and Yugoslavia and Mr. E. N. Rigg showed St. Helena.

Members were distressed of having heard of Mr. W. N. Sheffield's recent illness and we all wish him a speedy recovery.

### P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

**5th July:** This was one of the best attended meetings of the year when we had 53 members present. It was very nice to see several of our country Members, Dr. H. J. R. Way, Mr. John Wicks, Mr. R. Osborne and Rev. Wesley Hunt. There was the usual Auction with an abundance of material offering so that our auctioneer was hard pressed to get through it all in the allotted half hour.

The first exhibit was one displayed by Mr. A. Leslie Leon which consisted of the Stamps of Nepal. Here was a country very seldom seen and not a favourite of most collectors. Mr. Leon had a few words to say about the exhibit especially stressing on the printing plates of the early issues. Mr. John Wicks in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Leon mentioned that this little collection was of special interest to him as during the early part of the last War he was stationed in this part of the country and knew its stamps and people fairly well.

The next exhibit was a small one shown by Mr. R. Osborne and here we were able to see the many printings and variations of the Overprinted stamps of the Protectorates. Exhibits of this nature helped a collector to identify stamps in his own collection.

**19th July.** There was a good gathering to swap and buy stamps. The auction was also well supported. We were pleased to welcome Mr. Karlson from Florida who was down on holiday here in Durban.

### PRETORIA P.S.

**3rd July.** A Pot Pourri evening and what a success it was. No less than eight exhibits were shown, but space prohibits us from giving more than the names of the exhibitors and what they showed: Mr. Gouws—Union Animal series with proofs; Mr. J. Kriste—U.S.A. Commemoratives; Mr. Reyners—Rhodesian Postal History and Postmarks; Mr. Castignani—Australian Queen series; Mr. Ferguson—World Catholicism; Mr. Impey—(1) Kuwait, and (2) Belgian Congo; Mr. D. Brown—U.S.A. Air Mails.

We had a visitor from America, Mr. R. Cron, who is here in connection with the Tracking Station for Missiles fired from America. He gave us a talk on the various places he had visited when building such stations, some of them in very out of the way places.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

**June meeting.** This was a "Your 10 Favourite Pages" meeting and no less than 12 members exhibited. There was something of almost everything to see, only Asian countries being unrepresented.

Under "New Issues and Acquisitions" Mr. R. C. Jones showed Republic of South Afri-

can Maximum Cards, also F.D.C. of the U.N. Monetary Fund; Mr. A. H. Scott tabled the latest Swiss issues; Mr. A. H. Scott showed 1c Republican issue with cyclometer numbers; Mr. H. E. Roux the Basutoland 2d. overprinted 5c Postage Due with the Edward Crown error in watermark.

### GERMISTON P.S.

**July meeting.** The attendance was scarcely up to standard, but five Juniors showed collections, all very well arranged. Two Seniors also displayed: Mr. H. S. Hesselbarth, Malta, and Mr. B. Eilers, Eastern Germany.

It was decided to re-introduce exchange evenings to be held in the homes of members for a trial period to ascertain whether there would be enthusiasm for them.

### "THE ROYAL"—CAPE TOWN

**July 13:** A composite evening of collections dealing with the Commonwealth. Those who showed were: Mr. J. Galbraith, "Ceylon", the Pence issues showing proofs, varieties and the Mayfair Find of the largest block of the 2d.; Mr. R. F. Putzell "Newfoundland" and also Protectorate Decimals and G.B. Covers; Mr. J. Wannerton "Canada", showing a tremendous advance on his previous exhibit; Mr. M. Shifrin "Queen Elizabeth Commonwealth" showing among other items the offset printing of Br. Solomon Islands.

**July 27:** Mr. H. R. Savage showed his outstanding collection of "Union Pictorial Definitives." This collection is unique in that it consists of superb blocks of four used and is based on the Union Handbook. Mr. Savage gave a good talk on same. This was followed by a discussion "Should mint stamps be mounted with hinges, or in cellophane strips." The discussion was led by Mr. E. Blum and was followed by a large number of members joining in. —M.F.S.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB—CAPE TOWN

**July 24:** The Club was honoured by having a fine collection sent down from Johannesburg. This was the collection of Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey "Antarctica." It gave many collectors in Cape Town a real low-down on how to obtain related matter and show same. It was followed by a fine exposition by Mr. W. G. Combrink on the collection, which led to a very interesting discussion on Thematics in general. This was followed by a unique competition. The two thematic exhibits shown at TOPEX 61 were put up and members had themselves to do the judging to see who would come nearest to the percentages decided on by the Jury at TOPEX 61. Few came anywhere near, showing how viewing of a collection varies. —M.F.S.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**11th July.** Mr. L. Abrams showed part of his gold-medal South West Africa collection, but only of the German Colonial period. It was magnificent and we hope to see the rest some day soon.

**24th July.** Mr. B. Glassman showed his collection of K.G. VI "Specimens"—nearly unique to the extent of being almost complete. Mr. K. Lydall exhibited his collection of the many Postage Due markings of South Africa, ranging from pre-Union days onwards—a field not worked by very many, but full of variety and interest.

### P.S. OF RHODESIA—BULAWAYO

**July meeting:** Mr. Lazarus exhibited a number of the "Protectorate" opts. now so much in the news. These provoked lively, but not heated, discussion. The library is growing slowly but surely and books, etc. may now be borrowed.

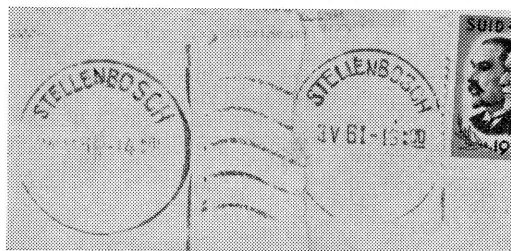
### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

Dr. Sherch, who was down to show part of his Israel, was unfortunately prevented by a family bereavement. His place was taken by three exhibitors.

Mr. D. Brown showed S. Rhodesia, stamps, covers, booklets, cancellations, etc.

Mr. W. Kriste exhibited K.U.T., brought up to date since he last displayed it by addition of the last Queen and pictorial issues, plus official overprints.

Mr. Eric Walker displayed Air Letter Cards, not a very large collection but representative and containing a number of scarce items.



### POSTMARK CORNER

No, this is not a mark from a new type of machine canceller, with two dies, one circular and one oval. It is from a machine with only one die, of the common circular Type but sometimes the marks are equally good ovals. On enquiry of the Stellenbosch postmaster, he said that it appeared to depend on the thickness of the letter being pushed into the machine whether impression would be a circular or an oval one.

# The South African Philatelist

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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 5th May 1961 to the 5th August 1961. For the previous list see our September Notes.

### Postage Stamps.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9511.17 cont. On an order for 32,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 1,600 sheets was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 22nd June, 1961, being 36,932 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 2 and 34 Int., 9 Ext.
- 1c—Job no. 9512.18 cont. 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 22nd June, 1961, being 575,100 sheets. Same Double Die Cyls., Nos. 25 Int., 265 Ext., with Pane A on the right, and Pane B on the left hand side.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9513.19 cont. On an order for 24,000 sheets of 200 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 20,390 sheets was made on the 25th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 20th June, 1961, being 25,091 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. S24 Int., S19 Ext.
- 2c—Job No. 9514.20 cont. On an order for 94,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 23,342 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 15th June, 1961, being 118,042 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 16 Int., 86 Ext.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9515.21 cont. On an order for 1,900,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 43,900 sheets was made on the 20th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 13th June, 1961, being 413,820 sheets. Same Cyls., Y4 Int., Y1 Ext., Albertini machine, Double width panes, B and D on left, A and C on right. Grover Perforator.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 15432.80. On an order for 1,486,180 sheets (the balance of quantity on order against Job No. 9515.21) of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 5,100 sheets was made on the 4th July, 1961, the total delivery to the 5th August, 1961, being 533,170 sheets. New Cyls., No. S17 Int., S3 Ext.
- 3c—Job No. 9516.22 cont. On an order for 160,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 21,000 sheets was made on the 18th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 13th June, 1961, being 87,254 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 21 Int., S26 Ext.
- 5c—Job No. 9517.23 cont. 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 13th June, 1961, being 71,960 sheets. Same Cyl., Nos. 31 Int., S1 Ext.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c—Job No. 9518.24 cont. 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 13th June, 1961, being 58,580 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. S20 Int., S21 Ext.
- 10c—Job No. 9519.25 cont. 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 13th June, 1961, being 49,243 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 114 Int., 101 Ext.

12½c—Job No. 9520.26 cont. On an order for 40,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a delivery of 27,000 sheets was made on the 13th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 27th July, 1961, being 40,550 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 118 and 106 Int., 30 Ext.

20c—Job No. 9521.27 cont. 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 27th July, 1961, being 20,206 sheets. Same Cyls., Nos. 29 and 103 Int., 97 Ext.

#### Air Letter Cards.

2½c—Job No. 9679.84 cont. On an order for 300,000 cards, a delivery of 87,000 cards was made on the 11th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 15th June, 1961, being 249,000 cards. Same Cyls.

2½c—Job No. 14928.81. On an order for 300,000 cards, a delivery of 9,000 cards was made on the 20th July, 1961, the total delivery to date being 57,000 cards. Same Cyls.

5c—Job No. 9599.04 cont. On an order for 2,880,000 cards, a delivery of 54,000 cards was made on the 4th April, 1961, the total delivery to the 15th June, 1961, being 1,961,000 cards. Same Cyls.

5c Greetings—Job No. 12349.27. On an order for 67,880 Greetings Air Letter Cards, received from the P.M.G. to be over-printed "Republic", a delivery of 33,000 cards was made on the 13th July, 1961, the total delivery to the 25th July, 1961, being 67,880 cards.

#### Pictorial Post Cards.

1½c—Job No. 9730.34 cont. On an order for 1,296,000 postcards, a delivery of 40,000 cards was made on the 2nd May, 1961, the total delivery to the 15th June, 1961 being 1,076,020 cards. Same Cyls., Nos. 168 Int., 171 Ext.

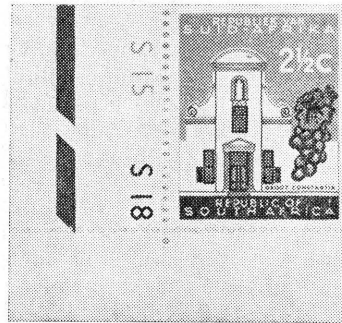
#### Third Issue of the 2½c Denomination.

A Third Issue of the 2½c values made its appearance at Post Offices about the 16th August, 1961. It is similar in design and sheet format to the previous one, but was printed from a new Master Negative in which the outlines of the building had been strengthened, thus giving the stamp a bolder appearance in contradistinction to the anaemic effect of its earlier counterpart.

New multipositives were made, from which new Single Die cross-lined screened cylinders, Nos. S15 and S 18, were prepared to print the Issue in sheets of 5×20 (100) stamps format, on unwatermarked paper, with four figure red sheet numbers positioned twice on the bottom margin. The Cylinder numbers are inscribed in the left margin, opposite stamp No. 1 of Row 5.

A mauve arrow of the solid premanufactured type appears on the top and bottom margins, while a mauve single-line broken bar is positioned on the side margin of the sheet. The divisions in the bars run in the opposite direction to those of the previous issue; the gap in the centre is wider, and shorter segments form the ends of the bar.

The perforation was carried out by an eleven row multiple perforator, the relevant 'staggered perforations' being present between Rows 1 and 2, stamps 8, 9, 10 and also 19, 20 and the margin.



The printing was well made in darker shades of mauve and green than previously used, and is moderately free of flaws, the following being some observed:

Row:—

- 1-1. Dot below hyphen of SUID-AFRIKA.
- 1-10. Dot above P. of REPUBLIEK, and also below FR of AFRIKA.
- 1-11. Several dots scattered over top right quadrant of stamp.
- 1-19. Mauve smudge below A of AFRIKA.
- 1-20. Mauve smudge below SU of SUID.
- 2-1. Mauve smudge below A of AFRIKA.
- 2-12. Mauve dot in large 2 of 2½c.
- 3-1. White smudge below K of AFRIKA.
- 4-1. Mauve smudge below U of SUID.
- 5-11. Tiny mauve dot left of ornament in gable.
- 5-19. Small mauve dot left of window in gable.

There is an elongated green smudge in the right corner of the bottom margin.

A résumé of the Republic's 2½c denominations issued in the first instance on the 31st May, 1961, is of interest.

On an original order for 1,900,000 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet, a total delivery of 413,820 sheets was made up to the 13th June, 1961. The printing was done on the Albertini machine from Cylinders Y4 and Y1 in quadrant format, and caused the printer many 'headaches', we understand while flaws of a lesser nature which escaped the sorter's attention afforded collectors many an interesting item.

The use of the Albertini machine was evidently abandoned for stamp printing purposes at this stage, as another order was placed for the printing of 1,486 180 sheets, this being the balance of the unprinted quantity of the original requirement New Cylinders, Nos. S17 and S3, were made for this purpose, and a delivery of 5,100 sheets of 100 stamps per sheet was made on the 4th July, 1961, the total delivery to the 5th August, 1961, being 533,170 sheets.

It was observed that some sheets of this Issue were unblemished, while others, apparently from later reprintings, bore cylinder scratch-marks of a progressive nature, while one of these, positioned in Row 1 of the sheet, assumed the appearance as if an attempt had been made to retouch it.

The cylinder-scratches, or an attempt to rectify them, apparently sounded the death-knell of cylinders S17 and S3, for about eleven days after a final delivery of sheets comprising a portion of the uncompleted order, was made, a new Issue, from new cylinders, Nos. S15 and S18, appeared on about the 16th August, 1961.

Summarising these events, it will be observed that within a period of less than three months, there have been three different Issues of the 2½c denomination; that slightly more than 400,000 sheets were printed in quadrant format from cylinders Y4 and Y1, allowing thus for an equal distribution of about 100,000 sheets for each A, B, C, D, panes, and that slightly more than half-a-million sheets comprise the second issue from Cylinders S17 and S3.

No details of the recent Issue from Cylinders S15 and S18 are available as yet, and it would not appear to be out of place, at this stage, to trust that these cylinders may enjoy a better fate than their predecessors.

#### **Unwatermarked Paper.**

The watermark of the Republic's stamp-printing paper has been changed again, but

in this instance the impression has been totally eliminated, we are in no position to indicate the reason for this change, except that the authorities may have overheard some of the remarks made by collectors while trying to decipher the Arms watermark which replaced the easily detected Springbok's Head symbol in January, 1959!

The following values have been made on unwatermarked paper, but probably, before these notes appear in print, other denominations will have followed likewise. During this transitional period, collectors would be well advised to inspect carefully reprintings as they appear, and in particular to be on the alert for "old" paper having been used to consume stock on hand.

a. The ½c value is said to be in the process of being printed on unwatermarked paper, but an issue has not yet been viewed.

b. The 1c, printed from old Cyls. Nos. 25 and 26S on unwatermarked paper, made its appearance about the 3rd August, 1961, and offers the following interesting aspects.

The B Pane carries four figure red sheet numbers twice on the sheets right margin. These numbers have appeared in three different positions on the sheet, indicating that there have already been three reprintings of the value.

In the first the sheet numbers are opposite Rows 19 and 8; in the second; adjacent to Rows 16 and 17, and also 5 and 6, and in both instances the left corner of the top margin is free of blemishes.

In the third printing, the numbers are inscribed opposite Rows 16 and 5, and there is a red inclined scratch mark, some 20 mm. in extent, in the left corner of the sheet's top margin. This mark is evidently a cylinder flaw, acquired after the second reprinting.

c. The 2½c denomination, from new cylinders Nos. S15 and S18, and commented upon earlier in these notes.

#### **Sheet Serial Numbers.**

A second reprinting of the 12½c value, processed from the same cylinders in the same sheet format as previously, made its appearance during August with five figure black sheet numbers twice on its bottom margin, below stamps 5 and 6, and also 16 and 17, of Row 5.

\* \* \* \*

#### **Postage Due Marks during the Decimal Currency Period.**

Mr. Ken Lydall, of Johannesburg, writes:

On 14th February, 1961, the various handstamps bearing amounts in shillings and pence, which were used by the Post Offices to mark insufficiently prepaid mail, had to be withdrawn. So far as is known, no replacements were immediately available and, from the small number of specimens that have come to hand, the following appears to have been the procedure adopted by individual Post Offices.

Those offices possessing a "T" mark without any amount incorporated, have used this mark and added the amount due in manuscript. In Johannesburg, for instance, a "T" in an oval frame has been commonly seen. From other centres have come "Ts" of different sizes and shapes, in circles of varying diameters. One mark seen looks as though the amount had been removed from a 'pence' handstamp. Some offices possess handstamps to impress the amount due in centimes, that it to say for mail to a destination outside South Africa. In the case of a letter believed to have passed through the Port Elizabeth Post Office, a handstamp in a circular frame with a "T" and small 'c' (representing centimes and the amount blank), both in circle, was used, and the amount due written in by hand. Another cover, surcharged 3c, has a mark in violet, "T" over 3c (no frame to the stamp), which is identical with a 3½ centime mark but with the '½' removed.

Since early June, 1961, the Johannesburg General Post Office has used new handstamps with circular frames consisting of a "T" over different amounts, those observed to date being 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, and one without an amount. The last named was used for 11c, which was written in by hand. The circles measure 28 mm. in diameter. A feature of these handstamps is a series of regular cuts or breaks in the frame circle in every case immediately below the amount.

Those noted are:—

2 breaks — 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c.

4 breaks — 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, and one with value omitted.

Any information from other centres would be welcome.

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS**

## THE LAST STERLING AIR LETTER FORM

(The 6d with the Flying Springbok label at an angle).

by **Brey Vermaak.**

Contrary to what has been said and written about this form in all its various guises, information has now come to hand through the good offices of the Philatelic Bureau in Vermeulen Street, and from the Government Printer direct, that the Chambon Machine was not the only instrument employed in the production of this, the last type of air letter form in the sterling series.

Initially two Chambon presses were in use, one for each language setting but production had to be speeded up so the Goebel machine was brought in to assist with a cylinder printing two forms up, again one for each language setting.

Meanwhile the English-first Chambon plate had to be replaced twice.

The technical details of these various issues are given here as furnished by the Printer:—

### **Chambon plates I, II and III.**

Printed in single form by Chambon machine with the printing, gumming, trimming and chopping done in one operation.

### **Goebel Printing.**

Using a cylinder with two forms up (cylinder No. 16), one English-first and one Afrikaans-first. The overlay was done with cylinder No. 14. The pair was separated and the corners cut off on a guillotine. The shape was cut on a special shoulder cutting machine.

### **Chambon Plate IV (English-first).**

Was used on the Chambon machine but unlike the case in the first three, the punching head was removed and the trimming, etc. done as was the case with the Goebel issue.

This then gives us four Chambon, (three English-first and one Afrikaans-first) and two Goebel types, all distinct and readily definable. Add the three or four clear colour variations per type and we get a galaxy of interesting aerogrammes.

We shall deal with them one by one:



## 1.—Chambon Plate I. April, 1960.

Text in English first.

Deep blue on grey to blue grey overlay.  
Deep ultramarine on blue grey overlay.

Hyphen measurements (left, top, right bottom):

	3	
3	mm	3
	3	

Flaps with angular cut.

In this issue 1 mm separates the wording "Eerste vou-first fold" and the vertical dotted frame line, whilst the break in this line opposite the air mail label measures 6 mm.

**Distinguishing characteristics:**

Angular cut of flaps plus closeness of wording to frame line (1 mm.).

## 2.—Chambon Plate II. April, 1960.

Text in Afrikaans first.

All features correspond to Plate I with additional characteristic of a misaligned line in the frame line, between the first and second line, above the break opposite the air mail label.

## 3.—Chambon Plate III. 1960.

Text in English first.

Deep blue on blue grey overlay.

At a glance similar to Plate I but the hyphens measure:

	3	
2	mm	3
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

and the break in the frame line  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The other distinguishing characteristic: Greater distance between the wording and the frame line (2 mm.).

## 4.—Chambon Plate IV. 1960.

Text in English first.

Deep ultramarine on light grey overlay.

Deep ultramarine on blue grey overlay.

Deep ultramarine on slate overlay.

Deep ultramarine on grey blue overlay.

Conforms to all the specifications of Plate III except for rounded flaps.

**Distinguishing characteristic:** Three white marks (Venus - Earth - Mars) roughly 18 mm. to the left of the lowest tip of the air mail label.

## 5.—Goebel Printing. September, 1960.

Cylinder No. 16 for the text, with two forms up; first the form with the Afrikaans text first followed by the form with the English text first, in vertical format. (The overlay was printed with cylinder 14).

Deep blue on blue grey overlay.

Deep blue on slate overlay.

Deep blue on grey blue overlay.

(a) **Text in Afrikaans first.**

Flaps rounded.

Hyphens measure:

	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	mm	2
	2	

Break in frame line 6 mm.

Spacing between wording and frame line 1 mm.

**Distinguishing characteristic:**

Vertical white mark through S, I and O of air mail label (See also foot-note).

(b) **Text in English first.**

Flaps rounded.

Hyphens measure:

	3	
2	mm	3
	$2\frac{1}{4}$	

Break in frame line  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Spacing between wording and frame line 2 mm.

**Distinguishing characteristic:**

Blue marking (1 mm) about 10 mm. from left hand white margin. (See also foot-note).

**Foot-note:**

The Goebels printing is further characterised by a tapering left hand white margin, due to a slight misalignment of the carbon tissue. This margin measures roughly 3 mm at the top of the top sheet (Afrikaans first) and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. at the bottom of the sheet as against  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and 6 mm. respectively for the bottom sheet (English first).

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**TANGANYIKA**


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Designs are under way for a new issue commemorating the coming independence of this territory. The present K.U.T. stamps will remain valid and the new issue will also be valid in Kenya and Uganda.

## SOUTH WEST AFRICA

### POST OFFICES WITH NATIVE NAMES AND THEIR MEANINGS

By **G. H. van Rooyen, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.A.**

Philatelists in the Union are so engrossed with a study of cylinder numbers, perforations, colour variations, varieties etc. that no one has ever given a thought to Post Offices with native names and their meanings. Typical names are inter alia, Kwa-Diadla, Kwa-Nayipa, Kweleha, Lahlangubo, Letsitele, Likhatlhong, Lilani, Lufuta, Lusikisiki, Mabula, Magogong, Mapumulo etc. This very interesting aspect of philately has been completely ignored in the Union. The historical background of these names forms a study by itself. Why are Umtata, Tsolo, Bizana, Eshowe etc. so called? A few albums could be filled with cancellations of these places together with their meanings and where possible their origin.

For a number of years I have been endeavouring to make a specialised study of the Post Offices of South West Africa with native names and their meanings. About fifty of these names have already been traced but there are still many gaps in this research work. Most of these names typify the natural, dry environment so typical of this country. The names can always be associated with mountains, koppies, indigenous trees and shrubs, wild animals or insects, presence of water (at best of times a very scarce and valuable substance). The names are typical of a primitive society as found in South West Africa. The names include Herero, Nama and Otjambo words. Very noticeable is the fact that not a single place is named after their chiefs or outstanding leaders. This is probably due to superstitions which are inherent in all primitive people.

The meanings of the following places have so far been traced and enlargement upon this topic as far as South West is concerned will be much appreciated.

**AUS:** A Nama word meaning: The Great Snake. The name probably has its origin in an episode with a large snake (python) which was seen or killed in this particular spot.

Aus is on the branch line from Keetmanshoop to Luderitz. It is 5,000 feet above sea level and is known as the coldest place in South West Africa.

**KARIBIB:** This thriving little township is west of Windhoek on the railway line to Grootfontein and Swakopmund. The name is derived from a Herero word meaning: Watering Place in the Plain (viakte). The name no doubt refers to the days of the ox-waggon when the thirsty animals could quench their thirst at this particular place.

**OKAHANDJA:** A Herero name for a species of fly (probably gnats) which fly about in clusters. Missionary Kolbe was the first European to visit this place. Rev Hugo Hahn worked for many years here as missionary. In 1894 it became a European settlement with the establishment of a German garrison. The railway from Swakopmund to Windhoek reached Okahandja in 1902. During the Herero war of 1904 it was the seat of the German headquarters under Governor Leutwein. It is a well-known cattle ranching area. From a historical viewpoint the town is also important because the graves of the last three Herero chiefs Tjamuha, Maherero and a second Maherero are in the Municipal gardens. Near the Mission Church is the last resting place of Jan Jonker Afrikaner, the Hottentot chief, who subjugated the Hereros. He resided at Okahandja from 1850 to 1862.

**AROAB:** Nama word meaning: The growing place of the wag-'n-bietjie tree. These hardy trees are found growing in clusters in the dry river beds and are typical of this dry area.

**ARAHOAB:** This is also a Nama word signifying: The place where the redbucks (rooibokke) are found.

**OMARURU:** A Herero word derived from omaere omaraeru meaning bitter milk. According to tradition the cows of the Herero ate a certain bitter bush with the consequence that the milk had a bitter taste. The smous waggons of the trader Axel Erikssen made Omaruru the starting place for their journeys to Damaraland. In 1904 the town was besieged by the Hereros but eventually released by Captain Franke. The Erongo mountains near Omaruru have been and are an inspiration for landscape painters.

**OTJIWARONGO:** Cattle ranching and karakul farming form the mainstay of the district. This Herero word means: A palatable place. It derives its name from the fact that the Herero cattle had abundant grass for grazing purposes.

# ODDS & ENDS

(S.G. NUMBERS)

<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>			1243 & 45	U	0-09	<b>NORTHERN RHODESIA</b>		
44b	M	10-00	1243 & 45	M	0-13	22-24	M	0-10
46a	M	0-25	1242 & 44	M	0-32	46-50	M	1-10
57a	U	0-14	1167-88	U	0-10	53-66	M	10-50
64c	M	0-09	1187-88	U	0-08	<b>SEYCHELLES</b>		
50-53	M	1-15	1189-92	M	0-52	9	M	0-14
50-53	U	1-70	<b>GERMANY EAST</b>			10	M	0-16
88-95	M	1-25	Rz 287-92	M	0-39	13	M	0-44
103	U	Block of 4	Rz 300-05	M	0-40	15	M	0-11
105-6	M	0-14	Rz 340-42	M	0-11	16	M	0-34
111-13	M	0-12	Rz 361-62	M	0-15	25	M	0-08
175	M	0-35	Rz 414-16	M	0-15	27	M	0-45
<b>SOUTH WEST AFRICA</b>			Rz 392-97	M	0-55	41	M	0-20
33	M	0-20	<b>RHODESIA</b>			44	M	0-21
D 7	M	Block of 4	69	M	0-15	64	M	0-40
D 10	M	5-00	70	M	0-12	97	M	0-33
D 20a	M	Block of 4	67	M	0-19	100a	M	0-85
D 28a	M	Block of 4	<b>GHANA</b>			115	M	0-41
D 32	M	0-40	166-69	U	0-13	136	M	0-20
O 25a	M	1-50	170-78	U	0-95	137	M	0-20
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			223	U	0-18	138	M	0-31
9	U	0-18	224	U	0-29	143	M	0-10
11	U	0-18	227	U	0-14	146a	M	0-18
81	U	0-18	228-32	U	0-50	149	M	0-95
297	M	0-09	234-37	U	0-41	<b>SOUTHERN RHODESIA</b>		
<b>BECHUANALAND</b>			238-41	U	0-33	36-39	M	0-41
132-35	M	0-18	242-44	U	0-13	40-52	M	2-00
<b>CEYLON</b>			<b>HAITI</b>			64-67	M	0-10
464	U	0-15	736-41	Sugar Queen	0-90	68-69	M	0-13
465	U	0-40	<b>MALDIVE ISLANDS</b>			<b>SWAZILAND</b>		
<b>GERMANY WEST</b>			32-42	M	2-50	39-41	M	0-13
1045-60	U	0-49	<b>NIGERIA</b>			42-45	M	0-18
1073	U	0-23	78	U	0-15	<b>TRANSVAAL</b>		
1103-22	U	0-49	79	U	0-31	18b	M	5-00
1122-22f	U	0-08	83-84	U	0-10	99	M	10-00
						107	U	5-25

## COLLECTIONS

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# G. REIMERS,

P.O. BOX 80, PAULPIETERSBURG, NATAL.

**OUTJO:** This progressive community concentrates on cattle rearing and karakul farming. More than a hundred thousand sheep and goats are found in this district. The name is derived from a Herero word meaning: Cone shaped mountains which are typical of this area.

**USAKOS:** According to tradition a Bergdamara lived as a recluse in this place and was apparently the only inhabitant. With his head in his hands he used to await the arrival of company to end his loneliness. The word is derived from a Herero word meaning: With the Head in the hands. Today it has important railway workshops to undertake major repairs to locomotives and rolling stock.

(To be continued).

### U.S.A.

1st July saw the appearance of a new bicoloured 11c stamp of the Statue of Liberty to meet new postal rates.

On 11th July there was due for issue a 4c stamp honouring the late Senator G. W. Norris, "the Gentle Knight of Progressive Ideals." It marks his 100th birth anniversary. In addition to his portrait the stamps shows the Tennessee Valley Dam named after him.

Four more commemoratives, all 4c stamps are:—

- (a) On 20 August, for the 50th anniversary of Naval Aviation.
- (b) On 4 September, for the 50th anniversary of the first Workmen's Compensation Act, promulgated in Wisconsin.
- (c) On October 4, honouring Frederick Remington, an artist, on the centenary of his birth.
- (d) Later in the year, one honouring the Nursing Profession on the Centenary of the commencement of formal training.

### CANADA

Another major error. A complete pane of one hundred 3c stamps with all the vertical perforations missing, was recently bought over the counter of an Ontario post office. As these stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred and then cut into four panes, it seems that three other similar perforated must exist, or have existed. But where are they now?

A special stamp is to be issued on 12th October symbolical of the renewable resources of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, etc., and linking them with industry.

### GOLDEN JUBILEE OF AIR POSTS

In four countries—India, Great Britain, U.S.A. and South Africa—the first use of aeroplanes for the official carriage of mail can be celebrated this year. First in the field came India, in February 1911; then Britain on the occasion of the Coronation of K.G.V.; U.S.A. at Garden City, 23-25 September; lastly South Africa, with flights between Kenilworth and Muizenberg on 27 December.

The British Air Mail Society is holding an Exhibition and Dinner in Windsor on 9th September, the anniversary of the day on which the London-Windsor flights started.

### PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL

We learn from the "Prague Newsletter" that an International Philatelic Exhibition will be held between 18 August and 2 September, 1962. Anyone interested as an exhibitor or visitor should write to Editor J. Stejn, Praha 1, Opletalova, Czechoslovakia.

Incidentally a set of eleven commemorative stamps is to be issued in two lots, one at the beginning of October, one on Stamp Day, 18 December, but both of them in good time for "Praga 1962" in August of next year.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Five 3-colour commemoratives all in a row! (a) Three for the first meeting of the C.E.P.T. (Conference on European Postal & Tele-communications) to be held in Great Britain. This has the 19 doves motif, one for each of the participating countries. (b) for the seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary conference. (c) for the centenary of the British Post Office Savings Bank.

**ALWAYS STUDY  
YOUR COUNTRY'S STAMPS**

### THE CHURCH OF THE VOW

Capt. M. F. Stern writes:

"Mr. Crozet's article on the Church of the Vow, which appeared in the July issue, was most interesting and brings to mind the article which appeared in Vol. 9, No. 4 of the Thematic Magazine by L. Rhind, in which information was given in regard to the Boys Model School, Pietermaritzburg. This was opened on July 16, 1849 as the first Government School in Natal. A second was opened in Durban in 1850. The first headmaster was a Mr. Johann David Marquard, an ancestor of the well-known Dawie and Leo. Until the opening of the Maritzburg College in 1863 those were the only two Government Schools in Natal. The school was known as the Maritzburg Government School and was co-educational until 1879. In 1879 it became known by its present name. However of interest is that in the course of its years, it has occupied several different premises in the town, including the Church of the Vow (now the Voortrekker Museum), from 1865 when the Church was de-consecrated, until 1873, when the Church Council sold it and the owner required it for his own use. Later the building also housed a soft drinks factory.

"The Church also appears in outline as a background to the 1955 Covenant Celebrations stamp featuring President Pretorius and the flag of Natalia."

### EIRE

On 25th September there were due for issue three stamps (3d, 8d and 1s 3d), each bearing a representation of St. Patrick.

Early in 1962 it is announced that there will be a special stamp for the centenaries of the deaths of John O' Donovan and Eugene O' Curry, distinguished scholars.

### AUSTRALIA

The 5d. postage stamp commemorating the birth of Dame Nellie Melbourne will be issued on 20 September and will remain on sale for approximately three weeks.

In addition to the 5d stamp reported in our August issue another 5d Antarctic Territory stamp is to be issued on 18th October commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1911-14 Antarctic Expedition. It will bear a portrait of Sir Douglas Mawson, who was its leader.

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## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXXV

Both our two illustrious- and illustrated- characters this time hail from that Fabled East which is destined to play an increasing part in world affairs.

1. Motilal Nehru, member of a famous Brahman family in Kashmir, was born in 1861, received his education at Muir College Allahabad, graduated in law and began to practise when 22. He showed outstanding qualities that led to his election to the United Provinces Legislative Council. At 58 he forsook his former manner of life joining Mohandas Gandhi in his Nationalist Movement. He certainly had the courage of his convictions, for he handed over his splendid mansion to the Indian National Congress of which he was made President the following year. The Nationalist paper "The Independent" was founded by him, and he was largely the inspiration of the famous Swaraj Party, 1922. Nehru was several times elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly and was responsible for the "Nehru Report" of 1928 which advocated Dominion status for India. He was active in the "civil disobedience" movement of 1930 and on, and died in Lucknow at 72 years of age. His son Jawaharlal, the unpredictable Prime Minister of India today, is now also 72.



2. Meiling Chang Kai-shek (more correctly Chiang Chung-cheng) is one of the most remarkable women of today. Her father, Charles Jones Soong, a merchant from Hainan Island, was educated in North Carolina, became a Christian, returned to China as a Methodist missionary and helped to organise the first Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. All his six children, three sons and three daughters, were educated in the States. Meiling, his youngest daughter, now 63, graduated at 19 at Wellesley College and

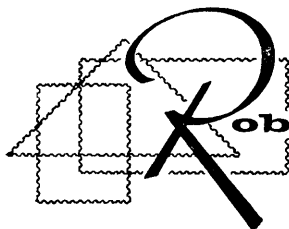
became Chiang Kai-shek's second wife. A sincere Christian, she has worked devotedly for the betterment of her people, specially in educational and social matters. She became Secretary-General of the Chinese Commission on Aeronautical Affairs in 1936 and in the same year took an active part in her husband's release after he had been kidnapped. Among her many writings may be mentioned "China in Peace and War", 1940, "This is Our China", 1940, "China shall Rise Again", 1941, and a charming folk-tale "Little Sister Su", 1942.

The other 12 new portraits do not call for extended comment. There are four more patriots of the French Resistance, Paul Gateaud, 1889-1944, Elise Rivet ("Mother Elisabeth") 1890-1945, Jacques Renouvin, 1905-44 and Lionel Dubray, 1923-44, all four stamps in the tall format that so well displays the superb technique of the French artists and engravers.

Then there is a pair of stamps to mark the centenary of the birth of Jeme Tien-Yow, who after studying engineering in America returned to China and became a specialist in railway pioneering, his outstanding feat being the construction of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, China's first rail-link with Inner Mongolia. This amazing enterprise involved the tackling of formidable mountains and terrifying passes. Tien-Yow founded the Chinese Institute of Engineers 50 years ago.

Finally, two from the Middle East and five from the West. One of the former is a very queer bird, a Sudanese who became Pharaoh of Egypt, one Tarhaqa. Stripped to the waist, he kneels on a sort of mat, holding what seems to be dinner-plates (or are they deck-quoits?) pressed to his chest. He appears on each of a set of three issued to give publicity to the Sudanese Nubian Monuments Preservation Campaign, of whose commendable efforts we have read much of late. The other is Ibrahim Hanano, a well-groomed Syrian patriot.

Space (and sheer ignorance) forbids more than a mention of the five from the West. One is from Uruguay, Brigadier-General Manuel Oribe, looking like Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street. The other four stamps celebrate (1) Andres Eloy Blanco, 1896-1955, poet, (2) the centenary of the death of Agustin Codazzi, geographer, (3) the 140th anniversary (!) of the death of José Anzoategui, soldier, and (4) the centenary of the death of Rafael Maria Baralt. He looks a kindly person, but who knows who he was



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or what he did? All four are gentleman of Venezuela. Yet a fifth poses a problem. He looks at us with admirable cheerfulness from the Arms of San Cristobal, in spite of the fact that he has two arrows sticking out of his neck. I suspect that he is a certain martyred St. Christopher.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**Union Animal Series.** Published by the South African Study Circle, Box 31, Bryanstoun, Transvaal, at 10c each.

We have received the first two pamphlets which the Study Circle are issuing, descriptive in full detail of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1d values of the Union Animal Series of stamps. Ultimately there will be one for each denomination of the series; they go into much greater detail than it was possible to include in the U.H.-B. The pamphlets dealing with 1d Black Wildebeest is particularly intriguing with its genealogical table of all the different printings from the 4 multi-positives and the diagrammatic illustrations of all the different arrows.

We are informed that the sale of these pamphlets is going very well, some Societies taking as many as ten copies for re-distribution among their members. So, if you want copies, it is advisable to order soon; otherwise you may be told "Sorry, sold out"!

### Le Journal de l'Union Maximophile de l'Alger.

We have received a specimen of this smallish quarterly, published by the U.M.A. at 4 Rue Melssonier, Algiers. The Union is in its sixth year; their little Journal is of course all in French. Amongst other things there is a list of persons wishing to sell or exchange stamps, F.D.C.'s. and Maximum cards. We will be pleased to lend our specimen copy to any reader wishing to communicate with the U.M.A. or members thereof.

**America, Asia and Africa.** Price 27s 6d net. 391 Strand, London, W.C. 2.

### Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part III,

This edition is 100 pages larger than the previous one. The publishers state:

It has had the most careful attention in pricing throughout, and once again the trend continues upwards. The thorough

editorial revision spotlights Egypt, Liberia, Persia, and the United States. In Egypt, Dr. W. Byam, O.B.E., has helped us with the early issues, in particular the controversial "Third Issue" of 1872, while we have also included for the first time the popular "NAAFI" seals of 1932-5. The first issue of Liberia has been relisted, with the aid of Lt.-Gen. C. W. Wickersham and Col. C. G. Harvey, to show the four transfers. Notes from Dr. M. Dadkhah have allowed us to improve the early issues of Persia and the complicated 1902 Meshed set. In the United States we have brought back, with illustrations, the 1861 "Premieres Gravures".

Among "new" countries this time are Cameroons, the Congo (ex-Belgian), Katanga, the Mali Republic and Somalia.

## SWAZILAND POSTMARKS

There fall to be recorded three new postmarks, which have not previously been listed:—

(a) **Tchaneni.** This is the new name for what was formerly Eranchi. This was a fairly recently opened post office near the north-eastern border of the country. The mark is a double circle one of 30 mm diam., with Tchaneni/Swaziland between the circles. There appears to be some doubt about the correct spelling of the name; in the cancellation it is as given here, but in the cachet of the postmaster on the back of a cover, it is spelt Tshaneni.

(b) **Mhlambamyati.** This post office is at the headquarters of the staff of the Usutu Forest, situated a little way south of Mbabane and Ezulweni. It is also a double-circle mark, but of only 26 mm. diam., and only the name of the office, no Swaziland.

(c) **Manzini.** Some little time ago it was officially proclaimed that the name Bremersdorp would be replaced by Manzini and so we have to say good-bye to one of the three earliest Swaziland postmarks—Embekelweni, Bremersdorp and Darkton. They came into use in 1889, but the other two dropped out about fifty years ago.

The story behind this change is as follows:—

In 1889 the Triumvirate (representatives of Britain, Z.A.R. and the Swazi King which was in charge of the affairs of white concessionaires in Swaziland, decided to set up their own administrative headquarters.



They bought from a Mr. Bremer, a store and hotel which he had built on land at Manzini (not very far from the Royal Kraal at Embekelweni) and where he had contemplated making a township. One of the conditions of sale by Mr. Bremer was that any township built should be called after him, and this it duly was.

The Swazi people will undoubtedly be very pleased at the reversion of the name to Manzini, because amongst themselves, ever since 1889, they never called it Bremersdorp, but always used the old name, Manzini.

It is interesting to speculate on how the present Administration got over the difficulty of the condition of sale laid down by Mr. Bremer regarding the name.

Did they just conveniently forget Mr. Bremer's stipulation?

Has the lapse of time rendered the stipulation no longer valid, so that they were quite at liberty to change the name?

It is possible that there was taken into consideration also the fact that the original sale of land to Mr. Bremer by King Mbandine was illegal, although Mr. Bremer probably paid for the concession in all good faith. According to immemorial tribal custom (which was all there was in the way of 'law' in those days) land was the property of the tribe or nation. The King or Chief was merely a trustee for the tribe and only a full gathering of the people had the right to dispose of it. The King by himself could sell rights to do things on the land, but was not entitled to sell the actual ownership of the land.

This matter is dealt with in greater detail by Pirie in his "Stamps and Postal History of Swaziland and of the New Republic". It should be mentioned, however, that in that booklet the name 'Mazini' is wrongfully given for "Manzini".



The new postmark came into use on 1 September, a double-circle mark of 30 mm. diameter with wording as shown in the accompanying illustration.

(d) **Sandhlan.** This post office is known to have been opened in 1905, but so far no marks from it have been recorded for the 1902-10 period when Transvaal Edwardian stamps were in use. Mr. Donald Smythe of San Francisco writes in to say that he has just acquired an Edwardian 1d (S.G. 274) with a clear strike of 17 JUL 07.

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## JAPAN

This country is sending out a perfect flood of stamps at present.

(a) Four more (7th to 10th) in the Flower series, each of 10 yen denomination, between 15 July and 2 October.

(b) Two more (9th and 10th) in the Quasi-National Parks series, both of 10 yen, in August and September.

(c) Two of 5 yen for the National Athletic Meeting on October 8th. They feature Horizontal Bar and Rowing.

(d) A 30 yen stamp on 8 October, for the International Letter Writing Week. It has a scenic view by woodcut art.

(e) Three semi-postals on 11 October, for the 1964 Olympiad Funds. It is proposed to have 20 stamps for these funds during the next three years.

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## POTTED HISTORIES OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By J. H. Harvey Pirie

(Continued from page 125 of August issue)

### 1939. Jewish Guild, Johannesburg—Philatelic Section.

This body was formed early in 1939 with Mr. E. C. Sprighton as the first Chairman. Later in the same year it became affiliated to the Federation. Reports of meetings were sent to the S.A. Ph. regularly up to January, 1954, then they ceased. Enquiries among former members elicited the information that there was no formal winding up of the Section—like the old soldiers, it just faded away. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 15, 1939, p. 142).

### 1939. West Rand Stamp Club—Krugersdorp.

Formed on 13th March, 1939, with Mr. R. H. Morley as first Chairman, but with the war years intervening it only joined the Federation in 1947.

As from 1/1/53 it amalgamated with the Roodepoort Stamp Club to form the Philatelic Society of the Western Rand (q.v. 1953). See S.A. Ph. Vol. 15, 1939, pp. 33 and 101.

### 1940. Mashonaland Philatelic Society—Salisbury.

Founded on 1st November, 1940 with Mr Allen as first Chairman, and has been operating ever since. Became affiliated to the Federation in 1941. (See S.A.Ph. Vol. 16, 1940, p. 191).

### 1940. Nyasaland Philatelic Society—Limbe.

This Society started about 1940 as the Nyasaland Stamp Club. It became affiliated to the Federation in 1941 and the name was changed from "Club" to "Philatelic Society". It functioned at least as late as into 1948, but after that no further word was received from it and in 1952 it was assumed to be defunct.

### 1944. Maritzburg Philatelic Society—Pietermaritzburg.

Formed early in 1944, the first Chairman being D. McMalcolm. It is understood that there was actually an earlier society but particulars about it are not available. It became affiliated with the Federation in 1947, but went into a state of suspended animation next year and dropped membership. The Society recovered however, and was re-admitted in July, 1953. (See S.A.Ph. Vol. 29, 1953, p. 138).

### 1946. University of Cape Town Philatelic Society.

Founded in September, 1946 with Mr. Burrows as first Chairman. A little later Dr. Davie became President, when he became Principal of the University. Joined the Federation at the end of 1950.

### 1947. Springs & District Philatelic Society.

Formed in 1947 and admitted to membership of the Federation in the same year. Appears to have been having a lean period recently as we hear very little of its doings, but it is still extant.

### 1947. Pretoria Railway Philatelic Society.

Constituted on 13th August with Mr. L. L. Brown as first President/Chairman. Mr. W. Kriste has been Hon. Sec. since the Society's inception. Affiliated with the Federation towards the end of 1947.

### 1947. Grahamstown Philatelic Society.

The early records appear to have been lost and it has not been possible to obtain exact data about its earliest days.

Meetings began to be reported in the S.A.Ph. towards the end of 1947, and it was admitted to the Federation in 1948. (See S.A.Ph., Vol. 24, 1948, p.126).

### 1948. Roodepoort Stamp Club.

The first intimation of the existence of this Club is to be found in the report of a meeting of the P.S. of Johannesburg in June 1948, where it is stated that the programme was provided jointly by the West Rand Stamp Club and the very recently formed Roodepoort Stamp Club. The first Chairman was Mr. Semmens. It is uncertain whether it became affiliated with the Federation or not. It amalgamated with the West Rand Stamp Club on 1.1.53 to form the Philatelic Society of the Western Rand. (q.v. 1953). See S.A.Ph. Vol. 24, 1948, p. 128.

### 1948. Junior Stamp Collectors' Exchange Club—Kimberley.

Founded in June, 1948. First President, Mr. Gabbott, with K. McCallum as Hon. Sec.-Treas. and the moving spirit behind the Club. They published a news-letter "The Junior Collector"; Membership limited to collectors under 20 and it rose to nearly 100 membership. The Club apparently faded out of existence about the end of 1951. (See S.A.Ph. Vol. 26, p. 115).

(To be continued)

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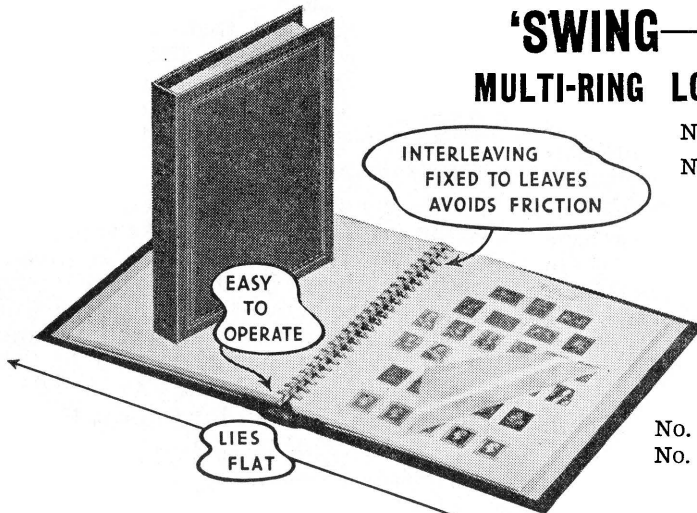
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## XXIII CONGRESS & "JUBILEX"

This is being held in Cape Town during the week October 9-14, with "The Royal" as the Host Society. A full and attractive programme has been arranged by the hosts.

Probably most of those attending in a philatelically official capacity will already have intimated their intentions. But if not, to facilitate the work of the Organising Committee, and as formal invitations for some of the functions have to be issued by them, please inform the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town, P.O. Box 1973 immediately.

State where you will be staying, period of your stay and whether accompanied by wife/husband. **THIS IS URGENT!**

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### DECIMAL OVERPRINTS

**Basutoland.** The Crown Agents September Bulletin reports, from information received from Pretoria, that there was a 3rd printing of the 2½c on 3d, amounting to 2167 sheets of 60. This is probably the printing dealt with by G. N. Gilbert in our September issue page 170.

**Bechuanaland.** A 2nd printing of the 2½c on 2d amounted to 19,255 sheets of 60. This may be the lot referred to by R. Brownlow in the notes on page 163 of our September issue, as having a 1 mm wider overprint.

**Swaziland.** No more overprintings have been undertaken and there are not likely to be any, seeing that a complete set of stamps with the old designs, but with decimal values, is now on sale. Actually Mr. J. M. Weinstein of Pretoria has discovered a registered envelope with a 5c overprint much smaller than that previously known. This will be dealt with next month.

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## POSTMARK CORNER

### Eastern Transvaal Goldfields

#### (1) K. Hoop Goud Velden.

In our issue of August, 1956, p. 148 there was recorded by Mr. E. Hunt two postmarks of the "K. Hoop Goud Velden" and it was described how alluvial gold was found in the Kaapsche Hoop area in 1882. President

Beyers visited the area and remarked how the scenery resembled that of "The Cape"; and the name "Cape Gold Fields" came into general use. Those marks had dates in August and November, 1884.

#### (2) Eureka.

(a) A cover, addressed to Germany, with three 2d and one 1d Z.A.R. stamps. On the face of the cover is a single-circle mark of 22-23 mm diameter, with the wording "EUREKA KAAP GOUDV/ZAR" round the periphery and "A/50C/93" in the centre. The mark is in blue, as are also the marks cancelling the stamps. There are three of these, of the triangular type with the letters ZAR in the three corners and the figure "6" in the centre. (The following items all belong to Mrs. G. Hunt's Transvaal Collection).

(b) Part of a mark, similar to (a) except that it is in black and that the date is in 87. It is on a loose stamp and not complete.

(c) Two double-circle marks of 24 mm diam., in black; each on a loose stamp. The wording is EUREKA at the top, Z.A.R. at the bottom, with +'s at either side, level with the date line across the centre. The dates on the two specimens are 12 JUL 95 and 30 NOV 96.

It may be noted that "Eureka" is still listed as a P.O. in the Union Post Office Guide of July 12, where there is also given a Eureka Rail P.O. The former is still listed at the present time, but not the latter.

#### (3) Kaapsche Hoop.

A "squared circle" mark, square of 26 mm in blue. Date is 1893, the strike of this being not quite complete, but it was probably early February, judging from a Pretoria mark on the back of Feb. 5. Letters 3 mm high. Cover addressed to Dublin, franked with two Z.A.R. stamps, 2d and ½d. These are cancelled, also in blue, with the triangle marks with Z.A.R. in the corners, the numbers in this case being 10.

#### (4) Moodies Goudv.

Two specimens, on loose ½d Z.A.R. stamps. Single-circle marks of 23 mm diam.; the wording is MOODIES GOUDV. at the top and Z.A.R. at the bottom. The letters in this case are 3 mm high, as against 2 mm for the otherwise similar Eureka mark. In black. Dates in two lines, MR5/88 and JA1/93. Letter B above the date, the B in one mark being inverted.

The finding of two numbered triangular cancellers (Eureka 6 and Kaapsche Hoop 10) is interesting because it brings these two

numbers into the small coterie of marks whose places of usage have been identified. These marks were introduced in 1889 and their numbers run to about 90, but so far (including the two here) only 11 have been identified with their places of usage.

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### F.D.C.'s OF EARLY UNIONS

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#### (1) Union No. 1.

In our July issue it was stated that it was not proposed to continue listing any more of these, but a late entry by Mr. J. H. Selfe of Pretoria may be mentioned, viz.: one postcard from Cape Town and one cover from Jacobsdal. This brings the total to 45.

#### (2) Georgians, 1st Sept., 1913.

Mr. K. Lydall makes an interesting addition to this much smaller listing, viz., a register cover from Pretoria, bearing  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d (small one, **not** the commemorative), 3d, 4d and 6d stamps. This now makes 9 items listed and the small  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d and 6d are new records to the denominations with F.D.C.'s.

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### EXCHANGE WANTED

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(1) Through our Embassy in Washington we have received a copy of a letter sent them by a Mr. Aldon M. Washerman, of 6 N Main Street, Towanda, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Mr. Washerman appears to be a fairly prominent business man in a chemical engineering line. He had to give up stamp collecting some years back but wishes to re-start (with, apparently, all Africa as his field—good luck to him!)

He would like to have a correspondent or correspondents who would be willing not only to exchange stamps, but to keep him posted as to events, especially in Southern Africa, as he thinks more Americans should be aware of what is happening all over this continent.

(2) Mr. P. G. Gane sends us a copy of a letter from Argentina. The writer is a geophysicist by profession, with philately as a hobby and he would like to correspond and exchange with someone in South Africa. His name and address are "Juan Spescha, Casilla correo 82, Gral Mosconi, Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, Argentina."

### NEW SLOGAN

---

A new slogan has appeared in South Africa; it reads "Prevent Bush and Veld Fires/Voorkom Bos- en Veldbrande".

It may be noted that the following motion will be proposed at the meeting of Congress in Cape Town.

"That this Congress recommends to the Postal Authorities of the Republic of South Africa, that in future the design of the slogan postmarks be revised so that the circular date stamp will appear on the right of the slogan, thereby ensuring that under the conditions of normal usage, the postage stamp will bear the postmark and not portions of the slogan".

The idea is to give the slogans better publicity—they are meant essentially for the general public, not merely for philatelists to collect. They cannot be read easily against the coloured background of the stamp(s), but stand out strikingly on the unoccupied portion of the envelopes.

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### NETHERLANDS

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This year's Summer Charity issue consists of a set of 5 striking bi-coloured stamps featuring beach and meadow birds found in the country.

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### BRAZIL

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According to the "Philatelic Trader" the stamps of this country are soon to get a face lift. They started off early, and very well, with the engraved "Bull's Eyes", but latterly they have had the reputation of having the ugliest stamps in the world, so that collectors have lost interest in them. But all that is going to be changed, or so they say! We shall see.

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### FINLAND

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The Department of Posts announces the following issues:

4 September: Three stamps surcharged for the benefit of the Tuberculosis Association—Muskrat (10+2 mk.), Otter (20+3 mk.), and Seal (30+5 mk.).

11 September: A 30 mk. stamp honouring the centenary of the birth of the writer Jutani Aho; it features his portrait.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### P.S. OF NATAL—DURBAN

**11th August.**

The Society celebrated its 50th Anniversary by a dinner at the Marine Hotel, with fifty persons present, amongst them being Mr. Cyril Milne, the Mayor of Durban and a Patron of the Society, Mr. C. E. Wilks, representing the Administrator, also a Patron, and Professor Rooks, President of the Maritzburg Society.

None of the Foundation Members were able to be present and the main address was given by Mr. G. Milner Palmer. The following notes are taken from his address.

The Society's first birth pangs took place in a railway station waiting room on 24.8.1911, when Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Norman Welsford, Mr. Webb and Mr. Riches met and decided to form a Stamp Society. The Society was formally constituted about a month later, with 15 members (including one lady, Mrs. Polkinghorn). By 1954 the membership had reached 324.

In 1912 there was set up a Forgery collection, available for reference. It is still there, but it cannot be recalled when it was last used for reference purposes!

In 1913 the Society sponsored the first S.A. National Exhibition and in 1928 the first International. During the period of the latter the first South African Philatelic Congress was held, a body which later blossomed into the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

In 1936 the Society had the honour of having Mr. H. H. Hurst, a Past-President, acting as judge at a National Exhibition in New York. About this time it published a handbook of Union Stamps under the editorship of Mr. Percy Bishop and a revised edition appeared in 1945.

Mr. Milner Palmer paid tribute to the various members who had served the Society well during its 50 years of existence as Presidents, Secretaries, Sales Packet Superintendents, etc. Long live Philately and may the Natal Society give many more years of service!

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING JOHANNESBURG

Vrydagaand, 4 Augustus het toe twee uitstallings opgelewer, albei van lid D. W. Rossouw. Eerstens sy vertoning in die Rembrandt-kompetisie, naamlik „Nasionale Wildtuine” en in die tweede plek 'n verrassing in die gedaante van die Halfpennies en Pennies van die Unie. Altwee die versamelings kom in aanmerking vir die A.F.V.—Eretoekenning.

Die uitstallings was tiperend van lid Rossouw se netjese styl en besondere aanleg.

Net jammer dat hulle aan die klein kant is. As sy tematiëse aanleiding met meer seëls toegelig is (soos dit is, is daar nie veel meer as die Unie se dierereeks in nie) dan het hy 'n versameling met groot moontlikhede.

### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**18 July.**

The “piece de resistance” of the evening was a very handsome display by one of our oldest members, Mr. A. B. Clark, U.S.A. stamps on approximately 150 sheets. Whilst the very early issues were not fully represented we could admire complete sets of many commemorative issues, such as the “Mississippi”, “Buffalo”, “Louisiana Purchase”, “Jamestown”, “Pilgrim Settlers” etc. The more recent issues were to all intents and purposes complete including odd and difficult values. Mr. Clark is to be heartily congratulated on his efforts in building up such a fine collection.

**1st August.**

Mr. A. R. Simpson showed the magnificent collection of St. Vincent made by his late father—Mr. J. R. Simpson of Durban. There were practically all the early issues with their difficult perforations. Just to mention a few of the highlights there were:—

S.G. No. 7 mint, No. 28 5/- rose-red used, No. 29, No. 30 as well as No. 31a and many many more, could be admired. Pairs and Strips of the better items were particularly effective and eye-catching; especially was this so with the beautiful classical first two designs of this island. Mr Forbes spoke with authority on the exhibit and read a paper compiled by the late Mr. J. R. Simpson in 1949. Mr. Strachan, himself a collector of the B.W.I. Stamps voiced the sincere thanks of the meeting for the privilege of being able to see such an outstanding collection.

### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

**August Meeting—Been Cup Competition.**

(a) The first exhibit was the Eire collection of Mr. John Kriste. By no means complete, this collection included many of the “hard to get” overprint items and in time, when the gaps in the collection have been filled, this exhibit will be able to hold its own in the competitive field.

(b) The second exhibit, by Mr. D. Reyners, consisted of Southern Rhodesia covering the period 1890 to 1960. The earlier Rhodesian stamps shown were only used in that part of the Federation which comprises Southern Rhodesia.

(c) The third exhibit was Mr. Castignani's collection of George issues of the Islands in the Commonwealth. This is what may be termed a straight mint collection, but it did include some of the varieties which have been listed by Gibbons and Commonwealth.

(d) The last exhibit in the competition was by Dr. Sherel who tabled his collection of Israel covering the period 1948-1950. This

collection is without doubt a fine one and covered fully the period mentioned, many of the items included I must admit to never having seen before.

The panel of judges had their difficult moments, but the eventual decision was that Dr. Sherel had won the Cup.—W.K.

### PRETORIA P.S.

#### August Meeting—Ladies Night.

Miss Versvelt was first on the list with an exhibit of Indo-China, which was on loan from the Museum with permission from the Director. Miss Versvelt first read a most informative paper on the subject shown and gave members food for thought, on the division of Indo-China, which is now known as Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Hanoi. Miss Versvelt then laid down a most interesting collection of Indo-China before and after the division.

Next was Mrs. Betzler who tabled a collection of the German Federal Republic of the Western Zones, showing the various issues which included some of the scarce items hard to find.

Last but not least, we had an exhibit by Miss Taylor, who tabled a collection of the United Nations and its organisations.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

#### July Meeting.

Mr. H. J. Weil showed his Austrians, a straight collection from 1945 to date, covering the ordinary issues and the German overprints as well.

Mr. D. H. MacDonald—Australia. No commemoratives included but it was otherwise full of interest with a number of varieties such as joined paper from coils, major re-entry on 3½d Royal Visit, booklet panes etc.

In the New "Issues and Acquisitions" Mr. van Zyl-Smit shewed a very useful lot of our new Republicans; Mr. A. H. de Villiers—Unions and Republican postal stationery; Messrs. A. L. Meyburgh and J. Herbst—F.D.C's of new Republicans; N. Mountford—the latest Boy Scout issues; H. E. Roux—Basutoland decimal overprints (very nearly everything possible); Mr. F. S. L. Burns—double impressions of the 1d Wildebeest.

This feature of the meetings has become very popular with all members.

### P.S. OF RHODESIA—BULAWAYO

#### August Meeting.

In the Society's News Letter it is interesting to note that Jack Creewel is in the saddle again and takes over part of the letter, for two reasons: (1) To eulogise the lads of the Milton School Stamp Club for the amazing variety of the material they showed and the quality of the individual ex-

hibits. But it was regrettable that there was such a poor turnout of Society members to see the display.

(2) To complain of the dreadfully disappointing response of members in general to fill the programme for displays at meetings. Every exhibit this year has so far been from Committee members; if the juniors at Milton can put up the show they did, surely their seniors, the members of the Society could do better.

It is mentioned that the Midlands Stamp Club were having an exhibition at Gwelo on 23-24 September.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

#### 8th August.

The first exhibit was Mr. Boss' "New Republics of Former French Colonies". These were particularly interesting in the light of the "wind of change" and the changing political map of Africa. Some of these colonies have become autonomous states in Africa but notwithstanding still adhere to the French community. Others have severed their connexion entirely. The stamps were themselves unusual, being of exceptionally large size and generally in glorious technicolour.

Then Mr. Keet displayed a collection of a special feature which he called "Scouting on Stamps". We were quite amazed at the success achieved by Mr. Keet within the scope of this thematic field.

On August 28 the Springs and District Philatelic Society visited us, under the leadership of their Chairman, Mr. Earnshaw, who apologised for the absence of some members, who had apparently lost their way. This mishap resulted in only one exhibit winning through—Mr. Earnshaw's own display of modern Netherlands which, although small, was interesting and illuminating.

Members were all very pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Hunt back from their trip to England. Also to hear that Bill Sheffield was out of hospital.

They were also asked to keep clear Tuesday, 15th November, on which evening there will be held the Society's 500th meeting.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

#### August 14.

This was Ladies Night and the following collections were shown:—

Mrs. V. Coe "Commemoratives of Australia"; Miss R. Polchett "Royal Children"; Miss G. Hoffman "Red Cross"; Mrs. E. Baker "United Nations". The standard of the collections shown was very good.

#### August 28.

This was an unusual evening in which Mr. W. G. Combrink exhibited sheets from various specialised collections including Venetia, Turkey, Italy, Nyasaland etc. He gave a fine talk showing how Thematics had assisted him in preparing and writing

up his Postal History collections and specialised subjects. He showed how a specialised collection was built up and gave some small idea of the enormous work which had to be put into research.

Capt. Stern announced that at TOPEX 61 the Weizmann Teenage Group under Dr. and Mrs. Jack Chiat had scored signal success at that Exhibition. Leon Fine with his "The Dark Skinned People of Africa" scored the Junior Second Award and Jennifer Edison and Sandra Meyerowitz the Third Award with "Musical Instruments". TOPEX 61 shows the best in the States and it is no mean achievement to gain such high placings. Four other teenagers also exhibited at TOPEX.—M.F.S.

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### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

#### August 14.

A discussion was held in connection with the forthcoming Western Province Get-together. This was followed by an exhibit by Mr. D. Shaw of S.A. and S.W.A. mint stamps in singles, pairs and blocks of four. The standard was high.—M.F.S.

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### THE ROYAL P.S. OF CAPE TOWN

#### August 10.

This was a Composite Evening and the following was shown: Mr. E. Blum "Colonials", being top values of the rare 5/- and 10/- King George Unions inverted watermark, Vickers Vimy essays of Newfoundland and the indigo 2½d Barbados and other rare items; Mr. J. Galbraith showed early Ceylon covers of the Pence issues, the earliest Ship Packet Postal cover and other interesting covers, among which was the rare soldier's letter, and a cover with the red postmark; Mr. D. Roth showed interesting early covers of great value, sheets of the first issue of Bolivia (72 stamps each being different) and a complete sheet of the first issue of Lubeck, Mr. H. C. Berneau showed old German States, covers and postmarks, these being a really fine lot; Mr. R. W. Wilson showed "World Rarities", being Swiss Cantonals on cover, the American 5 dollar Columbus stamp on cover, early French, American Postmaster and Confederate covers, first issues of Spain on cover and the Savoy Cross stamp on cover; Mr. F. L. Archer showed his "Vatican States" stamps and covers; Mr. W. G. Combrink showed his fine "1863 Turkey" covers and "Lombardy-Venetia 1859-1862" covers including the Verona forgery on cover but used postally; Mr. R. F. Putzell showed "Covers of 100 years ago" being covers of old German States and the stamps in addition. The idea was to exhibit Classical Stamps and Covers of the World before 1875 and certainly the Royal has members who can exhibit rarities. It was quite an unforgettable evening.

#### August 24.

This was Research Evening. It was another of those meetings which shows the high standard of material which is possessed by

members, and also the extensive research carried out. Mr. W. G. Combrink showed (a) Bosnia Herzegovina Pictorials 1906-7, four values, preliminary engravings, proofs, and development in production; (b) Nyassaland George VI Leopard set, showing difference in plates of later issues; (c) Nyassaland £1, illustrating the key type 1938, use of the Crown CA paper and evolution; (d) Pictorial set of Nyassaland 1945 including the designs (one being an original artists design), proofs and unissued stamps; (e) Turkey 1865-76 Duloz issue, a very fine and detailed study of forgeries; (f) Italy 1863, first issue Type II, illustrating the production of the stamp, basic primary flaws, secondary and tertiary flaws of the 15 centissimo value; Mr. R. F. Putzell showed the West Germany Building Series of 1948, a serious study of the various types and their dies, paper varieties, perforations and colours. Both exhibitors gave outstanding talks on their exhibits, which were well annotated and in the case of Mr. Combrink fully illustrated in detail on the sheets.—M.F.S.

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### KIMBERLY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the meeting of the Federation Executive Committee held on 25 August this recently formed Society having a sufficiency of members, was formally elected a constituent society in the Federation.

Its application to join us was the first news we had heard of its existence.

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### BELLEVILLE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Another new Society has been formed in the Cape Town area, viz. at Belleville.

News received from it states that it was formed in July 1960 by about eight interested persons.

At the first annual general meeting in July, 1961 Mr. E. J. Beunderman was elected President and Mr. J. Blankenberg as Hon. Secretary.

They meet monthly on the 2nd Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Blankenbergs Buildings, Coronation Avenue, Belleville.

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### "CURIOSA" AWARDS

At this International Exhibition held at The Hague on August 4-14 there was also an Aerophilatelic Congress and Exhibition sponsored by "De Vliegende Hollander".

Two South African exhibitors won awards viz., Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey—a silver-gilt for his Aerogrammes of the World; and Capt. M. F. Stern—a silver award for his Air-mails of South Africa.



# The South African Philatelist

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## SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

### Fourth Issue of the 2½c Denomination.

Our October Notes recorded the Third Issue of the 2½c value, printed on unwatermarked paper from Cylinders Nos. S 15 and S 18, and drew attention to an elongated green smudge on the right corner of the bottom margin of the sheet.

A Fourth Issue, or rather "distribution," of the 2½c denomination was made to Post Offices during September, 1961. It was printed from the same cylinders Nos. S 15 and S 18 as previously used but on Arms Watermarked paper, and possessed the same printing characteristics except that the marginal green smudge, mentioned above, was absent on some sheets, probably the earlier printed ones, and present in a varying degree of magnitude on others, thereby indicating that the characteristic was a cylinder flaw of a progressive nature acquired during the printing process.

It may thus be concluded that the printing of the 2½c value on **watermarked** paper was made prior to that on **unwatermarked** paper, and that the sheets were stacked as they were printed but were distributed to post offices in the reverse order of stacking, i.e. from the top of the pile.

From a collector's point of view, this deduction is not only interesting but also indicates that the date of distribution to Post Offices does not always coincide with the date of printing. In this respect, the two recent issues of the 2½c value should be reversed, i.e. the Third Issue should now

be regarded as the Fourth, and vice versa, irrespective of the dates on which they made their appearance at Post Offices, or perhaps more correctly, as one Issue only, made on watermarked and unwatermarked paper.

### Stamp to Celebrate South Africa's First Airmail.

The Postmaster-General announces that a 3c postage stamp will be issued on 1st December, 1961, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first occasion on which mail was conveyed by air in South Africa, namely 27th December, 1911. The stamp will portray two types of aircraft, namely, the old Bleriot monoplane used on that occasion and the latest Boeing 707, as now used by South African Airways.



The stamp was designed by artists of the Government Printing Works.

### Third Printing of the 3c Value.

A Third Printing of the 3c denomination has been made on unwatermarked paper from the previously used Cylinders, Nos. S 16 and 21, and bears the same sheet characteristics as the two earlier ones which were made on watermarked paper, firstly without sheet numbers, and secondly with four figure red serial numbers.

## JUBILEX 1961

This Exhibition was held in Cape Town in October 9-14, at the same time as the XXIII Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. The organizer and host Society was the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town which had been in continuous existence under one name or another since 3rd May, 1911.

The official opening was performed by the Postmaster-General, Mr. A. J. Botes. In his speech he announced the forthcoming issue, on 1st December, of a 3c stamp to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first carriage of mail by air in South Africa.

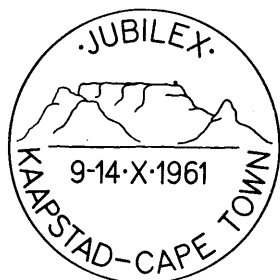
He also revealed for the first time the names of the artists who had designed the Republican stamps now in use and the amounts paid to each of them. About 200 artists from abroad as well as from South Africa competed. The successful artists were:—

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 3c and R1 stamps were designed by Mrs. T. Campbell, who was paid R150 for the three designs.

The 1c was designed by Miss Nerine Desmond, the Hout Bay artist, who received R30.

The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c, 2c,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, 10c and 20c stamps were designed by artists attached to the Government Printing Works, who unfortunately did not get paid anything extra.

The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5c and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c stamps were designed by Mr. Thomas de la Rue, of London, who received R160 for his work, and the 50c stamp by Mr. H. L. Pager, who got R40.



Herewith notes on the stamps of the Union and Republic of South Africa. Notes on the other parts of "Jubilex" are held over till next month, but we show the special Postmark sanctioned for the Exhibition.

The stamps of the Union and/or Republic of South Africa were well represented by one non-competitive and eight competitive entries.

The exhibits were of a very high standard, illustrative of research diligently done, and they contained a wealth of South Africa's most elusive items. They proudly held their own in comparison with entries in other sections of the Exhibition, and gained collectively the Grand Prix, which award rendered the recipient ineligible to receive the Gold Award at which his exhibit was assessed, one silver gilt award was secured out of the available twelve, three silvers out of twenty-eight, and two bronze awards out of a total of thirty-seven.

## THEMATICS AT JUBILEX 61

Of the 334 frames at JUBILEX 61 no less than 55 were devoted to Thematics, forming one of the biggest sections. It is no criticism of the Exhibition that three silver and six bronze medals were to be awarded by the judges in this section. Perhaps this is all to the good in order to select the best nine exhibits. This proved impossible and seven bronze awards were made available with the approval of the Exhibition Committee on the appeal of the judges in that section. There is little doubt that the information which was given at UNIPEX and thereafter in the Thematic Magazine has been followed and that Thematics are still improving in quality, but it is still disappointing to note that in some cases the same exhibits over the years are still presented with little effort or none in improvement. Slowly also it is being realised that Thematics is the collecting of stamps which show either a topic or theme as illustrated by the actual design on the stamp. This definition has been twisted in the past to suit exhibitors but is now generally accepted in its true meaning.

It is not permitted that individual exhibits be singled out but this can be done in the case of one which was non-competitive. I refer here to that sent by the American Topical Association. There also is to be noted the swing from the "pretty pretty" to a much more simple and effective showing combined with philatelic information. The Grand Award winner at TOPEX was shown "Sacred Music on Stamps" and few who saw this could but be amazed at the material and treatment, combined with simplicity. The top-winning exhibit of "Red Cross" was even more interesting showing a great deal of philatelic study and knowledge. It was only to be regretted that a mere seven sheets were sent.

In all there were 32 competitive exhibits, of which two were country exhibits or were not thematic. Taking the thematic scale the following was the result: 20 points were for the set up which actually meant the general impression. The impression was from good to very good, and marks ranged from a minimum of 10 up to 18, with two exceptions which were below 10. There is no doubt that here collections have become considerably better, in that the appearance has been vastly improved by leaving out extraneous matter which is not philatelic and showing the stamps, as against swamping them with pictures, etc.

The next 30 points were (a) in the case of a Topic, for grade of advancement and completeness of material in the topic, or (b) in the case of a theme, the knowledge and treatment. Here marks ranged from 15 up to 25. Coverage of subject gained another 15 points in the code and marks ranged from 7 up to 10. Generally it can be said that coverage was good. Five points were given for originality and few gained full points except in several cases and a few points were gained here even for collections which showed some originality in treatment. Then followed an important marking namely for philatelic considerations. Ten marks were allotted for philatelic knowledge and marks gained showed this fairly high with marks from 5 to even 10.

Ten points were allocated for philatelic documents and here results were disappointing as few showed these which included covers which dealt with the topic or theme or even cancellations showing such topic or theme. Finally 10 points were allocated for condition and rarity of stamps, making up the total of 100. Condition was judged not only on the actual condition of the stamps but also on whether, where cancelled, the design of the stamp as far as the topic or theme was not obliterated. There was no objection to the use of mint and used stamps together as the code only recommends against the mixing, but does not preclude same. Marks in this section gained as low as 3 but a number reached between 8 to 10 marks. Marking gave as this was a National Exhibition the following: Gold 90, Silver-gilt 80, Silver 70, Bronze 60, Diploma 50, Participation less than 50. Several bronze exhibits were so close as to get felicitations, and one silver exhibit reached Silver-gilt standard and thus was awarded the Silver with felicitations. Several Diploma awards just missed a Bronze.

It is hoped that in this section it will be possible at future Exhibitions to award a Silver-gilt. The code should be studied by collectors as it is very clear. First of all the stamps must be to the foreground, and must be genuine postal items, which also applies to all philatelic documents etc. Where there is a theme, the treatment and knowledge must be clearly evident and a certain latitude is given for write-up which however must not overshadow the stamps. In a topic however the text has to be reduced to a bare minimum which is necessary to show what the stamp portrays. However this bare minimum was rather overdone in some cases. This is all the code lays down and it can be seen that it leaves it open to collectors to set out as they wish, thus not limiting them in selection or manner of treatment.

(To be continued).

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## XXIII CONGRESS

Phil. Fed. of Southern Africa

A short account of the principal business of Congress is usually published in the S.A. Ph., but for lack of space it is being held over till next month. Full minutes of the meeting are sent to all constituent Societies.

**SOUTH WEST AFRICA  
POST OFFICES WITH NATIVE NAMES  
AND THEIR MEANINGS**

(Cont. from page 184 of October issue).

**ONDANGUA:** This place forms the administrative headquarters of Native Affairs for Ovamboland. The word is derived from Otjambo and means: Cultivated soil. I presume the name was given to this place on account of the fact that the missionaries stationed there cultivated the soil for the growing of vegetables etc.

**TSUMEB:** This town is famous for its copper-lead mines. The word is a combination of Herero-Bushman and originally it was Otjilsumu Sumeb from which Tsumeb is derived. Literally translated the word means like green frog waters. This refers to the green colour of the copper stones which are found abundantly in this area.

**OTAVI:** Herero name derived from Outavi meaning: Bubbling water.

**OKOMBAHE:** This is a place west of Omaruru and the name is derived from a Herero word meaning: Place of Giraffes.

**OKASISE:** This is a place near Okahandja and means: Place of many coloured cattle. This is typical cattle country and the many colours of the cattle created this word.

**OMITARA:** This Post Office is situated between Windhoek and Gobabis. The name is derived from a Herero word meaning: House constructed from sticks and branches for sick people. The name probably originated from the fact that missionaries constructed these huts or houses to serve as a hospital.

**OTJOZONJATI:** This is another Herero word meaning: Place of many buffalo.

**OTUE:** The meaning of the Post Office bearing this Herero name is: Place of the pods of the Omue tree.

**NARUBIS:** This is a Nama word meaning: Place of Ebony (wood).

**KARAS:** The Post Office bearing this name is known as Karasburg. The name is derived from a Nama word meaning: Gravelly soil.

**EPUPA:** This is a Herero word meaning: Bubbling Place. This probably refers to a bubbling fountain which served as a water supply for human beings and animals.

**GOCHES:** A Herero word derived from Goyas meaning: Roaring place of lions and animals.

**GUHAB:** A Nama word derived from Guyab meaning: Place of many sheep.

**KOES:** This Post Office is situated near the Bechuanaland border. The name is derived from the Nama word Khois: A woman's place. This probably refers to the fact that no man could make a decent living there.

**KUB:** This Post Office is situated between Mariental and Tsumis a little distance from the main railway line. This is a Nama word derived from Khub meaning: Place of thorns.

**ASAB:** This Post Office is situated in the Mariental district and the Nama word means: New place.

**AMINUIS:** This Post Office is situated in the native reserve near the Bechuanaland border and means: Place or habitat of ostriches.

**GROOT AUB:** This is a telegraph and telephone office only and is situated in the Windhoek district. This Nama word means: Great fountain.

**GOBABIS:** This town is situated 150 miles east of Windhoek and seventy miles from the Bechuanaland border. In early days Gobabis was a Hottentot stronghold, but later the Hereros took command there. The name is derived from a Nama word meaning: Habitat of Elephants.

**GOCHANAS:** A Nama word meaning: Unfertile place.

**GOAGEB:** Nama word and means: Transition place. i.e. change from one type of country to another e.g. high veld to low veld.

**KAIS:** Nama word meaning: Place of shifting sand. This refers to the sand dunes which are continually shifting their position.

**KOMBAT:** This Nama word means: Rough sandstone.

**KUBIS:** A railway halt between Seehelm and Aus. This Post Office has been closed. It is a dry barren area and the Nama word is very descriptive, viz. Xerophytic milk bush.

**OTJIMBINGWE:** At this place the first Post Office in South West was opened in 1888 under the post mastership of Hugo von Goldammer. In 1891 this Post Office

was transferred to Windhoek. The Herero word means: Refreshing water.

**TSES:** A Nama word meaning: A days journey. This refers to the days of the ox-wagon when travelling was very slow. Tses was the first outspan north of Keetmanshoop i.e. a distance of approximately 18 miles.

**TSEIS GAOBAS:** A Nama word. As far as I can trace this word it probably refers to the place where quick sands were overcome or conquered.

**UKAMAS:** A Herero word which means: Frontal bone of an ox i.e. the head of an ox. Particulars leading to the incident which gave this place its name are unknown.

**ARIS:** This Post Office is situated in the Windhoek district and is a Nama word meaning: Dog.

**OTJOSONDU:** This is a Post Office in the district of Okahandja and this Herero word means: Place of wild ants. There are probably more wild ants in this area than in other parts of the country.

**RUNTU:** This is a Post Office in the Grootfontein district. This Herero word means: Many people. The actual word should be Rundu which means: Situated on a hill.

There are still a number of Post Offices which have already been closed for years but still found on old covers and post cards. An attempt is being made by the writer to trace the meanings of these native names. Any information about these Post Offices will be greatly appreciated.

## OBITUARY

### MAJOR NORMAN WELSFORD

We regret to learn of the death of Major Norman Welsford. He was born in Melbourne in 1891, spent his early boyhood in Canada and U.S.A. and came to South Africa in 1901. A stamp collector practically all his life, and he was interested in organised philately holding many posts at one time or another. He was one of the founders of the Philatelic Society of Natal in 1911, organiser of the first S.A. International Exhibition in 1928 and was for a time Hon. Sec. and Treas. of the Philatelic Federation. He was elected to the Roll of Honour in 1948, and a fuller biography and photograph may be found in the S.A. Ph. Vol. 29, 1953, p. 54. Our sincerest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Welsford and members of his family.

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**ROLL OF HONOUR  
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**LEO BUCHEN**

Born 1898 in the most eastern Province of the former Austro—Hungarian Empire, he took to stamp collecting at a very early age and maintained his hobby even during the First World War when he fought with the Imperial Austrian Forces in Russia and Italy. Relics of those days in the form of some Russian covers, which he obtained whilst on service in the Don Cossack area, are still in his possession.

Like most collectors of those days his philatelic interests were general, but they turned to specialisation a number of years ago. He built up highly specialised collections of Israel and of German South West Africa which have won numerous awards at national and international exhibitions, amongst them the **CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR** sponsored by the American Philatelic Society for **THE MOST DISTINGUISHED EXHIBIT** at **TEPPEX 1955**, Pretoria.

Mr. Buchen has served on the Jury of many national events and also of **UNIPEX**, the international exhibition held in Johannesburg, 1960. He is a Founder Member of



the **BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAEL PHILATELISTS**, London, and the **SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY**, Johannesburg. He is an Hon. Life Member of the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg whose President he was in 1946 and his name was placed in 1958 on the **ROLL OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS** of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. He is associated with a number of philatelic societies in South Africa and has also been for many years a member of the **ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY**, London.

He has contributed a number of articles to the **SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST**, which also published papers read by him at society meetings and Congresses. This year he was the first recipient of the newly instituted **H. L. KAPLAN MEMORIAL TROPHY** which was awarded to him by the Society of Israel Philately for outstanding services rendered by him to Israel Philately in Southern Africa.

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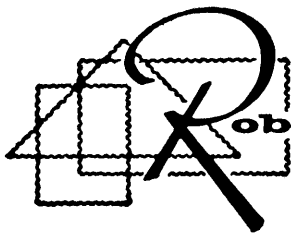
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## PORTRAIT GALLERY

### XXXVI

The Hanging Committee this time has been in kindly mood, admitting no less than 32 new portraits to the Gallery. This critic (to pursue the trope a little further) would name four of these as bad, 17 mediocre, and 11 good.

Of the four bad portraits two emanate from Italy, one of Pliny the Younger and one of Ippolito Nievo. Perhaps the unpleasant brown of the Pliny stamp is an attempt to reproduce the colour of his monument at Como, where he was born 1900 years ago, but nothing can excuse the shoddy production. He was the nephew and heir of Gaius Plinius Secundus (23-79), the famous polymath, generally called Pliny the Elder, who perished in the earthquake at Pompeii. The younger Pliny is chiefly famous for his Letters, which fill nine books, and his correspondence with the Emperor Trajan, who appointed him Governor of Bithynia. In this capacity he had dealings with the early Christians, and his report of these to the Emperor is of painful interest. On occasion he burst into poetry, but of this a historian tactfully remarks: "the specimens of his verses which he quotes do not suggest that his talent lay in that direction."

The other Italian stamp is thoroughly unpleasant to look at — it commemorates Ippolito Nievo, 1831-61, novelist and poet, who left as the chief memorial of his short life a historical novel "Confession of an Italian," a copy of which occupies the south-eastern section of the stamp. Bad stamps 3 and 4 are Russian, one of Sergeant Miroshnichenko, a young war-hero who shares the stamp unequally with a muddled and depressing battle-scene, and of the 14th century painter Rubliov who is busily daubing the border of the stamp with what looks like a torch, which he has dipped in a spittoon held in his left hand.

Of the 17 mediocre stamps six form a set of French notables, in chronological order: Bertrand du Guesclin, soldier, ca 1314-1380; Pierre Puget, painter and sculptor, 1620-1694; Charles Augustin de Coulomb, physicist, 1736-1806; Antonin, Comte Druot, soldier, 1774-1847; Honoré Daumier, poet and painter, 1808-1879 and Guillaume Apollinaire (properly Kostrowitsky), poet and writer, 1880-1918. These are all of intense interest, none more than du Guesclin (illustrated), hero of many a story of our



youth. Born of an ancient family near Dinan, he was a dull scholar, never able to read or write, but one of the age's supreme paladins. When only 18, at a tournament to celebrate the marriage of Charles of Blois, he unhorsed one by one the seasoned warriors who jostled with him, and his subsequent history is of one campaign after another in which he won honour and fame, rising to be Count of Longueville, Lieutenant of Normandy, Duke of Molinas and Constable of France. Thrice captured by the English (once by the Black Prince), each time his country willingly raised a huge ransom, and back he went to the fray, dying in action just before the fortress he was besieging fell.

As portraits these six do not fully succeed, for a mass of illustrative material, whose meaning is not always clear, is crowded into the stamp, and the whole effect is confused. The value also is never clear, a very bad fault. The same applies to the portrait of yet another Malayan Sultan, Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah (he has many other titles, but let these suffice), the 35-year-old Sultan of Selangor, proclaimed on September 3, 1960, two days after his father's death, and installed on June 28 this year. He and his wife Rahimah have four sons and six daughters, so the succession seems to be assured.

A fantastic Liechtenstein set depicts five of the famous Minnesingers of the 12th and 13th centuries. As stamps they do not win full marks, but as reproductions of medieval designs they are exquisite. One has appeared before in the same design (Walther von der Vogelweide, 1170-1230) on an Austrian stamp (SG 597) and the faces of two others are engulfed in their armour, leaving only two for our Gallery, Ulrich von Gutenberg and Conrad von Altstatten, who has been sore wounded and is being comforted by a beautiful damsel. Almost worth being wounded, by my halidom!

Then four (to us) obscure Romanian scientists—P. Poni (? P. for Piebald), chemist; A. Saligny, engineer; C. Budeanu, electrical engineer and G. Titeica, mathematician, and, to offset these, a pleasing portrait of one who has borne himself



modestly in the blaze of publicity following his spectacular feat, the cosmonaut (this new word is less revolting than most) Yuri Gagarin.

Two more Russian stamps merit but faint praise, those of A. Zeretely, poet, and N. D. Zelinsky, chemist. Nor is the Swedish stamp celebrating the industrialist and agricultural reformer Jonas Alströmer, 1685-1761, an entire success, the man being almost lost among the workers at a loom in his Alingsås mill. He started life with the name Karlsson, but changed it to Alströmer when ennobled in 1751.

We gladly turn to the 11 portraits that win a good mark. Of these, five are ornaments of the French stage, and here we see how backgrounds should be kept in their place, never competing with the portrait. All five are interesting people, but space allows us only to mention them—Marie Desmares, stage-name Champmesle, in her great role as Roxane; Francois Joseph Talma as Oreste; Elisa Félix, stage-name Rachel, who excelled in tragedy; Raimu and Gérard Philipe, whose acting in "Le Cid" was outstanding. These are portraits indeed, subtle and yet simple.

Not in the same class, but most effective, are the portraits of President Diiori Hamani

of the Niger Republic; George Kilian of Hungary, 1907-1943, patriot and sports promoter; and two more Russians, both surgeons, N. I. Pirogov and N. V. Sklifosovsky.

But there are two that get almost full marks. The first is an arresting study of "Papa" Augustino de Souza, father of the independence movement, on a Togo set of five. Fanatic he may well be, but this is a striking portrait by any standard.

Last, a real gem—the portrait of Louise Schroeder, 1887-1957, Lord Mayor of West Berlin, 1946-1951 (illustrated). It was this splendid woman who presided over the West Berlin Government in the critical period of "the Berlin Airlift," June 24, 1948, to May 12, 1949, and carried out in the most admirable fashion the onerous duties imposed on her by a shocking and cynical betrayal of treaty obligations. Kindliness and wisdom vie with indomitable courage in the expressive features of this Deborah of our days.

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

#### HONG-KONG

On 11th September there was released a \$1 stamp commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the local University.



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## THE 1c. REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA STAMP

PRINTED FROM CYLINDERS 26.S. (FRAME) & 25.A/B (VIGNETTE)

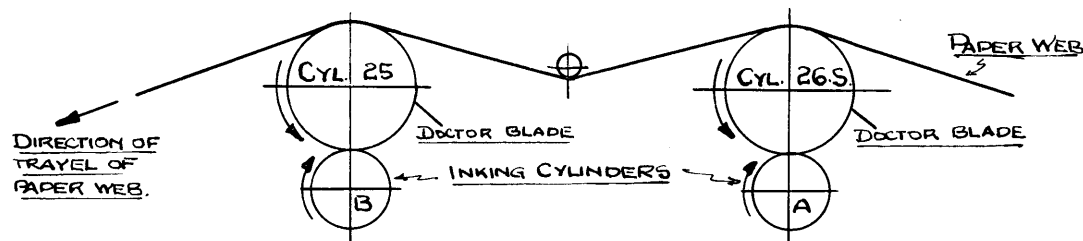
By G. H. Legge

An interesting feature of this printing has been the appearance of a flaw in the top margin of the "A" sheet, above stamp 7 of row 1.

When the sheet is viewed with the stamps in an upright position, the flaw is seen as follows:

(a) **A grey flaw, more or less in the shape of a triangle, with a curling line projecting downwards from its bottom left corner.**

This mark is obviously derived from frame cylinder 26.S, as it appears in the same colour as the frame. It seems to have occurred on all printings seen to date, i.e. the first on watermarked paper, and the more recent printings on paper without watermark. I am not aware of any sheets having been seen without this flaw.



(b) **An additional flaw in the form of a horizontal red line across the grey triangle.**

This red line, which is obviously derived from vignette cylinder A.25, has been observed to occur in lengths varying from a maximum of about 7 mm. down to very much less. In general the ends of the line are not clearly defined, but seem to fade out.

This flaw has only been seen on sheets printed on watermarked paper, and not on unwatermarked paper, which suggests that it was of a transient nature, and disappeared at some stage.

The sketch above illustrates what I understand to be the cycle of operation in the printing of stamps where two cylinders are used. This is put forward with some diffidence, as I have never seen the printings in actual operation, and have made the sketch on the basis of what I have heard in discussion. It is, of course, diagrammatic, and not to scale, and only refers to the relevant part of the printing machine.

Assuming that the sketch is correct, it is suggested that the following events occurred:—

(1) At a very early stage of the printings, perhaps at the start, a small piece of hard metal was picked up by inking cylinder "A" and pressed into the surface of cylinder 26.S. This was done sufficiently firmly for it to pass the doctor blade, but it was probably loosened by the doctor blade to some extent in the process of passing under it.

After one or more revolutions of the cylinder, it became quite loose.

(2) During one of the revolutions the metal fragment, being covered with wet ink, chose to adhere to the paper web as the web and the cylinder parted, and thus travelled

on the web until it came in contact with cylinder 25.

When in turn the web and the surface of cylinder 25 parted, the metal fragment adhered to the cylinder, and not to the paper.

(3) When cylinder 25 had rotated until the fragment passed between it and inking cylinder "B", the fragment was in turn pressed hard against cylinder 25, marking it with a horizontal line or indentation. This theory has to assume that the metal fragment was of an irregular shape, and that its position relative to the surface of the two cylinders was different in each case, which is not unreasonable. The essential point is that as it was transferred from one cylinder to the other via the paper web, the marks it made on the two cylinders were in exact register with one another.

(4) Having completed its cycle of damage, the metal fragment, not being pressed at all firmly into the surface of the cylinder in this case, was scraped off by the doctor blade and disappeared from the scene.

(5) The damage to cylinder 26.S was relatively severe, and as a result the grey flaw has been constant in appearance in all printings.

(6) The damage to cylinder 25 was slight, being only a light indentation, and in the normal course of wear of the cylinder surface it disappeared, the length of the red line thus shortening in the process.

**N.B.**—The possible significance of cylinder 26.S being a "solid" cylinder is not known. Cylinder 25 is a different type.

Referring to point (1), the metal fragment must have adhered to the cylinder 26.S and not to the inking cylinder, otherwise there should be some evidence of "eleventh row" flaws on the 7th vertical row of stamps on the sheets, but I have not been able to find any.

As the "A" sheets are not numbered by the cyclometer, it is impossible to sort out examples in any chronological sequence, for study. The very earliest sheets would have been most useful to examine for evidence.

The assumption that cylinder 25 prints last is in accordance with note in S.A.P., May 1960, page 63.

It is suggested that the following should be kept in mind when examining sheets:—

1.—Possible evidence of early sheets showing a relatively small sized grey flaw, when it might have been growing in size. At that stage there would be no sign of the red mark.

2.—Evidence of small red line on the grey flaw. This would be at the last stages of eradication of the slight mark on cylinder 25.

3.—Evidence of "eleventh row" flaws on vertical row 7, on any sheets. This may have occurred initially before the metal piece first transferred itself to the face of cylinder 26.S from the inking cylinder, but this is most unlikely unless there are any "eleventh row" flaws on vertical row 7.

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## SURINAM

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Two stamps will be issued soon as a memorial to the late Secretary-General of U.N. They will bear his portrait with the inscription "In Memoriam — Dag Hammarskjöld," with the U.N. emblem as a background.

## SWAZILAND

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### (1) Inverted ½c Overprint.

In our September issue we mentioned a rumour of a ½c on ½d. with the surcharge inverted. The existence of this major error has now been confirmed in "Stamp Collecting" of 15th Sept., p. 34. One sheet of 60 (complete except for a block of four retained by the finder) is reported as now in the hands of a London dealer. It would seem that one sheet was put in inverted when receiving the overprint. There was only one printing of this denomination — of 800 sheets.

### (2) 50c Type II: A new Setting?

In "Stamp Collecting" of 22nd Sept., p. 73, Mr. M. W. Muscott describes a major displacement of the overprint, which falls at the bottom of the stamp, just touching the right-hand bottom corner of the original 5s. value tablet. Comparing positional pieces, it would seem that the seventh row dropped several millimeters; the suggested explanation is that there was a partial re-setting of the type during the overprinting.

Look out for this variety if you have any positional pieces.

### (3) 5c Aerogramme with Double Overprint.

In our September issue it was noted that several of these aerogrammes with double overprints of 5c had come to light. We are now informed that one of them was auctioned by Harmer and fetched £120.

### (4) Another Decimal Overprint.

We did think an end had come to these in Swaziland, but Mr. J. M. Weinstein has sprung a surprise. He reports that he has received from Mbabane, quite by accident, a Registered Envelope with a 5c overprint on the embossed 6d. stamp of the flap which is quite different from any previously seen. The "5" is only 3 mm. high as against the usual 4 mm. and the "c" is correspondingly smaller.

This must have come from a separate printing. The new definitive envelopes, of the same design as the old ones, but with the "Six Pence" replaced by "Five Cents" came into use about the beginning of July. It may have been (but this is admittedly suppositious) that the old stocks were called in and that it was considered worth while having them overprinted 5c and hence this new type.

## (5) "Manzini" Postmarks.

Mr. C. H. Cilliers reports other postmarks of Manzini additional to the one illustrated on p. 189 of our October issue.

(a) One identical but with the figure "2" in place of the "1" between the upper and lower lettering; (b) a machine postmark.

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**BASUTOLAND**


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There are not likely to be any more over-printings in decimal values. New stamps—old designs, but with values in rands and cents—have been ordered and in fact the 2½c is now on sale. There is no intention at present of having new designs.

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**INDIA**


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"Asiatic Hobbies" of Ghatkopar, India, report that six more commemorative stamps are scheduled to appear before the end of 1961. This will make 16 in all for the year, from 1947 (Independence) there have been some 63 commemoratives additional to the regular issues. This they regard as creditably reasonable when compared with the large numbers of some other countries!

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

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### The Postage Stamps of New Zealand Vol IV.

The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, P.O. Box 1269, Wellington, N.Z. Pre-publication price £5-5s.

Vols. I and II dealt with N.Z. stamps up to 1949, Vol. III dealt with Postal History. Vol. IV covers the period 1950-60, but also includes much new information which has come to light regarding the earlier issues; like the earlier volumes it will be well illustrated.

The edition will be a limited one and the deadline for orders (by Money Order or Bank Draft) at the special pre-publication price is 20-XII-61. After that (if not sold out) it will cost £6-6s.

### Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue,

Part I—British Commonwealth, 1962 Edition, price 22s. 6d. net. 391 Strand, London W.C. 2.

Only some 20 pages larger than last year, new issues being relatively quiet except for Southern African decimal surcharges.

There has been thorough price revision, and the general upward trend has been not only in the "classics" but also in the middle and later Victorians, and the higher Edwardian and George V issues.

The Republic of South Africa is still included for the convenience of collectors, as in the case of Ireland.

Under Ghana only issues from 1957 are given, earlier stamps from that country being under Gold Coast. Some of the Ghana "used" are not priced as they cannot be distinguished from cancelled remainders.

### Commonwealth Catalogue K.G. VI Stamps

1962-63 Edition. Price 8/6 (postage 8d.). Commonwealth Stamp Co., 7 Leather Lane, Liverpool 2, England.

This Catalogue (new editions only every other year) is a MUST for K.G. VI specialists as there is a lot of information not to be found readily elsewhere about shades, varieties, quantities printed, etc. Orders sent in by collectors in America and the European continent indicate a considerable growth in interest outside the Commonwealth.

### Wicks Stamp Agency 1951-1961 Revue.

Last month Mr. John H. Wicks celebrated the completion of a decade of stamp auctions in Durban. This is the longest period over which regular sales have been held anywhere in South Africa.

That they have been successful is well brought out by this Revue:—

From the modest beginning of £147 realized by sale No. 1 in October 1951, some sales are now fetching as much as R4,000.00, whilst the yearly totals have risen from £4,000 in the first year to £11,400 in the tenth year.

Postal bids are received not only from all over South Africa but from Britain, the European Continent and America. Local collectors need have no hesitation in sending Southern African material, specialized or general as such always sells well. There is always quite a good market for almost any other ordinary stamps, though we would hardly advise the sending of specialised material of, say, Brazil, U.S.A., old German States or India. Such material might be expected to find a better market in London, New York or Hamburg.

Meanwhile we trust that Mr. Wicks had successful sales for his three decennial sales in October, 1961, and that his future auctions will continue to grow in popularity and be a benefit to us all.

Health reasons have compelled him to change his residence from Durban to Pietermaritzburg, where his address is 39 Loop Street. There he is better able to indulge in his hobby, which is NOT stamp collecting, but growing roses. The auction sales, however, continue to be held in Durban.

### Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

We have received a catalogue of stamps, etc. of Viet Nam, from Xunhasaba, 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, dealers with a philatelic department. An interesting price list for any collector of this country, but it should be noted that they appear only to supply wholesale.

We can lend the catalogue to any reader interested.

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### U.N.O.

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As this year sees the fifteenth anniversary of the Children's Fund, there will be issued on 4 December three stamps (3c, 4c and 13c).

### JUBILEE—SOUTH AFRICAN AIR POSTS

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The issue of a commemorative stamp is noted elsewhere. Special postcards with suitable designs are being prepared by the Aerophilatelic Society for use on 1 December (day of issue of 3c commemorative stamp) and on 27 December (actual date of the first flight in 1911).

The cost for posting and servicing four cards (two to be posted at Muizenberg and two at Kenilworth—on Dec. 1 and Dec. 27 respectively) will be 60c, which covers registration to applicants under separate cover.

Applications to the Society at P.O. Box 3654 **not later** than 15 November enclosing P.O. or Money Order for 60c **uncrossed**. (65c if for an address outside the African Postal Union).

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### ANOTHER CENTENARY

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In the Aug.-Sept. number of "The Stamp Lover" Messrs L. N. & M. Williams tell us how M. Berger-Levrault of Strasbourg published in Sept., 1861, the first stamp catalogue. It was only a modest 12-page list, handwritten and reproduced by lithography, but it was the first of what is now a huge world-wide output.

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### CROWN AGENTS BULETIN

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In the October issue the main article is a short history of the stamps of British Guiana, with the usual lists of new printings, withdrawals, forthcoming issues, etc. Accompanying it is a separate booklet describing and illustrating the set issued in Bechuanaland on 2nd October.

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### ZANZIBAR

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17th October saw the issue of a definitive series with portrait of the new Sultan, that date being the first anniversary of his accession on the death of his father. The designs are otherwise the same as in the previous issues, but with addition of a new 20/- duty stamp.

(See Advt. inside front cover).

## POTTED HISTORIES OF PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

[By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE]

(Continued from p. 190 of October issue).

### 1948. Northern Transvaal Philatelic Society—Pietersburg.

Exact date of foundation not recorded, but the Society is recorded as being admitted to the Federation in August as a recently formed society. It was still listed as a constituent society at the beginning of 1953. After this there is no further word of it.

### 1949. Vereeniging Stamp Club.

This Club became affiliated, as a recently formed society, to the Federation in November, 1949. It was listed as a member in 1951, but a report was received in August, 1952, that it was no longer in existence.

### 1949. Thematic Stamp Club—Cape Town.

Formed on 28 December, under the name of "The Thematic and Group Stamp Collectors Club of Southern Africa." This was altered to the present name on joining the Federation at the end of 1950. The first Chairman was George Petroullis.

### 1951. Paarise Posseëlversamelaarsvereniging.

Formed in January, with Mr. N. V. Combrink as first Chairman. He has been chairman ever since, except during 1955-56, when Mr. J. D. Rossouw occupied that post. Became affiliated to the Federation in 1952 and was the host of Congress in October, 1957. This Society has the distinction of being the first Afrikaans Society. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 28, 1952, p. 153 and Vol. 33, 1957, pp. 173 and 178).

### 1951. Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging—Johannesburg.

Founded on the auspicious date of Friday, 13th April, with Mr. S. J. Vermaak as first Chairman. The original name was "Afrikaanse Filatelistiese Vereniging," but after four years this was changed to the present title. Admitted to the Federation in March, 1952. Co-operated with the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg over the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1960.

After Mr. Vermaak had done the spadework of forming an Afrikaans society, Paarl decided also to form one (see 1951 above). They fixed a date for their formation a few days after that scheduled for the Johannesburg foundation meeting. Something went

wrong with the reservation of the room for the Johannesburg meeting and it was held a week after the date originally fixed. Not knowing this, Paarl had gone ahead and won the race for the first Afrikaans Society by a short head.

### 1951. Afrikaanse Filatelistiese Vereniging van Pretoria.

Constituted on 4 Sept., 1951, with Mr. J. A. Erasmus as first Chairman. Became affiliated to the Federation in July, 1952.

### 1953. Philatelic Society of the Western Rand—Krugersdorp.

As from 1st January, 1953, the West Rand Stamp Club (q.v. 1939) and the Roodepoort Stamp Club (q.v. 1948) amalgamated to form the Philatelic Society of the Western Rand. The first chairman was Mr. E. J. Sharpe. The Society became automatically a member-society of the Federation, as the West Rand Stamp Club had been a member. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 29, 1953, p. 56).

### 1953. Germiston Philatelic Society.

Constituted in February, 1953, with Dr. Alec Kaplan as first Chairman. Became affiliated to the Federation in the same year.

The society was the host of Congress in October, 1958, and notes about the Society are given in the catalogue of the exhibition held during its session.

### 1953. Wellington Stamp Society.

Constituted in October, 1953, with Mr. I. D. Naeser as Chairman. It never had many members and as several of these left the district, the few remaining transferred to the Paarl Society, and it was wound up in November, 1954. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 30, 1954, p. 20).

### 1953. Ladysmith, Colenso and District Philatelic Society.

Formed in November, 1953, with Dr. G. Furness of Colenso as the first Chairman. Became affiliated to the Federation in April, 1954. The society was only short-lived; it was listed as a constituent member in August, 1955, but not in January, 1956.

### 1954. Fish Hoek Philatelic Society.

Formed in December, 1954, with Mr. W. H. S. Warrener as first Chairman. Joined

the Federation in August, 1957. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 31, 1955, pp. 32 and 90).

**1955. Western Transvaal Philatelic Society —Klerksdorp.**

Constituted in February, 1955, under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. J. v. d. Merwe and became affiliated to the Federation the same year, but it faded out towards the end of 1957. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 31, 1955, pp. 57 and 146).

**1955. Harrismith Stamp Club.**

Formed on 6 January, 1955, with Mr. S. L. Mosley as Chairman and he remained Chairman throughout the life of the Club. Meetings monthly, but there was one joint meeting with the O.F.S. Phil. Society held in Senekal. In the latter half of 1957 attendances faded away and at the end of that year the Club petered out.

(To be concluded)

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**AUSTRALIA**

A special 5d. Christmas stamp will, as usual, be issued on November 8th this year. The main features of the design will be the text "Glory to God in the highest and on earth Peace" and a 15th century Nativity scene.

The stamp commemorating the centenary of the birth of Dame Nellie Melba foreshadowed in an earlier issue, appeared during September. The basis of the design was taken from the bust in the Melbourne National Gallery.

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**SWEDEN**

On 28 August there was issued a 2.50 stamp in the "Tre Kroner" series, and on 22 September, two stamps, 20ö and 1k, commemorating the third centenary of the regulation prescribing that copies of all Swedish printed works should be given to the Royal Library and it now gets between two hundred and three hundred thousand annually.

On 23rd October four ordinary stamps, of 25, 35 and 40 öre were due for issue, also one of 10 kroner value. The three low values are in the series bearing the portrait of the King, whilst the high value one has as its motive a rune-stone of the eleventh century.

**QATAR**

The overprinted British stamps were replaced on 2nd September by a series of eleven definitive stamps ranging from 5 naye paise (new pice) to 10 rupees. The Postal agency will still be operated by the British.

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**MADAGASCAR**

**BRITISH CONSULAR MAIL**

An interesting summary of this mail service is given by James W. Shaver in "Stamps" of 12 August. It was introduced by the Vice-Consul at Antananarivo to pay for carriage of mail from there and onwards through the Consul in Tamatave. It operated from March 1884 to the end of 1886.

The large labels attached by Mr. Pickersgill (the Vice-Consul) to letters and parcels were not strictly speaking postage stamps, as they were removed at Tamatave, but they served a very useful purpose in the absence of any other official postal service and are listed in most Stamp Catalogues.

Collectors were responsible for the downfall of the service. An extract from a letter by Mr. Pickersgill illustrates the feelings of the organisers of the service "Timbromaniaes are the plague of my life . . . the horseleech's daughter herself cannot beat them for importunity" apparently collectors and dealers made too great demands for the 'stamps,' and the Consul suppressed their use and stopped further issues at the end of 1886.

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**GREAT BRITAIN**

The eight recently issued commemoratives in two or three colours have been greatly welcomed in their home country although with the criticism that some of the designs are a bit crowded.

The American Philatelic press says "a new era has arrived in British philately," "The British have caught fire and an explosion has occurred in the G.P.O.," "they are conservative and in most excellent taste, but new", shattering precedent, and should do much to revive interest in British postal stamps.

## ANGLO-BOER WAR

It is really rather remarkable how very scarce, or hitherto undescribed, material still keeps turning up after sixty years.

(1) In our September issue a Z.A.R. first-day cover (11.10.99) with a previously unrecorded type of censor seal was described.

As a result a second specimen of this seal has come to light. This time it is on a cover from London to Johannesburg, and the arrival postmark is dated 12 Oct. 99.

A reader has written stating that a specimen of this Censor Seal was reported in the S.A. Ph. Vol. 31, 1955 p. 62, on a cover from Johannesburg used on 10-10-99. He is not quite correct; the seal there reported has its third line reading "Geopend voor Insagen," not "Geopend voor Inspectie." Both phrases mean essentially the same thing—"Opened for Inspection," but the labels cannot be regarded as identical.

The "Anglo-Boer War Philatelist" for September 1961 records a number of interesting "finds":—

(2) Schweizer Reneke. This was besieged from August 1900 till 9th Jan. 1901, but the Z.A.R. stamps overprinted V.R.I. had not reached S.R. before the siege started. All local stocks of Z.A.R. and Cape stamps were commandeered and overprinted "Besieged." These were used on mail sent out by runners but the stock was not very large and only lasted till about the end of September; at least one cover bearing the overprinted stamps, and a number of stamps on piece are known.

For the longer period covers had to be sent out "stampless" and two items of this stage are here recorded for the first time. One was a letter card from a soldier to his mother in Ireland, the other apparently from Col. Chamier himself (the O.C. troops in S.R.) to a lady in Cape Town.

(3) Kimberly Siege. This lasted from 12.10.99 to 15.2.00. Rich says he has no knowledge of any philatelic material from this siege. One cover is now reported, addressed to France and endorsed "No stamps available." It has a Kimberley single-circle postmark, dated FE.13.00, i.e. two days before the siege was raised.

(4) British Army Postmarks:

(a) "A.P.O./Greylingstad." A double-circle mark, but only the second one recorded with this town. (See Rich's "Locality Military Offices" p. 137—he does not list it).

(b) Natal Field Force double-octagon marks with various town names. Rich (p. 113) records seven place (including one number and one without place) names. Here two additional ones are added to the list, viz., Utrecht and Greylingstad.

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## RHODESIAN FEDERATION

On 6th February, 1962, three stamps will be issued to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the commencement of air mail services from Rhodesia to London. The set will be of 6d, 1s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. denominations and will feature different types of planes which have been in use.

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## WORLD WAR II

### Unrecorded P.O.W. Camp

Mr. K. Lydall has brought to light a hitherto unrecorded P.O.W. Camp Cachet, viz. **Kroonstad**. It takes the form of a rectangle measuring 50 x 30 mm. with the wording "Prisoners of War Camp / Kroonstad / 11-5-1944 / Krygsgevangenekamp." In violet.

A word about Cachets. None of the P.O.W. or Internment Camps had their own Post Offices, but all had Cachets with the possible exception of Sonderwater, the largest of all—this has not been recorded.

No distinction seems to have been made between P.O.W. camps and Internment camps unless it be that in the case of Bavianspoort and Koffiefontein they had both P.O.W.'s and Internees, for they had cachets indicating that they were P.O.W. camps and Internment camps. The others—Ganspan, Jagersfontein, Leeuwkop and Windhoek have only Internment camp cachets recorded from them.

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## ISRAEL

Further issues of the Airmail series were due on 18th October, of denominations 40 and 50 agarah, and IL. 1.00. The last of the series, IL. 3.00 is announced for February, 1962.

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## SOCIETY NEWS

### MASHONALAND P.S.

The August meeting was well attended and was devoted to auction of members' stamps. It took two auctioneers until 10.30 p.m. to clear a very large number of lots. When the next "Auction only" meeting takes place, it may be advisable to limit the quantity in some way, so as to finish earlier and also to allow more time for members to inspect the stamps before selling begins.

At the September meeting Mr. Ellenberger gave a very interesting display of the varieties of the decimal overprints on Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland stamps.

### EAST RAND P.S.

September meeting, a very good attendance. Mr. G. J. Ferreira displayed Republic and Decimal Controls; Mr. L. Feinstein displayed Transvaal and Cape of Good Hope; Mr. S. Legator showed a German collection which will soon be up for sale.

The Society has been asking the authorities for better philatelic facilities on the East Rand. The P.M.G. has replied that nothing can be done at present through lack of space, but a new P.O. is due to be erected in Benoni fairly soon and the Society's wish will be kept in mind there.

### AFRIKAANSE FILATELISTEVERENIGING

Augustus. Lede Stolk en Vermaak het vir die seëlvertoon met die jongste byeenkoms gesorg. Lid Stolk het gewys wat 'n versamelaar kan doen as sy middele beperk is. Hy het 'n taamlik uitgebreide versameling van gebruikte seëls van die Unie vanaf die Suidpool-uitgawe met kolletjies en strepies uitgestal.

Lid Vermaak het almal verbaas laat opkyk oor die groot verskeidenheid registrasiekoevertes wat sedert republiekwording verskyn het.

September. Ons 127e byeenkoms is gekenmerk deur 'n mooi opkoms wat baie waardeerend na 'n besondere mooi uitstalling van die seëls van Olimpiese Spele deur lid J. Keet gekyk het. Lid Keet het 'n uitgebreide versameling wat etlike honderde albumblaaie beslaan en dit is dan ook baie duidelik waarom hy die hoogste toekenning op 'n nasionale uitstalling en 'n bronsmedalje in internasionale geselskap gewen het. Die lid wat hom hierdie jaar om die AFV-Eretoekenning wil klop sal sy seëls moet ken.

### ROYAL P.S.—CAPE TOWN

14 September. This was a new departure in that it consisted of a Western Province "Get Together." Those invited and showing were the Paarl, Fish Hoek, University of Cape Town, Thematic and Somerset West Societies.

Paarl showed: N. Combrink "Errors in Postmarks and rare Cape Booklet 1902 Edward Id. stamp;" Mr. Shirmer "Germany;" Mr. I. Murray "Jamaica."

Somerset West showed: Mr. C. F. van Helden "Netherlands;" Mr. P. Kramer "Saar" and "Towards a United Europe;" Mr. Roiden "Modern France (a well set out collection); Mrs. P. Dunlop "Flowers on Stamps;" Mr. K. Nicol "Bechuanaland Overprints" (a fine lot with varieties and blocks).

Fish Hoek showed: Mr. Ian Brand "General Collection;" Mr. C. Rowe "Fiji;" Miss C. Griffiths "Tristan d'Cunha;" Mr. A. Singels "Netherlands Welfare Stamps."

The University showed: Mr. R. Meyer "Morocco;" Dr. P. Keller "Poland;" Mr. D. Allison "Postmarks" (he gave an interesting talk); Mr. D. Shaw "Finland" and "Bulgaria."

The Thematic Club showed: Mr. W. G. Combrink "Br. Printed Turkey 1913-26;" Mr. R. Jeidel "Swiss Army Stamps" (a colourful lot); Capt. M. F. Stern "Flags," "Architecture" and "Lions International."

It was quite a galaxy of material and above all proved that such a get together was really worthwhile, as members of the Societies got to know each other.

28 September. Members had a treat when shown Mr. W. G. Combrink's 'Venetian Republic Handstruck Postal Markings 1713-98—the pre-adhesive period,' followed by interesting letters of the French invading army and humorous comments thereon. Mr. Combrink gave a fine talk and not only outlined the markings used but also gave a glimpse of the history of Venice. This is a collection which shows great study and care and is one of the outstanding Postal History collections. —M.F.S.

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

At the August meeting the two main exhibits were (a) "Germany and German States," a selection by Dr. J. Mellett from his collection. Rarities from the "States" section included the "Gold Beaters" Skin stamp. (b) A thematic Olla Podrida with something of everything from the manufacture of paper, the printing of stamps, postmarks, Royal Collectors, "Stamps on Stamps" to "Stamps on Stamps on Stamps."

There was also the usual spate of New Issues and Acquisitions shown by a number of members.

### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

**11 September.** Capt. M. F. Stern exhibited his collection of the History and Development of Greek Airmails. Only sections covering the whole period were shown including the first airmails carried to Palestine via Athens. In all the flights of some ten air companies were exhibited starting in 1926. In a talk this development was fully explained.

**25 September.** This was the usual popular All Members' Night when the following were shown: Mr. R. F. Putzel "Portugal and Colonies;" Mrs. H. Jeidel "Protectorate Overprints;" Mr. R. Jeidel "Berlin;" Dr. P. Keller "Sputniks;" Mr. A. Cameron a cartoon "How others see us." A very pleasant evening was spent. —M.F.S.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN P.S.

**5 September.** The Annual General Meeting was held and the following Committee elected: President, Prof. A. W. Sloan; Chairman, Mr. M. J. Kort; Hon. Secretary/Treasurer, Miss S. Shapiro; Librarian, Mr. D. Allison; Custodian of T. B. Davie Collection, Dr. M. C. B. Hotz with Mr. Allison acting until his return; Committee member: Dr. P. Keller.

After the election business was discussed and Mr. D. Allison gave an exhibition and talk on "South Africa specialised."—M.F.S.

### KIMBERLEY P.S.

**15 September.** Mr. R. Savage displayed some of his special covers, after which discussion and exchange of stamps took place.

**19 September.** Members discussed the arrangements for a display at the Kimberley Round Table Hobbies Fair.

A short quiz was won by Mr. Savage, after which Mr. R. Newdigate showed a selection of covers from U.S.A., Malaya and Australia.

### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**12 September.** Mr. L. Feinstein showed a very small portion of his postal history collection, which illustrated the growth and history of the Postal Services in South Africa. It covered the period from 1652 to the first decade of this century and was altogether a most enlightening example of his extensive collection.

Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie showed a complete set of the Swaziland Decimal Overprints, of which many had heard but few had seen as a set.

**25 September.** Two exhibits of great interest were displayed, Mr. C. H. Celliers showed a terrific display of Japanese engraving and colour printing, from an artistic point of view it was something to be seen to be believed.

Mr. J. E. Frankland presented some pages of his extensive Empire postage dues, one of the most complete of its kind in existence.

Arrangements have been finalised for the function to be held on November 14th to celebrate the 500th meeting of this Society at the Cranbrooke Hotel, Johannesburg. May the next 500 be even more successful.

### PRETORIA P.S.

**...5 September.** Mr. J. Slagt showed (a) an exhibit of Netherlands Indies, preceding it with a paper on the philatelic history. His collection included early covers, going back to 1864, stamps of all issues and various overprints, also Charity stamps.

(b) His second exhibit was something unique, viz., The Royal Heads on Netherlands stamps and their counterparts on gold coins. This was a very worthy collection, and very neatly displayed and arranged. It is not every day that a person sees gold coins displayed in such a manner. And where the stamp (a piece of paper) is of more value than the gold coin.

Not to be outdone this evening, Mr. Jablonsky tabled a collection of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 1923. Mr. Jablonsky's collection included imperf. and perforated stamps of the various issues in mint and used form. A really difficult country to get together from behind the Iron Curtain. As Mr. Jablonsky pointed out that there were many blank spaces, but these he said, would come in time, although some of them were very difficult to get hold of.

### EAST LONDON P.S.

**July meeting.** The Rev. H. Pluddemann showed stamps of the Democratic German Republic and Dr. F. Drusinsky, a portion of his collection of Boer War Covers with recent additions, which included an original telegram from Lord Kitchener. Major Hasted showed Decimal Overprints of the three Protectorates.

The President said it was much regretted that Mr. John Shingler, who had been invited to serve on the Jury of Jubilex in Cape Town was unable to attend the exhibition owing to a prior engagement. Major Hasted felt the honour bestowed on Mr. Shingler reflected well on our Society.

**August meeting.** The Ruby Alabaster competition for Juniors. More schools entered this year, although there was not such a large total of exhibitors.

The exhibits were in six sections, with awards in each one, and in four cases special awards were also given.

The President, Major C. Hasted displayed a portion of his Protectorates collection as a suitable model to be followed.

This year the Smith Exhibition Hall was used for the display of all exhibits and members gave advice to juniors on mounting, setting out and the writing up of stamps.

Mr. John Clarkson showed a film and a lively auction concluded what appeared to be another successful junior competition.

**September meeting.** Two new members were elected—one each from town and country. Mr. Leo Hellman gave his lively and very interesting monthly talk on Stop Press News—the highlights being the over-printed issues of three Protectorates and the current Republican issues on unwatermarked and watermarked papers.

The President proved to be the popular winner of the annual Thornton Cup Competition for members resident in East London, who have not previously won a philatelic award.

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### GERMISTON P.S.

**20 September.** On this occasion the Society was visited by members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society who exhibited some very interesting collections. The fine exhibits were Algeria, British West Indies, Forged stamps, Norway and South African Postage Due markings. The members all enjoyed examining these collections, which were up to the usual Johannesburg standard.

**Echoes from the 103rd Meeting—August, 1961.**

Our guests at this meeting were members of the Western Transvaal Philatelic Society.

The following displays were tabled, all of which afforded considerable interest to those present. Mr. Bruwer: 3d. and upwards of Union Animal Series. Mr. Milford: 2½ cent Republic of South Africa. Mr. Sharp: British Morocco. Mr. Yelland: Recent Air Letter Cards.

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### P.S. OF NATAL

**6 September.** Forty members and visitors present, the guest of the evening being Mr. V. C. Crockett of Johannesburg.

The first exhibit of the evening was one that has not been seen for a long time. Mr. C. A. Whysall brought along a portion of his Old German States Collection. To those of us who know what Mr. Whysall collects here was something out of the ordinary. The collection was well mounted and written up and contained many scarce items. This exhibit was in reality a preview of the collection entered for Jubilex, at Cape Town. In extending to Mr. Whysall a hearty vote of thanks for a view of this exhibit, Mr. Kriste wished him every success at Cape Town.

The second exhibit of the evening was one shown by our Guest, Mr. Crockett and strangely enough his subject was the forgeries of the Old German States. To see some of these items it was most difficult to determine them as forgeries. Mr. Crockett had a few remarks to make on this extraordinary exhibit. It was left to Mr. Whysall

to propose the vote of thanks to Mr. Crockett and in doing so remarked that having seen these items he wondered how many his own collection contained!

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### COPPERBELT P.S.

The August and September meetings were both well attended and new members enrolled at both of them.

A competition for the identification of parts of stamps was won by Mr. Tichauer. A Natural History on Stamps Quiz was won by Mr. Walton-Evans; his son exhibited part of his Q.E. II collection, which has been entered at Jubilex in Cape Town.

By the time this appears in print the Society will have celebrated its Silver Jubilee. In 1936 Kitwe was a new settlement in the bundu and the Society had many teething troubles at the start, but now it is flourishing and active.

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### PORT ELIZABETH P.S.

**5 August.** Mr. H. L. Keefe shewed part of his Q.E. II collections. This is an outstanding one with nearly all the British overseas territories complete nicely arranged, well written-up, with special attentions to the shades of the various printings.

**5 September** was Junior's evening, which was rather smaller in numbers than usual—exams and school-tests being to blame. The conduct of the evening was in their hands, which they carried out satisfactorily in the gayest of moods. Michael Strelitz was the winner over 12; Marga Pearson and Stanley Bergman in the under 12 competition. John Aldis and Peter Miller set a quiz, which the juniors just managed to lose.

**19 September** was a normal evening. Mr. A. J. Clark, although not a collector of long standing, showed his stamps of Holland, a lot which many a collector of older standing could have benefitted by a study of Mr. Clark's technique.

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### SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELY

At the August meeting two members, Dr. W. Kark and Dr. A. Kaplan combined forces, the former reading a paper on, and the latter showing stamps of, Jerusalem under Siege in 1948.

Although many rare labels issued during the period when Jerusalem was cut off from the rest of Israel, were described and shown, it is clear that there is still room for research on the stamps, overprints and cancellations used by the Jerusalem Postal Authorities during the period of the siege.

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### P.S. OF RHODESIA

At the September meeting Mr. J. Creewel shewed issues of K.E. VIII, and Mr. Perry a collection of India covering the period from

1852 to 1920, which included very good representation of the early issues.

Mention is made in their News Letter of the formation of a Rhodesian Study Circle in Salisbury. Anyone able and willing to co-operate should write to P.O. Box 790, Salisbury.

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### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

The **September meeting** was of the "mixed grill" variety. Mr. W. Kriste showed additions to his "Centenaries" collection, also a small lot of Uruguay; J. Howie—K.G. VI issues; Dr. Sherel—special folders from Israel; J. Kriste—more "Bogus" items; E. Walker—S. African Postage Dues.

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### TRISTAN DA CUNA

This island may be written off as a stamp issuing country for some time, perhaps indeed for ever.

It had been shaken by tremors since early August, but on 9th October, the central volcano burst into eruption, after having been quiet for thousands of years, according to geologists. Next day the whole population of 260 was removed by the Development Company's two vessels to Nightingale Island, 18 miles away, as a temporary measure, because there is no water supply there.

The following day the Dutch liner "Tjisadane" which was in the vicinity en route for Cape Town and had been contacted, evacuated them to Cape Town.

Meanwhile "H.M.S. Leopard," which had been on manoeuvres, was recalled, and sent off to Tristan. They succeeded in rescuing much of the islanders' personal belongings, which they had had to leave behind in their hurried flight to Nightingale. All the live stock (cattle, sheep, donkeys, goats, cats and dogs) was left behind, but the dogs were all shot by men from the "Leopard," as it was feared they would take to killing the other stock; the cats were not destroyed as it was hoped they might continue to keep down the rats and mice. They reported that the lava was getting very close to the settlement and had already practically overwhelmed the canning factory.

It looks very unlikely that the islanders will be able to return. What is to be their fate? It is understood that they are to be taken to Britain and settled on one of the Hebridean islands. No mention has been made of which one. We just wonder if it

could be St. Kilda, from which the Scots were evacuated a few years ago. It is nearly as lonely in the North Atlantic as Tristan was in the South Atlantic, so perhaps it would be home-like.

If they had any Tristan stamps with them they might even be allowed to use them and then we would have "Tristan stamps used abroad!"

It is reported in the public press that Mr. Peter Wheeler, Tristan's Administrator, dumped all the island's stamps and the cancellers in the ocean when he finally left the island.

Presumably the Crown Agents will have withdrawn their stocks from sale as their practice is to sell to dealers only such stamps as are available to the public at post offices.

Collectors need not fear "cancelled remainders" in this instance.

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### "PROTECTORATES"

#### OVERPRINT VARIETIES

Now that the spate of Overprints for the three territories — Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland—has come to an end and the several printings and Types are pretty well agreed upon, the time seems to have come for the specialists to climb in and list the varieties that are to be found in the various Types.

Some varieties have already been referred to in the notes about these stamps which have appeared in our issues from July onwards but we would be glad to compile more comprehensive lists if readers would supply us with the data. It would be rather futile to publish such information in dribs and drabs, so we hope contributors will not expect their information necessarily to appear in print just at once.

If possible, the position on the sheet should be given, and whether the variety is constant or not, but this implies the examination of blocks or sheets, which is not always possible. But do not hesitate to report **any** well marked variety—someone else may be able to report it also and/or to locate its position.

P.S.—Such a catalogue of varieties has already been started in "Stamp Collecting."

# The South African Philatelist

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## SOUTH AFRICAN NOTES

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

### Marginal Green Smudge of the 2½c Value.

Our November Notes drew attention to the marginal green smudge appearing on the bottom right corner of the 2½c sheet printed from Cylinders Nos. S 15 and S 18.

Further investigation of this characteristic has not only confirmed the previous observation that the printing on watermarked paper was made prior to that on the unwatermarked variety, but also that this flaw was of a progressive nature, in that, it started as a small green dot on the watermarked paper printing, developed into a faint broken green line, and then assumed the well-defined smudge in which form it appears at present in both the watermarked and unwatermarked-paper printings.

Should this process continue, the smudge will grow, and this condition should be borne in mind when examining sheets of the future printings.

Incidentally the green smudge on the watermarked paper printing is less common than its counterpart appearing on the unwatermarked, in fact this variety may be placed in the scarce category.

### Suspected Break-up of the 10c Cylinder.

There have been three printings to date of the 10c value from Cyls. Nos. 101 and 114:

- (a) 31st May, 1961, on Arms watermarked paper and without sheet serial numbers.
- (b) July 1961, on similar paper, but with four figure red sheet serial numbers inscribed twice on its bottom margin.

- (c) October 1961, on similar paper and sheet number characteristics but with small, elongated brown smudges appearing on the sheet margins, and suggestive, in shape and character, of a possible break-up of the cylinder, through the chromium plating peeling off the core.

The marks appear on the right margin opposite Row 3; in the right corner of the sheet near stamp Row 5/20, and also on the bottom margin, below stamp Row 5/16. They are worthy of observing.

These are acquired cylinder flaws, and should not be confused with the small brown dot on the extreme right of the bottom margin which has been found in all printings to date.

Incidentally, this dot may change its position to the extreme left edge of the bottom margin, depending upon the position at which the sheet may be guillotined from the web.

### The 1c Value.

Satisfactory determination of the printing process of the 1c value, Cyls. Nos. 25 and 265, still continues to evade observers, and an appeal is made for assistance in the matter.

(a) Several A and B panes, printed on both watermarked and unwatermarked paper, have been found among normally processed ones with their vertical margins cut at an angle, indicating that the panes, after having been printed in double die format, were subsequently divided by apparently an external guillotining device in a manner simulating that used for the separation of Panes A, B, C and D of the first printing of the 2½c denomination.

It is difficult to explain why the margins of some panes were cut at an angle while

others are not, and what conditions prevailed at the Printings Works under which watermarked and unwatermarked paper were apparently used at the same time.

(b) An opinion has been expressed that the information originally received that Pane A was positioned on the left of Pane B in the double-die printing process of the 1c value, and viewed as the sheets come off the printing press, is not correct.

Various tests by means of the measurement of the margins, alignment of the sheets etc., have failed to give a satisfactory answer, and thus it would appear that the only method of accurately determining this condition would be to view a "remnant arrow"—produced by the oblique guillotining of a sheet's vertical margin.

It has not been possible, as yet, to procure this characteristic, but should any reader possess the item, its loan for study purposes would be greatly appreciated.

#### Scratch Marks on the 12½c value.

Supposedly Doctor Blade scratch marks, similar to those on the 2½c value printed by the Albertina Machine, have been found on the 12½c denomination, Cyls. Nos. 118, 106 and 30.

Their origin is obscure, and it has been suggested that they may be the result of a "nicked" doctor-blade, or sedimentation of the ink, the particles of which collect below the thin doctor-blade and are drawn across the cylinder during its scavenging action.

#### A Warning!

At a recent meeting of the South African Study Circle members were urged to exercise care when purchasing "smudged" or "interrupted" printed items of the Republic stamps, particularly of the 2½c value, as a number of these "varieties" can be "home made."

#### 3c Marginal Marks.

Our attention has been drawn to black "ghost" marks, of a screened nature, appearing recently in the spaces between the single line broken bars on the top margin of the 3c sheet, Cyls. Nos. S 16 and 21.

Their origin is unknown, but it has been suggested that they are the result of an insufficiently "cleaned" cylinder which had been used for the previous printing, the etching of which, having not been completely obliterated, was now able, due to

wear of the cylinder, to pick up a very thin film of black ink and so produce the "ghost" effect.

#### Christmas Stamps.

The 1961 issue of the Republic's Christmas Seals, illustrated hereunder, went on sale on the 6th November and will remain available until the 24th December, 1961.



The stamps, which are printed for use as seals on mail matter and have no value for the prepayment of postage, are made up in sheets and bookletform. The proceeds from their sale go to support Sunshine Homes in which children who have been in contact with tuberculosis are cared for.

The stamp design, in blue and red, depicts the "Cross of Lorraine" on its left aspect, the inscriptions "Christmas Greetings" at its top margin, and "South Africa 1961" on its lower right quarter. They are prepared unilingually.

The sheet format is horizontal, comprising six rows of 20 units each, totalling 120 units per sheet, but to decimalise the issue, the third and fourth horizontal rows contain an alternate "blank," there being ten "blanks" in each of these rows, with the result that the sheet consists of one hundred seals of a nominal value of 1c each. The "blanks," unilingually inscribed, are printed with a large exclamation mark in red, and a token acknowledgment "We thank you."

Two large and solid blue arrows, of a type not normally used in stamp production, are positioned midway on the top and bottom margins of the sheet, which are imperforate, while the side margins are perforated through. Four figure red sheet numbers occur twice on the bottom margin.

The stamp format is vertical, and the printing was made on unwatermarked paper, the gum of which is of a yellowish nature.

#### Union B 2 Booklet.

Referring to an entry on page 240 of the Union Golden Jubilee Catalogue, that no

unexploded copy of Booklet B 2 is known, Mr. C. E. Sherwood, of Sale, reports that at a recent Exhibition of the S.A. Collector's Society, at London, an item of this description was viewed.

The B 2 Booklet was not exploded, and contained one complete pane of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. value, a vertical pair of the 1d., plus the seven waxed interleaves.

Mr. E. B. Dane, of Warwickshire, is to be congratulated upon being the fortunate owner of this very desirable item.

## AIR MAIL NOTES

(I. H. C. Godfrey)

### AEROGRAMMES UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

**5 Cent "Greetings" Aerogramme—Provisional Issue (14 Feb. 1961).**

Two major varieties of the surcharged 5c on 6d. sheets (Type I) have been reported:

- (a) The "5c", instead of being on the imprinted stamp, appears in the top centre of the gummed flap, completely off the face of the aerogramme. (Two copies known).  
(b) Double surcharge. (Nine copies known).

**2½ Cent Surcharged Provisional Issues (14 Feb. 1961).**

Two different small (4 mm.) formes appear to have been used in surcharging the 3d. "Rhino" sheets, and not only the one illustrated in the May issue of the "Philatelist." At first it was thought that the differences were due to overinking. Subsequently, however, complete packets have been found in which the second Type is constant: the fraction is malformed, slopes upwards and touches the "c". (Illustration).

**2½c**

#### A Correction.

The date of issue of the Inland Air Letter I.A.L. 8, reported in the April issue of the "S.A. Philatelist" on p. 61, as being March 20th, 1961, should read March 18th.

### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Third Type of 5 cent Definitive "Baobab" Aerogramme—19 September, 1961.**

The sheet has been reissued on "Titanian" blue paper, instead of on white, as in the

first two issues, giving the aerogramme an entirely different appearance. A blue overlay covers the face of the sheet. Two varieties exist:—

- (a) Due probably to a crack in the cylinder used for the overlay, a blue horizontal line appears about half way down the right hand margin of the imprinted stamp; a small blue mark below the "e" of "Aerogramme", and another on the back fold, all constant.  
(b) Darker blue overlay in which the defects in Type (a) have been eliminated. This sheet was first reported towards the end of October.

**"Cracked Cylinder" variety on Type II—5c "Baobab" aerogramme.**

Identical flaws, as described under Type III (a) . . . Blue horizontal line half way down the right margin of the imprinted stamp; small blue marks below the "e" of "Aerogramme" and on the back fold . . . have been seen on the gray overlaid sheet which was issued on 31st May, 1961. Very few of these sheets seem to have been found up to the time of writing.

**Second Type of 2½ cent Definitive "Groot Constantia" Aerogramme—19 September, 1961.**

Identical to Type I issued on Republic Day—31st May 1961—but printed on "Titanian" blue paper WITHOUT OVERLAY. Consequently the imprinted stamp has no simulated perforations. Indications are that a very small printing was made as the issue was superseded in less than a month.

**Third Type of 2½ cent Definitive "Groot Constantia" Aerogramme—16 October, 1961.**

On "Titanian" blue paper, as Type II, but WITH BLUE OVERLAY. The imprinted stamp has simulated perforations and a pale blue vertical band emphasising the airmail label.

### CHANGE IN DESIGN OF OVERSEAS AIR LETTER SHEETS

In April, 1960, South Africa changed the folding arrangement of its Aerogrammes from the earlier, cumbersome 3-fold type in use since 1941, to be more convenient 2-fold design as used in Great Britain and most countries in the world.

On July 13th last year the British Post Office experimented with a new design, the two printed sections of the sheet being reversed so that the "Sender's name and

Address" appeared in the upper, instead of the lower panel, and with the gummed flap at the bottom of the sheet. It was thought that the new arrangement would be more convenient for typewriter use.

After a year's trial, the experimental sheets seem to have met with public approval and, in consequence, as from September, 1961 all aerogrammes printed in Great Britain will be of the new design. It may be assumed that the change will also affect the sheets of the three High Commission Territories and, perhaps, South Africa will eventually follow suit.

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## JUBILEX 61

### "REPORT OF THE JURY"

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Approximately one hundred and sixty collections were entered in the competitive section under eleven groups including one for Juveniles. The number of exhibits is believed to be a record for a South African National Exhibition. The standard of the collections was high. As a result the Jubilex Committee was asked for a few more awards in some classes, which were readily forthcoming. Judging was strict, done carefully with full discussions when doubt arose. The awards were made on unanimous decisions by the Jury.

This body would like to convey its sincere thanks to Mr. H. R. Savage, who acted as its Secretary, for the marvellous assistance he rendered at every phase of its work and for the precise and accurate manner in which he attended to every detail. The Jury wishes also to thank the Exhibition Committee for the fine arrangements made for its comfort and especially the Chairman, Mr. A. G. Versino for his help.

The Jury met during four days and comfortably completed its task during that period. All members expressed their pleasure at the fine and harmonious spirit which prevailed throughout their deliberations.

If a criticism could be voiced about the collections submitted for judging it is perhaps the fact that some collectors had submitted the exact same collections as on previous occasions without any apparent additions. The Jury also felt that it would have liked to have had some means at its

disposal by which it could have made known to some exhibitors the shortcomings in their collections and it is hoped that those who did not receive the awards they expected, might find such weaknesses when critically examining their collections.

Mr. S. Legator had been invited to serve on the Jury but was regrettably unable to come, the Jury therefore consisted of eleven members only.—G. BULBRING, Chairman.

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## A VISITOR LOOKS AT JUBILEX

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This year's National Philatelic Exhibition held in conjunction with 1961 Congress was staged at Cape Town, and celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the continuous existence of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town.

Like all good things that come and go, this year's Exhibition was bound to please some and not others. If I may offer one small criticism, it is that the new (to me) arrangement of showing Exhibits in the alphabetical order of the owners' names instead of putting all entries of the same country together is a mistake. It renders it far too difficult for the average visitor to compare similar collections and to assess the reasons for different awards given to exhibits which appear to be alike when viewed at a considerable distance apart.

With regard to the stamps themselves, I was most impressed by the unusually high standard for a National Exhibition. Only finance could have prevented a much higher award being given to many Exhibits and forced a measure of competition for the higher awards made available to the Jury. A feature of the Exhibits was the high proportion of "foreign" collections when compared with previous Exhibitions, which have tended in the past to be very largely from the S.G. "Red" Catalogue.

With such a wealth of excellent material to choose from, it is impossible to pick out for notice every item that merits such distinction, and I can only apologise to the many omissions and blame "space" for them.

Starting with stamps from the "Red", I particularly liked a Cape cover with two singles of the 1d. on deeply blued and a 4d. on white used for the 6d. rate and a very fine block of 4 of the same 1d. used on



cover. A page of 4d. "Woodblocks" could also hardly fail to attract the eye of any philatelist. Another nice item was a "pre-stamp" cover from Potchefstroom to Graaff-Reinet dated October 3, 1865, while a vertical strip of 4 from the left of the sheet of the rare Mount Currie Express did not fail to excite my envy.

Among many Natal "Die Proofs" including values to £20, I saw a lovely used copy of the Q.V. 5/- marone with watermark sideways—a truly scarce item. There was a very fine show of India used in Aden with 124 postmark and an almost perfect copy of the Ceylon 6d. on blued with this postmark, which is the only known example. Talking of Ceylon, a Non-Competitive Exhibit included among many other lovely items, a mint block of 34 of the imperf. 2d. and the 36th stamp originally cut from the same sheet, and the largest known used block of any value—a block of 20 of the same denomination. Other rarities from this section of the Catalogue which I noticed, included such gems as Nyasaland 1907 2d. and 4d. MCA mint marginal copies showing the Jubilee line at right, B.C.A. First Issue £10 fine used and the 2d. bisect of 1895 on cover.

There were an unusually large number of entries from G.B., and these were replete with scarce and rare items, among which I noticed a mint marginal strip of 4 of the imperf. 1d. red-brown with full marginal inscription, Plate number 138 in Alphabet II, a pair of the 6d. Embossed with large margins and inverted watermark, P.B. from the 3rd state of Plate V in red-brown, the Union Jack re-entry from Plate 75, a series of mint blocks showing the dividing rosette from stamps printed with Alphabet III and a fine selection of the elusive "firms' underprints." A study of the 1d. lilac of 1881 was a remarkable piece of "original" research which fully deserved the Silver-Gilt Medal awarded to it.

Included in a "Thematic" collection I found some choice copies of early Mauritius, 2d. 1848, 1859 Lapirot and 1859 Greek Border, besides an unused copy of the rare New Brunswick 1/-.

Among the "foreigners" I was particularly impressed by a magnificent study of the 15c Italy of May 1863, which showed all the transfer varieties. Some remarkable specimens of early German States included among a wealth of material beautiful copies of the first issue Brunswick. German Colo-

nials included Kamerun S.G. 29, a used block of 6 and a used single and two used copies of the 5 marks S.G. 31.

A country not often seen at Exhibitions locally is Turkey, in fact I do not remember ever having seen an Exhibit before in South Africa, and this year we were treated to an extremely fine lot of the stamps of this very difficult country. The collection included many covers and scarce and interesting postmarks and was unlucky not to receive a far higher award. Another collection which deserved more interest than it aroused was a study of Roman States among which were many choice items such as covers and bisects. A country seldom exhibited here in South Africa is Monaco, and this year a very nice collection was on view. I particularly noticed the 1 and 5 franc values of the first issue and a very fine range of the Postal Stationery.

A good range of the difficult post-1939-45 war Polish Provisionals was also noted together with an unusual display of the German issues for German-occupied Europe.

A nice copy of the New York Postmaster and a pair of the 1847 X cents U.S.A. shared the highlight of a collection of that country with a mint block of S.G. 30a.

The forerunners of Israel were the excuse for another show of Turkish stamps, this time with Palestinian postmarks from a variety of different Post Offices.

A collection of "World Number Ones" was remarkable for the specialised studies of many of the stamps included, especially N.S.W. "Sydney Views," Victoria "Half-Lengths", Spain etc., and the wealth of rarities not usually seen outside International Exhibitions, and which included Sweden, Roumania and France "tête-bêche" among many other equally elusive items.

Two other countries seldom exhibited in this part of the world were Siam and Danish West Indies, the former including many great rarities and much original research, while the latter was noteworthy for the mint corner block of the Imperf issue of May 1866 from both Plate I and Plate II.

Last but by no means least, I was favourably impressed by an Exhibit of G.B. Air-Mail Stationery, including a 6d. sheet with "cut inverted," a collection of Canadian Semi-Official Air "Labels" including many "flown covers."

## THEMATICS AT JUBILEX 61

(Continued from p. 199 of Nov. issue).

Several exhibitors were really interested to know how they could improve their collections and a few points can be given which will be possibly of interest. Some were fortunate to see a collection (Silver Award) from the U.S.A. dealing with "Signatures on Stamps." Here the genuine signatures had been obtained, which was no mean effort. In some cases philatelic information was very neatly given and briefly showing use of catalogues. As there are now many handbooks giving checklists, it is recommended that before starting on a theme or topic, it is just as well to have a fairly full checklist so that the topic can be reasonably covered or theme developed.

Printing was generally good but somewhat small in a few cases and no points were reduced where typing was utilised but a few additional points given where the printing was really of a high grade. Monotony in sheets, that is repetition in format should be avoided and stamps should not be overcrowded on a sheet. However one stamp on a sheet can look very "lonely." No points were taken off where several stamps of the same design were included except where a full set of the same stamp was given and other stamps of other countries showing the same topic could have been shown. It does happen that several stamps of the same design will assist to balance up a sheet or thus leave space there for a stamp of such topic which may turn up later. The idea of combining the stamps showing Nobel prize-winners with stamps showing their activities was a novel idea.

Different sizes of sheets should be avoided in a collection—it makes for an untidy appearance—and where possible headings and general appearance of sheets should be to a similar standard, leaving for variation on the sheet for setting up of the stamps and write-up. If dealing with a town or country, it is as well not to make too far an analogy between the stamp and subject, e.g. if showing an art gallery, then only stamps showing pictures in that gallery should be shown. Where also dealing with a country this should be on a broad basis and include even stamps of other countries which show a relationship with events in the country in question. Here a lack of knowledge of material is often shown and coverage can be very poor. In some cases unrelated material

was shown, which goes against knowledge of the subject. Two exhibitors had their themes well divided up into separate sections, and another exhibit showing people had such arranged in a pleasing manner under the groups to which such individuals belong.

It was pleasing to see that there were several newcomers this year in this section and although they may not have gained an award or only received a lower award, it is hoped that they may learn from the above what is really required in a thematic collection. Where "stickers" are not philatelic and a collection is overcrowded with such items, it detracts considerably in quite a few sections of the code. In one flower collection a very great deal of research was evident and a fine selection made of stamps to illustrate same, in fact there being almost a full coverage of stamps. There is little doubt that the work of judging this section becomes more difficult each year as collections improve and collectors begin to really understand what is meant by a topical or thematic collection. It is no easy matter to set up a thematic collection as those who have done so, have found out.

It is however of great interest when judging to see the development of the older collections. Some have advanced and others have remained static. It can be safely stated that collections no longer are just "mounted" but that care and attention is lavished more year by year on thematic collections, bringing them well within the philatelic fold. It is only hoped that those who were fortunate enough to have seen the collections at JUBILEX 61 will carry away with them some real idea of what constitutes a thematic collection. It is only a pity that they cannot always see the supporting material, as it is difficult to judge merely by seeing the sheets exhibited in the frames. There is however always the possibility of getting the exhibitors to send down their collections for viewing at Society or Club meetings. —M.F.S.

### OBITUARY

We have just learned as we go to press of the sudden death of Mr. C. E. Kachelhofer of Bloemfontein. A former senior postal official, he became a keen Union collector and will be much missed in this branch of philately.

## CONGRESS NOTES

The 23rd Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa was held at Cape Town from 11th to 13th October, 1961, in the City Hall, and was very well attended, with most of the 27 affiliated Societies being represented.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Between Congresses the work of the Federation is handled by the Executive and various sub-committees, and the following matters of interest were reported:

- (1) **Publications:** Between 1,400 and 1,500 copies of the Golden Jubilee Edition of the Handbook had been sold, and it was expected that the issue would be sold out early in 1962. It was not intended to reprint the Handbook. The S.A. Philatelist had been self-supporting for the current year.
- (2) **Recorded Lectures and Slides:** Much progress has been made towards the early formation of a tape recorded library of lectures on philatelic subjects, accompanied by illustrated slides. These lectures and slides will be loaned to affiliated Societies.
- (3) **Philatelic Estates:** Congress wished the services of the various committee members, available to give advice on the best method of disposing of stamps etc. in an estate, to be more widely publicised.

### AWARDS:

- (1) **W. E. Lea Cup:** Rules for this cup were approved and the cup was awarded for the first time to Mr. W. N. Sheffield for his outstanding services to philately as an editor of the Golden Jubilee edition of the Handbook/Catalogue.
- (2) **The Skinner Cup** was awarded to Mr. J. Michelson.
- (3) **Congress Award:** An award was made to Dr. W. Kark for his article published in the S.A. Philatelist on the early history of Palestine stamps.

### NEW OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1961/62:

President: Mr. A. Baer (Port Elizabeth); Vice-Presidents: Cape—Mr. I. Hall; Natal—Prof. A. G. Rooks; O.F.S.—Adv. J. P. G. Eksteen; Federation—Commander C. E. D. Enoch; Transvaal—Mr. J. Michelson; Secretary/Treasurer of Federation and Business Manager of the S.A. Philatelist: Mr. S. J. Vermaak.

### CONGRESS MOTIONS:

Congress approved a number of motions recommending procedures for purchasing paper for postage stamps, the appointment of a "Stamp Selection Committee," the opening of philatelic counters in the larger urban centres, and for reversing the order in which machine cancellation marks, dates and slogans or bars appear on letters.

### NEXT CONGRESS:

This will be held in October, 1962, at Port Elizabeth.

The retiring president, Mr. A. Versino, paid tribute to Mr. J. Michelson for his outstanding services to Federation during the past ten years as Secretary/Treasurer and Business Manager of the S.A. Philatelist, and presented him with a wrist watch on behalf of Federation as a token of appreciation.

At the end of the most successful year in our 31 years of stamp dealing, we send our Best Wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all our customers and other friends throughout the world.

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### NETHERLANDS

This year's Child Welfare series, issued on 13 November, consists of 5 stamps, dealing with the theme "The Child and Folklore Feasts. They are: 4+4c, St. Nicolaus; 6+4c, Epiphany; 8+4c, Palm Sunday; 12+9c, Whitsuntide; 30+9c, Martinmas.

## THE 1911 OFFICIAL AIRMAILS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Much prominence has been given to the Indian, British and U.S.A. Official Airmail flights of 1911, but not so much to those of South Africa made in the same year.

The African Aviation Syndicate, formed in England by Capt. Guy Livingstone, Mr. Compton Paterson and the South African airman Mr. E. F. Driver, came to Cape Town towards the end of 1911. The Syndicate got the consent of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs to convey an aerial post between Kenilworth and Muizenberg (Cape Peninsula) during "Aviation Fortnight." Mr. Driver was one of the pilots in the 1911 British Coronation Airmail.

The mail was limited to special copyright postcards showing a Bleriot monoplane in flight over Cape Town with Table Mountain in the background, and were printed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co. S.A. Ltd. (Printers and Publishers in Cape Town). These cards were sold at one shilling each at post offices, railway bookstalls and firms in Cape Town, as well as the suburbs.

The first flight was on the evening of December 27, 1911 at 7.15 p.m. (due to bad weather it was delayed from the morning) from Kenilworth Racecourse to Oldham's Field, Muizenberg, the flight taking 7½ minutes in a Bleriot machine, similar to

that used by the French airman, Beaumont, in England. The return flight was made in 12 minutes, the plane reaching Kenilworth at 8.10 p.m.

A second flight was arranged for New Year's Day but bad weather made this flight only possible on Tuesday, January 2, 1912, when the plane left again with mail at 7.38 p.m. The plane landed at Muizenberg at 7.56 p.m., having carried out an 8 minute circular trip over Kenilworth. Due to darkness and poor weather, Mr. Driver started back to Kenilworth only on January 3 but heavy fog forced him back to Muizenberg after being in the air for 35 minutes. The fabric of the plane was damaged during the flight and the machine was towed back to Kenilworth by motor lorry. Mr. Driver went with the lorry and delivered the mail to the Kenilworth Post Office.

L. A. Wyndham gives the mails carried:

- (1) First flight Kenilworth—Muizenberg, December 27. 729 cards.
- (2) First return flight Muizenberg—Kenilworth, December 27. 210 cards.
- (3) Second flight Kenilworth—Muizenberg, January 2. 1,479 cards.
- (4) Second return flight Muizenberg — Kenilworth, January 3. 179 cards.



A special commemorative rubber cachet was utilised at the post offices at Kenilworth and Muizenberg, this having two concentric circles, inscribed in the outer circle "First South African Aerial Post" and horizontally across the centre of the inner circle "Kenilworth" or "Muizenberg" with date immediately below. It would thus be seen from the number of cards carried, that items (2) and (4) are the rarer items.

- (a) The first batch of mail on the second flight from Kenilworth bear date "27 Dec. 11," instead of "30 Dec. 11" (closing date of the mail). This was noticed and rectified.
- (b) The Vacuum Oil Company used the flight for advertising on December 27 by printing on the reverse of a few cards: "New Year Greetings from the Vacuum Oil Company. This card was carried on Pegasus (Petrol). Your car will fly if you use Pegasus." Very few of these cards exist today.
- (c) Unused cards are extremely rare.
- (d) A number of cards were autographed by Mr. Driver.
- (e) A card exists addressed to Mrs. Livingstone on the first flight and signed by all members of the Syndicate.

Our thanks are due to the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town for permission to use this article and the accompanying illustration from the catalogue of their recent Golden Jubilee Exhibition "Jubilex 1961."

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## SOME NOTES ON THE PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION ENVELOPES OF THE REPUBLIC

By **BREY VERMAAK**

Pending the arrival of the regular definitive issue of registration envelopes for the Republic (I have a strong dislike of the hackneyed "Registered Envelope"), and at the same time putting to good use the fairly extensive stock of Union and Decimal envelopes, the surcharging and overprinting of such stock became a matter of urgent expediency.

So we have the envelopes of the Union surcharged "5c" for the Decimal Issue and by a subsequent process overprinted "Republic of—Republiek van" (and vice versa),

or the value and wording done in one printing.

The surcharges are in black ink whilst the overprinted wording is sometimes in grey.

Types I and II in both the small and the large envelopes are without the hyphen between English and Afrikaans wording of the overprint.

Measurements are here given in millimetres.

Should readers be aware of any other types and varieties, we would be glad of sight thereof for the sake of the record.

### THE SMALL ENVELOPE

Type	Printing Processes	Printing type of the "5"	Height of the "5"	Measurement between "5" and "C"	Measurement of the overprinted wording	Ink	Varieties
I	1	Italic	4	—	$\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	B	No stop after "KRY"
II	1	Italic	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	B	No stop after "KRY"
III	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{4} \times 26$	B	
IV	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$	B	Albino.
V	—	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 27$	G	Language transposition of both language settings.

Type II has so far been noted in the setting Afrikaans-first only, as also the varieties of types I and II. The "albino" is on the English-first envelope, with only the slightest trace of the overprint showing. Types III, IV and V are on the definitive of the Decimal Issue.

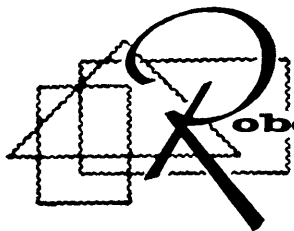
### THE LARGE ENVELOPE

I	2	Italic	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	G	
II	1	Italic	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$	B	
III	1	Gothic	$4\frac{1}{4}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{4}$	B	
IV	2	Bold	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{4}$	B	Double surcharge; surcharge and overprint at times superimposed; overprint above surcharge.
V	2	Gothic	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{4}$	B	

Type I has so far been noted in the setting Afrikaans-first only and types II and III in English-first only.

### THE RUBBER STAMPS

It is quite clear that there was no intention or instruction that philatelic postal stationery was to be "overprinted" with rubber stamps and consequently registration envelopes (and air letter forms) so treated with a divergence of rubber stamps in purple and black, have no right of existence and no philatelic status whatsoever.



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## PHILATELIC SOCIETIES POTTED HISTORIES OF IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

By J. H. HARVEY PIRIE

(Continued from p. 211 of Nov. issue).

### 1955. Midlands Stamp Club (Gwelo, S. Rhodesia).

Constituted on 13 December, 1955, with Madame Claire Birsén as the first President. Meets on 2nd Wednesdays in the Youth Hall, but has occasional joint meetings with the Mashonaland Society. In 1959 had a special meeting and exhibition in Selukwe. The Hon. Sec./Treasurer is Miss M. Aberdeen, P.O. Box 139, Gwelo. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 32, 1956, p. 54 and Vol 35, 1959, p. 202).

### 1956. Society of Israel Philately—Johannesburg.

Formed in July, 1956, with Mr. Leo Buchen as first Chairman. Affiliated with the Federation in June, 1957. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 32, 1956, p. 190).

### Ca. 1957. Ndola Stamp Club.

Particulars not received. (Referred to in article in the S.A. Ph., Vol. 35, 1959, p. 202).

### 1958. Pinelands Stamp Club—Cape Town.

Formed in January, 1958, with Mr. K. Cameron as first President. The society has been in recess since January, 1959, but hopes to come into operation again.

### 1959. Bethlehem Philatelic Society.

Formally constituted at a meeting on 31st August, 1959, with thirteen members present. First President, Mr. P. J. v. d. Merwe. Going strong and now has twenty-two members.

### 1960. Mafeking and Bechuanaland Philatelic Society.

Constituted on 24th February, 1960, with Mr. G. E. H. Jones of Mafeking as first Chairman and Mr. R. W. Brownlow of Lobatsi as Hon. Sec. The meetings are held alternately in Mafeking and Lobatsi. Affiliated with the Federation on 2nd September, 1960.

### 1960. Belleville Philatelic Society.

Formed in July, 1960, with Mr. J. Beunderman as first President. The Society meets on the 2nd Wednesdays at 8 p.m. in Blankenberg's Bldgs., Coronation Avenue, Belleville, C.P. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 37, 1961, p. 196).

### 1960. Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa—Cape Town.

Formed on 8 August, 1960, with Mr. J. M. Weinstein as first President. Became affiliated to the Federation on 10th March, 1961. (See S.A. Ph. Vol. 36, 1960, p. 180).

### 1960. Hottentot Hollands Philatelic Society—Somerset West.

Formed in September by eight interested persons; now has a membership of 23. Meets every two months. Is about to adopt a formal constitution.

(THE END).

## ANGLO-BOER WAR

### EARLY CENSOR LABELS

A proverb says "it never rains but it pours." That seems to be the case with the finding of a previously unrecorded Z.A.R. Censor Label reported in our September issue p. 173; this was of interest also because it was on a cover posted in Johannesburg on the day of the outbreak of war, 11th October, 1899.

In our November issue p. 212 a second specimen of the label is recorded, this time on a cover from London which arrived in Johannesburg on 12th Oct., 1899. Now comes the "pouring rain."

The Hon. Sec. of the Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society reports that two members of the Society have specimens of this seal, and Mr. C. E. Sherwood, records having just acquired one on a cover sent on 22-9-99 to Johannesburg but without any postmark giving date of arrival there.

Finally Dr. Gordon Ward states that he has a cover almost duplicating Mr. Froehlich's original specimen; it was posted in Johannesburg on 11.10.99 (and is therefore another F.D.C.) addressed to Pietermaritzburg, and has a Durban postmark of 25.10.99.

That now makes six specimens of this label known.



## PORTRAIT GALLERY XXXVII

Of the dozen who now take their places in the Gallery one of the most interesting is Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga, Spanish epic poet and soldier, who appears in a Chilean set of four bearing a premium in aid of the Earthquake Relief Fund. Born in Madrid in 1533 he lived a colourful life. "The pen is mightier than the sword," the saying goes. Here is one who could wield both to some purpose, and it was in fact his experience as a soldier that inspired him to write his best-known work. At the age of 21 he was sent to Chile to help quell the revolt of the Araucanians. He found this hardy people doughty foemen, and indeed it was their heroic resistance that forms the background of his most famous epic, "La Araucana," which appeared in 37 cantos between the years 1569 and 1590. This outstanding poem is often looked upon as the first work of real literary distinction to be produced in the New World. The date of the poet's death is uncertain, but it was shortly before the end of the century.

France gives us an excellent portrait, executed by Décaris, of the famous surgeon and dentist Pierre Fauchard, 1678-1761 (illustrated), resplendent in the full-bottomed wig of the period, holding up for us all to see a copy of his *magnum opus*, "Le Chirurgien Dentiste"—"The Surgeon Dentist." It is, by the way, almost as entertaining to hunt on French stamps for the names of designer and engraver as to track down the hidden dates on Canadian stamps. In this case the name "Décaris" is in minute letters just below "Postes" in the upper right-hand corner.



Two centenaries are celebrated this time, that of Vazquez de Mella, Spanish statesman and writer, 1861-1928, and George William Norris, American statesman, 1861-1944 (illustrated). He looks a typical hard-bitten

American citizen, with a deeply-lined face that is obviously ready to pucker into a kindly grin, and the caption alongside his name gives us no surprise, "Gentle Knight of Progressive Ideals." Above is a typical dam, but this is a very special one—no other than the Norris Dam built by the Tennessee Valley Authority. But we are running ahead too fast. After qualifying as a lawyer in Indiana and practising for some years in Nebraska he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1903 and ten years later became Senator, holding office for no less than thirty years, to within a few months of his death in fact. He led a long struggle for federal power control in the Tennessee Valley and piloted through an act creating the Valley Authority in 1933. It was this body that built the dam named in his honour and completed on March 4, 1936, bringing fertility and prosperity to an immense tract of land.

The other eight do not call for extended comment. There are two attractive portraits of Costa Rican lawyers, Augustin Gutierrez and Alberto Brenes; there is a revolutionary from North Viet-Nam, Ly-Tu-Trong; there are two of the protagonists in that sordid struggle for supremacy now being fought in the unhappy country of the Congo, Kasavubu and Tshombe; there are two much more pleasant and presentable leaders in the newly-formed Mali Republic, Mamadou Konate and Modibo Keita, and last there is another of those colourful Malayan potentates who have brightened up our Gallery of late. This time it is Sultan Yahya Petra (I give only a selection of his numerous names and titles), proclaimed Ruler of Kelantan on July 9 last year and installed with great pomp and circumstance on July 17 this year. Born in 1917, educated in Penang and England, he married in 1929 the Tengku Zainab, who has presented him with four daughters and a son. He has qualified for his high office by being in turn Private Secretary to the late Sultan, Assistant State Treasurer, Acting District Officer, and President of the Council of Religion and Malay Customs. A land of infinite variety and immense possibilities, this Malaya!

—W. LOXLEY CHAMINGS.

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## CROWN AGENTS BULLETIN

The following Notes are taken from the November Bulletin and some other small pamphlets:—

**Gambia.** Four commemoratives, 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1/3d. have been issued for the Royal Visit.

**Ghana.** A special issue has been prepared, but this is not handled by the Crown Agents. From the territory's Agency in New York, however, it is learnt that there are three values, 3d., 1/3d. and 5/- and that they will only be on sale during the period of Her Majesty's visit, November 10-22.

**Sierra Leone.** Royal Visit commemoratives, 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/3d. It is also announced that designs are being prepared for a complete new definitive issue.

**St. Helena.** The Bulletin has a short history, general and philatelic, of the island, also illustrations of the new definitive issue being released in December. There are 14 stamps, mostly depicting plants and marine life, but the 3d. has the Queen's head as it appears on the current U.K. coinage and the £1 has a portrait of Her Majesty holding Prince Andrew.

A note received from the Colonial office says that the St. Helena Administration issued on 12th October a set of stamps consisting of the 2, 5 7½ and 10 cents values of Tristan Da Cunha stamps overprinted "St. Helena, Tristan Relief," and surcharged respectively 3d., 6d., 9d. and 1/-. The overprinting and surcharging was carried out locally.

The issue was withdrawn from sale, and the remaining stocks destroyed on the 19th October, 1961.

**Fiji.** The changes in the current definitive issue were due for completion on 14th November.

**Tanganyika** becomes independent on 9th December, and there will then appear the "Uhuru na Umoja" (Freedom and Unity) issue of twelve values, 5 cents to 20/-. The themes of the stamps have been chosen to reflect various aspects of the country's programme for social and economic development but each also includes a burning torch, indicative of a ray of hope for all their fellowmen.

**British Guiana.** 3 stamps (5, 6 and 30c) on 23 October, for the History and Culture Week.

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**ARGENTINA**

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION**

To celebrate the centenary of the first stamps carrying the name "Republica Argentina" and valid throughout the whole territory the local Federation of Philatelic Societies has decided to hold a full-fledged International Exhibition, with the provisional approval of the F.I.P. The date is not yet definitely fixed but further details, entry forms etc., can be obtained from "Argentina 1962," Casilla de Correo 3888, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**GAPE 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.

**U.S.A.**

10 Oct. A 4c was issued with very short notice, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Republic of China. It features Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

6 Nov. Although the post office department turned down a proposal for a stamp commemorating the first airmail in 1911, a surprise was sprung by the sudden announcement of a Basketball 4c stamp. It is a double commemorative, marking the 70th anniversary of the game and the centenary of the birth of its inventor, Dr. James Naismith.

14 Feb., 1962. A 4c stamp will be issued in honour of the 50th anniversary of the statehood of Arizona.

**SWITZERLAND**

Issued on 18 September was a set of four stamps (3, 5, 10 and 20 Fr.) honouring the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

**SWEDEN**

On 9 December three stamps of 20, 40 and 50 öre were issued in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the just distribution of Nobel prizes.

**CANADA**

12 October. A 5c stamp featuring Canada's remarkable natural resources. The design is two hands holding a five-spoke cogwheel (representing industry), while between the spokes are sketches indicative of water resources, agriculture, forestry, wild life and fisheries.

**LONDON PRICES SOARING**

Robson Lowe reports that prices at recent sales are still very much on the upgrade, especially for classics and fine material. A collection of Oldenburg, Hanover and Tuscany valued at £9,360 fetched £13,377; Dr. W. Byam's Egypt realised £25,392, exceeding the estimated value by approximately £4,000.

**CORRESPONDENCE****S.W.A. PLACE NAMES**

Mr. D. Lamont Smith writes:—

I read with considerable interest the article by Mr. G. H. van Rooyen entitled "South West Africa Post Offices with native names and their meanings" in the October issue of the South African Philatelist.

I was particularly interested in the name ARAHOAB because I believe it throws some light on a curious item in my collection, which is a post-mark reading AR OAB, I had not known of the name Arahoab and I had assumed that my postmark emanated from Aroab and that, in some mysterious way, the type had become separated leaving a large gap between the letter "AR" and the letters "OAB." I now believe, however, that my postmark may have emanated from Arahoab and that, in some equally mysterious way, the letters "AH" have disappeared from the type.

I wonder if Mr. van Rooyen or any other of your readers can furnish an alternative explanation of my postmark.

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**W. NEWLANDS**

Writing from England Mr. Newlands reports that although he is back at work to some extent, he is still far from being quite fit.

One thing that troubles him quite a lot is writing letters and he asks that his many philatelic friends in South Africa will forgive him for being a poor correspondent at present. He has not forgotten them and sends his greetings, even if this be only a second hand way of doing so.

## O.V.S. NUMERAL POSTMARKS

The following notes are taken from an article published in the December, 1960 Bulletin of the Orange Free State Study Circle. They are a mixture of comments by the Editor of the Bulletin, Mr. L. H. Lomax, and by Dr. Harvey Pirie on a paper by the latter in the S.A. Philatelist of October 1940, p. 147. They are considered worth reproduction as points were raised which have not yet been answered and which it is hoped some reader may be able to throw light on or amplify.

The outstanding numerical cancellations used in the O.F.S. are (1) **Horizontal oval grids**. These grids, around a circle with a letter or a number inside, were the earliest cancellations employed and they continued fairly generally in use until the middle nineties.

(1a) the earlier and commoner variety, with 16 thin bars.

(1b) the later with 11 thicker bars.

The numerals usually run about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  or 7 mm. in height, but in the case of one specimen of No. 1 as much as 8 mm. and in the case of No. 2 as small as 5 mm. In the case of certain numbers (notably Nos. 1, 10, 25 and 29) numbers of different sizes and even somewhat different characters may be seen. Probably in such instances there has been replacement of a worn out number by a fresh one.

(1c). A third variety must, I think, be accepted for No. 11. In this, the circle is not continuous, but is represented by a series of dots, or rather short segments, each segment opposite its corresponding bar. I was lucky enough to come across several specimens of this variety, but all rather imperfect. One could not be certain even that the number was No. 11, though all showed some segmentation of the circle. Mr. Basden produced a similar indistinct specimen.

One was submitted to Messrs. Geldhof and Rich for an opinion, but their view was that it was a "stutter-double" due to motion of the device when the mark was being struck. I thought the dots and lines were too sharp to be accounted for in this way, but left the matter open for a better specimen to turn up.

It was not long before this occurred. Prof. J. J. Smith kindly let me look through his

collection, and there was a beautiful specimen, of which the accompanying photograph (not shown here) I think should be convincing.

(d) A possible fourth variety is one noted by Basden, a No. 3 in which there appears to be an outer line and the grid has not distinct lines, but uniform plain shading. As suggestions of an outer line may often be seen in heavily impressed specimens, I think this should only be accepted after confirmation.

(2) **Vertical Oval Grids**, similar to Cape Type 2.

Regarding marks of this type, Geldhof (10c cit. p. 54) writes: "The numeral cancellations found on the 1902 and later King's Heads issues, mainly on the multiple watermark stamps, contain the numeral or letter in a rectangular box within a vertical oval grid of heavy horizontal bars. These are established as being from the Cape of Good Hope, and the numerals are high, running into the thousands, and the usage belongs to the period of interprovincials, 1910 to 1913, when the stamps of all four former colonies were used indiscriminately through the Union of South Africa."

Evidence for the statement that these cancellations are "established as being from the Cape of Good Hope" is not given, and I propose to sustain the thesis that the statement is not warranted. I admit straight away that my evidence is not absolutely conclusive; as I have not so far been able to find any of the cancellations which I regard as truly O.F.S. cancellations on cover with locative date stamps. Until such are found, however, I think it is justifiable to argue from presumptive evidence, provided that one is not too dogmatic about the conclusions drawn therefrom.

I also admit that **some** of the cancellations of this type seen on Edwardian O.R.C. stamps are truly Cape cancellations of the interprovincial period, and I exclude from my argument any mark with a four figure number or any one in which the figures are "coarse" in character or are  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm. or more in height; these are all practically certainly Cape cancellations of interprovincial (or later) date.

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## UNION 1925 AIRMAIL STAMPS

The following notes on the production of these stamps were originally given to Mr. L. A. Wyndham by Mr. Myers of the Lithographic Department of the Cape Times Ltd.

A copy of the notes has been in the possession of Capt. M. F. Stern for many years; he has never made any use of them so far, but thinks the present time is a suitable one for publishing them.

"The first air mail stamp were produced in the following manner:

"A copper plate was engraved four times the size these were required for use. Copper plate impressions were taken and patched up into a group of four and transferred on to a lithographic stone. Black impressions were taken from this stone and mounted carefully on to a large card in groups of (?) A photographic negative was made to the required size of the stamp to be printed. This photographic reduction added greatly to the good result obtained.

"This negative is next printed down on a lithographic zinc plate. The plate is coated with a bichromated albumen solution and dried. The negative is placed in contact with the coated zinc plate and exposed to light in a special printing frame. The desired number of prints are obtained by repeating this process.

"This exposed plate is now an image consisting of insoluble albumen, the remainder of the coating or the parts unaffected by the light still being in the original soluble condition. Before this plate is developed it is coated with a thin film of special ink. This inked plate is now placed in water the unexposed portion of the coating being soluble this washes away leaving the ink image adhering to the exposed or insoluble portion of the plate, thus leaving a photo lithographic image ready for printing on a litho offset machine."

## FRANCE

The postal administration reports the issue on 7th October of seven scenic stamps of values ranging from 0.15 to 1.00 NF. (1) The town of Saint Paul, with the maritime Alps as background, (2) Arcachon in the Gironde, bay with yachts, (3) Castle of Surry-sur-Loire, (4) town of Cognac, centre of manufacture of that liquor, (5) Dinan and the valley of the Rance, in Brittany, (6) the Hotel de Ville with a bronze stature by Rodin in foreground, (7) Medea, in Algeria, featuring Roman ruins.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A set of six stamps, 20 hellers to 2 crowns, was due for issue on 18 September; they feature the country's commonest agricultural crops.

Also a set of seven stamps advertising the International Philatelic Exhibition "Praga 1962." This was issued on 23 October and is only a beginning of the stamp boosting.

## EAST LONDON P.S.

(Concluded from page 234)

**November Meeting.** Two new members were elected, and Messrs. T. A. Harper and J. P. Shingler displayed the early and middle issues of Greece respectively. These fascinating stamps provided an interesting display and Mr. Harper's first issues were particularly fine. Mr. Hellman gave his usual Stop Press News Talk, which is always of interest to members.

Mr. Hellman reported on the very fine exhibition of stamps at Jubilex where the Union Stamp Collections provided, in his opinion, the most comprehensive display of our country's stamps ever shown.

It was particularly pleasing to see our old friend, Mr. M. J. Rall, who used to visit us from King William's Town, receive the Grand Prix for his Unions.

Mr. Hellman paid tribute to the great hospitality provided by the Cape members and said Congress was a very happy affair.

The meeting concluded with a lively auction.  
—J.P.S.

## SOCIETY NEWS

### O.F.S. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

#### September:

(1) Mr. A. L. Meyburg showed 100 pages from his Anglo-Boer War collection. This is now getting quite extensive and contains a number of fine items.

(2) Mr. J. B. Levy showed a selection of Canada which included a number of the earlier issues and a very full range of booklets.

(3) New items and acquisitions were displayed by Mr. A. H. de Villiers (Pony Express); Mr. C. van Ee (items of zoological interest); Mr. H. E. Roux (latest stamps from G.B. and a number of Commonwealth countries); Mr. A. L. Meyburgh (German 1st imperf. issue); Dr. van Zyl-Smit (S.A. Republic 12½c with black cyclometer numbers).

### P.S. OF RHODESIA

**October meeting.** Some 29 members and seven visitors saw surprise sheets prepared by Mrs. Wallace and Messrs. Howes, Perry & Rendsburg. The total display was large and varied; on show were early issues of Ceylon, recent Katanga stamps, largest American stamps and numerous other items. The attendance — on the upward trend — was more encouraging and several members aired their views on the question of premises and teas, thus giving your Committee one or two points to work on.

### PRETORIA P.S.

On **October 2nd** the Johannesburg Society came over in force led by Mr. Glassman. They brought along three exhibits. The first to exhibit was Dr. Harvey Pirie, who passed around to the members, in Plate form a collection of the 1961 Swaziland Overprints, in their various forms, which included also Postal Stationery and some of the rare items. Dr. Pirie also explained how it came about that there were so many printings of these stamps.

Next we had Mr. Stanley Boss, who tabled a collection of African Republics, all except the Republic of South Africa. Mr. Boss also showed a large map showing where all these Republics were situated, and also three new "cities" namely, Sharpeville, Cato Ridge and "Pampoenfontein." A rare map, perhaps the only one in South Africa, published in London by a newspaper.

The collection was a very colourful one in the various designs, although some looked very much like Jam Labels.

Dr. von Varendorff also tabled a collection of African States namely, Togoland from 1914 showing the various issues and overprints, and the Cameroons from 1915 to 1939.

### KIMBERLY P.S.

**3 October.** Meeting of a general nature, each member bringing along some item of interest. Mr. Exley won a quiz which was held.

**17 October.** Mr. Awerbrick showed a selection of his British Empire classics, many of them new to most members. Of particular note was the uncatalogued TW8 Shillings overprint on 5/- orange of Rhodesia.

A competition for a large lot of stamps was won by Mr. Newdigate.

### EAST LONDON P.S.

**October meeting.** The names of seven members who had obtained awards at "Jubilex" were announced. Among them were: Geo. Feros—Silver Medal plus felicitations (Union of South Africa); G. H. Immelman—Silver Medal plus felicitations (Cape Postal History); Master Saul Hillman—Silver Trophy (Ships on Stamps).

**Thematic Cup Competition:** This was won by Mr. J. P. Shingler who also gave a talk on the rapid developments of this branch of the hobby. An interesting discussion followed.

**Exchange Club:** Mr. H. E. Williams reported a claim had been lodged for a packet of stamps worth about R160.00, which had gone astray locally. This was the first insurance claim ever made by the Society.

A lively auction brought a pleasant meeting to a close. —J.P.S.

(Concluded on page 233)

### EAST RAND P.S.

**October meeting.** A fairly good attendance, with two displays for the Sam Legator Trophy, namely, Mr. J. D. A. F. Van Niekerk showed Switzerland, and Miss H. Nochemowitz, Modern France.

A combined East Rand meeting is to be held on the 23rd November at the Regent Hotel, Benoni, and all collectors and their friends are most welcome to attend."

### "THE ROYAL"—CAPE TOWN

**October 26.** As usual a "double" evening was held, the first exhibit on the boards being that of "Rhodesia" by Mr. J. G. Figov. This was a fine representative collection of Rhodesia showing all the issues with varieties and also postmarks. It was the first showing by this member and it proved how well new members can come to the fore.

The second exhibit was that of "Modern Italy and Trieste" by Mr. R. Putzel. This member really can state that he collects the world and there seems to be inexhaustible material with which he can interest mem-

bers of the Society. This was indeed a fine showing being mint issues and many of the rarer recent issues. Also shown were issues of the Italian Colonies.

Both exhibitors gave good talks on their subjects. An interesting item of the meetings is the "Scrap Book" edited by Mr. Putzel. In this discourse he gives highlights from recent publications and news. Another regular item of meetings is the showing by Capt. Stern of new issues — chiefly First Day Covers. —M.F.S.

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### THEMATIC STAMP CLUB

A pleasant evening was spent when Mr. R. F. Putzel showed "British Commonwealth and Protectorate Overprints." As usual members saw a fine lot of the mint issues, all well written up, and in addition were given an illuminating talk on the stamps displayed. Although the boards were filled, there might have been much more of Mr. Putzel's collection which could have been displayed. —M.F.S.

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### P.S. OF JOHANNESBURG

**October.** Only one meeting this month, the 10th being a holiday and the meeting-place not available.

Several delegates to the recent Congress and Exhibition in Cape Town reported how successful and pleasant all the business had been. Members of the Society did very well in gaining awards at Jubilex. These included two Special Awards—Mr. J. H. Bruwer, the Union Special Award and Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey, the American P.S. Award for the most distinctive collection—G.B. Aerogrammes. Two members won Gold Medals—Mr. G. M. Brown (Nyasaland) and Cdr. C. E. D. Enoch (World "No. Ones"). There were in addition four Silver Gilt, eight Silvers, 13 Bronze and seven Certificates of merit.

On the 27th Mr. Joseph showed part of his Union collection and Mr. Seelig a portion of his collection of Switzerland, after a very interesting talk thereon.

**November 14:** The Society's 500th meeting, celebrated by a dinner party at the Cranbrooke Hotel with some 170 members and their friends present.

The principal official guest was the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Keith J. Fleming, who proposed the toast of the Society in a most felicitous speech. This should have been replied to by Mr. Ernest Hunt, but he was unfortunately temporarily indisposed and unable to be present. Dr. Harvey Pirie replied in his place.

After dinner there was an entertainment of music, songs and amusing chatter. A very pleasant evening was had by all.

### P.S. OF NATAL

**October.** At the first meeting, on the 4th, the sad news of the deaths of two old members was announced, Major N. Welsford and Mr. Joe Lyle. The former was a foundation member of the Society. (An obituary notice was published in the November issue of the S.A. Ph.). Mr. Lyle, although not a foundation member, was one of very old standing and had been the Society's Auctioneer for many years.

Mr. G. Milner-Palmer filled the evening with (a) Reading an article from the "Stamp Lover" on a thematic subject "Sweet Manufacture." He promised a display on the theme for the near future, but stated that no sweets would be supplied. (b) An exhibit of stamps of Switzerland.

The second meeting, on the 18th, was well attended and was entirely given up to swapping and an auction.

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### PRETORIA RAILWAY P.S.

The **October meeting** was a very small one with so many members away at Cape Town. Only one entry was received for the Thematic competition, viz. Mr. W. Kriste's "Stamp Centenaries," but the members present decided it was worthy of the Certificate of Merit.

Winners of awards at **Jubilex** have been announced. Mr. J. M. Weinstein received a Gold for his Palestine Forerunners, also the special "Royal" Medallion. Nine other members of the Society also received awards.

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### MIDLAND STAMP CLUB—GWELO

This enthusiastic band of collectors held another exhibition recently and we are indebted to Mr. J. Creewel for this note on it. He led a contingent from Bulawayo to the exhibition. The Mashonaland Society's delegation from Salisbury fell out at the last moment.

The exhibition, except for Juniors, was non-competitive. The idea behind it being mainly to show the less sophisticated members of the community what stamp collecting was all about. The stamps shown were straight from the owners' albums without any special preparation.

The range of material shown was remarkable and covered many countries and periods, from pre-stamp G.B. covers to the latest decimal overprints. Thematics were also plentiful, but pride of place must go to a selection of Vatican City for its superb mounting and writing-up.

The junior collections were divided into two lots—Straight countries and thematic; there were also two age groups, under 12 and from 12 to 16. The judges had a very difficult time in selecting the prize winners.

### MAFEKING & BECHUANALAND P.S.

The Hon. Sec. notes that nothing appeared in our "Society News" about their 1st A.G.M. held on 17th May, about which he sent us a report. Our explanation is simple—we never received it. Perhaps their P.O. was too busy over decimal overprints to send it! We have now received another copy, together with later news.

Mr. G. E. H. Jones, the retiring chairman, stated in his report that the Society was flourishing and was also in good fettle financially. Membership had risen to 20 (and eight more have joined since). A junior section has been formed in Mafeking, with some 20 boys and girls.

For the ensuing year Mr. J. L. Harrison (Mafeking) was elected chairman and Mr. R. W. Brownlow (Box 64, Lobatsi) was re-elected Hon. Sec. Mr. V. M. Milunsky (Box 143, Mafeking) was appointed representative on the Federation Executive Committee.

Members attended Congress at Cape Town and Mr. Brownlow obtained two awards at Jubilex—the American Topical Association's Special Award (Sports) and a Silver Medal, with felicitations of the Jury, for his "Sports on Stamps."

Open meetings for the public have been given in both Mafeking and Lobatsi.

### COPPERBELT P.S.

**October.** The 273rd meeting was a special one celebrating the Society's 25th anniversary. Mr. S. Kelly was in the chair. He has been Chairman since 1945, and is now also the only active foundation member. The opportunity was taken to present him with a cheque and to elect him an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

All members had been asked to exhibit five pages of stamps for competition and some 13 did so; Mr. Williams of Ndola had the difficult task of judging these, but ultimately gave pride of place to Mr. Kelly's exhibit of Russian, Polish and Latvian covers. Another competition, on Illustrated Philatelic Terms, was won by Mr. Shipley of Ndola.

Awards to members at "Jubilex" totalled two Silver, three Bronze and two Certificates of Merit. The two Silver awards both went to Juveniles—a silver cup to Miss J. Hartley and a silver trophy to Master M. Evans (with felicitations of the Jury).

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

### GERMISTON P.S.

The October meeting was a visit from the Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging. Mr. S. J. Vermaak showed selections of South Africa, both Union and Republic, while Mr. Lambert displayed Queen Elizabeth II African issues.

## REVIEWS AND SHORT NOTICES

**Union Animal Series.** Published by the South African Study Circle, Box 31, Bryanston, Tvl., at 10c each.

This series of pamphlets dealing with the Union Third Definitive Issue (Animal Series) was reviewed in our October issue, p. 188.

We have now received a third pamphlet which, like the second also deals with the 1d. Black Wildebeest; there was so much to say about the various issues of this that it was impossible to get everything into one pamphlet, and probably there will be still another.

### Aerophilatelic Competition.

Early this year the publishers of "The Aero Field" announced a competition for papers showing original research in any branch of aerophilately, with monetary prizes.

The results were announced at the Golden Jubilee Dinner held in Windsor on 9th September in celebration of the First U.K. Aero-Post. The first prize (£40) went to Mr. C. E. J. Lee for his "War Time Airmails of Australasia, and the second (£10) to Mr. Alec Davis for his "Mail Plane to Half the World." Four others were awarded Certificates of Merit.

**Switzerland Catalogue 1962 Edition.** Published by the Amateur Collector Ltd., 22 Westbury Rd., Woodside Park, London N12. Price U.K. 9/3 plus 8d. postage; retailed in S.A. at 13/0, post free.

This is edited by L. N. & M. Williams; there have been many additions since the last edition and nearly 3,000 price changes, mostly increases, only 332 reductions. It is the only catalogue in the world listing the "T" overprints.

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