THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

FEBRUARY 2004

R15,00 VAT incl.

ISSN 0038-2566

Vol 80:1 862

- **Review of the V.R.I. Settings *with the aid of a 1902 banking licence***
- **Tuberculosis on stamps**
- **Amalgamation of the SA and EA army postal services**
- **Colourful South Africa: The 7th Definitive Series**

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20/- SG88a £875

Value and Eagle omitted

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIST

February 2004 Vol 80 No 1 Whole No 862

Awards: Silver Tabil 57, Silver Amphilex 77, Silver Bronze Lugano 77, Large Silver Hafnia 94, Silver Bronze Pacific 97, Vermeil APS Stampshow 99, Large Silver Egoli 2001

Subscription in South-Africa R95,00 p a.

R15,00 per copy ISSN 0038-2566

Redakteur/Editor: P O Box 412505, Craighall, 2024.

Expert Committee/Keurkomitee: Honorary Secretary/Eresekretaris, Box/Posbus 304, Montagu, 6720.

Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa, Box 412505, Craighall, 2024.
The administrative secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za

Publikasie: Die tydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika, Posbus 412505, Craighall, 2024.
Die administratiewe sekretaris is Jill Redmond RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za

Intekening en sirkulasie: *The SA Philatelist* kos R15,00 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R95,00.
In die res van die wêreld – gebiede in Afrika ingesluit – is die intekengeld R140 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R200.
Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Eresirkulasiebestuurder, Posbus 412505, Craighall, 2024.

Subscription and circulation: *The SA Philatelist* costs R15,00 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R95,00.
In the rest of the world – including territories in Africa – the subscription is R140 per year, postage free.
Should overseas subscribers wish to receive their copies by air mail, the subscription is R200.
If you wish to subscribe or if you have queries, please write to the Hon. Circulation Manager, Box 412505, Craighall, 2024. To notify a change of address, please enclose the wrapper of your last copy.

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In my view/Soos ek dit sien

Die Redakteur/The Editor

IT HAS BEEN 30 months since I took over the editing of The *SA Philatelist* from the late Wilhelm Grütter. I have enjoyed my tenure and I trust that the readers of the magazine found it interesting and informative.

Regrettably, this issue of our magazine is my swan song. I have resigned my position due to major differences of opinion between members of the Management Committee of the Philatelic Federation and myself on the place and role of *The SA Philatelist* in organised philately in South Africa, and also on how the magazine should be edited. It has become clear that our opinions are poles apart and cannot be resolved.

A large number of people are of the opinion that philately in South Africa is on its deathbed. I don't believe that. Collecting stamps as a hobby will never die, with or without a controlling body such as the Federation.

It is true that all over the world, even among members of the worldwide controlling body, FIP, there are concerns about the state of the hobby. But that is a natural phenomenon. People's interests change; we see it in other pastimes or hobbies as well. The situation in South African philately is not unique.

I leave with no regrets, only happy memories. My thanks go to all of the people who have assisted me during the past 30 months as contributors and in supporting what I was doing. Without you it would not have been possible.

Finally, I wish you a very successful philatelic year in 2004.

* * * * *

HIERDIE UITGAWE van *The SA Philatelist* is die laaste onder my redakteurskap. Ek lê die tuig neer weens onoorbrugbare meningsverskille tussen my en die Bestuurskomitee van die SA Filateliese Federasie oor die aard en rol van die tydskrif in die georganiseerde filatelie.

Ek groet met aangename herinneringe, en met opregte dank aan al die medewerkers wat my die afgelope 30 maande bygestaan en ondersteun het.

Mag u almal 'n voorspoedige filateliese jaar beleef.

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Postnet puzzle

With reference to Jan Bakker's letter in the December 2003 *SA Philatelist*, I could add to the puzzle. In 2002 I had contact with the Postnet franchise holding company and they provided me with some information. Apparently about 60 of the about 400 Postnet branches were part of an agreement to act as agents of the SA Post Office. This agreement came into operation some time during 1998 (I am not sure whether this was implemented on the same date) and was revoked at the end of March 2002.

I have strikes of Postnet agencies after that date showing that the cancellers were not destroyed as was supposed to happen. The fact that Mr Bakker's Postnet did not know about this system suggests that it was not part of the agreement.

This was a short-lived operation in the South African postal history and needs to be documented. I am compiling a listing from postmarks of this activity for future publication in the *SA Philatelist*. As material is rather scarce I would appreciate assistance from fellow philatelists in the form of Postnet office name and date, which can be submitted by e-mail.

– Alex Visser, Pretoria
alex.visser@up.ac.za

The right names

I would like to record an error among the names of exhibitors of a literature exhibit at Stampex 2003.

The exhibit was No LEK 8 under the banner of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society, called *World War II: Prisoners of War and Internment Camps in South Africa and their Mail*.

The entry, which received a Large Silver Medal, was credited to Rory Ryan. In fact, the entry was by **Dr J B R Findlay and Professor R P Ryan**.

The entry form for this exhibit was not submitted personally by Jim or Rory, but by a third party, as they were not sure whether the exhibit would be ready in time. The third party entered the exhibit under the name of Rory Ryan only.

– Herbie Schaffler, president:
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.

Exchange sought

I would like to get in touch with collectors of postally used US commemorative stamps who would like to exchange their duplicate South African commemoratives for my US commemoratives.

– George Saqqal, 9728 Third Ave,
#556, Brooklyn, New York, 11209
E-mail: saqqal@msn.com

SWA info sought

For a long time, I have been looking for information on the different postal rates used for South West Africa (1918-1990). I suppose that they must have been the same as those used in South Africa. However, I have not been able to find any literature on the subject.

I really need that information to enable me to describe my covers (correct rate for weight, air etc.) in my collection.

Any information will be appreciated.

– Jan Jorgensen, Denmark
jaboeck@esenet.dk

Address for contributions

Contributions and letters for publication must be forwarded to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa, P O Box 412505, Craighall, 2024.

Enquiries about membership matters can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za.

New stamp issues for 2004

Altogether 15 new commemorative stamp issues are planned for 2004 by the South African Post Office's Philatelic Services.

The programme will kick off with an issue to commemorate the Chinese Lunar Year of the Monkey on 27 February. As could be expected an issue to commemorate 10 years of democracy has been included.

A joint issue on national birds is planned with the Sapoa member countries.

An interesting issue that may attract much attention will be the one dealing with spiders. The Olympic Games to be held in Athens, Greece, will also be featured in the stamp programme.

Unfortunately the programme provided to *The SA Philatelist* mentioned neither the number of stamps per issue nor any miniature sheets. We will just have to wait and see.

The full program for 2004 is:

Stamp issue	*Issue date*
Chinese Lunar Year of the Monkey	27 February 2004
Drive Alive	27 March 2004
10 Years of democracy	27 April 2004
Coerced labour in South Africa	1 May 2004
National bird (joint issue with SAPOA member countries)	25 May 2004
Heroes of the Struggle	16 June 2004
Spiders (Junass 2004)	30 July 2004
The gift from volunteers	To be announced
Influential women in South African history	9 August 2004
Olympic Games	13 August 2004
The Ecology of Table Mountain	1 September 2004
Christmas 2004	1 October 2004
World Post Day	9 October 2004
Anti-crime (SA Police Service)	To be announced
South African Large Telescope (SALT)	To be announced
Additional values to 7th Definitive Series	To be announced

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Eighty years of the *aerogramme*

Andries van der Walt *Editor*

WITH the worldwide celebrations of the centenary of powered flight behind us, it is probably fitting that the introduction of the air letter form – or *aerogramme* – 80 years ago should not go unnoticed. What makes it even more interesting is that the world's first aerogramme was used in a country that has been and still is in the news daily, namely Iraq.

The development of the aerogramme is attributed to Douglas William Gumbley who was director general of posts and telegraphs and director of civil aviation in Iraq from 1919 to 1934. During this time the Royal Air Force was responsible for the transportation of official mails in Iraq until 1932, when the British Mandate ended and Iraq became an independent kingdom.

In 1926 Imperial Airways, which operated the Cairo-Baghdad route, took over the transportation of mails. As a result of the further development of the air mails to countries including India, the weight and size of the letters to be carried became a problem and also very expensive.



Douglas William Gumbley, the inventor of the Iraq Air Mail Letter Card issued on 15 July 1933.

Gumbley suggested that a lightweight form of a specific size, weight and cost would allow more letters to be carried by the aeroplanes. According to an article in the August 2003 issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, Gumbley registered his design of an air letter under his own copyright at Stationers Hall in London on 15 February 1933.

Bradbury Wilkinson & Co printed the dark blue Iraq Air Mail Letter Card bearing a striking photograph of King Faisal. The Crown Agents ordered 20 000 sheets and 120 specimen copies.

The Iraq Air Letter Card was issued on 15 July 1933. As was the case with the development of powered flight, war – in this case World War 2 – played a major role in



Above: A UPU specimen copy of the Iraq Air Letter Card.



Right: Iraq Air Letter Card postmarked Baghdad 19 July 1933.

Illustrations ex Gibbons Stamp Monthly, August 2003.

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An essay of the Iraq Air Mail Letter Card printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in 1933.

promoting the use of air letter cards as an easy and cheap way in allowing troops to correspond with their families. Australia was the first to adopt Gumbley's card, while the British postal authorities and military forces of the British Commonwealth adopted the air letter form as a fast medium of communication and easy enough to transport.

The air letter was officially recognised at the 13th UPU Congress in Brussels during 1952 and the British Post Office adopted the name "aerogramme" to comply with the UPU ruling.

The South African Forces introduced the first air letter cards for use in South Africa on 28 July 1941 for use during WW2. Air letters for civilian use were introduced in June 1943. The South Africa Forces doing service during the Korean War also made a special "Free Forces Air Mail Card" available for use.

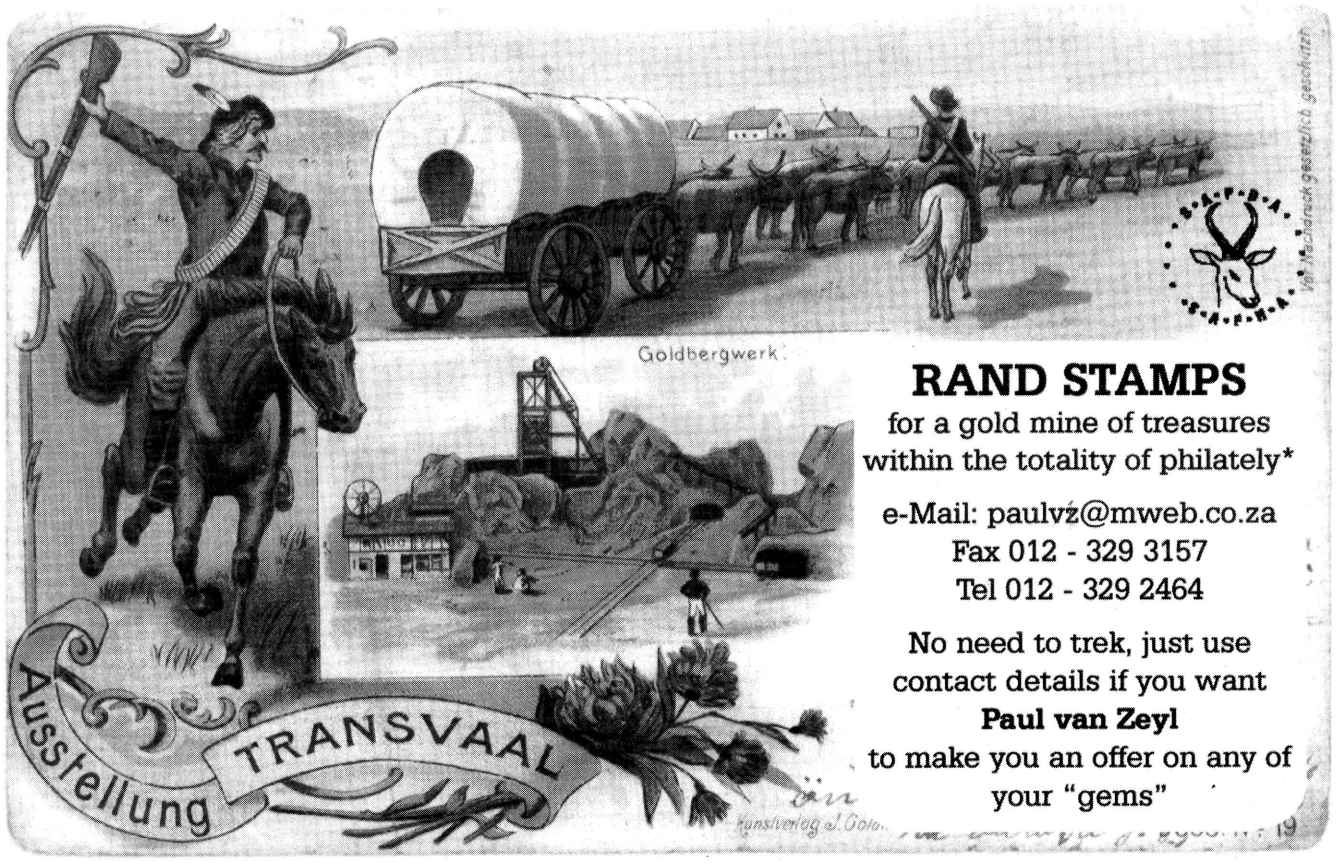
For full details regarding the South African air latter cards and aerogrammes, refer to *Stamps of South Africa Handbook* (1979).

In the handbook it is stated: "Although officially recognised in 1952, the air letter sheet was in existence 11 years earlier when Britain introduced specially printed letter sheets in July 1941 as a wartime economy." This is obviously not correct as the first air letter card, according to the article in *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* referred to above, was already in use by British Forces in the Middle East in 1933.

From the history of air letters or aerogrammes it is clear that it presents the collector with an interesting field of study as aerogrammes have over the years being adapted for a variety of uses.

Sources:

Gibbons Stamp Monthly, August 2003
Wyndham, L A: *The Airposts of South Africa*, 1936
Sheffield *et al*: *Stamps of South Africa Handbook*, 1979
Mullins, T M – Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society.



*Totality of philately = stamps, postal history & stationery, postmarks, postcards, documents and literature

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Auction 91	June	30 April 2004
Auction 92	September	31 July 2004
Auction 93	December	31 October 2004

Monthly Q.S.A. Auctions

14. Q.S.A. 21 February 2004 Swiss Club, Midrand
Vorna Valley, Mordyk Road
Auctioneer: Wolfgang Meiss

15. Q.S.A. 20 March Victoria Cross Lodge, Pretoria
Menlo Park, 16 Street
Auctioneer: Paul van Zeyl

16. Q.S.A. 17 April, Swiss Club
17. Q.S.A. 22 May, Victoria Cross Lodge
18. Q.S.A. 19 June, Swiss Club
19. Q.S.A. 24 July, Victoria Cross Lodge

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SA 1992 Olympic machine cancels

Glenn A Estus *Westport, NY, USA*

I HAVE COLLECTED Olympic Philately for many years. This is especially relevant to me since I live a short drive from both a Summer Olympic Games site (Montreal 1976) and a Winter Olympic Games site (Lake Placid, 1932 and 1980). Over the years I have narrowed my Olympic collecting interests to a few specialized areas. One of these for which I now over 100 exhibition pages is Olympic Slogan Machine cancellations.

Even though the modern Olympics were first held in Athens, Greece in 1896, no Olympic slogan machine cancels exist until the Stockholm Games in 1912. Since that time almost every games has been commemorated with slogan cancels by the host country.

Even South Africa has some Olympic slogan cancels. In July and August 1992, Barcelona, Spain hosted the 25th Olympic Games. This was the first Olympics that South Africa was allowed to participate in after the end of apartheid.

At Barcelona, South African athletes won three silver medals: Elana Meyer won a silver in the women's 10 000 m race and Wayne Ferreira and Piet Norval in the tennis men's doubles.

The South African Post Office, along with many other postal administrations throughout the world, was a partner in the 1992 Olympic movement. To publicize this fact, the Post Office used a special slogan cancel at a number of post offices. The slogan in English read "Official facilitator /of mail to and / from BARCELONA". This slogan was used at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, and Pretoria.

A similar slogan in Afrikaans "Amptelike faslliteerder / van pos na en van / BARCELONA' was used from Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Durban, Johannesburg and Kimberley.

The slogans also showed the logos of South Africa Post and the South African Olympic Committee.

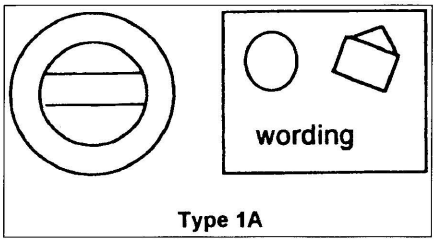
I have assigned the following types to the cancellations:

Type I shows the Logo of the South Africa Olympic Committee at the top left with the logo of the South Africa Post Office at the top right. At bottom, in English, is the wording: "Official facilitator / of mail to and / from BARCELONA." The Afrikaans version reads: "Amptellke fasiliteerder / van pos na en van BARCELONA."

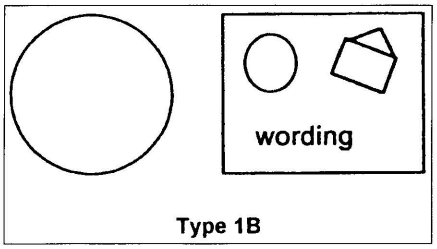
Type I has two varieties differentiated by the style of the town dial. Type 1A has a double-ringed circle with a "bridge" across the center. Type 1B has the town name in a single circle. Type 1A was used at Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Type 1B was used at Johannesburg and Kaapstad/Cape Town.

Type 2, which is similar to Type 1A but with the slogan on the left, is found used at Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

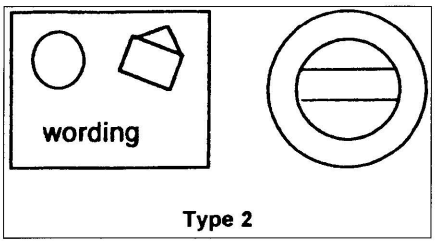
Type 3 has the South African Olympic Committee logo to the left of the wording in a rectangle with the South Africa Post Office logo at the upper right. The town circle in the Durban cancels is also flattened on the left and right sides. Durban and Kimberley used Type 3.



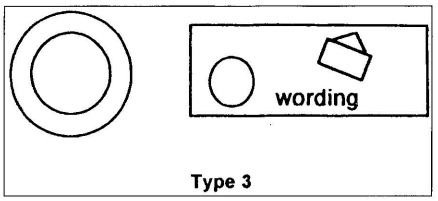
Type 1A



Type 1B



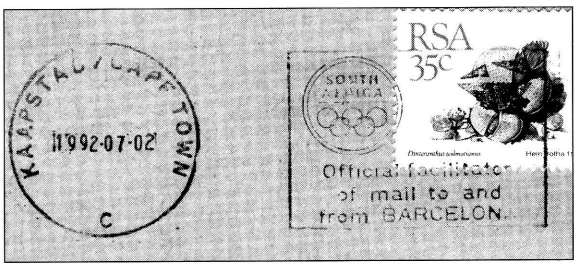
Type 2

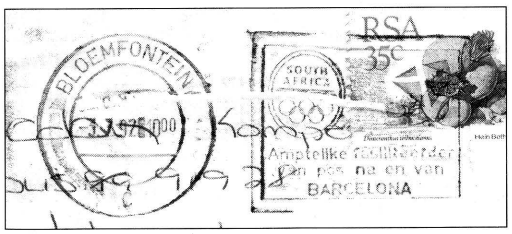


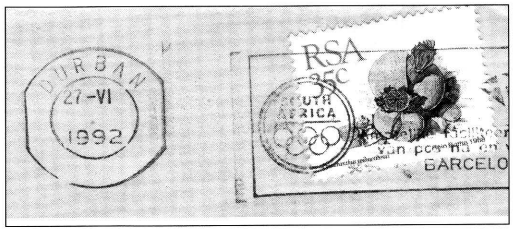
Type 3

The table below summaries the cancels as well as list the examples that I have found in the past 10 years.

If any reader has more information about these cancels, please contact the author at PO Box 451, Westport, NY 12993 USA or by e-mail at gestus@westelcom.com.







POST OFFICE	LANGUAGE	TYPE	DATES OF USE SEEN
Bloemfontein "A"	Afrikaans	Type 2	July 24
Bloemfontein "A"	English	Type 2	June 29, July 22
Bloemfontein "C"	Afrikaans	Type 1A	June 30, July 3, 7, 23
Bloemfontein "A" (?)	English	Type 1A	June 24
Durban	Afrikaans	Type 3	July 1, 6, 23
Durban	English	Type 3	June 26, 27, 29, July 1, 6, 15
Johannesburg "A"	English	Type 1B	July 7, 8
Johannesburg "F"	Afrikaans	Type 1B	June 20, 30, July 2, 10
Kaapstad/Capetown "A"	Afrikaans	Type 1B	July 7, 23
Kaapstad/Capetown "C"	English	Type 1B	July 2, 3, 7, 8
Kaapstad/Capetown	English	Type 1B	June 29
Kimberly	Afrikaans	Type 3	July 1, 3, 24
Pretoria "B"	English	Type 2	June 25, 27
Pretoria "D"	English	Type 1A	July 28

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The amalgamation of the South African and East African army postal services

Tom Mullins
Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

FROM THE TIME of their arrival in East Africa in May 1940, the South African Army Postal Services (SAAPS), which served South African troops under East Africa Command, operated independently of the East African Army Postal Service (EAAPS), which served various East African formations. Each had its own army post offices staffed by its own personnel and served its own troops. The SAAPS were under the command of Capt P J Pyper, as assistant director of Army Postal Services (ADAPS).

By October 1940, the SAAPS had opened no fewer than nine army post offices in the area of East Africa Command, being numbers APOs Nos 2 to 7 and 10 to 11. These included base post offices in Nairobi, Mombasa and elsewhere, as well as APOs serving operational units which were in training in Kenya, and which were about to commence the offensive against the Italians in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia. The EAAPS serving East African troops had their own system of numbering.

In view of *inter alia* the efficiency of the SAAPS compared to that of the EAAPS, with its lack of trained personnel, the general officer commanding East African Command ordered the amalgamation of the two services, and they were co-ordinated on 12 October 1940. Capt Pyper, who was promoted to major on 26 August 1940, became assistant director of Army Postal Services in charge of the combined Postal Service (ADAPS-EA), and was further promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 1 November 1940. He retained this post until he returned to South Africa on 2 July 1943, by which time most South African troops had left East Africa.

During the next few months the SAAPS undertook the training of existing East African personnel. Both services, however, continued to run their own APOs numbered as before, and using their own datestamps. In fact further South African APOs numbered 12, 13 to19, 21 to 22 and 24 were opened in various territories in East Africa and in enemy occupied territory, all of which fell under East Africa Command. This brought the total number of South African APOs opened in East Africa to 19.

It was only on 11 August 1941 that the amalgamation order of 12 October 1940 finally came into effect with the existing SA APOs in East Africa being re-designated as East African APOs and being given a new number. SA APOs, which had hitherto used South African datestamps inscribed APO with a number, now used a new datestamp inscribed EAAPO with a number.

There were 12 SA APOs that were so re-designated (see table 1).

South African APOs 2, 3, 15 and 19 were never re-opened. The others in the above table (with the possible exception of APO 24, whose subsequent status is uncertain, were re-formed and re-opened either in the Middle East or in Italy.

The reasons why the remaining seven South African APOs that had been established in East Africa prior to 11 August 1941 were not re-designated as East African APOs are shown in table 2.

Some of these seven South African

Table 1: Re-designated SA APOs

SA APO no	RE-DESIGNATED EA APO no.	LOCATION AS AT 11 AUGUST 1941
2	2	Base Post Office, Nairobi, Kenya
4	66	Sub-Base Post Office, Mombasa, Kenya
6	67	Nanyuki, Kenya
10	68	Nairobi (SAAF Headquarters)
11	69	Gilgil Camp, Kenya
12	70	Soroti, Uganda (12 Motorised Brigade)
15	71	Berbera, British Somaliland
16	72	Nyeri, Kenya (4 S A General Hospital)
19	73	Kismayu, Italian Somaliland
21	74	Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland
22	75	Harar, Abyssinia
24	62	Diredawa, Abyssinia

Table 2: SA APOs that were not re-designated

SA APO no.	REASON FOR NOT BEING RE-DESIGNATED AS AN EAST AFRICAN ARMY POST OFFICE
3	Accompanied 1st South African Brigade and left East Africa (Asmara) for Middle East on 12 June 1941
5	Closed in East Africa on 12 April 1941 after serving Force Headquarters, Nairobi.
7	Accompanied 2nd South African Brigade and left East Africa (Berbera) for Middle East on 2 June 1941
13	Accompanied 1st Division Headquarters and left East Africa (Mombasa) for Middle East on 17 April 1941
14	Closed in East Africa on 27 May 1941 after serving 4 South African General Hospital at Dodoma, Tanganyika.
17	Accompanied 5th South African Brigade and left East Africa (Mombasa) for Middle East on 17 April 1941
18	Closed in East Africa at Marsabit on 7 March 1941

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APOs, which continued to operate with the same South African numbering in the Middle East shortly after ceasing to fall under East African Command, were replaced in East Africa by East African APOs. Others were closed and re-opened at a later stage.

In his booklet *The Army Postal Service in War* Pyper frequently mentions APOs by number without indicating whether he is referring to the South African or East African series. This can usually be determined by the number. The highest South African APO number used in East Africa was no 24. Numbers above 50 that are mentioned by Pyper are in the East African APO series.

It is suggested by Henning (page 8) that the East African series, with the exception of EA APO 2 which was the Base Post Office in Nairobi, was deliberately commenced with number 51 to avoid confusion with the existing SA APOs. It was only much later, and not in East Africa, that South African APOs that were opened with numbers of 50 and above. These were APO 50 (used for cavalcades in South Africa), APO 51 (used in Madagascar and later at Zwartkops Air Station in SA for Shuttle Service personnel) and APO 60 (used for a short period during 1943 in Pietermaritzburg).

Brief mention may be made of the "850 Retention Scheme" that operated in East Africa with effect from 1 April 1942. The lack of trained personnel in various Services resulted in the Union Government agreeing to 850 South African troops, including 38 members of the South African Army Postal Services, not being released from East Africa Command for an indefinite period. Apart from normal military postal duties, these 38 men assisted with the handling of civilian mail of evacuees and internees in East Africa. They did not operate as separate APOs of the SAAPS. The scheme came to an end by the end of June 1943 when the last of the South African personnel returned to South Africa or proceeded to the Middle East.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- *The Army Postal Service in War* by Lt-Col P J Pyper.
- *South African Army Postal Services 1940-1946* – article by Mrs J W North in *Militaria* 1970 Vol 2 No 6.
- *The History of the South African Army Postal Service* by E B Proud.
- *History of the East African Army Postal Service* by Stuart Rossiter, edited by E B Proud.
- *The Datestamps and Censor Marks of East Africa* by H F Henning.

Study launched into EA APOs

A study into the World War II period East Africa Army Post Offices - in Africa - has been launched by the South African World War II Study Group, which has invited interested collectors to participate.

The study, headed by Rory Ryan, aims to track EA APOs plus their associated censor handstamps, linking this with the movement of South African and other troops and events of the war.

Collectors who collect this field are welcome to contact Rory Ryan (e-mail: rpr@lw.rau.ac.za) or ask Joh Groenewald for a copy of the listing by e-mail (johgroen@mweb.co.za) or a photocopy by post (Joh Groenewald, PO Box 4430, Pretoria 0001, S Africa).

Namibian Chromalin proofs

Pat Carter *Philatelic Society of KwaZulu-Natal*

A SET OF FOUR commemorative stamps titled *Marine Shore Animals* was issued by the Namibian postal authorities on 18 April 2001. The issue depicted sea anemones and the values were "Standard Inland Mail" (N$1.00), N$2.45, N$3.50 and N$6.60. The stamps were designed by Anja Denker and the printing was undertaken by Joh. Enschedé Stamps Security Printers.

In the Feb/March/April Vol 6 No 1 issue of *Setempe*, where highlights of forthcoming issues for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) neighbouring countries are described (page 29), I noticed that the two stamps of this series were depicted incorrectly with regards to the values. They show a N$1,00 value, in place of the issued "Standard Inland Mail" value and a N$5,00 value in place of the issued N$6,60.

Obviously the article was depicting artwork that had not yet been finalised, as understandably the process of developing a series of stamps begins many months prior to issue date. What with postal increases occurring far too often on our continent, changes in value would often occur necessitating in changing of proofs to depict the final and correct postal tariffs.

Enschedé Printers have confirmed to me that Chromalin proofs for this series were submitted to the Namibian postal authorities on 18 November 2000. From these proofs one can see that all four values differ from the final issue. Their international sales manager, Paul Meijboom, states that the use of Chromalin proofs makes changes far easier.

The advent of computer-generated stamp design has many benefits. One of these is the ability to use the actual films from which the printing plates would be made, to produce a colour proof or print that can be checked before any plates are made. In this way one is actually checking the films from which one would make the printing plates.

Let's run through the process of computer-generated stamp design:

1. The artist designs the stamps on computer using a design programme such as Macromedia Freehand or the like.
2. The final design is placed on disk by the artist and submitted to the printer's design department who transfer the disk to their computer, make final adjustments to accommodate print area and perforation size etc before creating a final file. This is copied to an optical disc and handed over to the printers.
3. Before printing commences, the printer supplies a Chromalin proof (colour proof) which will indicate the final colours. This is done in the following manner:

a) When preparing a full colour image to print on a printing press, you need to produce 4 films; one for each of the 4 process colours required for full colour printing: cyan, magenta, yellow and black (CMYK).

b) The system is based on exposing light through the film onto light-sensitive Chromalin film. Where the light exposes the film, the film loses it's 'stickiness', the rest of the unexposed areas remain sticky.

c) The film is then run through the Chromalin machine that puts another layer of film with a coating of the first of the associated colours i.e. cyan, and this only adheres to the sticky areas of film that the light was kept away from.

d) The same process is repeated another three times using magenta, then yellow and then black.

e) You now have four films, each one showing the individual CMYK colours to their respective areas. These can now be lined up, one on top of each other and laminated into a single sheet; your Chromalin proof.

4. Once the Chromalin is checked and passed by the postal authorities in question, the original CMYK films are used to make the printing plates. In other words the same films are used to make both the Chromalin and the final printing plates.
5. Recent developments have been the 'digital Chromalin', where your file can be printed directly to produce the proof, but this does not test the actual films you would use – only the file.

The benefits of the Chromalin system are therefore easy to understand. Other methods used are expensive in that the films used in colour printing are black and white and only represent where their associated CMYK colour will be. It is therefore difficult to tell how the colour images will print, so if the plates are made and a test print run, any changes then would need the plates to be re-made.

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COLOURFUL SOUTH AFRICA: The 7th Definitive Series

Compiled by **Robbie Schmidt** *SA Study Group, Pretoria*

I HAVE HAD many questions on what has been issued to date on the SEVENTH DEFINITIVE SERIES, and with the input of Philatelic Services in Pretoria and Connie Liebenberg of the Study Group I have compiled the following information.

STAMPS PRINTED IN SHEET FORMAT

The Seventh Definitive Series was introduced on 15 November 2000, although the first stamps were dated the 1 November 2000, designed by Chris van Rooyen.

The original set of 27 stamps were printed by House of Questa, London, and subsequently all reprints and additional prints were printed by Cartor in France. Six additional values – R1,60, R1,90, R2,10, R2,50, R7,00 and R14,00 – were added on 16 June 2001 and a further five R1,80, R2,20, R2,80, R9,00 and R16,00 on 20 September 2002.

SELF-ADHESIVE STAMPS PRINTED IN BOOKLETS

Also on 1 November 2001 a self-adhesive booklet was printed by Enschedé Security Printers, Holland, value R1,30, followed by a reprint on 25 April 2001 in standardised post. A further three reprints followed in standardised post printed on 30 May 2001, 19 April 2002 and 5 May 2003 by Southern Security Printers, New Zealand.

Stamps are two- or three-sided serrated and the New Zealand printing has phosphorised borders.

SELF-ADHESIVE STAMPS PRINTED ON ROLLS

On the same dates and by the same printers as the above booklet stamps, rolls of 100 self adhesive stamps were printed. An additional roll was issued on 30 October 2001. On that day no booklet was issued. Stamps are serrated all round and the New Zealand printing has phosphorised borders.

FIRST-DAY COVERS

The original set of 27 stamps was issued on seven first-day covers no 7.1 to 7.7 dated 15 November 2002. The first six additional values were issued on two first-day covers – no 7.16 and 7.17 dated 16 June 2001 – and the five later added values were issued on first-day covers no 7.40 and 7.41 dated 20 September 2002.

NOTE: The R1,60 stamp and the R14,00 stamp both have dates of 2000 instead of 2001, although the first-day cover is dated 2001.

List of stamps issued to date in the 7th Definitive Series

Value	Date	Numbers	Printed by	Name	Quantity sheets printed	No of stamps in control
5c	01.11.00	7000-7003	Questa	Palette surgeon *(Paracanthurus hepatus)*	155 000	6
5c	02.10.02	7452-7455	Cartor		30 000	6
5c	02.04.03	7536-7539	Cartor		20 000	6
5c	22.05.03	7593-7596	Cartor		65 000	6
5c	22.09.03	7623-7626	Cartor		90 000	6
5c	13.11.03	7679-7682	Cartor		90 000	6
10c	01.11.00	7004-7007	Questa	Bluebanded surgeon *(Acanthurus lineatus)*	192 500	6
10c	22.05.03	7548-7551	Cartor		35 000	6
10c	13.11.03	7683-7686	Cartor		30 000	6
20c	01.11.00	7008-7011	Questa	Royal angelfish *(Pygoplites diacanthus)*	125 000	6
20c	23.09.03	7627-7630	Cartor		50 000	6
20c	13.11.03	7699-7702	Cartor		80 000	6
30c	01.11.00	7012-7015	Questa	Emperor angelfish *(Pomacanthus imperator)*	65 000	6
30c	27.02.03	7480-7483	Cartor		65 000	6
30c	22.05.03	7552-7555	Cartor		10 000	6
30c	22.09.03	7631-7634	Cartor		30 000	6
40c	01.11.00	7016-7019	Questa	Blackbar triggerfish *(Rhinecanthus aculeatus)*	58 000	6
40c	23.09.03	7635-7638	Cartor		25 000	6

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50c	01.11.00	7020-7023	Questa	Coral rockcod *(Cephalopholis miniata)*	77 000	6
50c	07.06.02	7172-7175	Cartor		35 000	6
50c	02.10.02	7456-7459	Cartor		30 000	6
50c	22.05.03	7556-7559	Cartor		21 000	6
50c	23.09.03	7639-7642	Cartor		50 000	6
60c	01.11.00	7024-7027	Questa	Powder-blue surgeonfish *(Acanthurus leucosternon)*	41 000	6
60c	14.06.01	7176-7179	Cartor		15 000	6
60c	17.04.02	7176-7179	Cartor		50 000	6
60c	23.09.03	7643-7646	Cartor		40 000	6
60c	13.11.03	7703-7706	Cartor		20 000	6
70c	01.11.00	7028-7031	Questa	Threadfin butterflyfish *(Chaetodon auriga)*	58 000	6
70c	23.09.03	7647-7650	Cartor		20 000	6
80c	01.11.00	7032-7035	Questa	Longhorn cowfish *(Lactoria cornuta)*	31 500	6
80c	22.09.03	7651-7654	Cartor		30 000	6
80c	13.11.03	7711-7714	Cartor		30 000	6
90c	01.11.00	7036-7039	Questa	Longnose butterflyfish *(Forcipiger flavissimus)*	48 500	6
90c	27.02.03	7484-7487	Cartor		48 500	6
90c	23.09.03	7655-7658	Cartor		50 000	6
R1.00	01.11.00	7040-7043	Questa	Coral beauty *(Centropyge bispinosus)*	163 500	6
R1.00	23.09.03	7659-7662	Cartor		50 000	6
R1.00	13.11.03	7707-7710	Cartor		50 000	
R1.30	01.11.00	7064-7067	Questa	Botterblom *(Gazania krebsiana)*	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Blue marguerite *(Felicia amelloides)*	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Karoo violet *(Aptosimum procumbens)*	20 000	10
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Tree pelargonium *(Pelargonium cucullatum)*	x	
R1.30	01.11.00	dito	Questa	Black eyed susy *(Thunbergia alata)*	x	
R1.40	01.11.00	7068-7071	Questa	Gold-banded forester *(Euphaedra neophron)*	15 000	6
R1.40	02.04.01	7216-7219	Cartor	Botterblom *(Gazania krebsiana)*	?	
R1.40	02.04.01	dito	Cartor	Blue marguerite *(Felicia amelloides)*	?	
R1.40	02.04.01	dito	Cartor	Karoo violet *(Aptosimum procumbens)*	?	10
R1.40	02.04.01	dito	Cartor	Tree pelargonium *(Pelargonium cucullatum)*	?	
R1.40	02.04.01	dito	Cartor	Black eyed susy *(Thunbergia alata)*	?	
(R1.65)	15.09.03	7544-7547	Cartor	Botterblom *(Gazania krebsiana)*	x	
(R1.65)	15.09.03	dito	Cartor	Blue marguerite *(Felicia amelloides)*	x	
(R1.65)	15.09.03	dito	Cartor	Karoo violet *(Aptosimum procumbens)*	190 000	10
(R1.65)	15.09.03	dito	Cartor	Tree pelargonium *(Pelargonium cucullatum)*	x	
(R1.65)	15.09.03	dito	Cartor	Black eyed susy *(Thunbergia alata)*	x	
R1.50	01.11.00	7072-7075	Questa	Brenton blue *(Orachrysops niobe)*	45 000	6
R1.60	16.06.01	7220-7223	Cartor	Yellow pansy *(Junonia hierta cebrene)*	65 000	6
R1.80	20.09.02	7403-7406	Cartor	Emperor Moth *(Bunaea alcinee)*	10 000	6
R1.90	01.11.00	7076-7079	Questa	Silverbarred charaxes *(Charaxes druceanus)*	35 000	6
R1.90	16.06.01	7236-7239	Cartor	Large-spotted acraea *(Acraea zetes acara)*	11 000	6
R2.00	01.11.00	7044-7047	Questa	Lilacbreasted roller *(Coracias caudata)*	221 000	8
R2.00	09.08.02	7044-7047	Cartor		100 000	6
R2.00	22.05.03	7560-7563	Cartor		30 000	6
R2.00	23.09.03	7663-7668	Cartor		80 000	6
R2.00	13.11.03	7687-7690	Cartor		80 000	6
R2.10	16.06.01	7240-7243	Cartor	Koppie charaxes *(charaxes jasius saturnus)*	13 000	6
R2.20	20.09.02	7407-7410	Cartor	Peach Moth *(Egybolus vaillantina)*	10 000	6
R2.30	01.11.00	7080-7083	Questa	Citrus swallowtail (*Papilio demodocus Esper)*	125 000	6

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R2.50	16.06.01	7224-7227	Cartor	Common grass-yellow *(Eurema hecabe solifera)*	17 000	6
R2.80	20.09.02	7415-7418	Cartor	Snouted Tiger Moth *(Aganais speciosa subretracta)*	10 000	6
R3.00	01.11.00	7048-7051	Questa	Woodland kingfisher *(Halcyon senegalensis)*	53 000	8
R3.00	07.06.02	7200-7203	Cartor		60 000	6
R3.00	02.10.02	7460-7463	Cartor		30 000	6
R3.00	02.04.03	7540-7543	Cartor		60 000	6
R3.00	22.05.03	7597-7600	Cartor		40 000	6
R3.00	23.09.03	7667-7670	Cartor		40 000	6
R3.00	13.11.03	7691-7694	Cartor		30 000	6
R5.00	01.11.00	7052-7055	Questa	Whitefronted bee-eater *(Merops Bullockoides)*	108 500	8
R5.00	07.06.02	7204-7207	Cartor		55 000	6
R5.00	02.10.02	7464-7467	Cartor		30 000	6
R5.00	22.05.03	7564-7567	Cartor		18 000	6
R5.00	23.09.03	7671-7674	Cartor		50 000	6
R5.00	13.11.03	7695-7698	Cartor		30 000	6
R6.30	01.11.00	7084-7087	Questa	Green-banded swallowtail *(Papilio nireus Linnaeus)*	25 000	6
R7.00	16.06.01	7228-7231	Cartor	Southern milkweed butterfly *(Danaus chrysippus aegyptius)*	35 000	6
R9.00	20.09.02	7419-7422	Cartor	False Tiger Moth *(Heraclia superba)*	10 000	6
R10.00	01.11.00	7056-7059	Questa	African green pigeon *(Treron calva)*	125 000	6
R10.00	14.06.01	7208-7211	Cartor		140 000	6
R10.00	17.04.02	7208-7211	Cartor		125 000	6
R10.00	02.10.02	7468-7471	Cartor		30 000	6
R10.00	27.02.03	7492-7495	Cartor		125 000	6
R10.00	22.05.03	7568-7571	Cartor		85 000	6
R10.00	22.09.03	7675-7678	Cartor		20 000	6
R10.00	13.11.03	7715-7718	Cartor		80 000	6
R12.60	01.11.00	7088-7091	Questa	False dotted-border *(Belenois thysa thysa)*	15 000	4
R14.00	16.06.01	7232-7235	Cartor	Lilac-tip *(Colotis celimene amina)*	35 000	4
R16.00	20.09.02	7423-7426	Cartor	Moon Moth *(Argema mimosae)*	50 000	4
R20.00	01.11.00	7060-7063	Questa	Purplecrested lourie *(Tauraco porphyreolophus)*	29 000	6
R20.00	14.06.01	7212-7215	Cartor		60 000	6
R20.00	17.04.02	7212-7215	Cartor		60 000	6
R20.00	02.10.02	7472-7475	Cartor		40 000	6
R20.00	27.02.03	7496-7499	Cartor		60 000	6
R20.00	22.05.03	7572-7575	Cartor		80 000	6
R20.00	13.11.03	7719-7722	Cartor		50 000	6

Resimli Osmanli-Türk Posta Damgalari

[Illustrated Ottoman-Turkish Postmarks] 1840-1929

by Ziya Agaogullari & Bülent Papuçcuoglu

VOLUME 3 of this magnificent 10-volume encyclopaedic work has now been released. It is the result of 20 years of research and examination of the most important Turkish postal history collections from around the world. It incorporates detailed information gleaned from 11 of the Postal Guides. For each post office the original name in old Turkish script and the French name, the Vilayet (Province) and today's name and country are given.

Each postmark is illustrated in colour on cover, postcard or piece, and known usage dates, a type category and a rarity factor are cited. Since Ottoman script was used up to 1929 coverage extends to that year. Ottoman period postmarks continued to be used during the Angora Government period and in the early Republic period. In many cases the only known examples of Ottoman postmarks date from this later period.

The main difference between this work and earlier ones on this subject is that the authors have not had to make drawings of postmarks they have not seen but have been able to publish illustrations of original examples of extremely rare material with explanations as to their rarity and other relevant information.

The 10 volumes will list post offices in alphabetic order of their Turkish name.

Volumes 1, 2 and 3 are now available. The remaining volumes will be published at intervals of three to four months with completion scheduled for the end of 2005.

Prices and order forms are available on the James Bendon website at www.JamesBendon.com .

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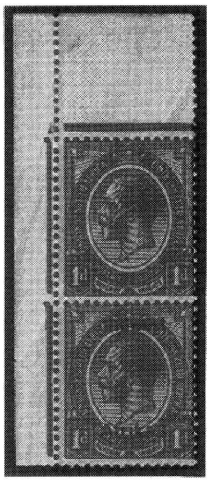
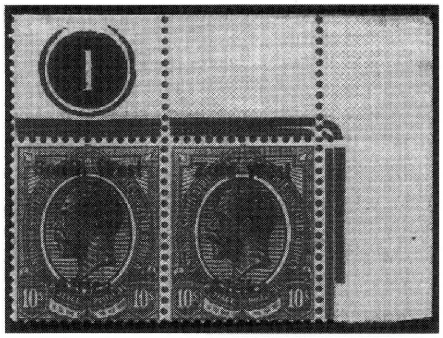
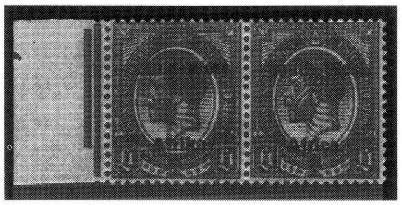
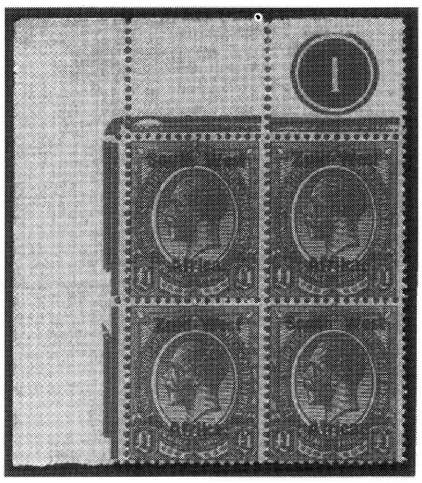
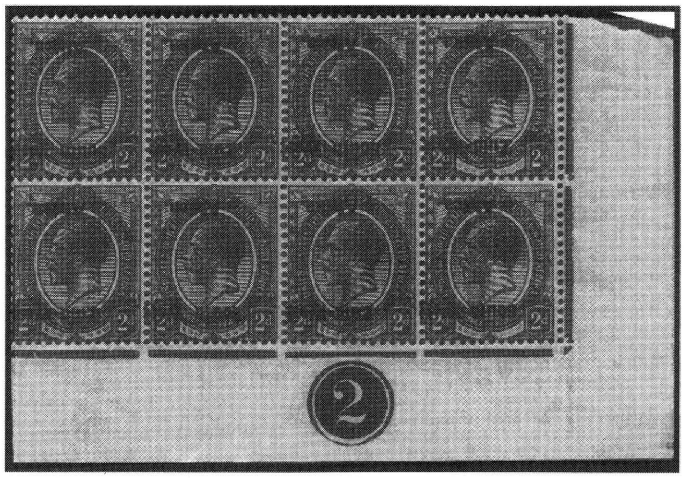
HARMERS OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1918

Outstanding Collection of South West Africa at auction: February/March 2004



The items illustrated above will be part of a fine all-world auction scheduled for February/March 2004. View the superb colour catalogue on-line at **www.harmers.com** or request a copy from the address below.

Would you like to know how much your stamp collection could realise at auction?

We are currently accepting material for forthcoming auctions. If you have an important single item or collection valued from £500 consult Harmers to see how you could take advantage of the buoyant UK market.

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A review of the V.R.I. Settings

with the aid of a 1902 banking licence

A R Allison *OFS Philatelic Society*

YOU CAN BET YOUR LIFE that no sooner has a new publication been put on the market that new information comes to light to make the publication immediately out of date. So it was when Volume III of the Study Circle's handbook series was published in 1976.

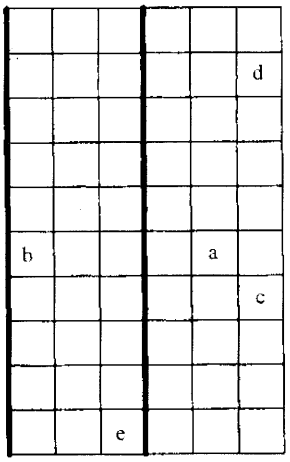
Volume II, published five years earlier, had described in detail the V.R.I. settings based on many years of study by Study Circle members, especially the late S G Laurence and the handbook authors, W B Marriott and Gerard Buckley, both also now deceased. The sequence order of printing was more or less established for the later settings, which contained a number of thick V's in their make-up, but the order of the earlier settings was not so certain.

Volume III covered the Edwardian issues, a subject in which Gerard had also specialised, and the two appendices, A and B, updated the new information found since the publication of Volumes I and II respectively. In particular Gerard, in Appendix B, expressed his thoughts on the order of printing for the first six settings based on an in-depth study he had made of the positions of pieces of type which showed small flaws caused by damage. These could not be classified as varieties, unless one was a fly-speck philatelist, but nevertheless they proved very important in indicating a possible sequence order of printing.

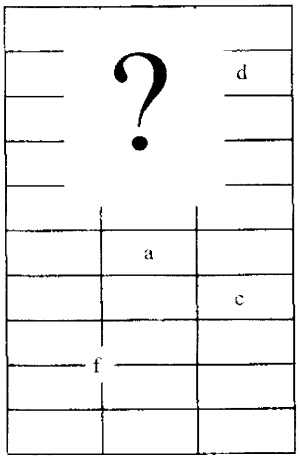
Gerard had always made the point that his suggested order was but only tentative and that more study was needed to confirm his ideas. Material he was able to examine soon after publication of Volume III proved him indeed wrong in his theory, but by now he had grown somewhat tired of OFS philately and was directing his attention to the study of early Russian issues, another mind-boggling subject.

First a review:

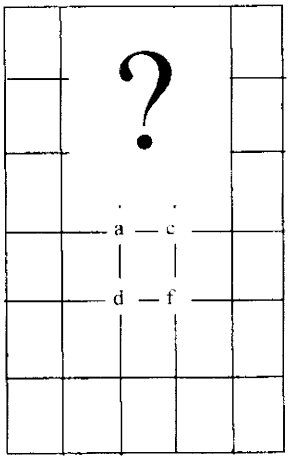
The order he had suggested for the first six settings was: First Postage, First Revenue, First 6d Revenue, Second Revenue, Telegraph, Second Postage. This was based on the positions in the pane of the five type pieces with flaws, (a),



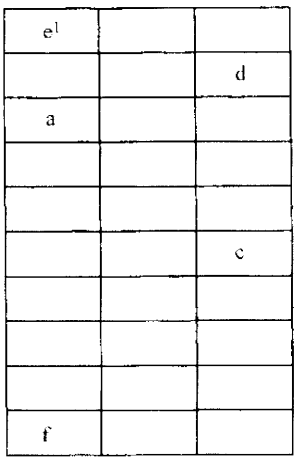
First Postage Setting
Fig 1: All stops level



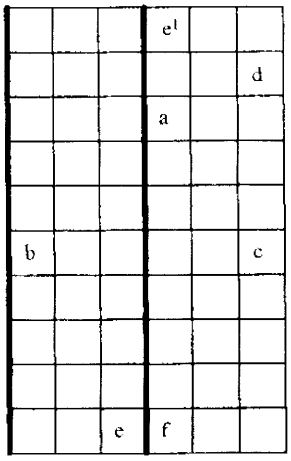
First Revenue Setting
Fig 2: All stops level



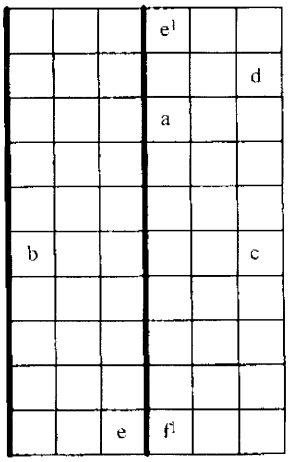
First 6d. Revenue Setting
Fig 3: All stops level



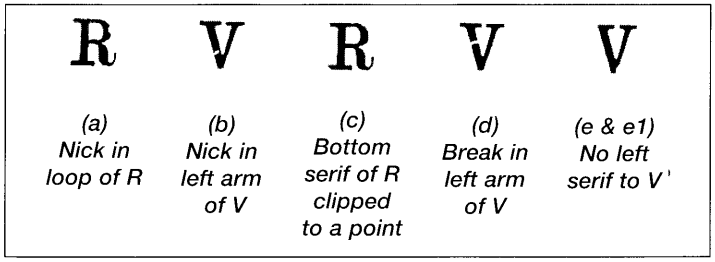
Second Revenue Setting
Fig 4: The stops are mixed, some raised and some level



Telegraph Setting
Fig 5: Stops are mixed on right hand side, raised on left except no. 55



Second Postage Setting
Fig 6: Stops raised, but mixed on nos. 40, 52, 53, 58



The five flawed pieces of type found in the various settings.

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Enlargement of variety (d) – a break in the left arm of the V

(b), (c), (d) and (e). Although all of these flaws occur in the First Postage Setting, they do not all occur on all printings of that setting, nor all on all values. (a) and (c) have been found on all printings and values. (b), (d) and (e) either developed or were brought in as replacement type. A second "V" with no left serif (e1) appeared in the Second Revenue.

The supposition was that the right hand half of the First Postage setting, which included flawed type pieces (a), (c) and (d), was expanded sideways to accommodate a 30-piece setting for the First Revenues, £5, £1 and 6d, and the Second Revenue, and then contracted back in position for the telegraph and Second Postage.

In addition to the small type flaws a variety in the form of a dropped "I", with level stops after "R" and "I", has been found on the revenues and telegraphs, shown as (f) in the diagrams. The "I" was corrected for the Second Postage setting leaving the stops level (f1). The sequence order of Settings as suggested by Buckley and as portrayed in the Appendix B to Volume III, is thus, the question marks now querying the two hypothetical settings:

As a theory it was good. But unfortunately very few examples of either the First Revenue or the First 6d Revenue had been seen and, in fact, only a block of 30 of the Second Setting had been previously described, this by Emil Tamsen in 1902, described by Buckley as half a pane. The small type flaws and dropped "I" variety had been seen on single copies of the pound and 6d revenues giving rise to the hypothesis that the three vertical columns forming the right hand half of the First Postage had been expanded for the revenues and then contracted for the Telegraphs and Second Postage.

The evidence Buckley had acquired and which changed his theory lay in a small quantity of the £1 value of the First Setting. This included a block of four, strips of four and three, two pairs and a quantity of singles. The strip of four showed the type flaw variety (d) on the third stamp down, proving that it could not be positioned at No. 6 on a pane of 30 as shown in Fig. 2.

Further proof that the layout of the First Revenue Setting is quite different to the right-hand side of the First Postage has recently come to light in a block of 22 of the £1 value First Revenue. It is on a document and I have carefully unstuck parts of the edges to confirm that the perforations are intact which they are, confirming that the block is intact.

The ***diagram below*** shows the shape of the block and one immediately sees that the type flaw (d), break in left arm of "V", which plays such an important part in this printing study, is positioned even further down the pane, at least in the 5th horizontal row if not further down.

		Break in "£" sign	
			Break in left arm of "V"
		Dropped "I"	

Another important point is of course that the setting must have been larger than 30 (3 across x 10 down). There is no horizontal misalignment in the block between any of the vertical rows, and the variety (d) is not shown in a corresponding position in the first row, as one would find if the setting was one of 30. We are therefore looking at either a setting of 60 (6 x 10), or even 40 (4 x 10).

The Dropped "I" variety

The variety "dropped I" is interesting and there is some confusion about its description that needs clearing up. It is found on the First 6d Revenue and the First £1 Revenue, but I have not seen it recorded on the First £5 Revenue. This is not surprising as very few examples of the First £5 Revenue have been recorded in any case. They are rare stamps and I do not even have a copy myself, so it is quite possible that the "dropped I" does occur on this highest value but has not yet been seen.

The variety is found also on all three values, 1/-, 5/- and 10/-, of the Second Revenue setting on the bottom stamp of the first of the three vertical rows, i.e. no. 28 in a setting of 30, and in the Telegraph setting at position no. 58 in a setting of 60.

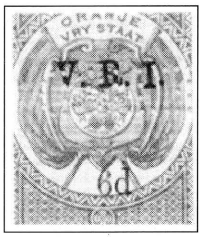


Fig 7



Fig 8



Fig 9



Fig 10

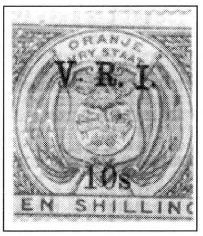


Fig 11

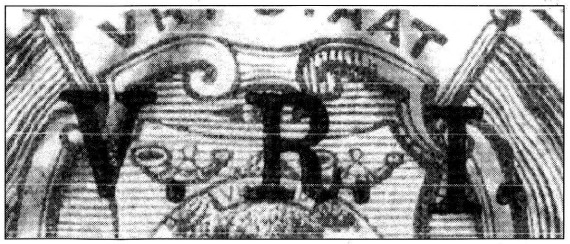


Fig 12

There are three variants:

i) the first is seen on the 6d First Revenue and the First £1 Revenue having a level stop after the "V" ***(Figs. 7 & 8, above)***;
ii) the second occurs on the three values, 1/-. 5/- and 10/- ***(Figs. 9, 10 & 11)***, of the Second Revenue having the stop after the "V" raised, the Second Revenue setting being, basically, a raised stop setting compared with the First Revenues which were with level stops;
iii) the third is found on the Telegraphs and is the same as the second variant but in this case the "V" has its right serif shaved ***(Fig. 12)***. This last stage is repeated in the Second Postage but now with the "I" raised to its correct position.

But the confusion lies really with the description in the Handbook of the stop after the "I". On all of the examples I have, i.e. on the 6d and £1 of the First Revenues, and the 1/-, 5/- and 10/- of the Second and the Telegraph, the stop after the "I" is level with the other level stops (see ***enlargement below***). In the Handbook



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(viz. p.195 referring to Fig. 199/7; p.178 referring to Fig. 193/1; p.181, variety C in the diagram and referring to Fig 193/3 which last illustration is in fact correct) the stop is described as being dropped. I can only think that B&M were deceived by an optical illusion. If anyone does have an example of this variety with the stop after "I" dropped I would be interested in seeing it or a clear enlarged photocopy.

The variety in the Telegraph setting, at position No. 58, is correctly described on Hbk p.162 and illustrated correctly as Fig. 5 on p.166.

So what does this mean to the order of printing? In spite of some suggestions that the small printing area of the press limited the overprinting to a quarter of one sheet at a time, it is apparent that in fact a half sheet could be accommodated as evidenced by the printings of the Third Revenue Setting (60 stamps) and the Second Army Telegraphs (again 60 stamps of revenue size). It is far more likely that the size of the setting was limited by the availability of the type, in particular the capital Vs, hence the use of thick Vs to replace broken thin Vs. So the First Revenue Setting was a setting of 60, or possibly 40, but not 30.

Next, when was it printed? The variety "break in left arm of V" gives a clue. It has not been found on panes of the first postage printings of the ½d or 1d, or the 2½d, 4d, 6d and 1/-, all values which were issued, according to Vol II, p.53, between 19 and 24 March 1900. It is found on the later printings of the ½d and 1d and on the 2d and 3d, these latter two being issued on 30th March and 2nd April respectively.

It has also been found on a pane of the 5/- which might indicate that this high value was perhaps printed later than recorded, viz. after 21 March. Its position in the First Postage is at no 12, the last stamp of the second horizontal row, and it is found in the same position on the Second Revenue, the Telegraph and the Second Postage indicating that these all followed each other in a sequence. The fact that it is not in this position in the First Revenue indicates that the First Revenues, 6d, £1 and £5 values, may have been printed before the final printings of the First Postage.

There was a five-day time gap between the date of issue of the 6d blue on 24 March and the issue of the 2d on 30 March and it is not too much to assume that the first revenues were overprinted during this period. The revenue from trade licences was considerable and it was essential to have high value revenues available as quickly as possible. Sixpenny revenue stamps were required for receipts and passes and there is no doubt that revenue stamps were urgently needed for the day to day business of the town to carry on.

It is most likely that the printing of the postage stamps was interrupted after the 6d blue had been printed and the setting extended to double its size for the printings of the £1, £5 and sixpenny revenues, but not necessarily in that order, and then contracted to complete the First Postage printings. Although the type flaws (b) and (e) have not been previously recorded on the First Revenues it does not mean they are not yet still to be found, confirming the larger setting.

Although the printer may have had a limited number of type pieces, he would doubtless have had more than sufficient for a 60-stamp setting and he could have used these additional pieces to start building the revenue setting while another person was printing the first panes of the postage. One of these extra pieces could have been the V with the cracked left arm. In the re-setting of the type for the postage after the First Revenue printings the (d) flaw (crack in left arm of V) was one of the new pieces now brought into use. It was positioned from being the second from the bottom in the revenue to the second from the top with an inversion in the postage, at which position it happened to stay until and including the printing of the Second postage.

This leaves the variety (f) with its dropped I. It does not appear in the First Postage except that it may have an association with position No. 9 on the first printing of panes of the 1d value where there was much looseness of the type and at least four of the stages recorded show the I missing altogether. Because of its loose condition it was probably just left in position with other type pieces after printing the First Revenue knowing that as soon as the remainder of the First Postage printings were completed, it would be brought into use again.

The setting up of the printing forme for a postage setting and then spacing out the type pieces and changing the values obviously took a lot of time and it would have been realised that it was quicker to keep the Second Revenue setting to one of 30, spending the time saved for the actual printing. Once the initial rush was over, with supplies of postage, revenue and telegraph stamps overprinted and issued, there was time to spare to expand the forme again for a setting of 60 for the Third Revenue. Time again permitted the expansion for the Second Army Telegraph printing which, after printing the 5/-, used revenue stamps for the higher values 10/-, £1 and £4.

The banking licence

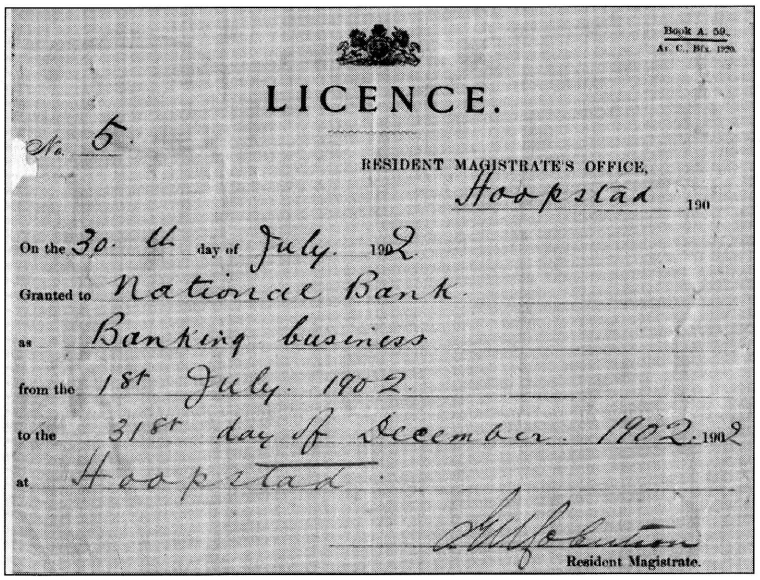
The document to which the VRI revenue stamps are affixed, is a licence granted to the National Bank at Hoopstad (see ***Fig 13***). Under Law No 20 of 1898 all licences had to be taken out and paid for half-yearly, that is the half year ending 30 June or 31 July. The amount paid was paid on the day of issue and was calculated from the beginning of the half year in which the issuing date fell.

The annual licence fee for a banking institution was £150 for one office, and £75 for every other additional office. Hence the amount paid for the half-year period ending 31 December 1902 for the Hoopstad Branch was £37. 10s. 0d (***Fig 14***).

The strip of three £5 stamps are identified as Nos. 37, 43 and 49 from the left hand side of the Third Revenue setting, No. 37 having the variety "base of 'V' damaged". The 10/- stamp is from the Second Revenue setting but has no identifiable positional feature.

The oval canceller, dated 30 JUL 02, is that of the "Office of Resident Magistrate, Hoopstad, O.R.C.".

The National Bank, or to give it its full title, the National Bank of the Orange Free State Ltd, was the bank used by the Republican Government which owned 70% of its shares. It therefore easily obtained permission from Lord Roberts to re-open for business when


Book A. 59.
Ar. C., Bfx. 1920.

LICENCE.

No. 5.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Hoopstad 190

On the 30. th day of July. 1902

Granted to National Bank.

as Banking business

from the 1st July. 1902

to the 31st day of December. 1902. 1902

at Hoopstad.

Resident Magistrate.

Fig 13: The licence granted to the National Bank at Hoopstad. Issued on 30 July 1902, the licence was back-dated to 1 July, six months being the normal period granted.

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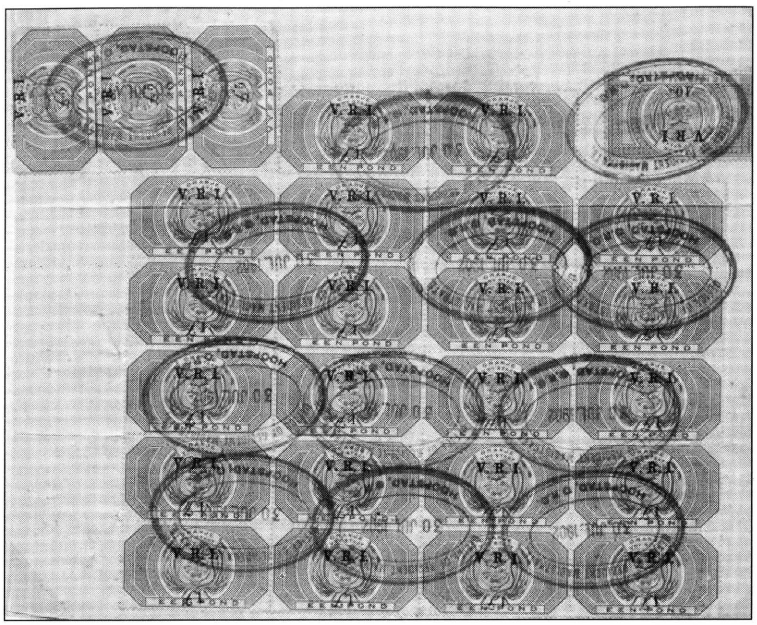


Fig 14: Stamps to the value of £37. 10s. 0d affixed to the banking licence. The oval canceller, dated 30 JUL 02, is that of the "Office of Resident Magistrate, Hoopstad, O.R.C.".

Bloemfontein was occupied as, technically, the bank was now owned by the Imperial Government! It had to change its name to the National Bank of the Orange River Colony Ltd and its branches could only be re-opened in towns occupied by the British military.

Hoopstad is situated between Kroonstad and Bloemhof and, after initial occupation by Methuen in May 1900, was evacuated of its garrison in April 1901 by Kitchener who considered it of no strategic importance, not being on or near a railway line. It was occupied again in July 1901 by Colonel Henry as part of a concerted big drive south, from the Vaal in the north, to clear the north west of the country of Boer guerillas. The drive started on 28th July 1901.

It is unlikely that a small town like Hoopstad achieved normal life for quite a while after this and this licence is probably the first for the Bank's branch marking its re-opening. Issued on 30 July 1902, the licence was back-dated to 1 July, six months being the normal period granted.

A part/document from the same source is part of the licence granted to the Hoopstad branch of the bank for the half year ending 31 December 1903 ***(Fig 15)***.

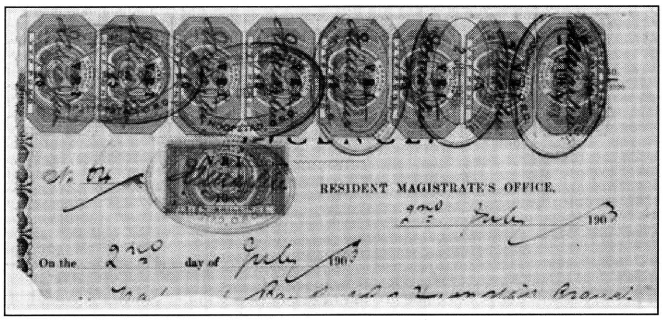
Again it is stamped to the value of £37. 10s. 0d, this time with seven £5 stamps, a £2 value and a 10/-. Although much of the old OFS law had now been re-enacted into ORC statutes, with Law 20 being incorporated in Ordinance 10 of 1903, it had obviously not been considered necessary to increase the annual licence fee.

The vertical strip of £5 stamps has a thick V on the top stamp indicating it is from the thick V Third Setting which was a setting of 60. The strip of seven is intact and, as the stamps below all have thin Vs and no distinguishing positional features, it can therefore only be positioned as no's 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, 53 and 59. The 10/- stamp is from the Second Revenue setting and the £2 value from the Fifth with its new thin face type. The same handstamp has been used, i.e. *Office of Resident Magistrate*, but here the landdrost has added his signature on every stamp.

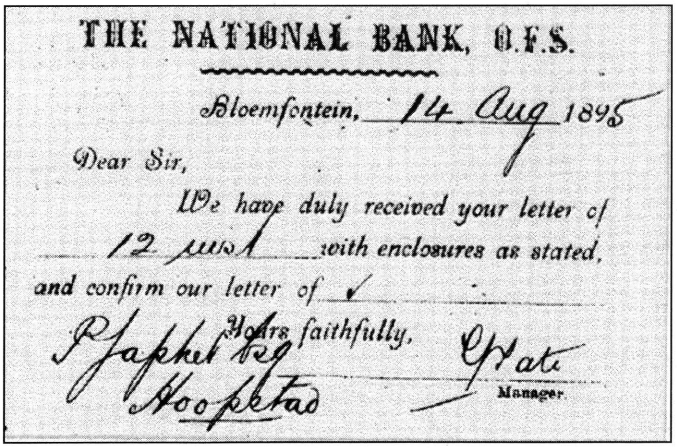
The original date of opening of the branch in Hoopstad is not known but, from this card ***(Fig 16)***, sent from the bank's head office in Bloemfontein to a customer in Hoopstad in 1895, it seems unlikely that it was open at that date.

References:

- *The Times History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902*, vols iv) 1906 and v) 1907.
- *Laws of the Orange River Colony 1901*, translated by C L Botha, revised by S H Barber and J H L Findlay, Cape Town, April 1901.
- *Government Gazettes* of the Orange River Colony (various).
- *Stamps of the Orange Free State*, Vols II and III, by G D Buckley & W B Marriott.



Above: Fig 15 – Part of the licence granted to the Hoopstad branch of the bank for the half year ending 31 December 1903.



Right: Fig 16 – This card was sent from the bank's head office in Bloemfontein to a customer in Hoopstad in 1895.

Alan Rose is new chairman

DR ALAN ROSE of the East Rand Philatelic Society has been elected the new chairman of *The SA Philatelist* Standing Committee of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The post became vacant when Jonas Michelson RDPSA asked to be relieved of the position after more than 50 years of involvement with *The SA Philatelist* and with organised philately in SA.

The new committee consists of Dr Alan Rose (chairman), Dr J R Frank, Mr Chris Mobsby, Mr Emil Minnaaar (ad hoc), Mr Jonas Michelson (ad hoc).

As reported elsewhere the editor of *The SA Philatelist*, Andries van der Walt, has resigned the position. As yet no new editor has been appointed and Dr Rose will co-ordinate the publication of *The SA Philatelist*. His e-mail address is roses@wol.co.za and his telephone/fax is 27 11 816 1928.

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HENK DE LANGE

Dealer in Fine Stamps and Postal History
Specialising in early Southern Africa with emphasis on the Rhodesias.

My new website **sastamps.co.za** is scheduled to go live early in February and features a nice range of Rhodesian Double Heads with more new area's to be uploaded in the near future

I have purchased a fine mint collection of 1935 Silver Jubilee with many varieties in positional blocks. This collection has been broken up into suitable lots and is available for viewing on my new website, or by printed price list on request.

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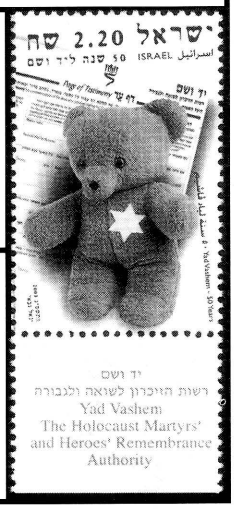
STAMPS OF ISRAEL

OFFICIAL NEW ISSUE AGENTS FOR ISRAEL POSTAL AUTHORITY



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Tuberculosis

Tom Wilson *Medical Philatelic Society*

The Cross of Lorraine

Tuberculosis, also called consumption or phthisis, may not seem at first to be a promising topic for the stamp collector. After studying it for a while I found that, since it was first used on three stamps of Belgium 1923, SG 423/5, there have been a great many stamp designs which feature the two-barred cross, or Cross of Lorraine as it is otherwise known.

Why should this be? The answer is because Dr G Sersiron, who represented France at the first International TB Convention, Berlin, 1902, moved that the Lorraine Cross should become the international symbol of the anti-TB movement.

The Lorraine Cross is named after GODFREY DE BOUILLON (1061-1100), DUKE OF LORRAINE, who led a crusade to the Holy Land. He is depicted on a Belgian charity stamp of 1934, in armour, riding a horse and carrying the double-barred cross on his shield, SG 646. This was only one of numerous charity stamps issued by Belgium over the years to carry a surcharge in aid of the national Anti-Tuberculosis League. Some French stamps carry the Cross of Lorraine as the symbol of the Resistance during WWII.

The illness was known to the ancient Greeks who gave it the name 'phthisis', meaning a wasting disease. It occurs all over the world and in the 19th century got the name of 'The White Plague.' The illness achieved its most serious effect during adolescence and it spared neither rich nor poor. The beautiful courtesan MARIE DUPLESSIS died of consumption in Paris at the age of 22. Her death inspired the novel *The Lady of the Camellias* by Alexandre Dumas (Haiti 1961, SG 755), which was adapted as the opera *La Traviata* by Giuseppe Verdi. Marie was the original of the fictional character Marguerite Gauthier in the novel.

The historical background

GIROLAMO FRACASTORO (1483-1533), physician of Verona, was a lecturer at the university of Padua. In his book *De Conatgiosis Morbis* he mentioned phthisis as a contagious disease, (Italy 1955, SG 915). Fracastoro described the characteristics of pathological organisms, even before the invention of the microscope.

FRANCIS DE LA BOE SYLVIUS (1614-1672). (Netherlands 1937, SG 470.) Born in Hanau, Germany, Sylvius acquired his doctoral degree 1637 from Basle University. In 1658 he was appointed professor at Leyden. In *Praxeos Medicae Idea Nova*, 1671, he described the formation of 'tubers' in the lungs of consumptive patients, thereby contributing to the study of tuberculosis.

Auscultation (diagnosis by listening to sounds in the chest) had been practised since the time of HIPOCRATES, but it had many drawbacks. RENÉ THÉOPHILE HYACINTHE LAËNNEC (1781-1826), at an early age lost his mother from TB. He began to practise medicine in 1804 and was director of the Necker Hospital, Paris, from 1816-1823. While he was there he perfected his invention which permitted the physician to listen to sounds in the chest by means of the stethoscope.

He was a professor at the Charité Hospital, Paris from 1822. Although suffering from TB himself, he found several cases of TB at the Charité, where he specialised in its treatment. Physicians from abroad came to study under him. His health declined and he died in 1826.

Laënnec is portrayed on a French stamp of 1952, SG 1157. There are numerous stethoscopes on stamps, e.g Japan 1958, SG 785.

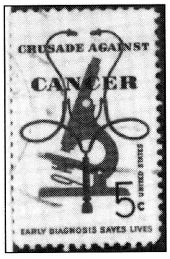
JEAN-ANTOINE VILLEMIN (1827-1892) became professor of internal medicine at Val de Grâce military hospital. Villemin is one of three physicians who appear with the hospital on a French stamp of 1951, SG 1120. He subcuta-



LAËNNEC
France
1952, SG 1157



VILLEMIN France
1965, SG 1245



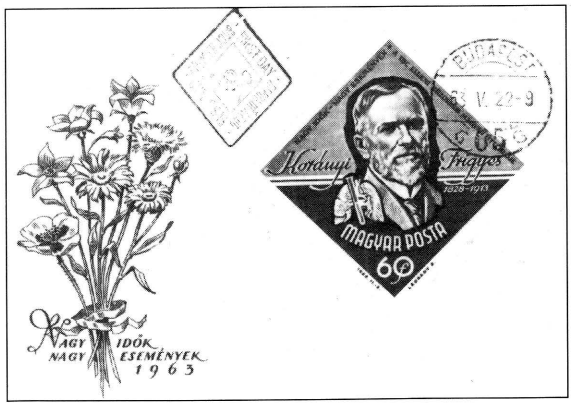
Modern stethoscope, USA
1965, SG 1245



KOCH, Danzig
1939, SG 286



Carl ZEISS, DDR
1956, SG 281



Baron F Koranyi
SG 11879



CALMETTE, France 1948
SG 10036



KOCH, W Germany 1982
SG 1986



CALMETTE, France 1934
Charity seal

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A hobby for the elderly elite?

Andries van der Walt *Editor*

David Beech FRPSL, head of philatelic collections at the British Museum, was recently elected president of the Royal Philatelic Society. Beech is the first non-collecting philatelist to become president of the Society since it was founded in 1869.

In an exclusive interview with *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (October 2003, p 75 *et seq*) Beech covered a wide-ranging number of issues. When asked: "What do you regard as your greatest challenge during the next two years?" Beech replied:

"The greatest challenge is to look into the future and to see what may or may not happen in philately in 20, 30, 40 and 50 years time, and make sure that the Royal is strong enough and sufficiently prepared. One of the great dangers is that people in philately are getting older and as a result, many local philatelic societies are getting smaller, amalgamating or disappearing altogether. Specialist societies will continue to exist, but their feeding ground for new members comes from the general societies.

"We have plans to increase the membership of the Royal to 2 000 from its present 1 550. *The average age of the membership is 60 to 70.*" *(My italics - editor)*

"Some people regard the Royal Philatelic Society as elitist. Does this concern you and what specifically are you doing to attract new members?"

"It's probably a controversial thing to say but the Royal *is* elitist! We want to keep to serious philately. When people use the term 'elitist' they often use it as a derogatory term. If people follow and support a top football team such as Manchester United, Arsenal or Chelsea, they *are* elite clubs. That is seen as a good thing, and is the same principle I would like to apply to the Royal.

"That is not to denigrate anyone else. There is nothing wrong with any philatelic society in the country, but the Royal is special because it takes its origins from the very beginning..."

Elsewhere in the same issue of the magazine, Ken Lake in his column "This philatelic world of ours" writes under the sub-heading: *Collectors' computers gather dust* that... "Maybe the experience of German philatelic agent Hermann Sieger bears upon the Americans' desertion of our hobby. His firm is active on the Net, but he admits that 'it doesn't pay' because active collectors don't spend the evening playing with their computers – they like to receive, through the traditional postal service, old-fashioned catalogues and price lists.

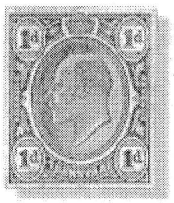
"Net users are mostly youngsters who are not interested in stamp collecting. But, says Sieger, 'stamp collecting is not dead': compared to the past, fewer collectors are placing standing orders, but instead they are buying what they want to own – and that decision depends on the pictorial appeal of what they are buying."

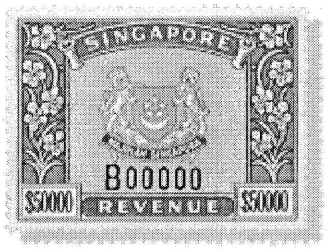
And did you know that only four percent of postal store sales in the United States were to stamp collectors? And the USPS is worried because the whole point of their massive new issues programme is to attract people who will buy their products and tuck them away without expecting any postal service for their disbursements. (*GSM*, October 2003 p 80).

Spring Auction

The Grosvenor Spring 2004 Auction of All World Postage Stamps and Postal History is currently in preparation. It will be held in London in the saleroom at our offices in the Strand.







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THEMATICALLY *yours*

Rev J Cassie Carstens *Thematics SA*

CLUBTHEME 2004

This year's Clubtheme is scheduled for Tuesday 27 April. And the venue? The beautiful town of Newcastle in KwaZulu-Natal. We invite every club or society to enter their best thematic exhibit of 2003. In the past we had most successful shows at Kimberley and Polokwane – the response of the local people was tremendous! We hope to have the same in the northern Kwazulu-Natal.

PRETHEMA 2004

Now this one is for you! A one-frame thematic exhibit for the show at Centurion in Tshwane on Saturday 26 June 2004. This stampshow is gaining momemtum and we would like to present it as a sort of a "national" one-framer in future. Cost is only R50. A brochure is enclosed with this issue of *The SA Philatelist*. It will be nice to hear from you soon.

GAUPEX 2004

Never participated at a national stamp show? Don't have the finances to enter an exhibit on national level? Don't have the R12 000 to buy that cover in order to attain a vermeil of even a gold? Will never be able to put up seven or eight frames? You are NOT stuck! Here is a brilliant chance to exhibit on a level where you as plain stamp collector can compete with equals, not professional philatelists.

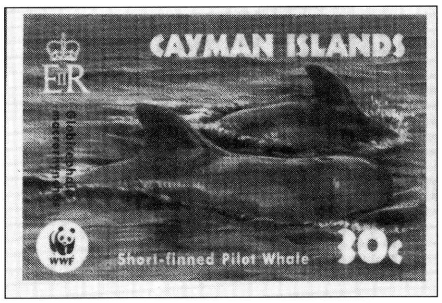
Gaupex 2004 is to be staged in Tshwane (Pretoria) on 7–9 August this year. This is a provincial exhibition – the first of its kind? – and is therefore open only to stamp collectors residing in the Gauteng Province. (Sorry, all you folks from the other provinces!)

The scope is only two categories: *Thematics* and *Modern Southern Africa* (from 1960 onwards). Minimum two and maximum five frames. An exhibit which has gained a vermeil or higher award at previous nationals may not be entered. Cost = R50 per frame.

In short: this exhibition is really for fun and the pure enjoyment of our hobby. Come on, all you golden people from Gauteng – let us make Gaupex 2004 a roaring success! Contact Cassie Carstens at 012 653 2279 for more details.

THEMES ON STAMPS

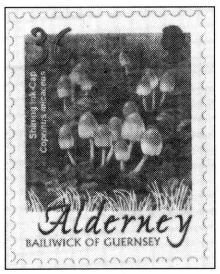
* The Short-finned Pilot **WHALE** is found in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate waters and is typically a species of the deep ocean. Average adult body lengths vary between 3,5 and 4,5 metres for females and up to 6,5 for males. Body mass varies between one and 3,15 tonnes. Females reach sexual maturity at an average of nine years and calves are born after a gestation period of 15 months. Calves are about six months old when they begin to eat solid food, but the calves of older females may be nursed for a much longer time. The oldest female examined was aged 62 years and the oldest male, 45 years. The main diet of these whales is squid and octopus, but fish may also be eaten. They vocalise with clicks and whistles.



* Hong Kong's **HOUSING** programme has come a long way since it started off as an emergency measure to resettle victims of fires and natural disasters in the mid-1950s – first it provided shelter, then it provided a home for the community at large. Today more than half of Hong Kong's population live in public rental housing and subsidised home ownership flats provided by the government.



* There are around 300 different species of **FUNGI** in Alderney and they do the important job of decomposing and recycling organic matter. The huge variety of fungi vary from smuts and rusts that attack higher plants, through to spherical puff-balls and woody bracket fungi. There is a small group of poisonous fungi, of which a few are fatal, and a larger group of edible fungi, some more delicious than others. Inedible fungi are not poisonous, just unpleasant to eat.



* 2004 is the Year of the **MONKEY**, the ninth sign of the 12-year Chinese zodiac cycle. People born under this sign are said to be creative, clever, energetic and always good fun to be around. In the wild, monkeys live in complex social groups. With the largest relative brain size of all mammal species (except humans), monkeys are highly intelligent, curious and playful creatures. Previous "monkey"-years were 1992, 1980, 1968, 1956, 1944, 1932 and 1920.



* Zimbabwe is wonderfully endowed with a rich variety of edible green **HERBS**, almost all of which have additional medicinal value. They are fast disappearing under cultivated fields, urban building and new roads, at a time when herbal cures and their essential oils are becoming better known and valued. New drugs, medicines, ointments and cosmetics widely advertise the worth of what was traditionally once the only source of healing.



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* The mechanisation of the Icelandic fishing fleet started with the motor boat Stanley in 1902 and the **TRAWLER** Coot in 1904. Coot was the first trawler owned by Icelanders. Coot operated from Hafnarfjörour in the period 1905-1908. It was propelled by a steam engine and fished with a trawl.

THANK YOU, ANDRIES

A big word of thanks to the outgoing editor of *The SA Philatelist*, Andries van der Walt. It was a pleasure and a privilege to be part of his team. He always had a big heart for thematics and gave us lots of space and exposure. Several of his regular thematic articles were gems. Seën, gesondheid en lekker dinge toegebid vir jou pad vorentoe.

• *Dankie Cassie. Dit was ewe lekker om met jou saam te werk. Dankie vir die ondersteuning en net vreugde op die tematiese pad vorentoe. – Andries*

Setting the record straight

The president of Thematics Southern Africa, Robert Harm, has pointed out some inaccuracies in two thematic articles which appeared in the December 2003 issue of *The SA Philatelist*.

Thematics South Africa should have read *Thematics Southern Africa*, and *Tematika Suider-Afrika* should have been *Tematika Suidelike Afrika*.

We also failed to mention that the article by Hein Friebus on the conveyance of mail had previously appeared in *ThemNews*, official newsletter of Thematics Southern Africa. *– Editor.*

SOME NEW TITLES FROM JAMES BENDON

Handbuch und Katalog der deutschen Kolonial-Vorläufer - 3. Auflage

by Friedrich F Steuer and Ronald F Steuer

Here is the third edition of this highly acclaimed handbook and priced catalogue. It was largely compiled by the late Friedrich Steuer and completed by his son, Ronald. The first edition was published in 1973 and the second in 1985.

The subject matter is the use of (unoverprinted) stamps and postal stationery of the German Empire in the German Post Offices Abroad and German Colonies (including stamps of the North German Confederation used in Constantinople). For each office there is introductory text, a list of the cancellations found, and a priced catalogue showing every possible combination of stamp and cancellation.

Extensively illustrated. All text in German. The 16-page *The Michel Stamp Catalogue - An Introduction for English-speaking Readers* is included. 2003.

A Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico 1856-1910 - Second Edition

by Nicholas Follansbee

The first (1998) edition of this highly specialised but easily usable catalogue has been out of print for the past few years. Now a new and improved version is available.

One of the most important features added is pricing for multiples of the 1872 and earlier issues. Also added is pricing for sub-principle administrations of Guadalajara and Zacatecas - these being on the 1864-67 period stamps with district names BARCA, COCULA, TEPIC and ZAPOTLAN for Guadalajara, and AGUAS CALIENTES for Zacatecas.

The time period covered has been extended into the 20th century to include the Bradbury, Wilkinson Company definitives and postage dues.

Throughout, illustrations have been improved and prices have been reviewed and where necessary revised.

Ethiopia - Haile Selassie The Exile, The Restoration, The Deposition History, Stamps and Postal History 1936-1974

by Roberto Sciaky

The philately and postal history of Ethiopia in the period up to 1936 are well documented, but until now no comprehensive information was available for the period from 1936 (the end of the Italo-Ethiopian war) to 1974 (the year of deposition of Emperor Haile Selassie I).

A chapter of particular importance is devoted to the post offices during the Italian occupation and reports all the towns and villages that had a post office and the number of different types of cancellors used. Another chapter deals in detail with the postal arrangements of the period January 1941 to 31 January 1942 during the liberation of Italian East Africa. The types and numbers of military post cancellors used in Ethiopia during the liberation war are reported together with their period of use in the country.

All stamps issued after the restoration of independence in 1942 are described in detail with much information not included in general stamp catalogues.

The appendices are an important addition to the book and include a list of Ethiopian post offices in the period 1942 to 1974 and a list of the known cancellors with a reproduction of most of them. The most interesting appendix concerns the postal rates of the period 1942 to 1974 which until now were a mystery. The author obtained from the UPU the official documentation for surface and airmail rates that were not even available in Ethiopia. This aspect of postal history is completed by the study of airline operations from 1940 through the restarting of Ethiopian Airlines in 1947 and on to 1974.

Other appendices include a list of postal stationery, postal cards and registration labels.

A table of equivalence between Stanley Gibbons, Scott, Michel and Yvert catalogue numbers, a comprehensive Bibliography and an Index complete the volume.

Repubblica di Venezia - Republic of Venice - 1200-1797

by Paolo Vollmeier RDP

The first of the two volumes covers the regulations, the proclamations and an explanatory study of how the postal service functioned in the Republic of Venice. Included here are the introduction of postal marks and their use with special subjects such as manuscript markings, tariffs, foreign postal service, the letter dazio, sea mail, disinfection, etc. there is an important chapter on forgeries and fantasy handstamps.

The second volume contains two catalogues. The first catalogue covers postmarks and dazio letter marks from 1713 to 1797. For each town the handstamp and manuscript marks are listed, as are also the forgeries and fantasy marks. The second catalogue reviews early letters, manuscript marks and seals.

All text in Italian. Two 32-page résumés of the text in English and in German respectively are included.

• ***More information, prices/order forms available at www.JamesBendon.com***

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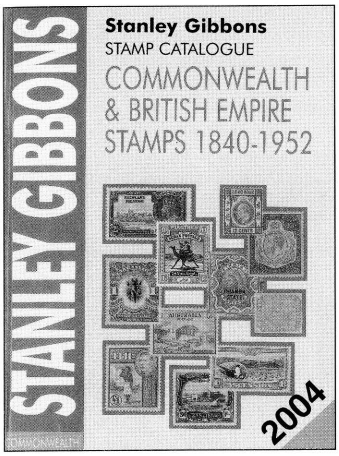

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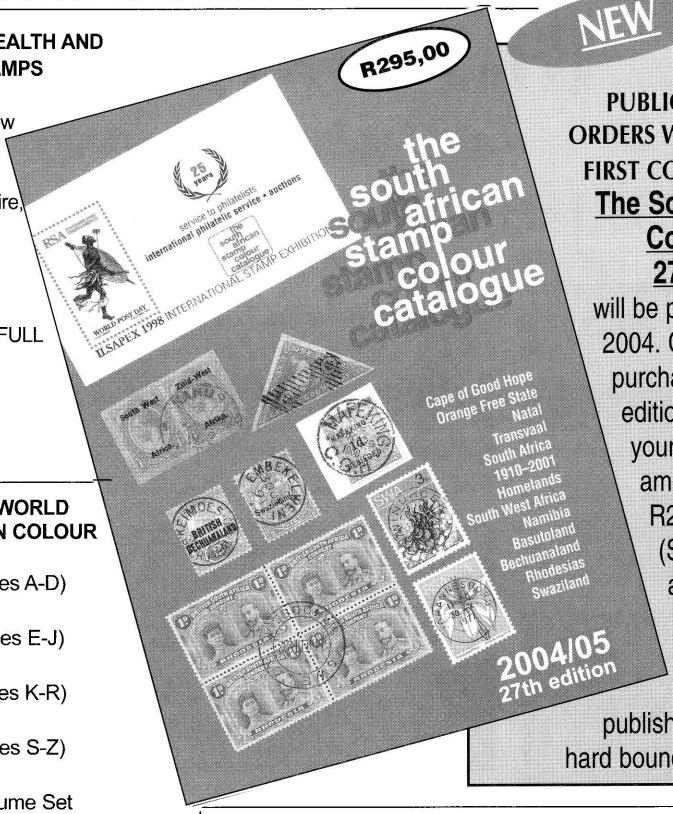

NEW

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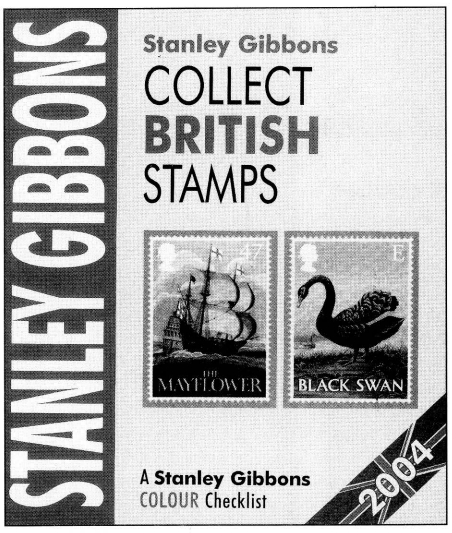

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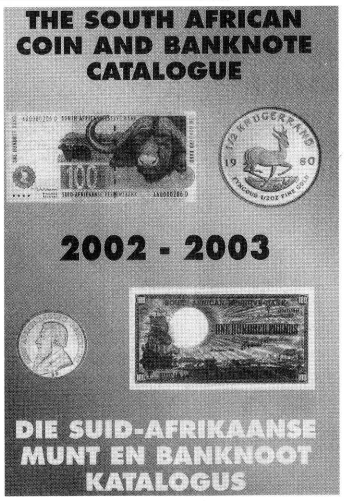

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DURSAPEX 2004
NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
WESTVILLE CIVIC CENTRE - DURBAN
13 TO 16 OCTOBER 2004

PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

SECTION "A" - PERSONAL DETAILS

TITLE	INITIALS	e-mail address:
SURNAME		
ADDRESS		TEL (H) (W) (F) Cell phone:
POSTCODE	SOCIETY	

SECTION "B" - PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

I wish to enter for "DURSAPEX SOUTH AFRICA 2004" Stamp Exhibition the exhibit described below. I agree to abide by the rules of the "DURSAPEX SOUTH AFRICA 2004" Stamp Exhibition and enclose the sum of R50.00 inpayment of the exhibit-handling fee.

Signature _____ Date _____

This Entry From must reach the Exhibits Organiser, PO Box 113, AMANZIMTOTI 4125, not later than 30 April 2004.

TITLE OF EXHIBIT:		
CLASS	NUMBER OF FRAMES REQUIRED	
PREVIOUS AWARDS received by this exhibit since 1st July 2000 at National level or higher		
DATE	OCCASION	AWARD

If not applicable, delete clause below, otherwise obtain signature of Society Chairman or Secretary

I am a first-time exhibitor at National level and per clause 3.5 of the Exhibition Guidelines, my Society hereby confirms that my exhibit is of National standard.

Name and Signature of Society Chairman or Secretary:

THIS EXHIBITION GUIDELINES AND ENTRY FORM IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON THE FEDERATION WEBSITE PHILATELYSA.CO.ZA. YOU MAY ALSO COMPLETE THE PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM ONLINE.

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DURSAPEX 2004
NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
WESTVILLE CIVIC CENTRE - DURBAN
13 TO 16 OCTOBER 2004

EXHIBITION GUIDELINES AND ENTRY FORM

DEADLINES

Prov. Entry	30 April 2004
Final Entry	15 August 2004
Deliver Exhibit	4 Oct. 2004

1. STATUS OF EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will be both competitive and non-competitive and open to all members of Societies affiliated to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa provided that any collection which has since 1st July 2001:

a) gained a Large Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition, or a Gold or Large Gold Award at any exhibition shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this exhibition;

b) gained a Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition shall only be eligible for competitive entry at this exhibition subject to the provisions of Clause 8.3

For entries from members of societies not directly affiliated to the PFSA or any other person, please contact the Exhibits Organiser.

2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

Group A **Non-Competitive**
Class 01 Court of Honour - Members of the Jury only
Class 02 Invited Exhibits
Group B **Competitive Philately**
Class 03 Traditional Philately
(a) South Africa, all periods
(b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
(c) Rest of the World
Class 04 Postal History
(a) South Africa, all periods
(b) Great Britain and Commonwealth
(c) Rest of the World
Class 05 Thematic and Topical
Class 06 Aerophilately, Maritime and Disaster Mails
Class 07 Revenues, Cinderellas, First Day Covers, Stationery, Postal Stationery
Class 08 Literature, including Electronic Media
Group C **Competitive - Other**
Class 09 'Open' Class - see clause 9
Class 10 Competitive Picture Postcards
Class 11 'One Frame' Exhibits - see clause 10

3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 A charge of R50 per entry to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the Provisional Entry Form. This fee is not refundable.

3.2 Entries must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor; the completion of an entry form is deemed an implied declaration to this effect.

3.3 A Provisional Entry Form, with the handling fee for each exhibit, must be received before 30 April 2004 to enable the Organising Committee to allocate frames.

3.4 All awards gained by a collection in the previous three years must be listed on the exhibitor's entry form.

3.5 A provisional entry form from an exhibitor competing for the first time must be accompanied by a statement from the committee of his Society confirming that the exhibit is of National standard. This declaration will automatically enter the exhibit for the ERPS Floating Trophy, which is awarded to a first-time philatelic exhibitor at National level.

3.6 A maximum of three entries per exhibitor will be considered. If more that one provisional entry is submitted, the exhibitor must signify his/her preference should it not be possible to accommodate all of the entries. No exhibits may be entered in more than one Class.

3.7 The Organising Committee reserves the right to reject any entry exhibit, in whole or in part, without having to assign any reason for such rejection.

3.8 For each accepted exhibit, the Exhibits Organiser must receive before 15 August 2004 (a) the Final Entry Form, (b) the prescribed frame fees per Clause 4.4, (c) a description in English or Afrikaans of the exhibit for inclusion in the exhibition catalogue; the description must not exceed 100 words; any excess will be truncated, (d) a photocopy of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit. This introductory page may subsequently be amended but the fundamental concept of the exhibit may not be changed.

3.9 After receipt by the Exhibits Organiser of the Final Entry Forms, special labels or envelopes for submission of the exhibit will be forwarded to all prospective exhibitors.

3.10 Exhibits must be received by the Organising Committee not later than 4 October 2004, except for Literature (Class 08) where exhibits are required by 1 August 2004 for judging purposes; delivery instructions will be advised on the Final Entry Forms.

3.11 Should any doubt or dispute arise as to the eligibility of any entry, the ruling of the Organising Committee shall be final.

4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

4.1 Exhibition Frames accommodate 15 sheets, each with a maximum height of 305mm. The width of the frame is 1150mm, with 'daylight' size of 1120mm. Note that the sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 5 vertical columns of 3 sheets each, so the first column will show sheets 1, 2 and 3 from top to bottom, followed by 4 further columns of 3 sheets.

4.2 All exhibitors must provide their album pages with acetate or plastic exhibition covers to ensure the safety of their material; entries will not be accepted without exhibition covers. Sheet numbers must be shown on the form of the sheet at the top right corner, so the numbers are visible when the sheets are mounted to allow the mounting to be checked; numbering is to be sequential within each exhibit, e.g. for a 4 frame exhibit the sheets shall be numbered from 1 to 60.

4.3 For exhibits that previously gained up to a Large Silver Award, or have not been shown competitively at a National Exhibition, up to 5 frames may be applied for. Where an exhibit has been awarded a Vermeil or higher at a National Exhibition, up to 8 frames may be applied for. All frame allocations are however at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

4.4 The fee per frame is R40 or per Literature entry is R250 payable on submission of the Final Entry form.

5. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

5.1 Although every possible care will be taken of exhibits while in the custody of the Organising Committee, such exhibits shall at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organising Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring societies arranging the exhibition, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.

5.2 Although there will be no insurance cover, efforts will be made to negotiate with an insurance company. The onus rests with the exhibitor to arrange his/her own insurance cover and pay the relevant premium. Details will be advised with Final Entry Forms when despatched.

6. JURY AND JUDGING FOR AWARDS

6.1 The Organising Committee has invited a philatelist to chair the jury and to appoint his jury, which will comprise of a Vice-Chairman and at least seven other members, all of whom will be on the list of accredited judges maintained by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. Not more than four other persons may also be nominated to act as Learner Jurors. The names of

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the jury and Learner Jurors will be submitted to the Management Committee of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa for noting.

6.2 The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall have full control over the activities of the jury, which shall be subject to the Rules and Bye-laws of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. While the jury may call in any person/s as a consultant, neither consultant/s nor Learner Jurors shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations.

6.3 In the event of equality of voting on any question, the Chairman of the jury shall have a casting vote

6.4 The deliberations of the jury are confidential and its decisions, once announced, shall be final and irrevocable.

6.5 Judging for awards will be on material submitted and no further supporting matter will be required or permitted. Colour copied material (photostats or photographs) used in exhibits must be clearly labelled as such and must be at least 25% linearly larger or smaller that the actual size of the depicted item.

6.6 Competitive exhibits will be judged on their individual merits and not against other collections, except in the case of the Grand Prix and other Special Awards.

6.7 No exhibition page may bear any indication of price or value, nor shall any exhibit in any way be advertised for sale.

6.8 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibitor's related exhibits may be grouped together with a view to making an award for the whole greater than that which such exhibits might have obtained individually. Such combinations shall not receive a Gold or Large Gold Award.

6.9 At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibit entered in a particular Class may be transferred to another Class with a view to making an award greater than it might otherwise have obtained.

6.10 An exhibitor providing fewer frames than requested and allocated shall not have that exhibit judged; a frame must be completely filled with relevant material.

6.11 Judging shall be based on current F.I.P. rules for each Class, except for Class 7 Cinderellas and First Day Covers only, Class 9 'Open' Class 10 Picture Postcards and Class 11 'One Frame'. Where exhibitors are not clear about F.I.P. rules, please contact the Exhibits Organiser stating the Class of interest.

7. AWARDS

7.1 Exhibition Awards will be:

- 7.1.1. Large Gold
- 7.1.2. Gold
- 7.1.3. Large Vermeil (Silver-Gilt)
- 7.1.4. Vermeil (Silver-Gilt)
- 7.1.5. Large Silver
- 7.1.6. Silver
- 7.1.7. Silver-Bronze
- 7.1.8. Bronze
- 7.1.9. Certificate of Merit

Vermeil and Silver Awards may be given with the Felicitations of the Jury.

7.2 No exhibit may receive more than one Exhibition Award.

7.3 Each entry that is not given an Exhibition Award will receive a Certificate of Participation. All Exhibition Awards and Certificates awarded to exhibits in Group C will clearly state for which Class they were awarded.

8. SPECIAL AWARDS

8.1 In addition to the Exhibition Awards, various Special Awards may be made available to the jury to be awarded within each Exhibition Group.

8.2 Within the Competitive Philately Group, the Grand Prix (the President's Trophy) shall be awarded to the best competitive exhibit over all other awards. The Post Office Shield shall be awarded to the best exhibit of South African philately of not lower than Gold Award standard. These two exhibits will not be eligible for any other Special Award.

8.3 An exhibit which since 1st July 2001 has gained a Gold Award at any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition will be eligible for any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition will not be eligible for any award at this Exhibition unless it is awarded a Large Gold award.

8.4 No other exhibit shall be eligible for more than two Special Awards.

8.5 Any Award presented to an exhibit in Group C will clearly state for which Class it was awarded

9. THE 'OPEN' CLASS

9.1 The objectives of the Open Class are to provide interesting exhibits which stimulate both the committed and the new collector, to provide a competition for those who wish to exhibit outside the F.I.P. regulations and to permit the inclusion of a certain amount of non-philatelic material, such as labels, picture postcards, numismatic items, telephone cards, documents, pictures, photographs, drawings, newspaper clippings, etc. In addition to all requirements for competitive exhibits, viz. entry forms and fees, introductory page, exhibit description, etc. the only stipulations are (a) no part of the exhibit may exceed 3mm in thickness so it can be mounted in the frames, and (b) the philatelic elements must be not less that 50% of the total items shown.

9.2 The marking scheme will be as follows:

Relative Condition Rarity	20 points
Treatment and Originality	30 points
Knowledge and Personal Study	30 points
Presentation, Write-up and Arrangement	20 points

9.3 Entries in the 'Open' class will not be eligible for any of the special awards and trophies unless specifically designated for the 'Open' class.

10. THE 'ONE FRAME' CLASS

10.1 The objectives of the 'One frame' Class are to provide for both new collectors to start exhibiting on a small scale at a National Exhibition and also to give established collectors an opportunity to show material that cannot be treated well in more than one frame or to show new ideas and developments. The 'One frame' exhibit must have an introduction page which lays out the intention and scope of the exhibit. This page may also contain exhibition material.

10.2 The marking scheme will be as follows:

Treatment and importance	30 points
Philatelic knowledge, personal study & research	35 points
Condition and rarity	30 points
Presentation	5 points

10.3 The 'One frame' Class will have 5 awards in the form of a certificate:

10.3.1.	Diamond	90-100 points
10.3.2.	Emerald	80- 89 points
10.3.3.	Ruby	70 - 79 points
10.3.4.	Sapphire	60 - 69 points
10.3.5.	Aquamarine	50 - 59 points

10.4 Entries in the 'One frame' class will not be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies unless specifically designated for the 'One frame' class. Entry in this Class will not prevent the Exhibitor qualifying for the ERPS Trophy at a later Exhibition.

11. ACCEPTANCE OF EXHIBITION REGULATIONS

The completion and submission of the Final Entry Form shall constitute acceptance of the rules governing the exhibition and indicate the exhibitor's agreement to accept as final the Organising Committee's decision in any matter which may arise but which is not covered by these rules.

12. EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

Each exhibitor will be allocated one copy of the exhibition catalogue, which may be collected at the exhibition or which otherwise will be included with the exhibit upon its return, together with a copy of the Awards Listing.

Further copies of this Exhibition Guidelines and Provisional Entry Form can be obtained from Mrs Bev McNaught-Davis,
PO Box 113, AMANZIMTOTI 4125, or contact her on:
Tel (031) 9041522, Fax (031) 5637886 or
Email: pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za

THIS EXHIBITION GUIDELINES AND ENTRY FORM IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON THE FEDERATION WEBSITE PHILATELYSA.CO.ZA. You may also complete the Provisional Entry From online.

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THEMATICS SA / TEMATIKA SA

PO BOX 56221 WIERDA PARK 0149

PRESENTS / BIED AAN

PRETHEMA 2004

THEMATIC ONE FRAME / TEMATIES EENRAAM

SATURDAY 26 JUNE 2004 / SATERDAG 26 JUNIE 2004

PICK-'N-PAY MALL, CENTURION WATERFRONT, TSHWANE

You are heartily invited to participate in PRETHEMA 2004 : Saturday 26 June
Hiermee 'n hartlike uitnodiging om deel te neem aan PRETHEMA 2004 : Saterdag 26 junie

This one is for all THEMATIC collectors!
Die uitstalling is spesifiek gerig op THEMATIESE versamelaars!

ONE FRAME = 15 pages - - now that is only fun!
Slegs EEN RAAM = 15 blaaie - - pure pret en plesier!

The venue is Pick-'n-Pay Mall in Centurion (Waterfront)
Ons sien mekaar by die Pick-'n-Pay Mall in Centurion

Anyone interested in thematic collecting may enter!
Die uitstalling is vir ALLE thematiese seëlversamelaars - enigeen kan deelneem!

Children and teenagers are most welcome to participate!
Kinders en tieners is ook welkom om in te skryf!

Cash prizes of R300, R200 and R100 will be given to the first three winners!
Lekker kontantpryse is op die spel - - R300, R200 en R100

Entry fee = R50 per entry (maximum two entries)
Inskrywingsgeld = R50 elk (maksimum 2 inskrywings)

Closing date for entries = 5 June 2004
Sluitingsdatum vir inskrywings = 5 Junie 2004

For more information you can contact / Vir verdere inligting skakel met

Kapt / Capt Robbie Harm - - sel/cell:082 925 7103 / robharm@mweb.co.za
Ds / Rev J Cassie Carstens - - Tel: (012) 653-2279Faks / Fax: (012) 653-2280

THE ART OF PHILATELY = THEMATIC PHILATELY

ANY THEMA WILL DO! / ELKE TEMA IS 'N TREFFER!

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P R E T H E M A 2004

ONE FRAME THEMATIC EXHIBITION / EENRAAM TEMATIESE UITSTALLING

ENTRY FORM / INSKRYWINGSVORM

TITLE/TITEL _____ NAME / VOORNAAM _____.

SURNAME/VAN _____.

POSTAL ADDRESS/POSADRES _____.

_____CODE/KODE_____.

TEL,(H) _____TEL,(W) _____.

FAX/FAKS:_____CELL/SEL:_____.

E-MAIL/E-POS:_____.

DESCRIPTION (100 words) / BESKRYWING (100 woorde)_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

☐ I wish to enter this exhibit for PRETHEMA 2004
= Ek wil hierdie uitstalling vir PRETHEMA 2004 inskryf

☐ Enclosed the sum of R50 in payment of the handling fee (payable to THEMATICS SA)
= Ingesluit die bedrag van R50 as hanteringsheffing (betaalbaar aan THEMATICS SA)

SINGNATURE/HANDTEKENING_____DATE/DATUM_____

SEND TO / STUUR NA:

Rev/Ds J Cassie Carstens
PRETHEMA 2004
PO Box/Posbus 56221
WIERDAPARK 0149

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APRIL 2004



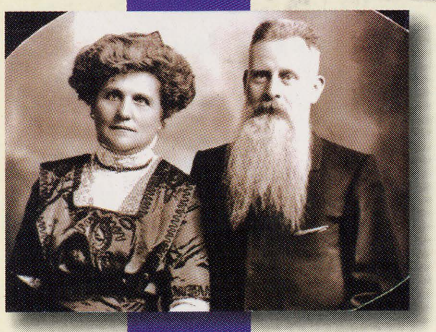
The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

THIS MONTH:



SWAZILAND: Newspaper stamp



TAMSEN



HAITI



SPECIAL FEATURE:

Swaziland: Railway "letter post and stamps"

INSIDE: • The Philately of Haiti • Aid for Minis • Medical Philately • Readers' Survey

APRIL 2004
R16.50 VAT Incl
ISSN 0038-2566
Vol 80:2 863

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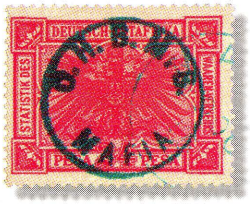





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The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

April 2004 Vol 80 No 2 Whole No 863

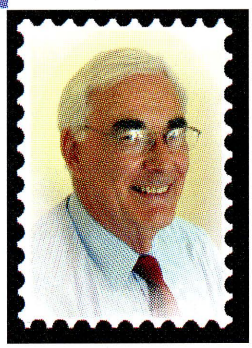
Large Silver Hafnia 1994, Silver Bronze Pacific 1997, Vermeil APS Stampshow1999, Large Silver Egoli 2001

Subscription in South-Africa R110,00 pa.

R16,50 per copy vat inclusive

ISSN 0038-2566

From the Editorial board



In a recent comment the Editor of the SA Philatelist questioned the proposed changes with the old adage, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it". In fact, the Philatelist ain't broke, but as any manufacturer, product manager or designer knows every model needs a periodic face-lift. Journals are no exception.

The Philatelic Federation represents all levels of collectors, not just the so-called elite. Accordingly, the aim of its Journal is to do the same. The important thing is to maintain a balance; to be technical enough to appeal to the classical philatelist and broad enough to interest the average club collector.

This issue contains the results of the Readers' Survey of December 2003. The response of 9.3% was exceptional and thanks are due to all who replied. The indications reflect to some extent the changing face of collecting in the modern day. Other items include an erudite discourse on Swaziland Railway stamps and a potted biography of Emil Carl Christian Tamsen.

Die verlies van die Rol van Uitgelese Filateliste van Suid-Afrika is 'n tragedie. Dit het die hoogste onderskeiding in Filateliese geledere verteenwoordig. Alhoewel dit binnekort vervang sal word, neem dit tyd vir die nuwe dokument om die waardigheid en die aura van die oorspronklike rol aan te neem.

Die eer om die rol te mag onderteken sal bly, maar iets van die historiese waarde het verlore gegaan.

Dr. Alan Rose

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June issue	Vol. 80: 3.	864 :	7th May
August issue	Vol. 80: 4.	865 :	9th July
October issue	Vol. 80: 5.	866 :	10th September
December issue	Vol. 80: 6.	867 :	5th November

Managing Editor/Bestuurs Direkteur: Janice Botes, fax: 011 880 2088. email: botesjg@iafrica.com
Subscription and circulation: The SA Philatelist costs R16,50 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R110,00. In the rest of the world - including territories in Africa - the subscription is R190,00 per year, postage free.
Should overseas subscribers wish to receive their copies by air mail, the subscription is R255,00. If you have queries, please write to the Membership Secretary, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
Advertising: Details available from the Advertising Manager, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-mail: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The administrative secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za.
Intekening en sirkulasie: The SA Philatelist kos R16,50 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R110,00. In die res van die wêreld - gebiede in Afrika ingesluit - is die intekengeld R190,00 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R255,00. Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Lidmaadskap Sekretaris, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-mail: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, P O Box 131600, Benoryn. 1504; E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Publikasie: Die trydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die administratiewe sekretaris is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa DISCLAIMER: While every effort is made to ensure accuracy and honesty in the editorial columns of this magazine, the publisher and editor cannot be held responsible for inaccurate information supplied and consequently published. Publication of articles is subject to availability of space and cannot be guaranteed in each edition. Copyright for all material published in this magazine is strictly reserved

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FUTURE EVENTS

APRIL

SAPDA Rosebank show-Local
23rd-27th
Rosebank Hotel, Johannesburg
Contact: Tony Ferreira
011 768 6006
Wolfgang Meiss
011 505 5318

MAY

Valencia 2004-International
22nd – 30th
Valencia, Spain.

JUNE

Prethema - Local
26th
Woolworths Mall, Centurion.
One Frame Thematics.
Contact: Cassie Carstens
012 653 2279

Thematica 2004-International
26th – 27th
Carisbrooke Hall, London.

JULY

Junass 2004 - Local
30th July – 1st August
Impala Park Community Centre, Boksburg.
National Exhibition for juniors.
Contact Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

AUGUST

Gaupex 2004 - Local
7th – 9th
Menlyn Park Shopping Centre, Pretoria.
Thematics & modern South Africa.
Contact: Cassie Carstens
012 653 2279

Olymphilex 2004-International
13th – 28th

Singapore 2004 - International

28th Aug – 1 Sep.
Contact: SA Commissioner, H Green.
011 880 3125

SEPTEMBER

Autumn Stampex-International
15th – 19th
Islington, London.

OCTOBER

Dursapex 2004-Local
13th – 16th
Westville Town Hall, Durban, South Africa.
National Exhibition.
Contact Mrs McNaught-Davis
031 904 1522
pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za

Congress - Local
15th
Philatelic Federation of South Africa, National Congress.
Westville Town Hall, Durban.
Contact: Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

Philatex-International
28th – 30th Royal Horticultural Hall, London.



From the Mailbox
Letters to the editor

Uit die Posbus
Briewe aan die redakteur

Razor Blade Separation Of Union Roto Coil Stamps

The 1935 Id ship coil ship stamp with one guillotined side, illustrated by Mr. A. Leeflang in the October 2003 number(SAP 79(5): 127), is interesting, and this is often seen in the later (1943-1954) 1d springbok and Id ship monochrome coil stamps.

The letter from Mr. S.J. Hagger in the December number (SAP 79(6): 159), suggesting that the coil strips were separated by razor blades set in a frame at the required spacing, provides a possible explanation of how rotagravure coils may have been separated during this period.

As Mr. Hagger suggests, a blunt blade might result in stamps cut on one side but not on the other. What is seen on the mono coil stamps is consistent with this: side perforations on the mono coil stamps that are not cleanly cut, often look blunted and "dragged" in a way that one would imagine would happen if a blunt razor was used as a coil separator.

Having checked through a couple of dozen examples, the dragging is always in the same direction, suggesting that the stamps went through the separator bottom end first (this is fairly clear also in the illustration of R23 in UHB p. 141).

What isn't clear – and clarification would be welcome – is whether Mr. Hagger's description of the frame with razor blades is based on personal observation or contemporary observation, or whether it is simply a sensible suggestion to explain Mr. Leeflang's observation.

The detail and definiteness of the later part of Mr. Hagger's letter suggests that it is based on contemporary observation: "The stamps to be separated were in a roll which was gripped at its end by spools which passed it over a frame in which ordinary safety razor blades were secured…This was quite tricky, and if a blade malfunctioned…".

But there doesn't seem to be any mention of this in Mr. Hagger's Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910-61 (UHB), or in any of its earlier precursors – indeed, as Mr. Leeflang says, there is a very clear statement relating to the early Union rotagravure roll stamps (UHB p. 131) that no mechanical means of separation had been found.

Cut side perforations are apparent on some coil stamps illustrated in UHB, but the first mention of cut side perforations, with no further detail, relates to animal series coil stamps issued in 1954 (UHB p. 143). Also the earlier part of Mr. Hagger's letter suggests that there is some uncertainty: ".. a strip of the stamps he (i.e. Mr. Leeflang) illustrates also shows signs of mechanical separation on its left side.

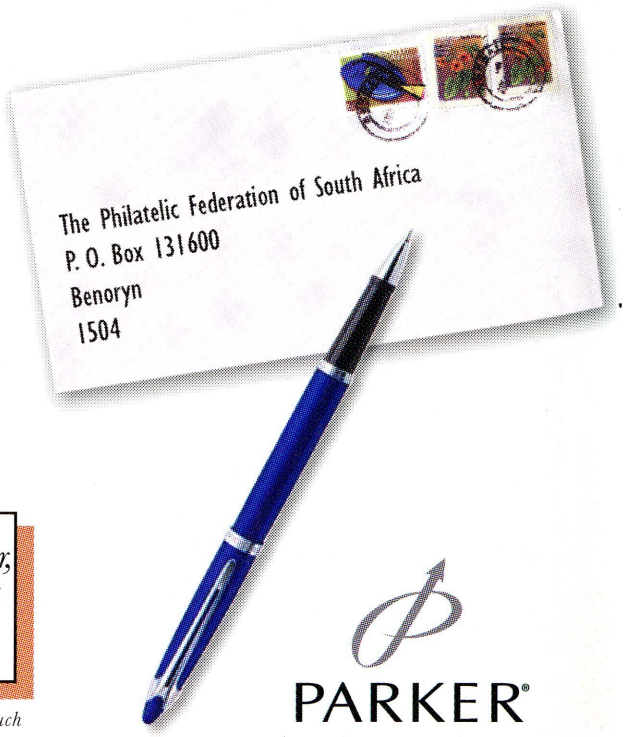
Thus it would seem that this method was used at some time during its production."

Clarification would be very welcome.

Sebastian Payne, Denmead, UK. (January 2004)

*The winning letter, chosen by the editor, will receive a exclusive * pen sponsored by Sandford South Africa..*

**This pen is presented in a pocket pouch*



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editor's choice
Winning Letter

Gumbley's Air Mail Letter Cards

I was interested in your article on Gumbley's Air Mail Letter Cards, which I mentioned in my article that was published as a supplement to the April 2001 SAP. I had not previously seen an illustration of the original Iraq letter cards. I have been unable to get a copy of Gibbons Stamp Monthly here, and I wonder if you could fax me a copy of the article you refer to.

With regard to the second-last paragraph of your article, a lot of the confusion arises from using wrong nomenclature. (Incidentally I cannot trace the passage you quote in the 1979 Handbook.) Gumbley's design from the outset was headed "Air Mail Letter Card", and remained as such until 1943, with hundreds of different printing and variations.

In December 1943 the British War Cabinet recommended that it be changed to "Air Letter", which had been used on the British civilian forms since December 1942. (See Lee on "British Forces Air Mail Letter Cards and Air Letters" p. 50.) These stampless Air Mail Letter Cards were of course never used in South Africa, but were used extensively from South African Troops in North Africa. I have one that I wrote myself from Egypt dated 6th July 1941 in which I state that this was the first date we had been issued with these letter cards.

The first embossed South African letter cards were described as "Active Service Letter Cards". The name was only changed to "Air Mail Letter Cards" in July 1944 when the end of the war was in sight, and this can cause confusion with the Gumbley type, the name of which had of course already been changed to "Air Letter".

I have always been very careful to refer either to the "stampless" or the "embossed" letter cards to avoid confusion.

Best regards

Judge T M Mullins. Port Elizabeth.

From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

Aerophilatelic Alitalia

On page 264 of Jack Burrell's book "PAR AVION" he states that the first return flight of Alitalia from Johannesburg to Rome was on the 10th November 1960, but the enclosed (which was obviously sent by the late Capt. M. F. Stern) travelled eight days earlier.

This correction is supported by the Arrival Back Stamp dated 3rd November 1960 in Rome.

Yours sincerely

Ronald G. L. Mephius. Germiston







Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist South Africa, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 or email saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Enquiries about membership can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za

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From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

Lesotho Surcharge Stamp Forgery

A forgery of a Lesotho surcharge stamp has been found. It is the 15s on 2s (SG 717). The stamp has a forged triple surcharge and has received an APS certificate stating this. This particular item was found in South Africa but others have been found in the UK with a similar forged surcharge single inverted, double inverted and triple inverted. Close examination shows a different font than that used for the genuine surcharging. The most obvious differences are in a longer serif to the "1" and a larger "s". To the best of my knowledge, these are the first such forgeries that have appeared on these surcharges.

I am very interested in the 1986 - 88 Lesotho surcharges and would be pleased to hear from others with the same interest. My goal is to compile a complete list of all known surcharge errors and varieties. I would like to trade information with others to this end.

Morgan Farrell, Hamilton, MT 59840, USA

Mr Leon de Raay

I would like to start by introducing myself. My name is Marijke van der Meer and my function is librarian of the Netherland Philatelic Library.

In our library we have 2 parts of the publication of Mr Leon de Raay: "The history of the postage stamps (part 1) and the postcards, envelopes and wrappers (part 3) of the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony", respectively dating from 1907 & 1923.

I was hoping you could tell me whether part 2 was also published, and in which year. I would really appreciate if you could provide me with an answer.

Marijke van der Meer

Editor

Thanks to the "experts" in Montagu it seems that part 2, which was to cover the stamps of the Orange River Colony, was never written. Our correspondent has been advised.

Members' Achievements

Congratulations are due to ***Hugh Amoore****, FRPSL, of the Royal Cape Philatelic Society who was recently elected as a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Other South African philatelists elected as Members of the Society were* ***Bernard du Plessis*** *of Stillbaai and* ***Louis Kingma*** *of Benmore.*

Hugh is well known in philatelic circles and has served his society and Federation well over the years in the capacities of Chairman of the Organising Committee, Secretary to the Jury, Juror, exhibitor and various offices of Federation. He is the author of numerous authoritative articles in this and other journals, and his collection of material on pre-Union and Union postal rates of South Africa is known and respected widely. In the thematic field a collection of the Universities of the World is equally outstanding.

President's Column

It is again a pleasure to address all Philatelic members.

Some five months have passed since our last Congress in October 2003 and the next one, Dursapex 2004, is just around the corner. At our Management Committee Meetings held in February 2004 and the extra meeting in March 2004, many aspects of the Federation were discussed, amongst which were the following:

1. The change in the S A Philatelist editorship and the new modus operandi.
2. The financial situation of the Federation and the lack of sufficient income.
3. Examination of the budget of each standing committee.
4. Determination of the grants made by Federaton to different levels of exhibitors etc.

This is the first time I have been involved in an organization using e-mail and I am truly astounded at the quantity of reading and paper involved. You cannot plead 'nobody told me'. I can only admire and commend those who adopt this method of communication.

I join the many others who have thanked Andries van der Walt for his enthusiastic attention to the onerous task of compiling our magazine and extend a welcome to the new chairman, Dr. Alan Rose and his Committee. We all pledge our support and encouragement.

I have had a very interesting letter from Mr. Malcolm Suttill, setting out his views regarding our hobby, its governance, finances and long term goals, for which I thank him. These are all being considered and will be dealt with in due course.

The Roll of Honour was established in 1932 and contains the signatures of all distinguished Philatelists. Once they have signed this Roll they are entitled to use the letters RDPSA after their names. Of the 95 signatories, 27 are still alive, the oldest signatories being S. J. Hagger, who signed in 1957, and who is now almost 100 years old, and J. M. Michelson who signed in 1965. This Roll of Honour, I am sad to say, has gone astray and after much searching by many, it cannot be found. A substitute from the many photographs in our possession could be made and this will have to suffice for the present.

Please bear in mind that entries for Dursapex 2004 are now open - entry forms in the last S A Philatelist. Several entries have already been received by the organizers. The entry and frame fees have been reduced to enable as many entrants as possible to enter. Dursapex 2004 will be held in the Westville Town Hall, about 20 kms inland from Durban and at an altitude of about 350 metres, between 13 and 16th Octobr 2004, a lovely time of the year. All parking is on tarmac and nearly all sites are shaded. The setting is on large open grassed and treed areas and away from heavy traffic but in close proximity to all major amenities.

The following quote was found in my mother's old stamp album:

"The best thing about stamp collecting is that the enthusiasm which it arouses in youth increases as the years pass. It dispels boredom, enlarges our vision, broadens our knowledge and in innumerable ways enriches our life. I commend stamp collecting because I really believe it makes one a better citizen." Franklin D Roosevelt.

Rex Wakely Smith

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Readers' Survey

At the time of writing 116 replies to the reader survey sent out in December have been received. From a total of sent to individual readers this presents an excellent response of 9,3%. The SAP Committee thanks all those who have responded, and are delighted as the good response indicates that members are interested in their journal and what they wish to read. Thanks also to those who added notes and suggestions on topics not listed which they would like to see included. The problem now moves to the Committee's court to interpret these replies into journal content.

Clearly it will be impossible to please all of our readers all of the time. However, the aim will be to provide a journal which will appeal to the maximum readership and still retain the dignity and style of a professional publication. The numerical results of the survey are shown in the table.

In analysing the replies, topics where no preference was recorded were ignored. The first column of the table shows the number of votes for the topic. The second column is termed the P or Popularity Index. Accepting only the votes for, is not a true reflection of the response to the topic. For example, FIP news may have 68 votes for, but it could have 65 or only 5 votes against. These would indicate totally different scenarios as to the popularity of that topic; hence the P Index This figure is a generated value based on the ratio of votes for and against, and represents the number of votes against, for every ten votes for. Thus, from the table, for every ten readers wanting SA Postal History, there are three with no interest, and for ten readers wanting FIP News there are four who don't.

Hence the name, Popularity Index in the table. Topics have been listed in order of popularity which follows closely but not exactly, the number of votes cast for the topic by readers.

Letters to the Editor	99	0,61	Dealers' news	71	3,52
Small ads,	86	1,63	FIP news	68	3,97
Book reviews	91	1,65	Trad. Philately (S'n A)	68	4,24
Calender of events	81	1,98	P History (S'n A)	66	4,24
References	79	2,28	Future issues (SA)	70	4,43
Trad Philately (SA)	78	2,30	Thematics	60	4,83
Postal History (SA)	72	2,92	New issues, tech. data	52	7,12
Society News	74	3,11	Personal profiles	52	7,88
President's column	73	3,42	Future issues (Sn A)	66	13,06

In drawing conclusions from such a survey, results will always be debatable but the following are apparent:

The first five places indicate that readers are interested in what is going on. They want information on local philately, books published, coming events etc. and are sufficiently interested to put pen to paper to express opinions, seek advice and debate items of interest. These topics will continue to be addressed.

As expected, there is a strong lobby for traditional SA philately and postal history. These have long been the backbone of articles for the SA Philatelist, and will continue to be so.

Interest in Southern African topics is lower key, but cannot be ignored. There are many collectors specialising in Southern Africa outside the Republic doing valuable work which needs to be recognised.

Whilst the vote for classical collecting is strong, a newcomer like thematics, although seemingly low on the list at present has a definite, and growing level of support. It is intended that there will be at least one thematic article per issue in the future.

Surprisingly low on the list is the requirement for technical data on new issues. Although these may appear elsewhere, one role of the SA Philatelist is seen as a journal of record and such information will be available.

The above analysis is an initial attempt to establish subjects of interest to readers. Whilst we will obviously address the most popular topics, the others will by no means be ignored, and articles on a wide range of topics will appear from time to time. Other topics which have been suggested include cinderellas, countries outside the Southern Africa arena, auction results, information on Federation portfolios, Commonwealth subjects and many more. Doubtless these will appear, but not on a regular basis.

A point to remember with a journal such as ours is that its contents can be directed by its readership. The main articles are provided by the readers, therefore by submitting articles for publication the broad bias of the journal can be influenced. The role of the Board in this situation is to maintain a balance of content so that all readers are catered for. Articles are always welcome. Not all may be suitable, but rest assured that all will be read and assessed for publication.

Dr Alan Rose.

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Book Reviews

The Postal Stationery of the Bechuanalands and Botswana

By: Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson

Published by: The British Philatelic Trust in conjunction with The Bechuanalands and Botswana Society

This hardbound book of 192 pages is the result of many years of research in existing collections, archives and other sources, and will fill the gap in the existing literature. This book will also appeal to general postal stationery collectors and to collectors of GB overprints, Southern Africa and the British Commonwealth, and will become the standard Bechuanalands and Botswana stationery handbook.

Following the overall introduction and a useful user's guide, the book is divided into seven chapters that describe in great detail the stamped and unstamped stationery of British Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Botswana. The individual chapters that cover the postcards, newspaper wrappers, registration envelopes, aerogrammes and express mail envelopes each contain an extensively annotated catalogue of all stationery positively known to exist.

Other chapters cover 'specimen' marked stationery and known essays and proofs. The book is comprehensively illustrated and lists more than 200 different items, including major varieties, more than 40 different 'specimens' and 50 essays and proofs. Each listed item is given a 'BSS Number' and this new numbering system is cross- referenced to previous listings

The retail price will be £50, plus p&p. Enquiries to Alan MacGregor, PO Box 515, Simonstown, 7995 or amg@new.co.za.

Artist of an Icon: Memoirs of Arnold Machin

With Appendix and Index by: Douglas Muir of Royal Mail Heritage Services.

Published by: Frontier Publishing, Kirstead.

The book is virtually an autobiography of Machin's life and times taken from a collection of his memoirs compiled during his later life. Machin dictated his recollections, presumably from diaries, papers and correspondence, in extraordinary detail to members of his family, and his son Francis liaised with the publishers in the preparation of this book.

The book recounts Machin's rise from humble beginnings to become a member of the Royal Academy in 1954, his invitation to participate in designs for new coinage in 1964 and his involvement in the Royal Mail competition for designs of new stamps in 1965/6. Regarding the last, Machin heeded the wishes of the Stamp Advisory Committee in desiring to emulate the quality and simplicity of the Penny Black, and undertook considerable personal research into mystique surrounding its long lasting charm.

In later chapters details are given of the production processes and problems, Machin's insistence on involvement in the production and his input into the decisions on lettering. Several omissions are noted from the book. No mention is made of Bradbury Wilkinson's input into the high value definitives, Machin's design of the initial value tablets and font style of the numerals or design considerations in the choice of backgrounds. This is undoubtedly a book that philatelists of modern British stamps should have on their shelves.

(Shortened from information supplied by Alastair Morrison, GB Society of Southern Africa).

Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed.

1. "Capt. Charles L. Norris - Newman: Stamp Designer, Stamp Collector and Zulu War Correspondant"
by Stewart Gardner FRPSL, p113, 'The London Philatelist' no.1312, 2004
2. "Telegraph Stamp Update"
by Steve Hiscocks, p44, 'The Cinderella Philatelist', no.1, 2004
3. "Edwardian Postal Stationery of the Cape of Good Hope"
by Brian Trotter, p337-345, 'The London Philatelist' no.1310, November 2003.
4. "The Tati Gold-Rush"
by John Dickson and Alan Drysdall, p79-95, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.148, November 2003.
5. "Soldiers' Letters sent during the First British Occupation of Transvaal, 1877-1880, and an historic officer's letter"
by Alan Drysdall and Gerald Sattin, p96-102, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.148, November 2003.
6. "The Proposal by the South African Republic (Transvaal) in 1894 for a Common Colour Scheme for the Stamps of the Territories of Southern Africa"
by Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres, p370-393, 'The London Philatelist' no.1311, December 2003.
7. "Stamp Booklets of the Transvaal"
by Brian Trotter, p1-4, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no149, February 2004 (reprinted from the 'London Philatelist' no.1306, June 2003).
8. "Swaziland: Philatelic Aspects of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902"
by P.W. van der Molen, p5-15, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.149, February 2004.03.12
9. "It Must be Basson"
(Pretoria Picture Postcards) by Bram Leeflang, p19-21, 'The Transvaal Philatelist'
no.149, February 2004.

'Forerunners' is the Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa based in the USA; S.A. representative is Dr. Uli Bantz, email ulib@mweb.co.za

'The London Philatelist' is the Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society London; S.A. representative is Dr. J.R. Frank, 50 Cotswold Drive, Saxonwold 2196.

'The Runner Post' is the Journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society based in the UK; S.A. representative is Alan MacGregor, email alan@rhodesia.co.za

'The Transvaal Philatelist' is the Journal of the Transvaal Study Circle based in the UK; S.A. representative is Gawie van der Walt, email cachetap@lantic.net

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The Postmarks of South Africa and Former States & Colonies (Volume 10) - Concluding the *Opus Magnum*

reviewed by: Okkie de Jager

Volume 10 for post offices starting with T - Z marks the conclusion of the Encyclopaedia of Southern African postmarks, which was started by Putzel and continued by Alex Visser. This was an incredible undertaking and will always be considered as a cornerstone of Southern African Philately. Once again we see the detailed documentation of postmarks, which is the result of hard work to attempt to construct a complete record of all postmarks. It is however statistically impossible to make it really complete, since we are dealing with surviving records and the reader may often discover a new postmark "unrecorded by Putzel & Visser". Many postmark collectors therefore hunt for such unrecorded items, and publish them. Visser promises us that he will publish an Addendum of new discoveries. An important contribution to this volume is the section on the Travelling Post Offices (based on the work of Hagen & Naylor), which gives us a comprehensive summary.

It is probably time to consider the complete set as a whole. Whereas the Cape Colony received detailed consideration, we get the impression that for example the Transvaal/Z.A.R. lacked attention: Some postmarks from publications such as the Transvaal Philatelist fell through the cracks and should be added to the Addendum. For example, the oldest and most important Transvaal postmark, the Potchefstroom one-liner of 1859 is missing. This postmark had its origin in the Post Office Act of 1859, and is legendary since the 1930s in Philatelic circles (only two examples known since those days as seen from 1930s publications). It can be compared with Cape Town No. 2 in terms of scarcity (2,000/20,000 points).

The most difficult aspect associated with such an encyclopaedia is to provide a sound valuation system over a wide range of collecting interests. For example, H.J.G. Kamffer went to the trouble to provide Putzel with a detailed summary of Heidelberg postmarks and their relative scarcity, resulting in valuations up to 5000 on cover, whereas Fernando Torres, the leading expert on Transvaal triangular numerals, went to extreme measures to establish their scarcity (some being even scarcer than the Heidelberg items), but did not submit his findings to Visser, resulting in default valuations such as 20/100 for Wolhuterskop No. 1 (in Volume 10, p. 308), which should have received at least 5000 points on cover. It is then ironic to see Wolmaransstad No 21 of 1976 on the next page (p. 309) receiving 40/200 points.

A scientific approach involving (1) the volume of mail for a given year from a particular post office, (2) a survival factor depending on the age and (3) the total number of observed postmarks at present, may be combined to estimate a valuation. Importance may also be added.

ERRORS LOSE AND MAKE, MONEY

It's possible that philately is the only hobby or activity where printer's or -designer's errors cause the resultant product to be of more value than the original, unblemished item. This was illustrated at the Paris auction in November last of the 'La Fayette' collection of errors in the classic issues of France. Auction records for a single lot of France, and for the total realisation at auction for classic French stamps tumbled.

Pascal Behr Philatélie and British auction house Spink co-hosted the auction which was publicised as the most important stamp sale held in France for over 70 years.
Total realisation for the auction was € 5,7 million (£ 3.56million). The top auction price of € 907 000 was paid for the famous 1 fr vermillion (SG 25) tête-bêche block of four, unused, without gum. Other items of note included a comer block of six 1 fr carmine (SG 77) of 1853-60, unused, with gum, a block of 30 20c type 11 (SG 53) with sheet margins both sides and a tête-bêche stamp in row 2 and other examples of the tête-bêches errors of 1849-50 and 1853-60. (Further details maybe obtained from Spink).

This item shown (not the original) purely illustrates the stamp and is representative of the original stamp sold.



'LADY HOPE' SALE

At the sale of the 'Lady Hope' collection of Cape of Good Hope triangulars in Geneva last November, several lots of 'woodblocks' drew the attention of bidders. One, possibly the most valuable single stamp of the Cape triangulars, was a mint, error of colour Id pale milky blue (SG 13c), which fetched the top price at 236 000 Sw f, almost twice its estimate. A second error of colour, paired with a 4d, albeit with minor faults, went for 51 920 Sw f.

A neat cover, sent from Houwhoek to London, "pér R.M.S.Athens' in 1861 and franked with a pair of Id woodblocks and a Perkins Bacon 4d blue realised 165 200 Sw f, again more than twice the pre-sale estimate.
(Further details from David Feldman, Auctioneers)

1 fr Vermillion



Federation Aid for Regional Minis

Encouragement for societies holding local, mini or regional exhibitions was discussed at the Management Meeting of 16 January. Whilst Federation was wholeheartedly behind local endeavours to promote the hobby in this way and would assist wherever possible, it was felt unfair that Federation should be required to provide the whole of the financial backing for these enterprises.

Even for national exhibitions a donation was made to the sponsoring society which was expected to supplement this from its own assets or to raise local sponsorships as appropriate.

Accordingly, it was agreed that Federation would contribute R2 500 per event with the following provisos:

- exhibitions would have a minimum of 50 frames;
- exhibitions should not be held more than once a year at the same venue;
- a maximum of six events a year would be sponsored;
- grants would be made on a 'first come, first served' basis.

Applications for assistance for local exhibitions should be made to the Treasurer with full details as to dates, venue, conditions etc, and where possible, a draft budget..

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Swaziland: Railway 'Letter Post and Stamps'

by P.W. van der Molen, RDPSA, FRPSL – East Rand Philatelic Society

1 – Introduction

Following the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, the South African Railways were created by the merger of established railways, and by 1912 a start was made with the introduction of a road transportation network as a feeder service to the railway system. Those Road Motor Services (RMS) expanded to serve the most remote parts of the country. In January 1928 the RMS routes to Swaziland were inaugurated[1], railways were not constructed in Swaziland until the early 1960s[2]. The Road Motor Services provided similar facilities to the railways, including the conveyance of mail, newspapers and parcels which is the subject of this article. Illustrations are reduced to 70%, and are from the author's collection, unless indicated otherwise.

2 – The Rail - Letter Post Service

Upon its formation, the SAR adopted one of its precursor's (the CSAR's) rail-letter system, developed to carry urgent mail for a fee; regulations for this service were sometimes quite complex[3]. A rail-letter had to be handed in at a station or RMS stop, with the regular Post Office franking supplemented by the Rail Letter Fee[4] prepaid with regular postage stamps. The rail-letter could be conveyed either on a 'station to station' basis, to be called for (P.O. franking still required!), or if destined to a postal address, the SAR would post the letter from their station nearest to the destination, with the Post Office effecting the final delivery. The RMS network handled rail-letters officially only from about 1936[5]; the system consisted of affixing an SAR T110 label on the envelope[6] and cancelling all stamps with the SAR 'station' datestamp. Four covers shown fig 1- 4 are described to illustrate various facets of rail-letter post.

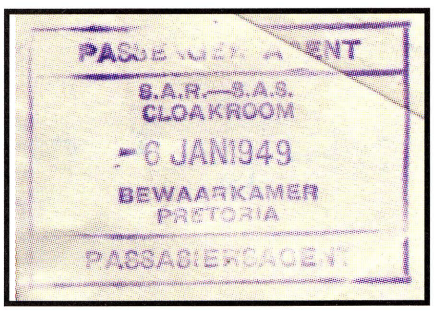




SAR T110 label (large size, 75x75mm) on reverse, printed in red on white paper

Fig 1 : Earliest Recorded Swaziland Rail Letter cancelled with oval 'SAR&H[7] BREMERSDORP, 26 SEP 39'

With Post Office transit cancel 'JOHANNESBURG, 27 XI 39'on front denoting where the letter entered the Post Office mails for delivery to addressee. Correctly franked with 1d for regular letter rate plus 2d for SAR Rail Letter Fee.



The reverse of cover at right is backstamped with above rectangular datestamp "PASSENGER AGENT / SAR CLOAKROOM / 6 JAN 1949 / PRETORIA", but does not bear an SAR T110 label as required - was sent early in the new year (Rail Post no.1 on front) and perhaps responsible official holding those labels had not yet returned from holiday.

(Date stamp shown at actual size)

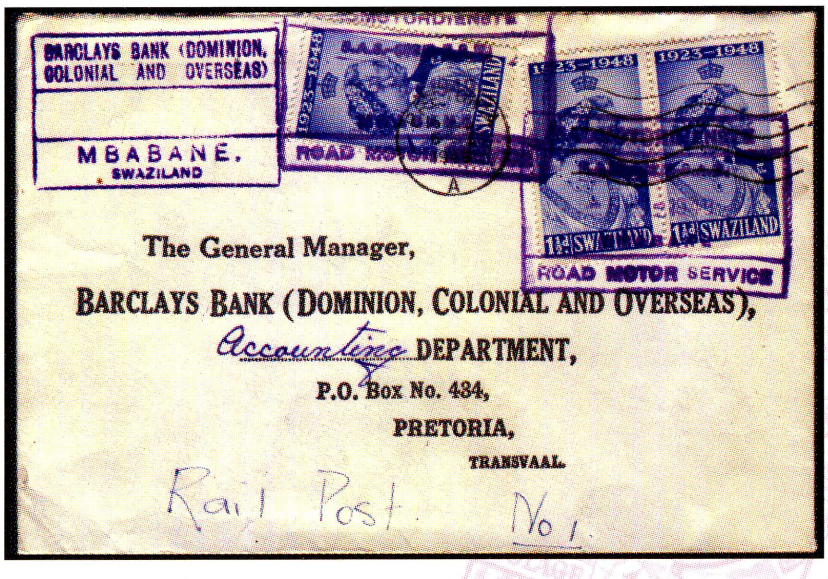


Fig 2 : Rail-Letter cancelled with 'SAR (Station no.?)/ MBABANE / ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, 5-1-1949' to Pretoria.

With Post Office machine transit cancel 'Pretoria, 6 Jan 49' on front. Franked 1½d current letter rate, but rail-letter fee was 2d and not 3d as affixed; probably correct stamps were not available, for the same reason that T110 label was not used?

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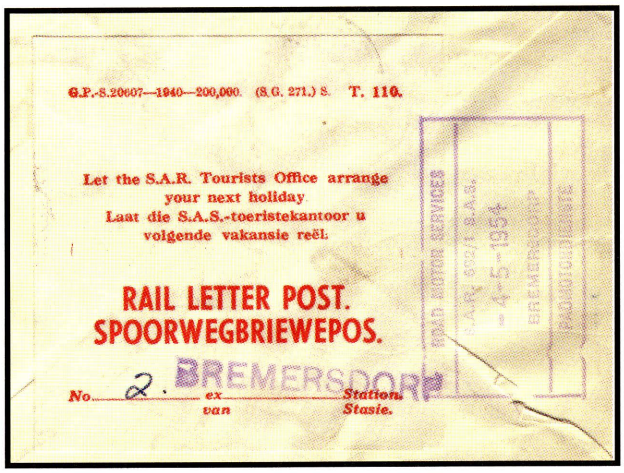
Illustration by courtesy of Helmuth Hagen



SAR T110 label (large size) affixed to rear of cover at left, tied by rectangular 'ROAD MOTOR SERVICES / SAR 692/19/ BREMERSDORP, 4-5-54'

Fig 3 : Rail-Letter cancelled with oval 'SAR&H BREMERSDORP, 4 MAY 54' to Pretoria.

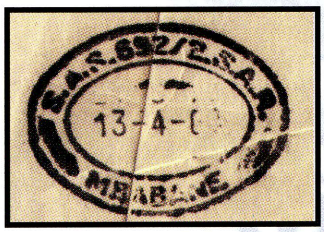
Correctly franked with 4d, made up of 2d basic letter rate and 2d rail-letter fee, this franking with 4 x 1d Union 'Ship' stamps is irregular in that Union stamps were invalidated for use in Swaziland as from 3 February 1933. The use of Swaziland stamps to pay the SAR's rail-letter fee is logical because the SAR would have been recompensed by the Swaziland Post Office for carrying these mails originating in Swaziland, on the same basis as the SAR would have been recompensed by the South African Post Office for Rail-Letter mail carried destined for Swaziland, which originated within South Africa[8]. It appears this franking was not challenged, neither by the SAR or by the South African Post Office, and the letter entered the S.A. mails at Pretoria as evidenced by the transit datestamp on front of 'PRETORIA, 5 MAY 54'.



SAR T110 label affixed to rear of cover, but not tied by SAR datestamp.



Illustration by courtesy of Talbot Cox



Oval 'SAR 692/2[9] MBABANE' (at actual size)

Fig 4 : Rail Letter cancelled with oval 'SAR 692/2 MBABANE, 13-4-64' sent to Port Elizabeth.

The two SAR cancels have been overstruck by S.A. Post Office transit cancels of "PORT ELIZABETH, 16-4-64'. The SAR cancel (at left) was also backstamped. Franked with 7½ c, the standard letter rate was 2½ c at the time whilst the rail-letter fee was 3½ c and therefore overfranked by 1½ c but again probably due to non availability of the correct stamps. Although posted near the middle of the month, this letter is marked no.1 on the T110, which indicates that being the first letter to be sent in the month, demand for the Rail Letter service was not great.

Falling demand probably exacerbated by rail-letter fee increases (from 1 April 1993 the basic letter rate was 45c but the rail-letter fee had become R3-63) led to the service being discontinued by the SAR per 31 March 1994, having run for nearly 80 years, only interrupted during the Second World War because of difficulties of censoring. Rail-letter post is noted only briefly by Dr Harvey Pirie and Proud[10]- these covers form a fascinating facet of Swaziland's postal history but are rarely encountered.

When Swaziland attained Independence on 6 September 1968, it is believed that the SAR Road Motor Services continued to offer their rail-letter, parcels and newspaper services in the territory; Helmuth Hagen's collection includes two post Independence (4 October1966) rail-letters from Lesotho (datestamped 8 December 1972 and 6 October 1973) which support this view.

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3 – The Railway Parcels Stamps

The SAR had 'inherited' well established railway parcels stamps[11] procedures as a method to receipt pre-payment of parcel fees, up to a monetary limit which in 1985 was R25; large and/or regular customers would have had account facilities. The SAR issues of parcels stamps were affixed to the waybills, which were retained by the SAR for three years and then destroyed, which meant that normally these parcels stamps would not be available to the public. From the second issue of SAR parcels stamps in 1916, a station code was overprinted onto those stamps[12] to identify the forwarding station and also for purposes of accounting.

At the introduction of the Road Motor Services to Swaziland in January 1928, the SAR parcels stamps current at the time were the 5th issue of 1923 printed in English only; in 1929 the first bilingual designs were issued. Dr Harvey Pirie has recorded[13] the existence of parcels stamps with station code 'MBN' for Mbabane and with 'BEP' for Bremersdorp (BRE had already been allocated to Berea Road). In view of an RMS route from Piet Retief to Hlatikulu/Dwaleni[1], it is probable that parcels stamps were overprinted with a station code at least for Hlatikulu. Any parcels stamps with Swaziland use or code are very rare. The use of parcels stamps was discontinued by the SAR around 1986,

Dr Harvey Pirie formed amongst others a comprehensive collection of Railway Stamps of Southern Africa, which he donated in April 1965 to the then SAR Reference Library[14], now called the Transnet Foundation Heritage Library, located in central Johannesburg. His collection, which is in need of re-mounting, can be viewed and contains just two examples of parcels stamps used in Swaziland, shown in fig 5 below.



Fig 5 – Parcels Stamps with Mbabane Station Code, in the Dr Harvey Pirie Collection (actual size)
The 6d Orange-red bilingual pair, and the 10/- Light Chocolate single are from the 9th SAR issue released in 1945, which comprised thirteen duties from 1d to £1, and was current until the decimalisation of the currency on 14 February 1961.

4 – The Railway Newspaper Stamps

The SAR and its precursors conveyed newspapers from station to station (sometimes thrown out by the guard when passing the station!) on a 'to be called for' basis, as a railway parcel against prepayment by means of a railways newspaper stamp which was affixed to the paper or wrapper and sometimes - but not invariably - cancelled by means of a Railways datestamp. The newspaper stamp was therefore received by the addressee, unlike the parcels stamps.

The SAR newspaper stamp current when the Road Motor Service was extended to Swaziland is shown in fig 6, denominated ½d which was the rate irrespective of distance or weight, printed in black on white paper with bilingual text, perfed/pin perfed/rouletted. This ½d rate remained in force from 1910 to 1953. The example shown was cancelled with oval 'SAR&H - SASenH / BREMERSDORP / 16 JAN 32' proving use in Swaziland and was copied from Dr Harvey Pirie's booklet "Swaziland and New Republic[13]" but is not present in his collection donated to the Transnet Foundation Heritage Library, which also contains railway newspaper stamps.

This newspaper stamp was also issued overprinted in red with 'RMS/PMD' (Road Motor Service / Pad Motor Diens); those and subsequent issues which were most probably also used in Swaziland have been listed in detail by Hagen & Naylor[15]. Any Swaziland use is very rare. When the SAR discontinued their Newspaper stamp rate had increased to 28 cents.



Fig 6 – ½ d Newspaper stamp used in Swaziland (actual size)

5 – Acknowledgements and Information

The author thanks Helmuth Hagen for his kind and valued advice and for allowing publication of his rail-letter shown in fig 3, Talbot Cox for permission to publish his rail-letter in fig 4, Ms Eurika Deminey (Curator of the Transnet Foundation Heritage Library) and staff for assistance so readily given, and Dominic Martino for allowing the author to check through his significant holding of railway stamps – no Swaziland-used were found, confirming their rarity.

The author would be very pleased to be informed of any other philatelic material which may exist on this topic; please contact by email at molens@pixie.co.za

6 – Notes and References

1 – Following a request from the Swaziland Government to the Union for modern transport facilities, the South African Railways established the following Road Motor Services in January 1928, depicted in fig 7:
(a) from the Eastern Transvaal railhead at Breyten to Bremersdorp, a distance of 112 miles, journey time 8¼ hours, a weekday service.
(b) from the Durban North Coast Line railhead at Gollel to Bremersdorp, also a distance of 112 miles, journey time 11 hours, twice weekly.
(c) from the Southern Transvaal railhead at Piet Retief to Hlatikulu and Dwaleni, distance 57 miles, journey time and frequency not given.
Above as detailed in *The S.A. Railways and Harbours Magazine*, Oct 1927 p. 1705-1711, Sept 1928 p1464-1467, April 1929 p679-681.

In 1931 a road motor service was established by the Moçambique railways to connect Bremersdorp to their Goba railhead on the Delagoa Bay line.

2 – The Official Opening of the KaDake to Goba railway on 5 November 1964 was commemorated by Swaziland with the issue of a set of 4 stamps SG109/12. This railway was constructed primarily for the transport of ore and not for passenger traffic; parts of it are now derelict.

3 – Regulations governing the rail-letter service are discussed and the 1961 version is given as Appendix 2 (page 265) in Hagen, H.S. and Naylor, S.P, *Railway Postal History of South Africa,* 1998, Philatelic Federation of South Africa. ***This book is still 'in print' and can be ordered from the PFSA Publications Committee, P.O. Box 29012, Sunnyside 0132 or by email from paulvz@mweb.co.za***

The SA Philatelist April 2004. p 10.
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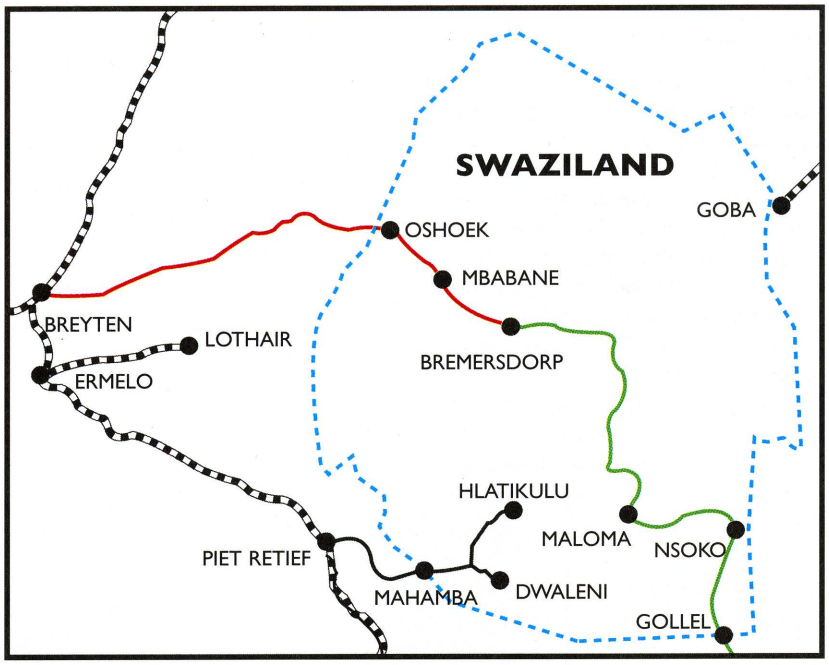

Fig 7. Swaziland Road Motor Services Routes in 1928

4 – Basic postage and rail-letter fees from 1910 to 1994 are listed in *The Railway Postal History of S.A.*, pages 47-48. Those South African postage rates were also applicable in Swaziland at least until its independence on 6 September 1968.

5 – *The Railway Postal History of S.A.* in p39-41 details the role of RMS in carrying mail. As a service to the public, RMS buses were almost from the beginning provided with boxes into which the public could post letters, which were then emptied into the nearest Post Office letter box; such mail therefore bore no distinctive markings. As to rail-letters, the Post Office were initially not agreeable that the RMS could also handle these, and only allowed the rail-letters to be carried from 1936. It is therefore doubtful whether any from Swaziland can exist dated earlier; the earliest would be franked with Swaziland's first definitive stamps, bearing the portrait of King George V, issued on 2 January 1933.

6 – *The Railway Postal History of S.A.* lists the various versions of the T110 label which were used as (a) Small size (ca 17 x 63 mm) initially printed in black on white paper but from 1925 printed in red, required to be stuck onto the front of the cover, (b) from about 1934 to 1938 the Medium size (ca 102 x 50 mm) as required to be applied to the reverse of the cover, and (c) from 1938 the Large size (ca 75 x 75 mm, incorporating an advertising message) with first printing in Black but later printings in Red on white paper, were also required to be stuck on the back of the cover.

7 – A typology of rail letter marks is presented in *The Railway Postal History of S.A.*, pp 53 to 55. Author has only seen SAR datestamps relating to Swaziland for Bremersdorp and Mbabane.

8 - The SAR conveyed the rail - letters, but their fee was prepaid by regular postage stamps where the revenue accrued to the Post Office. This system therefore required that the Post Office recompense the SAR for work done, and the procedure agreed was that the volume of rail letters was established on the extrapolated basis of an annual census held for one month. A much simpler way of allowing the SAR to use its own parcel stamps for prepayment of the Railways portion was suggested several times but was not agreed to, probably because the Post Office did not wish to see 'stamps' other than their own on postal matter. Refer to *The Railway Postal History of S.A., p48 – 50.*

9 – The SAR allocated a number to each station. Bremersdorp was allocated '692/1'(per fig 3) and Mbabane was allocated '692/2'(per fig 4). The '/1' and '/2' suffixes denoted association with another station, in this case Breyten which had the station number '692'.

10 – Dr Harvey Pirie mentions rail-letters just in passing in his booklet *'Swaziland and New Republic'*, because at that time (1960s), Postal History was not ranked highly. In the publication by Proud, E.B., *The Postal History of Swaziland & Zululand*, 1996, Postal History Publications Co., Heathfield, England, the author mentions rail-letters on p73 but clearly has not had the benefit of *The Railway Postal History of S.A.*, which was published two years later.

11 - Refer to Hagen, H.S. and Naylor, S.P., *Railway Stamps of South Africa*, 1985, The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

12 – *In Railway Stamps of S.A.*, p125 onwards, a listing is given of more than 900 stations with their numbers and station codes. Swaziland 'stations' are not mentioned.

13 – Dr Harvey Pirie, *Swaziland and New Republic*, p49.

14 – The donation of Dr Harvey Pirie's collection of Railway Stamps is recorded in *The South African Railways and Harbours Magazine*, July 1965, p785, under the title of *'A Century of Stamps'*.

This collection can be viewed at the Transnet Foundation Heritage Library in Braamfontein, Johannesburg; contact the curator, Ms Eurika Deminey at +27 11 773 9523 or email eurikad@transnet.co.za

15 – Refer to Hagen, H.S. and Naylor, S.P., Railway Stamps of S.A., p73-79.



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An Earlier Date for the Port Elizabeth PAQUEBOT Postmark

Article by Dr. J R Frank. RDPSA, FRPSL: Philatelic Society of Johannesburg.



A recently acquired postcard mailed on the Balmoral Castle to Port Elizabeth proved to be a most unusual item and a new earliest recorded date for the Port Elizabeth boxed "Paquebot" marking.

The Transvaal 1d postage stamp affixed to the picture side is cancelled by a "Union of South Africa Ocean P O 2" cancel of 12 Nov., 1912. This proves that the postcard had been carried by the Balmoral Castle. The date indicated the day before its arrival at Madeira. Postcards were sold on board ship and the postmark date was set for the day the mail was about to leave the ship. In this case the card did not, of course, leave the ship at Madeira, but was carried via Cape Town to Port Elizabeth.

The Balmoral Castle berthed at Cape Town on 26 November 1912, before proceeding to Port Elizabeth. Here the item received postal markings, which are very clear and clean, which obviously derived from the same deep grey-black ink pad, on 28 November 1912. Both Drechsel and Hosking record the introduction of the boxed Paquebot marking of Port Elizabeth as having occurred in 1929. It was used on this postcard some seventeen years earlier.

The Paquebot mark can be applied without an accompanying town cancel. The latter may be applied at a later stage. However, this Paquebot marking differs from the two types used at Cape Town.

The colour of the ink used for the two Port Elizabeth cancellations is identical, as is the clarity of the impressions.

This makes a valid case for advancing the date of the introduction of the boxed Port Elizabeth Paquebot marking to 1912.

I have to date not encountered any reference to the use of this postmark before 1929 and would appreciate any information confirming the early usage of the postmark.

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P Cattell
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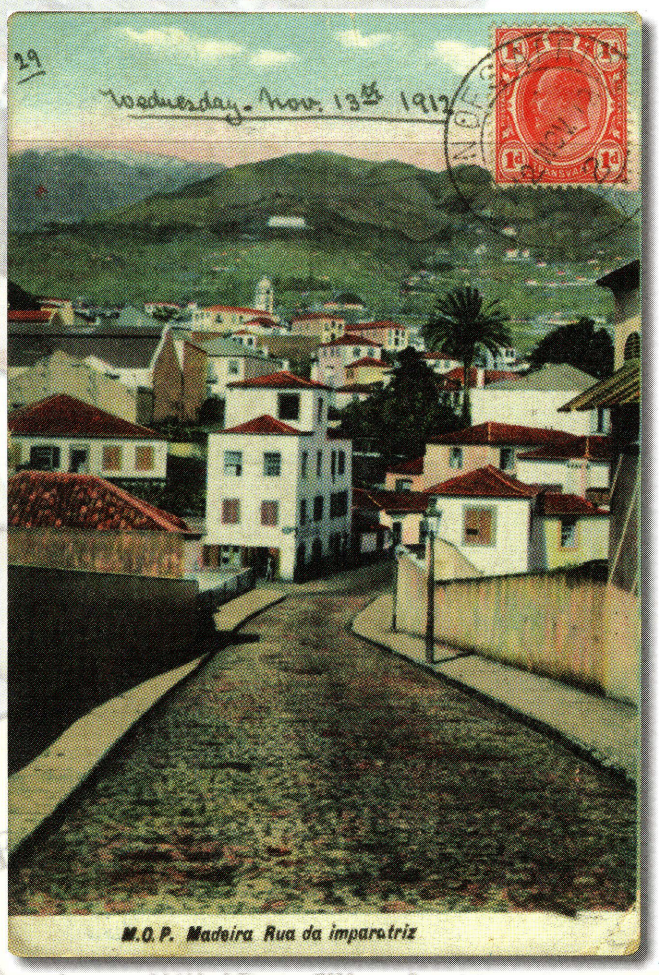
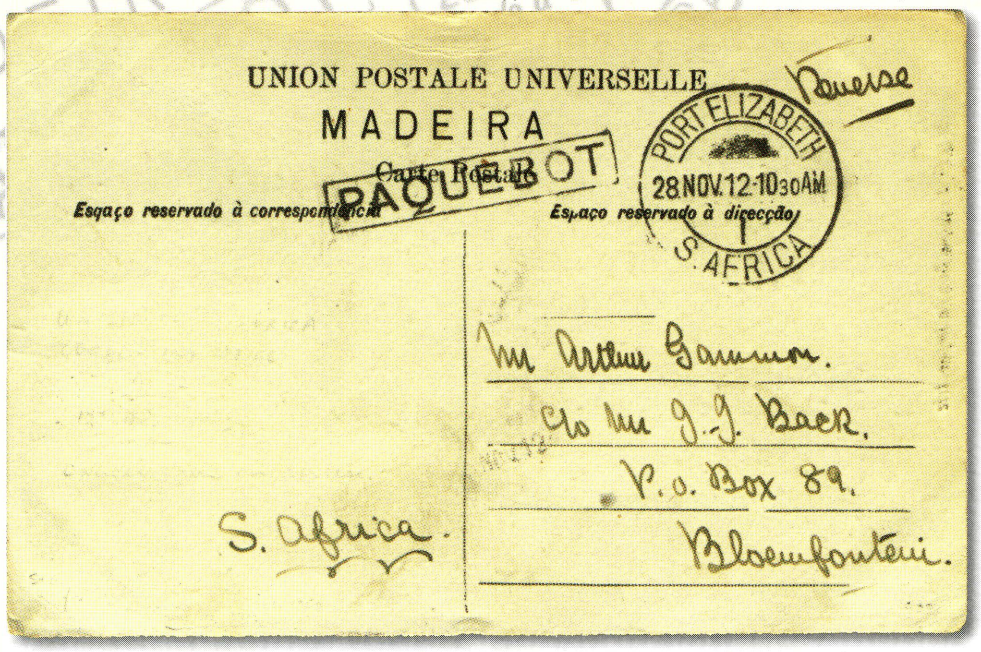
The Paquebot Marks of Africa The Mediterranean Countries and Their Islands
R Hosking
Paquebot Cancellations of the World (3rd Ed)



Madeira postcard with Union of South Africa Ocean P O 2 cancellation of 12 November 12 applied on the Balmoral Castle en route to Cape Town.



Above - Port Elizabeth 28 November 12 receiving cancellation and boxed Paquebot marking, applied simultaneously, on address side.

The SA Philatelist April 2004. p 12.

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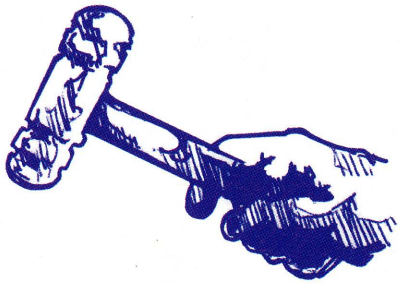

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Auction 92	September 31	July 2004
Auction 93	December 31	October 2004

Monthly Q.S.A. Auctions

16. Q.S.A. 17 April 2004 Swiss Club, Midrand
Vorna Valley. Moerdyk Road
Auctioneer: Wolfgang Meiss

17. Q.S.A. 22 May Victoria Cross Lodge. Pretoria
Menlo Park, 16 Street
Auctioneer: Paul van Zeyl

18. Q.S.A. 19 June Swiss Club

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Wagenaarskraal se poskoets en poskar, 1870-1973

deur Elbie Immelman

Na aanleiding van 'n artikel oor die Zeederberg-poskoets in Die Burger van 3 Augustus 2002 vestig die skryfster weer die aandag op die belangrike rol wat die poskoets in die vorige twee eeue gespeel het.

(English precis on page 34)

IN DIE KAROOSTREEK, tussen Beaufort-Wes en Victoria-Wes, lê 'n bekende skaapplaas genaamd Wagenaarskraal. Hierdie plaas het 'n belangrike rol in die vervoer van passasiers en pos gespeel toe die treinspoor vanaf Kaapstad nog nie verder as Wellington geloop het nie.

Ná die ontdekking van diamante in die noorde in 1867 en die instelling van 'n passasiers- en poskoetsdiens tussen Wellington en Kimberley het Wagenaarskraal 'n belangrike stilhouplek op hierdie roete geword. 'n Poskantoor is gestig en die eerste posmeester was John MacRobert, eienaar van die plaas.

Die span perde van die poskoets is hier omgeruil en die passasiers kon rus en oorslaap.

'n Welbekende en bekwame wamaker en grofsmid van daardie dae, Japie de Bruyn, ook 'n skaapboer van die naburige plaas Abramskraal, het sake op Wagenaarskraal gedoen en sy dienste was vir die Poswese van groot waarde, omdat hy die poskoets kon nasien, die perde se hoewe beslaan en verder hulp en raad verleen. Van sy wamakersgereedskap is vandag nog in die besit van sy kleinseun, Hugo John de Bruyn. 'n Soortgelyke waterramp as wat Laingsburg in Januarie 1981 getref het, het Victoria-Wes in 1871 getref. Daar was 'n wolkbreuk bokant die dorp en in 'n kwessie van 'n paar uur was die dorpie 'n ramptoneel. Die lyke van 62 mense is later gevind.

Die oggend van die ramp het die poskoets tussen Kaapstad en Kimberley juis op die dorp aangekom. Die koetsier, Johannes Hendrikus Brand Buyskes, het baie van die slagoffers te hulp gesnel en hulle in sy poskoets na veiligheid gebring.
Uit dankbaarheid het die vroue van die dorp en distrik 'n ketting versier met goud van hulle haarlokke gemaak en aan Buyskes as 'n aandenking oorhandig. Hierdie goue ketting is steeds 'n waardevolle besitting onder Buyskes se naaste.

Ná die voltooiing van die spoorlyn tussen Wellington oor De Aar na Kimberley in 1890 is die poskoetsdiens gestaak, want die passasiers en pos kon dus direk per trein vanaf Kaapstad na Kimberley in die diamantvelde vervoer word. Die poskoets het dus nie meer Wagenaarskraal aangedoen nie, maar 'n nuwe posverbinding is in die lewe geroep, naamlik die poskar.

Twee van die oorspronklike poskantoorkontrakte is nog in besit van die MacRobert familie en gee 'n kykie in die lewenswyse van daardie tyd asook die voorwaardes waarop die pos met die poskar moes vervoer word. Die een kontrak is gedateer 12 Februarie 1917 toe die Posmeester-generaal, Jeremia Wilson was, die ander 22 April 1923 met Edward Albert Sturman as Posmeester-generaal.

Die posagent en kontrakteur in beide gevalle was William Mudie MacRobert van Wagenaarskraal. In 1917 was sy besoldiging £96 per jaar en in 1923 is dit verminder tot £72. Hierdie poskantoorkontrakte is elke drie jaar hernu. Sekere regulasies en voorwaardes is opgelê in die kontrakte, onder meer:

- Dat alle pos op eie onkoste een keer per week te perdekar binne drie uur deur die kontrakteur van Drie Susters af oor Brakfontein na Wagenaarskraal vervoer sou word.



The SA Philatelist April 2004. p 14.

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• Die term "pos" het ingesluit karton-dose, mandjies, sake of pakke briewe, koerante, boeke, bedrukte papier, knippatrone, poskaarte, pakkette of enige ander artikels wat deur die Poskantoor vervoer word.

• Die pos moes in 'n beskutte kar, getrek deur minstens twee gesonde en sterk muile of perde, vervoer word. Die kar moes lig en sterk wees en groot genoeg om al die pos te akkommodeer. *(In die geval van Wagenaarskraal is muile nooit gebruik nie, net twee perde met die name Petrol en Paraffien).*

• Bokseile sou verskaf word om die pos te beskerm teen reën of water wanneer deur riviere gery word en die seile moes aan die kar vasgemaak word met sterk rieme.

• Die perdekar moes oor 'n agterplank van ten minste 50 cm beskik. Die posagent sou self verantwoordelik wees om die poskar deur vloedwaters en vol riviere te kry. Hy mag nie langer as vier uur versuim om deur die vol riviere te kom nie.

• Die agent hoef nie persoonlik die pos te vervoer nie, maar kon 'n verantwoordelike manspersoon aanstel om die werk te doen.

In die geval van Wagenaarskraal was 'n bekwame en getroue bruinman, Piet Soldaat, die posryer vir baie jare. Hy het Maandagoggende met die poskar van Wagenaarskraal af na Drie Susters vertrek, daar in 'n sinkskuur oorgeslaap en Dinsdagoggende met die pos teruggekeer. Woensdae het hy weer gaan pos haal, maar dié keer te perd heen en weer en het nie weer oorgeslaap nie.

Piet Soldaat is deur die Poswese van 'n beuel voorsien wat hy moes blaas wanneer hy die poskantoor op Wagenaarskraal nader. Hierdie vrolike herinnering van vergange dae is vandag in die voorportaal van die plaashuis op Wagenaarskraal. Dit was die teken om vir almal te laat weet dat die pos aangekom het. Dinsdae (posdag) was 'n belangrike dag in die lewe van die boere in die omgewing (Doornkloof, Brakvlei, Vanderwaltspoort, Drupfontein, Flooispoort, Leeuwfontein, Ezelsfontein, Kookfontein, Rietfontein, Quaggasfontein, Treurfontein en Timboschfontein). Almal het hulle pos op Wagenaarskraal kom haal en Dinsdae was 'n dag van kuier, gesels, proviand koop, sake doen, tennis en "croquet" speel. Die MacRoberts het 'n winkel op die plaas bedryf wat in al die boere se behoeftes kon voorsien.

Dit was toelaatbaar vir die kontrakteur om passasiers in die poskar te vervoer mits die gewig nie te swaar is nie en die Posmeester-generaal het die reg voorbehou om die vervoer van passasiers asook gevaarlike artikels of plofstowwe te verbied. In geval die pos nie op die vasgestelde tydstip afgelewer word nie, of as van die pos verlore geraak het, kon 'n boete gehef word.

As 'n treinspoor beskikbaar sou word, kon die Posmeester-generaal die roete van die poskar verander soos nodig geag word. In die kontrak van 1923 word gestipuleer dat in die geval van reën en vol riviere 'n vertraging van vyf uur toegelaat word om deur die Soutrivier te kom, en 'n vertraging van drie uur by die rivier by Brakfontein.

Weens vooruitgang in moderne vervoer en tegnologie is die poskantoor in 1973, ná meer as 'n honderd jaar, gesluit en so het ook die gesellige Dinsdae tussen die boere tot 'n einde gekom.

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(1861-1957) Johannesburg
This biography gives a fairly general picture of Tamsen's philatelic career. There are many discrepancies in source material regarding Tamsen, and the indications are that the last words on this legendary figure in South African philately have not yet been spoken. There has even been a reference in one source to the fact that some of the rarities he had in his world collections were not beyond suspicion. It would seem that the stage has been reached where Tamsen's life in all its aspects has become the subject for further study and an independent, full biography.

Emil Carl Christiaan Tamsen, RDPSA, RDP

Condensed from correspondence between Wilhelm Grütter, Johann Meiring, Thelma Adlum, (grand daughter of Tamsen) and Helen Watson (great grand daughter).

Emil Tamsen arrived in South Africa as a young man in April 1880. According to some sources, he was a stamp collector even before coming to South Africa.

After some early adventures in Natal, he moved to Pretoria where he remained for about two years. He subsequently moved to Nylstroom where he established a business as a retail and wholesale general dealer and also farmed in the district.

Upon the establishment of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society in 1894, Tamsen was elected honorary vice-president. He joined the Pretoria Philatelic Society in April 1898, and was elected an honorary life member of the society in 1902. Living at Nylstroom, he was a country member, but it is almost certain that he sometimes took part actively in society affairs. His entry in the society's first exhibition in 1903 indicates this.

Some sources suggest that Tamsen was vice-president of the Pretoria Philatelic Society. Dr Harvey Pirie RDPSA noted that "Tamsen was the first vice-president of the Pretoria and Johannesburg Philatelic Societies".

He could conceivably have been vice-president in 1899, but there is no record to authenticate this. In the early 1900s, he was also a member of the Transvaal Philatelic Society. He further held a diploma for 25 years of membership of the Dresden Philatelic Society, and one for 50 years membership of the Vienna Society.

In his great hobby, philately, Tamsen possessed an international reputation for he was one of a very limited number of stamp collectors to receive a personal invitation from King Edward VII to attend the International Philately Conference in London in 1910. He was instrumental in forming the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

In 1926 he was present at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York when the local papers made much of the fact that his father was a naturalised American citizen, as was Emil himself until he became a burgher of the South African Republic.

His first interest in stamp collecting was when he was lucky enough to purchase the stamps on the letters accumulated in the Dead Letter Office in Pretoria, for this haul formed the basis of his subsequent collection. This magnificent accumulation was sold in London in 1900 for a substantial sum. Thereafter he concentrated on amassing stamps from the colonies, and then transferred his allegiance to Transvaal philately.

Then in 1893, he was afforded facilities for inspecting the ZAR government stamp archives. The results of his browsing were published in a series of articles in Volumes 4 and 5 of the *Gibbons Monthly Journal*.

A great scoop was also achieved in 1901, when he wrote the history of the last stamp issue of the Republic, commonly called the Pietersburg issue, and some of the issues of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. At the time, he had the best existing collection of the Pietersburg issue.

Tamsen's signature appears on the British Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, a register headed by the autograph of H M King George V. This was instituted at the 8th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at Harrogate from 3-6 May 1921 where he, along with the King and 28 others, was elected.

Tamsen had many and varied stamp collections and several were of the Southern African territories. He also had a world collection. In the later years his business and farming operations were said to be in need, so he parted with his world collections about 30 years before his death. Ernest Hunt RDPSA was the buyer. In a tribute to Tamsen after his death, Hunt wrote:

"He had been collecting, studying and dealing in stamps, particularly all South African issues, for so many years then, and to meet his pressing needs he had offered me his complete world collections, mint and used, housed in nine large Schaubek and Senff albums.

The SA Philatelist April 2004. p 16.

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We came to terms and I was well started on my objective and also had much material for the specialised collections that followed".
Tamsen was a discerning scholar of philately. Fortunately for future scholars, he was given access to government archive files and official documents, which are believed to have since been destroyed, and valuable information has thus been saved for future generations.

Tamsen was the outstanding expert on the New Republic and Pietersburg issues. There is little doubt that he was largely responsible for bringing to light the many varieties and errors in these short-lived issues. Through his research they eventually obtained full catalogue status. Moreover, he was responsible for discovering the history of the Mount Currie Post of Griqualand East. He will also be remembered for his huge output of articles on the stamps of almost all the stamp issuing territories of South Africa. These articles appeared in local and overseas philatelic journals. He kept on writing until a few years before his death.

Tamsen's expertise and knowledge of stamps from many parts of the world were in constant demand in an era when the dissemination of information was slow. His knowledge was extensive.
He had correspondents in many parts of the world, including Great Britain, the United States of America, Austria, Germany, Egypt, Reunion, Seychelles and Madagascar.
Yardley relied to an unknown extent on Tamsen for sections of *The Postage Stamps, Envelopes . . . of the British Colonies in Africa* (London 1898-1906).

Tamsen conducted the Union Stamp Exchange, a club run on the principle of exchange by collectors for collectors. In addition, he built up a philatelic library containing many books and philatelic periodicals. Before his death this extensive library, particularly strong in early periodicals, was purchased by the Johannesburg Public Library.

The depth of his knowledge is apparent from the status that he enjoyed in the philatelic community, although there was a time that he was accused of not freely supplying some of the information at his disposal. J Robertson, owner and publisher of *The SA Philatelist*, wrote the following about Tamsen:
"Known as the doyen of South African collectors, he came from Europe as a youth and knew more about certain issues of South African stamps than he cared to disclose. A very difficult man to get any information out of. He knew his place and liked being regarded at the top of the tree . . . He is reputed to have been the guiding spirit behind certain rather unnecessary issues, such as the Stellaland stamps, the issues of the New Republic, the local stamps used in the Northern Transvaal in republican days and one or two other sets which we could well have done without.

"I have seen covers sent to overseas destinations in Mr Tamsen's beautiful handwriting franked with Bakker Express stamps, South African Republic stamps and Cape of Good Hope stamps, the stamps of the latter two countries being necessary in those days to send a letter overseas. In spite of several requests, he refused to give me any information on certain points on which I am sure he was very well informed". On the other hand, Tamsen was described as being always ready to pass his extensive knowledge on to others, either by word of mouth or through the press.

Organised philately benefited in various ways from Tamsen's knowledge and expertise. He was, for instance, a member of the jury on various occasions, including the international philatelic exhibition held in Durban in 1928, and JIPEX in Johannesburg in 1936. He was one of the ten celebrated philatelists selected in 1932 by the Philatelic Congress as the first signatories of the Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa.

In 1950, he was elected as the honorary life president of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

Harvey Pirie RDPSA wrote after the death of Tamsen: "He was a pioneer in his business and a pioneer in South African philately. With his passing the greatest South African philatelist has gone and there can never be another like him, as conditions have so completely changed since his active days".

Sources:

Note: What follows is by no means a complete bibliography regarding Tamsen. Many sources have been seen that refer to aspects of Tamsen's life other than philalety. These have not been listed.

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1 July 1929 - Cover from Moncton, New Braswick., Canada to Emil Tamsen at Nylstroom. Flown from Moncton to Saint John, N.B. Canada,. then by surface mail to South Africa.

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The Open Class

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL: Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Although there has been an "Open" Class at a number of national and international exhibitions in recent years, it seems unlikely that the category will ever be recognised at the same level as, say, the Traditional, Postal History, Thematic and even Astrophilatelic Classes. This, at least, was the opinion of Lumir Brendl of the Czech Republic, a highly respected member of FIP (the Federation Internationale Philatelique) and the man charged with the task of drawing up the regulations required to control Open Class philately. This I gathered when I spoke to him at Philakorea2002, the International Exhibition that was held in Seoul two years ago.

Until now, individual organising committees have been given carte blanche regarding the Open Class. Some have chosen to exclude it entirely while others have prepared sets of qualifications that appear to fly in the face of the description "open".

The Class was included at The Stamp Show 2000 in London and in the initial bulletin it was stated that the objectives of the Open Class were "to provide interesting exhibits which stimulate both the committed and the new collector, to provide a competition for those who wish to exhibit outside the FIP regulations for International exhibitions and to permit the inclusion of a certain amount of non-philatelic material (not mandatory)."

This last note was of particular importance in my own case as it meant that I was able to enter an exhibit that, because of its nature, was barred from any of the regular classes even though it did not include any non-philatelic material.

A separate jury judged the Class and marks were allocated on the following basis:-

Knowledge / Personal Study	30
Treatment and Originality	30
Relative Condition and Rarity	20
Presentation / Arrangement	20

It was emphasised that "importance" was not one of the judging criteria. This, in any case, is, I feel, an extremely subjective category by which to judge competitive exhibits and one in which it is extremely difficult to award a consistently justifiable allocation of points.

The customary range of medals was on offer and of the twenty-five entries, two – "Russia's War in China" and "Penguin Panorama" - were rewarded with Gold Medals and six with Large Vermeils while three were not judged as they did not meet the special regulations governing the Class. Some of the exhibits and amongst these I would include "Mourning Memorabilia", "Advertising by Post" and "A Tribute to Johannes Gutenberg" (the printer), made imaginative use of non-philatelic materials while others including perhaps "Penguins in Art and Culture", "Philatelic Anchors" and "Sewing Machines" could have been equally well handled in the Thematic Class.

Both Australia and the Nordic countries published their respective regulations for the open class in 2001. Both advocated a minimum philatelic content of at least fifty percent and the award of medals comparable to those available to the conventional classes.

While it was agreed that a separate jury should be appointed for the class, the Australians emphasised that the team leader should be a philatelic juror. The Scandinavians are certainly well experienced in the staging of the Class having included it in the Nordic exhibition held in Sweden in 1995 and where, it was reported, over 40% of the exhibits shown fell into that category. The two bodies suggested the following distributions of points neither of which, it may be seen, include the category "Condition and Rarity" for which 20% of the marks were allocated in London: - (see chart next paragraph).

The Class was repeated at Belgica 2001 in Brussels and attracted twenty-seven entries. The Special Regulations for this Exhibition required that the Jury dispense with medals and award instead a First, Second and Third Prize.

AUSTRALIA	
Idea and Plan	20
Treatment and Creativity	30
Knowledge, Study, Research	30
Presentation & description	20

NORDIC	
Title and Idea/Subject	20
Development of Idea/Plan	20
Extent of Development	20
Knowledge of Material	20
General Impression	10
Layout of the Exhibit	10

Thus, the overall winner was adjudged to be "History of Postal Administrations" from Norway, an exhibit incidentally that had been awarded a Large Silver in London twelve months earlier. In addition to the three prizewinners, two exhibits were highly commended and these included "Private Percy Swemmer's War" by Lappe Laubscher from Pretoria. Lappe had made good use of letters, medals and photographs to embellish the narrative.

As I had been asked to go to Seoul as the National Commissioner for South Africa, I considered it an ideal opportunity to exhibit again in the Open Class and to gain some useful advice from the experts. However, the Special Regulations for this Exhibition required in part that "At least 50% of the exhibits shall be philatelic materials . . . and non-philatelic materials shall account for at least 30% of the exhibits". In my innocence, I thought that perhaps the text had been mangled in the translation and that where it stated that non-philatelic materials should account for "at least 30%", it really meant that they should not amount to more than 30% of the exhibit. I wrote to the Organising Committee for clarification on this point and I quote, verbatim, from their reply:- "The Philatelic Federation of Korea and Philakorea 2002 Organizing Committee carefully considered your advise (sic), and inform you that at least 30% of non-philatelic materials should be contained in the Open Class as stated in our Special Regulations, in accordance with our purpose, that is, the Open Class is intended to facilitate the display of exhibits that are based on free concepts and promote a wider range of material!
I am very sorry to hear that your collections could not be eligible for the Open Class. I wish your constant love for Philakorea 2002"! (My exclamation marks!).

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This, I felt, amounted to undue legislation of a class that is surely intended to be free of unnecessary limitations. Nevertheless, there were twenty-six entries on display of which seven were adjudged to be "Excellent", thirteen "Very Good" and the remainder "Good". This method of assessment was considered far from satisfactory by the majority of delegates to the FIP Congress that was held in conjunction with the exhibition and will surely be improved upon by Mr. Brendl and his Committee.

The inclusion of the Open Class on an experimental basis in España 2004 in Valencia at the end of May could well prove to be the making or breaking of the new venture. Guidelines were laid down by FIP on this occasion. An independent jury was to be appointed and medals were to be limited to gold, vermeil, silver and bronze but none of the intermediate awards that can be so significant in the conventional classes. Somewhat ambiguously, it was also required that non-philatelic material should be in "adequate proportions and directly related to the topic and be no more than 50%". The word "adequate" would seem to imply to me that, as in Seoul, a certain minimum of picture postcards, photographs, press cuttings, tickets, badges, pressed flowers, legal documents, autographs, programmes, menus and the like is expected.

The problem also arises as to exactly how the volume of non-philatelic material in an exhibit should be measured. One school of thought suggests that it should be calculated simply as the number of non-philatelic pieces as a percentage of the total items on display. Alternatively, and perhaps more reasonably, it may be assessed as the surface area of such items compared with the total. This is not as formidable a calculation as it may sound. It is not difficult to look at each page and estimate the percentage of such material - 20%, 75%, 0%, 10%, 100%, 50% - and so on and then to determine an average for the whole exhibit. In any case, this procedure would only be necessary if the amount was perceived to be bordering on the prescribed limit. They also laid down a comparatively rigid table for the allocation of points that included rarity and thematic knowledge: -

Title and plan	10	Innovation and elaboration	15
Clarity and aesthetic layout	5	Variety of material	15
Quality and condition	10	Study of the material	15
Rarity and difficulty	15	Philatelic/thematic knowledge	15

Commenting on the these regulations in the February edition of the "Asia Pacific Exhibitor", Dr. Derek A. Pocock wonders if "thematic knowledge" indicates "a comprehension of the subject chosen in which case it should certainly challenge the jury to assess a multitude of, what well may be, highly esoteric subjects".

General comments that have been gleaned from the philatelic press include the view that, if it is to attract newcomers to the hobby, the Class must not be unduly legislated. If the exhibits are to attract the desired publicity, they must not be hidden away at the back of the hall as has been the practice at a number of both national and international exhibitions. Although not qualifying for the majority of trophies that can be expected at a major exhibition, the consensus of opinion seems to be that they should be eligible for a range of medals similar to those available to the established classes.

It is also felt that the Class should be all embracing and avoid such sub-divisions as "Open Class – Postal History" or "Open Class – Aerophilately". This type of grouping may be appropriate in the Thematic Class but could well defeat the aims of the Open Class.

In this country, we have already seen some highly commendable exhibits in the Open Class.

Let us hope that it goes from strength to strength.

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South African 2003 Issues - Part 1

by Robin Messenger - RSA Stamp Study Group

This is the first of a regular column giving technical details of South African new stamp issues. As none of the 2004 issues have been examined, I will start with a survey of stamp issues for 2003, Firstly, let me acknowledge that the bulk of this data has been collated from newsletters of the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria.

Some Definitions.

Quantities Printed: refers to the numbers of 'sheets' as supplied to post offices. In the case of commemorative issues these are commonly of only ten stamps or even less.

Printing Sheets: invariably comprise several of these sheets, preferably referred to as sheetlets or panes. These printing sheets are guillotined to separate the panes before distribution to post offices. Although not specifically designated, panes can be identified, or 'plated', by the presence of minute flaws described from the examination of uncut printing sheets. Printers are required to supply a number of such sheets to Philatelic Services for this purpose. Any collector wishing to plate Republican stamp issues, (usually in the form of cylinder blocks), is referred to newsletters of the RSA Stamps Study Group.

GPW: Government Printing Works

Standard Postage Rate: the cost of a domestic small letter, defined as being of maximum size 235 x 120 mm (and minimum 140 x 90 mm), maximum thickness 5 mm and maximum mass of 50grams. On 1 April 2003 this rate changed from RI.50 to RI.65.

Airmail Postcard Rate: the cost of sending a postcard to any destination by airmail. An airmail postcard is defined as being of maximum size 235 x 120 mm, maximum mass 10 grams and must not be enveloped. On 1 April 2003 this rate changed from R3,00 to R3.30.

Medium or B5 Letter: of maximum size 250 x 176 x10 mm, and maximum mass 1 kilogram. (From 1.4.03: R3.35)

Large or B4 Envelope: of maximum size 353 x 250 x 30 mm and maximum mass 1 kilogram (from 1.4.03: R4.25)

Miniature Sheet: for the purposes of this survey: of size 105 x 65 mm incorporating a single vertical format stamp of size 29 x 38 mm with perforations gauging 14.5 (ie 14.5 holes per 20 mm). All miniature sheets issued during 2003 conform to these specifications

Cylinder or Plate numbers: these are usually four in number and appear in the order blue, red, yellow, black. For some issues there may be a fifth cylinder number. Cylinder numbers are not usually allocated for miniature sheets.

Perforation: the number of perforation holes per 20 mm. When two figures are given separated by an 'x', then the first is the horizontal gauge and the second the vertical gauge.

Commemorative Cover: preferred term for 'first day cover' as many such covers are not actually cancelled on the first day. Philatelic Services normally cost these at face value of the stamps plus R3.00.

2003 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

1 - 2003. 02. 28
ICC CRICKET WORLD CUP 2003

Sheetlet of six different Standard Postage rate stamps, horizontal in format, of size 48 x 30 mm, arranged in two rows of three. Pane size 174 x 90 mm, printed by GPW with nine panes arranged in three rows of three on the printing sheet.

Designed by the agency TBWA/Gavin/Reddy, the stamps feature paintings by five South African artists as used on billboards as part of the outdoor marketing campaign. Each billboard showed one of the competing nations being welcomed South African style. The stamps depict countries being welcomed in the following order, with the relevant artist shown in brackets: Holland (Vusi Khumalo); Canada (James Durno); Kenya (Basil Baqwa); India (Vusi Khumalo); Australia (Godfrey Ndaba) and England (Dumisani Sibisi).

The stamps are printed on phosphor coated paper and the perforations gauge 14.2 x 13.8. Cylinder numbers are 7476, 7477, 7478 and 7479. Quantity printed: 10 000 sheetlets.

The sheetlet was also available on a B5 sized commemorative cover numbered 7.53. The six publicity stamps featuring the zebra mascot 'Dazzler' which were issued in the latter part of 2002, were also made available on cover 7.52, which was cancelled Durban 2002.12.2 1, the date of issue of the last pair of Dazzler stamps. These two covers were sold for R14,60 each. A considerable premium on the normal cost of commemorative covers.

In addition, a set of seven postcards without imprinted postage stamp, featuring the six billboard paintings, was produced plus a further card entitled ' It's time to welcome the world'. The set sold for R27,90.



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2 - 2003.04.27
CHRIS HANI

A miniature sheet incorporating a Standard Postage rate stamp. - 20 units per printer's sheet arranged in four rows of five. Printed by GPW. Quantity printed, 23000 plus commemorative cover number 7.54

Standard Postage rate changed to R1,65 on Ist April 2004.



3 - 2003.05.16 LIFE IN THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Sheetlet of ten different Standard Postage rate stamps designed by Jerry Lion and printed in England by House of Questa. (illustrated here, 8 of the 10 designs) The stamps are in vertical format, of size 30 x 48 mm, arranged in two rows of five in each sheetlet of which the printer's sheet contains eight, (four rows of two). The stamps are phosphor tagged on the left and bottom margins and perforations gauge 13.7 x 13.5. Cylinder numbers are 7500, 7501,7502 and 7503.

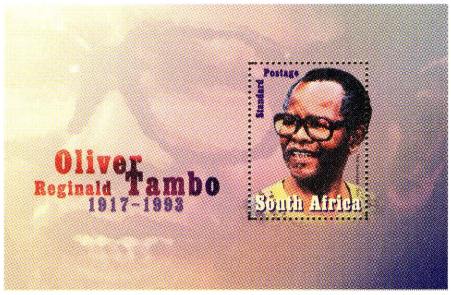
Two B5 commemorative covers numbered 7.55 and 7.56 were produced each affixed with a strip of five stamps. They were sold for R22,50 the pair.



4 - 2003.05.25
AFRICA DAY

A miniature sheet incorporating a stamp with a face value of R11.70 (R1.65 Standard Postage plus R10.05 registration fee). Designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed by GPW.

Quantity printed: 21000 - 20 units per printer's sheet arranged in three rows of four.



5 - 2003.05.29
OLIVER REGINALD TAMBO

A miniature sheet incorporating a Standard Postage stamp. Designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed by GPW

Quantity printed: 21000 - 12 units per printer's sheet arranged in three rows of four.

6-2003.07.23
BALLROOM DANCING
(HEAVENLY ATHLETES)

A set of five stamps designed by Siobhan Cuff and printed by Joh Enschede en Zonen of the Netherlands. Stamps are in horizontal format of size 28 x 31 min with face values of R1,65 (salza); R2,20 (rumba); R2,80 (waltz); R3,30 (foxtrot) and R3,80 (tango), They are phosphor tagged on the left and bottom margins and perforations gauge 13.2 x 13.6.

These stamps were printed from five cylinders, the fifth colour being gold; cylinder numbers are as follows: 7511-7515 (R1.65); 7516-7520 (R2.20); 7521-7525 (R2.80); 7526-7530 (R3.30) and 7531-7535 (R3.80),

Each value was printed in panes of ten stamps, in five rows of two, there being eight panes per printing sheet. The R1.65 and R2.20 were printed together, four panes of each value on the sheet. Likewise the R2.80 and R3.30 values. There were eight panes of the R3.80 value on one sheet.

Quantity printed: 15 000 sheetlets (panes) of each value. A standard size commemorative cover number 7.57 was available for this issue.



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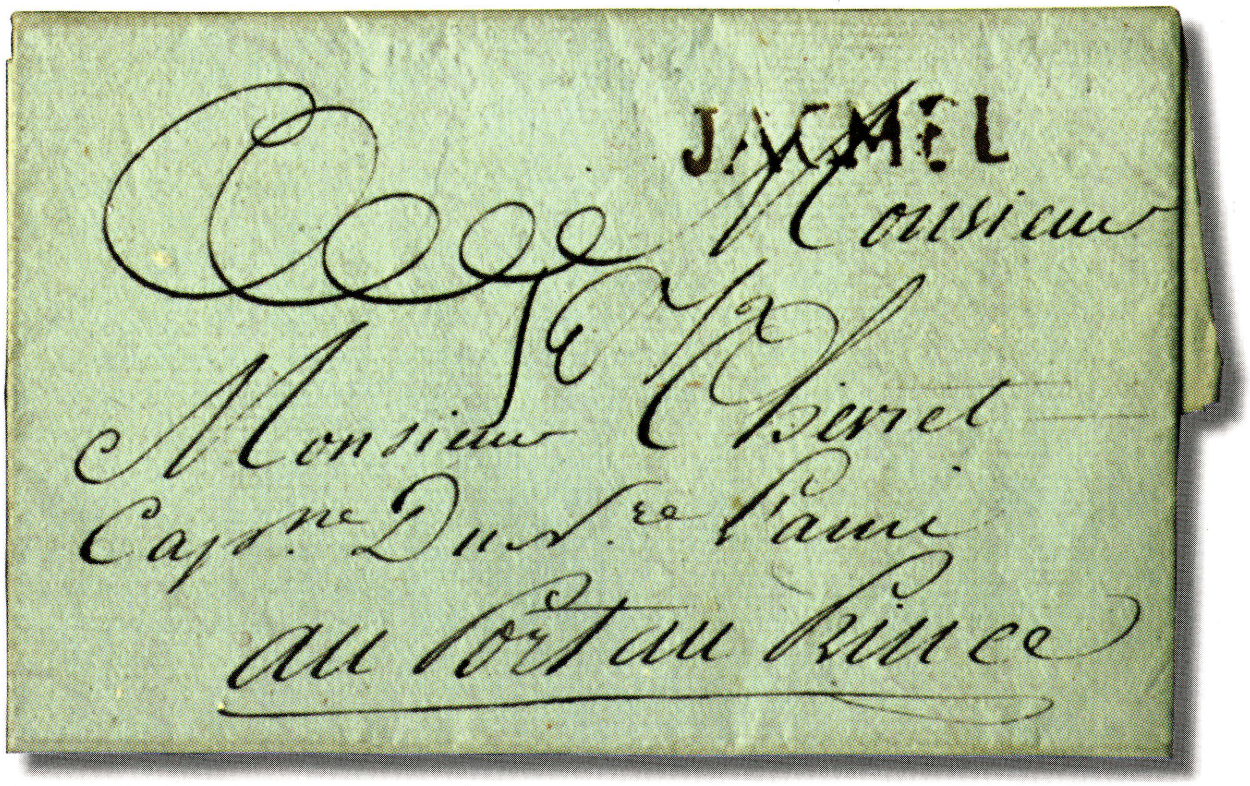

Fig. 1 French period cover from Jacmel to PORT– AU – PRINCE written on 3rd March 1786.

The Philately of Haiti

A Brief Survey of the Story of a Latin-American "Democracy"

Dr. J R Frank RDPSA FRPSL: Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Haiti, the land of high hills, derives its name from the Arawak Indians' "Ai" for "land" and "Ti" meaning "high". It covers the western one-third of the island of Hispanola, discovered by Columbus on December 6th 1492. His flagship, the "Santa Maria" was wrecked off Cap Haitien. The Spaniards later settled the eastern part of the island, while French settlers developed the western portion-the present day Haiti.

In 1671, by the Treaty of Rijswijk, the western one-third of the island was formally granted to France by Spain and named Saint Domingue. The Carib Arawak Indians had become extinct so that slave labour was brought in from Africa to work on the plantations. Saint Domingue became the most prosperous New World colony, exporting sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and indigo. In a good year more than 700 ocean going vessels were needed for its trade. In 1791 the slaves rose in rebellion and slavery was abolished on 4th February 1794.

In May 1801 Toussant L'Ouverture, a former slave became governor-general. In the same year Napoleon dispatched Gen. Charles Leclerc, his brother-in-law, with an experienced force to restore the old regime. L'Ouverture was imprisoned by the French, dying in April 1803. The French army meanwhile was ravaged and demoralised by yellow fever. Many soldiers and its commander died. A large part of this force was defeated by Jean-Jacques Dessalines and Henry Christophe in November 1803. The remainder surrendered and withdrew. Haiti, the Arawak name to which it reverted, declared its independence on 1st January1804.



Fig.12 1928 – Coffee issue.



Fig. 2 Great Britain Victoria 1867 five shillings stamp postmarked C59 at Jacmel.

Dessalines, a savage and evil despot, became its first president. He subsequently declared himself Emperor Jean I and was assassinated in 1806. Almost constant revolutions followed. In fact, of the twenty rulers between 1843 and 1915, when Haiti was occupied by the United States, sixteen were overthrown by revolution, assassinated or committed suicide. As the rural population was, and still is, largely illiterate virtually all mail originated from the coastal towns. During the French colonial period letters generally received a handstamp at their point of origin. I show a commercial entire from Jacmel to Port-au-Prince written on 3rd March 1786.

After independence in 1804 postal arrangements were quite chaotic. Local mail was carried by favour. Foreign mail was mainly to France, Great Britain and the United States, whose consuls sold stamps of their respective countries as well as collecting and postmarking letters addressed abroad. The first British postal agency was opened at Jacmel in 1865, using the C59 canceller, while the Port-au-Prince agency followed in 1869 and used E53. Mail was carried by Royal Mail steamers, whose British Packet Agencies were at Jacmel (1830) and Port-au-Prince (1843). Others functioned at Aux Cayes (1848-1863), Cap Haitien (1842-1863), Gonaives (1849-1851) and St Marc (1854-1861).

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Fig. 3 Four French stamps with Anchor postmark on piece dated Port-Au-Prince 28 Juil 76.

These agencies used Crowned Circle handstamps but strikes have only been recorded at Jacmel and Port-au-Prince. The French agency at Port-au-Prince used its own postmark, as shown on the piece illustrated, while the stamps were cancelled by an anchor postmark. Mail to the United States received the word "steamship", and a handstamp indicating the amount of postage, on board ship.



Fig. 4.(above) HAITI 1881 issue - Pair of 5 cents.



Fig. 5. HAITI 1881 issue - 20 cents.



Fig. 6. 1891 - 1 cent Straight Leaves.

The foreign postal agencies were closed in 1881. The first Haitian stamps were issued on 1st July 1881, the date on which the country joined the Universal Postal Union. An imperforate issue of six values, i.e. 1,2,3,5, 7 and 20 cents, designed by the sculptor M. Laforesterie and printed by G. Richard of Paris was placed on sale. The Head of Liberty design was engraved on wood, from which electrotypes were produced in sheets consisting of six panes of fifty stamps (Melville). The shield portion at base of the design of each stamp was pierced, so that the metal plug denoting the face value of the subjects of the common plate could be changed. This means that the same plate was used for all the denominations. The profile of the Head of Liberty was used for the design, as President Salomon would not consent to have his portrait on the stamps.

Vertical tête-bêche pairs of the one and two cents values exist and are of considerable rarity. Perforated stamps in the Liberty Head design appeared in 1882. Three new plates were produced, once again with movable face values. These stamps were perforated 13 . Postal forgeries of these stamps were manufactured at Cap Haitien in 1882. While superficially good imitations, the forgeries were perforated 14 or 16 and printed on white paper.

All Haitian stamps since 1881 had been printed on surface-tinted paper. In 1886-1887 the 1,2 and 5 cents values were re-engraved, with fixed figures of value. Meanwhile critics of President Salomon pointed out that the Head of Liberty design looked remarkably like Madam Salomon, his wife, which was not what had been asked for. President Salomon was convinced to relent and he did feature on the 1887 recess-printed issue by Skipper and East of London. The President, sadly wounded by his former subjects, was forced to flee to Cuba in August 1888. It is related that stamps bearing his likeness had to be affixed to letters upside down, so as to avoid double postage due on delivery.



Fig. 7. 1896 – 7 cents Drooping Leaves. Imperforate between pair.

In the following year Haiti had no less than three heads of state, before President Légitime finally prevailed. It was decided to use the Arms of the Republic in the years 1891 to 1898, this being a more stable image than that of a president who could be replaced at short notice. There are four different designers, and printers, involved in this period. Imperforate, imperforate between and "prepaid for use but not issued" varieties appear, as well as provisional surcharges.

The concept of philatelic sales and speculation had arrived. The 1891, Arms issue 2 cents blue also exists in miniature sheets of ten stamps, giving rise to the claim that Haiti invented this form of presentation. In 1898 the printers of the Arms issue, Compagnie Francaise Des Papiers-Monnaies of Paris, printed excessively large quantities and unnecessary values, while they were aware that the next issue was already being printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York.



Fig. 8 1898 - President T.A.S.Sam - 1 Gourde.

The long 1898 definitive issue shows President T.A.S. Sam and bears the imprint of the A.B.N.C., N.Y. This long series, from one cent to one gourde (the nominal equivalent of the American dollar), is based on the American rather than the French pattern. The colours of the 1, 2 and 5 cents values were changed in 1899 to conform with U.P.U. regulations. The first Postage Due stamps were produced in 1898. President Sam was removed from office in 1902. In the ensuing civil war in June 1902 the Provisional Government had the 1898 Sam issue overprinted "MAI/GT.PRE/1902" in a rectangle. Quantities were small, only 1595 examples of the 1 gourde being produced, and the higher values on cover are rare. As the overprint was applied manually, inverted and missing overprints in pairs with normal exist on all values.

This issue is a fakers paradise, Leon Montes in "La Timbrologie Haitienne" lists five different types with varieties. The centenary of independence was celebrated in 1904 with a set of stamps showing the revolutionary heroes.



Fig. 9 . 1902 – Installation Provisional Government fake overprint.

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At first these were embellished with a handstamp reading "Poste Paye 1804-1904" in blue, to forestall a private speculation by M. Borno. The use of the handstamp was discontinued when this gentleman complained about it, as he had personally paid for the printing of the issue. The 1904 President Nord Alexis issue comes in the same two versions.

Currency reform in 1907 led to another handstamp being applied to the 1898 Sam stamps, including both colours of the 1,2 and 5 cents. These were also forged extensively. In 1908 the American Bank Note Company printed a set of low values for domestic and a full set for foreign use, in gourde and piastre denominations respectively. President Leconte died in an explosion caused by arsonists, in the Palais National at Port-Au-Prince on 8th August 1912, which let to a destructive civil war.

Oreste Zamor eventually became president on 7th February 1914, but lasted only till November of that year. Numerous stamps were overprinted for provisional use during this period of strife, some in very small quantities. Included here is Haiti's rarest normally issued stamp.

This is the 1904 Nord Alexis 50 cents plum value hand stamped "Poste Paye 1804-1904" and hand stamped again GL. 0. Z/7 FEV. 1914 in a rectangle, of which only ten examples have been recorded. The rapidly deteriorating political situation in Haiti forced the United States to intervene on grounds of humanitarian concern and under the Monroe Doctrine. Also possibly to protect its commercial interests and the Panama Canal.

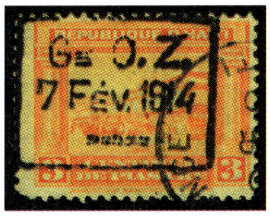

Fig.10 1914 – Overprint by order of President Olestes Zamor.

On 26 July 1915 United States Marines landed at Port-au-Prince, disarmed the rebels, restored order and took over the administration. They remained in control till 1934. Social, political, economic and agricultural reform followed. Stamps to indicate this followed in 1920, which also ended the era of the overprints, and 1928.

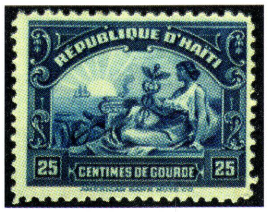

Fig.11. 1920 – "Commerce" design.

The usual Latin-American commemoratives also appeared, with the 1931, Fiftieth Anniversary of U.P.U. Membership being of note. The first airmail stamps appeared in 1929, while a more attractive issue replaced it in 1933. The latter showed an aeroplane above Christophe's citadel.

On 6th July 1933 the first non-stop New York-Port-Au-Prince flight was made by Capt. J. Erroll Boyd and Robert G. Lyon in "The Columbia". The current 20 cents stamp, showing a map of the West Indies, was suitably overprinted and surcharged 60 cents to commemorate this event. The fact that 4997 stamps were overprinted in red and a mere 3 in black adds spice to this issue. In the next decade Haiti remembered that the novelist Alexandre Dumas' mother, Marie Cessette Dumas, was born in Saint Domingue. The U.S. Constitution and Baron De Coubertin also featured on its stamps. However, of more interest is a boxed handstamp used in 1942, reading "450me Anniversaire Decouverte De L'Amerique 1492-1942". It appears that funds were not available for another special issue.

After the departure of the United States Marines civil strife and revolution resumed, with rapid changes of government. There is very little philatelic evidence of this though. President Francois Duvalier, a physician, was elected president in September 1957.

Fig.15 1942 – "450 ME Anniversaire" cancellation on front, from Port-Au-Prince

His increasingly oppressive dictatorship led to great poverty. He was succeeded by his 19 year old son, Jean-Claude, in 1971. Haiti produced a large number of commemorative issues of little significance during this period.

While the early issues and postal history of this small, tormented nation are of considerable interest the multitude of forgeries, fakes and speculative issues make it a difficult field to collect. Authentication proves to be a problem in many instances



Fig.13. 1929 – First Airmail issue.

References:

F.J. Melville - The Postage Stamps of Haiti (1905)
L Montes - La Timbrologie Haitienne 1881-1954 (1954)
The New Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. 29



(1986)

Fig.14 1939 – Second Airmail design.

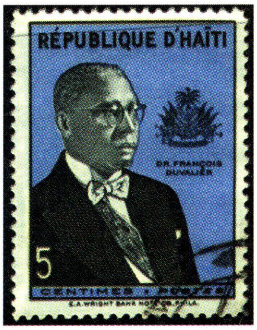

Fig.16. 1950 – "Papa Doc" Duvalier.



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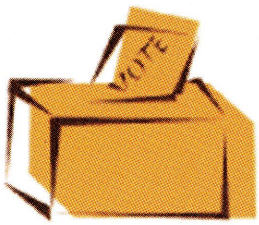
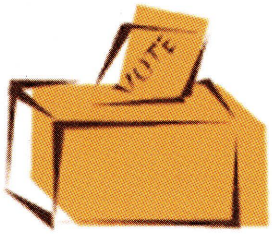
COME AND VOTE FOR AFRICA'S BEST STAMP FAIR AT THE





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Robert Koch, Rinderpest and South Africa

By Dr. Asher Dubb. - American Topical Association.



Figure 9. Germany (DDR) 1982. Centenary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus.

Robert Koch (1843-1910) (Figure 1) **together with Louis Pasteur** (1822-1895) (Figure 2) founded the new discipline of microbiology and discovered the causes of many of the infectious diseases and ways to prevent them in both humans and animals. Koch isolated the organisms of anthrax, cholera and, of particular importance, tuberculosis.

Rinderpest (Figure 3) is a disease which was destroying the cattle of Southern Africa towards the end of the 19th century.



Figure 1. Germany (West Berlin) 1960. 50th anniversary death of Robert Koch.

It crossed the Zambesi and spread southwards through Matabeleland, Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape and Natal. The Cape Government in desperation requested the German Government to send out Robert Koch. In 1896 Koch sailed from Southampton aboard the Dunottar Castle and landed in Cape Town on December 1st. The next day he attended an official welcome and visit to Robben Island which at the time was a leper asylum. Koch was suitably impressed. He proceeded to set up his laboratory in Kimberley in vacant buildings of the De Beers Mining Company. The district was free of the disease but the infection was close by. Healthy cattle were inoculated with blood from infected animals but no bacterium could be isolated. Koch then shifted his direction towards immunizing and protecting uninfected herds. He tried but failed to attenuate the unidentified organism passage through animals. Next he combined the virulent blood with serum from recovered animals and injected this without success. Finally he inoculated susceptible cattle with serum plus bile from animals which had recently died from the rinderpest. Only a modicum of success followed despite some extravagant claims by supporters of Koch. He was no means through with his research when after only three months he was ordered by the German Government to go to India to investigate an outbreak of bubonic plague.



Figure 2. France 1995. Centenary death of Louis Pasteur.

The SA Philatelist April 2004. p 26.

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Figure 3.
Senegal 1968.
Campaign for Prevention of Cattle Plague.



Figure 4. Belgium 197 1.
10th Anniversary death of Jules Bordet.



Figure 5. South Africa 1991. Sir Arnold Theiler.



Figure 9.

Koch was by no means the only one involved in the attempts to control the infection. The various governments in Southern Africa co-operated then and still do so today. In a most costly exercise the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek (Z.A.R.) sought help from French experts including Jules Bordet (1870-1961) from the Pasteur Institute (Figure 4). Much later (1919) he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contributions to immunity. The French established their laboratories at Waterval. The leading figure in the Z.A.R. was Arnold Theiler (1867-1936) (Figure 5), a Swiss veterinary surgeon who emigrated to the Transvaal in 1891. His days as a surgeon came to an abrupt end when he severed his left hand in a chaff-cutter. From surgery he turned to animal pathology where he achieved international fame. In 1908 he became the first director of the Onderstepoort Animal Research Institute which is world famous and where South African veterinarians are trained (Figure 6).



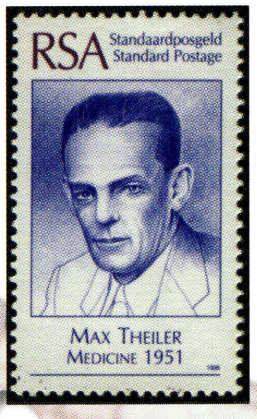
Figure 6.
South Africa 1990. Co-operation in Southern Africa (Onderstepoort).

Arnold Theiler has another claim to fame - he fathered a son called Max Theiler (1899-1972) who became South Africa's first Nobel Laureate in 1951 for his work on yellow fever (Figure 7). As there was no medical school in the country at the time, he studied in London and then went to the U.S.A. where he isolated the virus of yellow fever and produced a safe and effective vaccine against the disease.

To return to the rinderpest. Arnold Theiler readily co-operated with Bordet and together they worked on his hypothesis that lasting immunity from rinderpest could be achieved only with a serum and subsequent injection of virulent blood. Following repeated experimentation the team came out with a formula for trial. They were able to confer a lasting immunity and the mortality dropped from 90% to 15%. By now Koch's method was largely abandoned and he was subjected to heavy criticism. It nevertheless was several years before the epidemic finally abated.

The rinderpest was a devastating event, the worst livestock disaster in South Africa's history where 4.5 million head of cattle succumbed. As a reminder of the tragedy, in South Africa the Rinderpest is frequently spelt with a capital R. It was further compounded by other diseases affecting either man or beast - malaria, smallpox and horse sickness. The whole social structure of the country changed - farmers rendered penniless and facing starvation left their land and moved to the towns where they constituted the poor white population; the Black African farmer was reduced to a casual labourer, often unemployed and homeless. The economy was ruined and political intrigues were the order of the day.

Figure 7. South Africa 1996. Max Theiler, Nobel Laureate.



Robert Koch did return to Africa in 1903 (Figure 8) but this time it was to Rhodesia first at the behest of the British to study another cattle disease called Rhodesian redwater which he proved was due to a protozoan, another parasite.

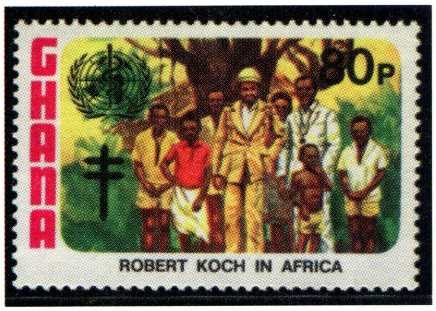
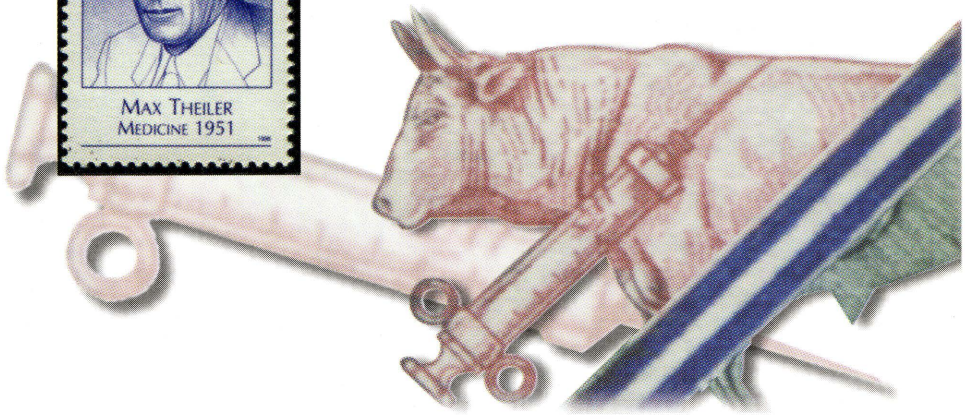


Figure 8. Ghana 1982. Centenary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus.

He called it East African Coast Fever believing that was the site of its origin. His laboratory was in Bulawayo where he lived in relative luxury with his young wife nearly 30 years his junior. He celebrated his 60th birthday in Rhodesia to the disappointment of his many colleagues and admirers who had prepared a celebration and a festschrift for him.

He made several trips to East Africa studying malaria, African sleeping sickness and horse sickness.

For several years the Nobel Committee overlooked his contributions but in 1905 he finally received Science's most prestigious prize for his work on tuberculosis (Figure 9).



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Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa

by: Dr. Alan Rose (Chairperson, SA Philatelist Committee)

The highest honour that can be given to a philatelist by the Federation is to be invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa

This Roll, established in 1932, contains the names and signatures of philatelists, living and deceased, who have served our hobby with distinction in a variety of capacities over the years. Signature is by invitation only, and normally only two signatories are allowed each year.

After nomination and the preparation of an appropriate citation, election is by secret ballot of the nominee's peers at the Federation's Congress.

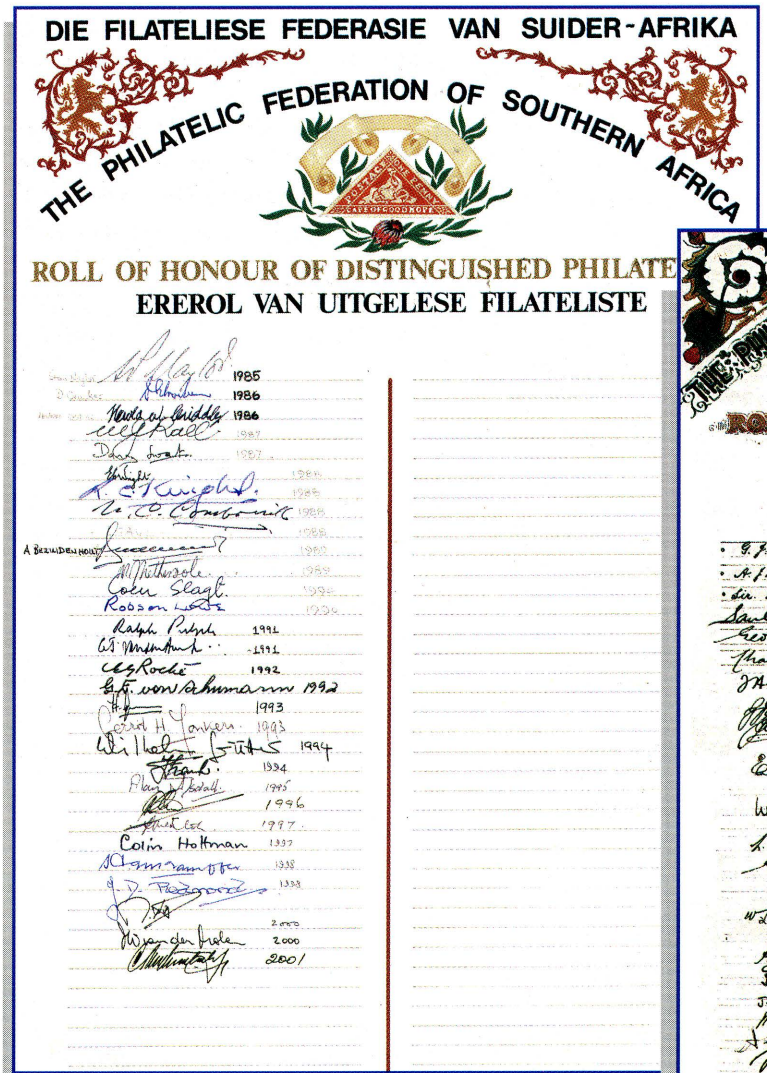
Regrettably, the original Roll is no longer with us. It was exhibited at the Stampex 2003 and taken by the Organising Committee for Ms Mary Bromfield to sign at the Palmares Dinner on 25th October. It was due to be taken to Cape Town for John Wannerton, the other nominee, to sign. Inexplicably, it has disappeared between these two events. Investigations and enquiries among the organisers, the management of the venue and the caterers have yielded nothing.

The loss of this document is a tragedy. It was of both historical and sentimental value, and whilst copies exist, the loss of the original leaves a significant and unfillable gap in the history and narrative of Federation.

Whilst enquiries and searches are still being made, it seems unlikely that the original will surface after such a lapse of time. This is one instance of history that will not repeat itself.

At the Management Meeting on 20th March it was proposed to generate a new Roll from the electronic copies available, to remove the signatures of living signatories and to invite them to sign the new document at an appropriate ceremony. Whilst the new Roll will lack for a while the sense of history and dignity of the old one, such attributes will come with time. To future signatories, Federation can only apologise for this lack, but is confident that their presence will speed their generation.

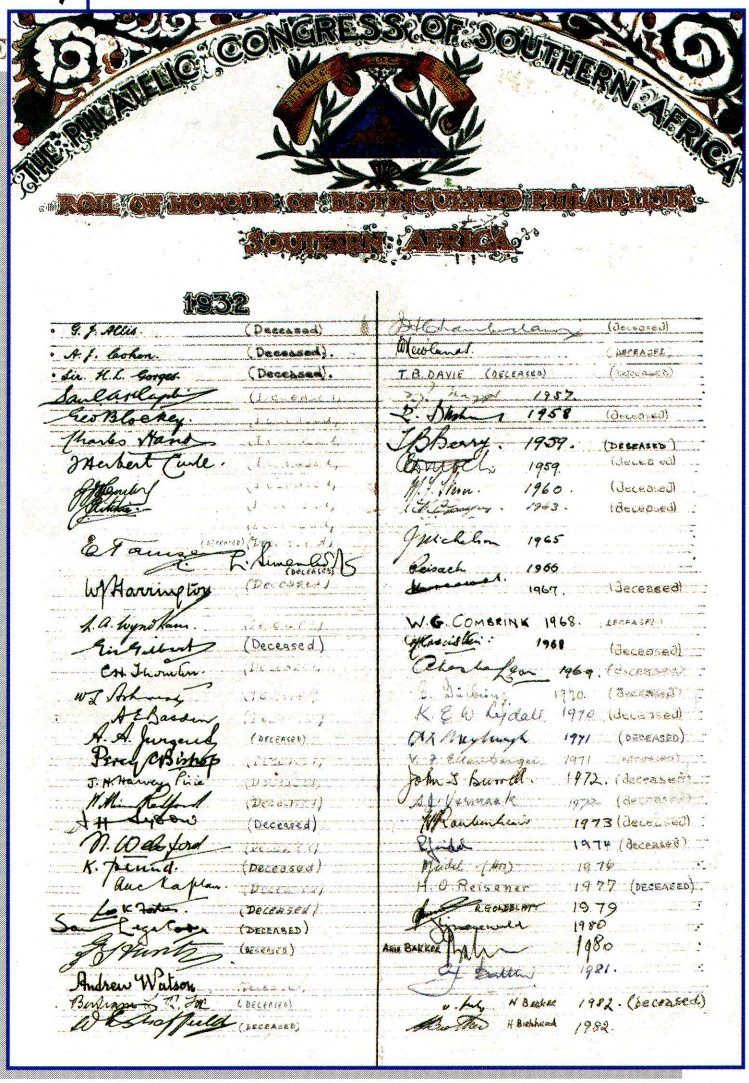
If any information as to the whereabouts of this document should come to light, please contact Herbie Schaffler on 011-672 7747, 082 722 7604 or email haschaff@iafrica.com.


DIE FILATELIESE FEDERASIE VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA

THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

ROLL OF HONOUR OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATE

ERENOL VAN UITGELESE FILATELISTE


THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

ROLL OF HONOUR OF DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS

SOUTHERN AFRICA

1932

The SA Philatelist April 2004, p 28

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Pioneers of Early Dentistry

by: Mrs. Gerrie Conradie. Goudveldse Filatelievereeniging.

Dental problems have plagued humanity since the beginning of time. Over the centuries, a number of different "dental treatments" tried and perfected. Pioneers developed and experimented with tools and materials of all different types and their discoveries, struggles and inventions, contributed to advance the profession into what it is today.

Prehistoric skulls from 25 000 years ago show signs of tooth decay, and folk remedies for tooth, mouth, and gum problems have probably existed at least since that time.



(Broken Hill Man, Zambia 1973 SG#186)

1

Egyptians seem to have filled teeth with molten lead, and by 3700 BC, they were using tiny drills to make a hole in the jaw to drain an infected tooth. The **Ebers Papyrus**, an Egyptian document that was written around 1550 BC, contains passages with methods of treatment of the teeth. Teeth from mummies have been found containing gold, but it is believed that this gold served purely ornamental purposes.



(Ebers Papyrus, East Germany 1981-SG#E 2348)

2

The Etruscans, who ruled Rome in the sixth century BC, lived on the northwest coast of the Italian peninsula before the rise of the Roman civilization. Both the Etruscan civilization and the Romans used primitive sets of false teeth. Little is known about the Etruscans, although undoubtedly they possessed some knowledge of medicine. In the ruins of their temples, dental crowns and gold fillings have been found, which show the skill of Etruscan dentists. They developed skilled techniques for tooth replacement.

Gold bands were soldered together and placed on the teeth adjacent to a missing tooth. This frame supported a false tooth. Usually the false teeth were obtained from humans, or ox teeth were used. These gold bands also held a bar to prevent the remaining teeth from moving together.

By 2700 BC, the **Chinese** had begun to treat tooth pain with acupuncture *(Acupuncture needle, Sri Lanka 2000)* and the Greek physician, **Aesculapius** (1300BC), introduced the pulling of diseased teeth in Greece sometime around 1200 BC *(Aesculapius, Greece 1959-SG# 818)*



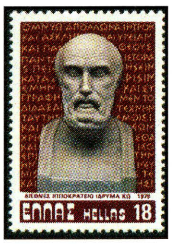
3

Hippocrates (460-377 BC) wrote in one of his books: *Teeth are eroded and become decayed partly by the mucus, and partly by food, when they are by nature weak and badly fixed in the mouth.* He wrote the Oath of Hippocrates, which is even today used as ethical code for people in the medical and dental profession. *(Hippocrates, Greece 1979-SG#1488)*



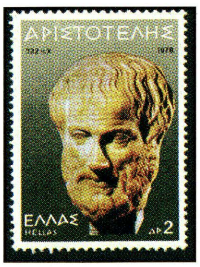
4

Aristotle (384–322 BC) seems to have been the first to record the structure of teeth. Curiously he mixed penetrating accuracy of observations with gross errors. He was perceptive enough to note that animals with horns never have teeth in the front of the mouth, and yet he seriously asserted that women have fewer teeth than men. *(Aristotle, Greece 1978-SG#1419)*



4

During Aristotle's time and in the next couple of centuries, more importance was placed on good oral hygiene. A number of cleaning powders were made from crushed bones, oyster and eggshells. At times these substances were mixed with honey to make a paste to clean with. Guests in the homes of the wealthy who were invited to dinner were given silver- and even gold-decorated toothpicks with which to clean their teeth after the meal. At that time, picking one's teeth was proper etiquette.



5



7

Aulus Cornelius Celsus (25BC – 50 AD), who wrote in the first century AD, described the wiring of teeth and the use of a dental mirror. *(above) (Celsus meter cancellation, Germany 1997)*

St. Apollonia, (?-248 or 249), whose birth-name was Dina, became a nun and devoted herself to missionary work. Because of her Christian faith, she was caught and tortured, but her faith remained strong, even as the frenzied people crushed her jawbone, extracted her teeth, tore her skin and finally burned her to death. Apollonia became a saint as a martyr in 300 AD, and was worshiped as the protective saint for toothaches and for dentists. There are many paintings and sculptures of her in Europe. In most of them, she is portrayed with tooth extraction forceps in her hand.

(St. Apollonia, Austria 1982-SG#1946)



8

The Galen (Claudius Galenus) (131-201AD) also wrote on the structure of teeth, although he seems to have thought there are only sixteen – an extraordinary assumption when all he had to do was count them. *(Galen,Hungary1989-SG#3939)* This error was quoted by the fourteenth-century surgeon Guy de Chauliac (1300-1368), who alleged that there also were "often" thirty-two teeth, although there were "often" only twenty-eight.



9

Rhazes (±865-923) a physician from Persia, made reference to the use of dentifrices in the treatment of loosened teeth and spoke of the filling of cavities with a "cement". *(Rhazes, Syria 1968-SG#995)*



10

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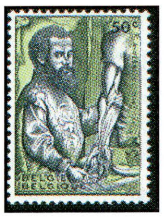
11

Unlike early anatomists, **Leonardo da Vinci** (1452–1519), the artist with a scrupulous concern for fine anatomical detail, does seem to have counted teeth. Shown alongside his drawing of a dissected skull, which has a full complement of teeth on one side, are four numbered molars and incisors, drawn separately to illustrate the roots. *(Leonardo da Vinci, France 1952-SG#1150)*



12

Early errors as to the number and form of teeth were reproduced by generations of anatomists, none of whom seemed aware of the possibility of un-erupted wisdom teeth and many of whom stated that the permanent teeth grew from the roots of milk or deciduous teeth. Even in the sixteenth century, **Andreas Vesalius** (1514–1564) perpetuated this fallacy, for which he was roundly criticized by his contemporary Eustachius, who revealed the truth - that the nuclei of the permanent teeth lie in cavities in the jaw, quite unconnected with the milk teeth. In *De Fabrica,* Vesalius recorded that Galen had believed teeth to be different from bone, because, unlike bone, they had the property of sensation and pain. He contradicted the Galenic view that there are only sixteen teeth and pointed out that anyone could disprove it by counting his or her own teeth. *De Fabrica* includes an illustration of a molar tooth in cross-section, showing the central pulp cavity, probably the first true dental diagram in existence. *(Vesalius, Belgium 1964-SG#1884)*



13



14

Ambroise Paré (1517-1590) is credited with i.e. the introduction of artificial teeth. Among his works are extensive writings on dentistry, including extraction methods and re-plantation of teeth. He described toothache as *the most atrocious pain that can torment a man without being followed by death. (Ambroise Paré, Hungary 1987-SG#3768)*

During the 17th century and up to the 18th century, the drastic ministration of itinerant tooth-pullers and barber-surgeons, who had no qualifications, offered the only remedy for most dental ailments. Some of these barber-surgeons, like **Johann Eisenbarth** (1663-1727), marched around the country with more than 100 assistants, acrobats and actors, showing their tooth drawing and surgery on stage to the people. *(Travelling surgeon, Germany Federal Rep.1977-SG#1843)*



15

The word enamel was first used for the outer shell of the teeth in an English book, *The Operator for the Teeth*, printed in New York in 1685. The author Charles Allen, gave a good description of the minute structure of the teeth from studies he had made using a simple lens. Yet, seven years earlier, **Antonie van Leeuwenhoek** (1632-1723), who developed the microscope, had written to the Royal Society about the channels and pores in the substance of teeth. This important communication was neglected and forgotten for almost a century. *(Antonie van Leeuwenhoek, Transkei 1982-SG#109)*



16

Pierre Fauchard (1678–1761) acknowledged as the father of dentistry. He was born in the province of Brittany, in France. He practiced surgical dentistry in Angers for 20 years and became very famous. He went to Paris in 1718 to open a hospital of dentistry and continued his medicinal practice for 30 more years. During this period he wrote numerous books on dentistry include discussions of pathology of the teeth, clinical cases of oral diseases, techniques of dentistry and prosthodontics. *(Pierre Fauchard, France 1961-SG#486)*



17



18

The body of Dr. Joseph Warren, who in June 1775 had been hastily buried after the **Battle of Bunker Hill**, was searched for by his brother Jack and was found about nine months after his death. **Paul Revere** (1735-1818), who made his dentures, was able to identify his body by means of his dental appliance. This was the first case in America of identification by means of teeth and the medico-legal phase of forensic dentistry. *(Paul Revere, U.S.A. 1958-SG#1059 & Bunker Hill 1775, U.S.A. 1975-SG#1562)*



19

For thousands of years, doctors had been trying to relieve pain during surgical procedures. When they had to carry out a painful operation on a patient, they administered wine, brandy or soporific drugs like opium, cocaine and mandrake, depending on the period and the country, but without much success. *(Poppy,Yugoslavia 1955-SG#794; Coca, Rwanda 1969-SG#311; Mandrake, Austria 1986-SG#2103)*





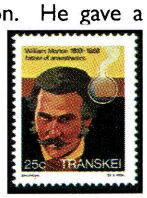
20

Victims of toothache were unlikely to submit to the services of a dentist, until the excruciating pain of a rotting tooth exceeded the anticipated agony of an extraction.

21

Horace Wells (1815-1848) and his partner **William Morton** (1819-1868) developed and improved sets of false teeth and dental solder, but potential customers were unwilling to submit to these services because it required extraction of all remaining teeth and roots. In December 1844 Horace Wells attended a lecture of Dr. Gardner Quincy Colton during which the properties of nitrous oxide were demonstrated.

Wells asked Colton to administer the laughing gas to him and John M. Riggs, a dental student, extracted a tooth. When Wells regained consciousness, he was elated to realize that he had not experienced any sensation during the operation. He gave a public demonstration of the technique in a hospital, but failed to anaesthetize his patient.



22

Wells' colleague, William Morton was luckier. On 16 October 1846, in a large hospital in Boston, he used ether to anaesthetize Gilbert Abbot, who had to undergo surgery to the neck. This time the attempt was entirely successful.

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The news of the discovery spread throughout the medical world. From 1846 onwards, anaesthesia was successfully used in England, France and Germany. *(William Morton, Transkei 1984-SG#161)*

Carl Koller (1857-1944) and other Europeans used cocaine as local anaesthesia by topical application on mucus membranes. **William Halsted** (1852-1922) tried injecting cocaine solutions close to the nerve trunk to see if it would "block" the nerve conduction. Halsted experimented almost entirely on himself, blocking one nerve after the other and later became addicted to cocaine. *(Willian Halstead, Transkei 1985-SG#179)*

Alexander Vishnevski (1874-1948), a Russian surgeon, refined the method of tissue infiltration for anaesthesia with the use of procaine hydrochloride in saline. This technique has been extremely useful and led to major progress in nerve blocks and allowed dentists more painless work in restorative dentistry as well as oral surgery.



23

(Alexander Vishnevski, Russia 1964-SG#3033)

In 1895 **Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen** (1845-1923) discovered x-rays. This discovery allowed dentists to further their knowledge of the diseases and the structures of the mouth. *(Wilhelm Roentgen, Danzig 1939-SG#287)*



24

The practice of dentistry as a respectable profession is relatively new. Due to the dedication of these pioneers and new technological discoveries and advancements, the profession today has progressed far beyond massive tooth removals and occasional cleaning. At the end of the 19th century and in the early part of the 20th century, emphasis was placed on mechanical techniques to restore broken down tooth structure, missing teeth, and the improvement of appearance.

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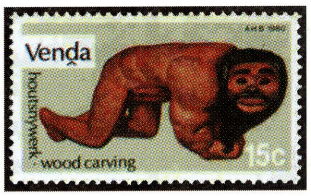
PROFESSIONAL PHILATELISTS







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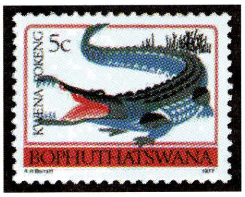



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by: Rev. J. Cassie Carstens - Thematics SA

CLUBTHEME 2004

Unfortunately we had to cancel Clubtheme for this year.
Sorry, folks! Next year we will try again – the planning is for Odendaalsrus or Welkom in the Free State.

PRETHEMA 2004

Centurion in Tshwane on Saturday 26 June 2004 – that is where you must be! But first we must receive your entry for this one-frame thematic exhibition. Our motto is: ANY THEME WILL DO! And that means FUN, don't you agree? First-timers are especially invited to participate – take this chance to get out of your corner and show us what you collect. It really is a lovely experience! Contact Cassie Carstens at (012) 653-2279 or 082 744 2136 or algsin@mweb.co.za for more details.

GAUPEX 2004

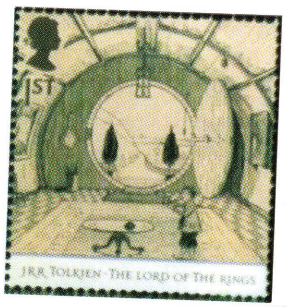
The dates for GAUPEX 2004 have been set on 7-9 Augustus at the Menlyn Shopping Centre in Pretoria. (Tshwane). This provincial exhibition (only for collectors residing in the Gauteng Province) has only two categories: Thematics and Modern Southern Africa (from 1960 onwards). Minimum 2 and maximum 5 frames. An exhibit which has gained a vermeil or higher award at previous nationals may not be entered. That means we cater especially for beginners and regular exhibitors who do not want to compete with the top-shots and who want to participate for the fun and enjoyment of it all. Cost = R50 per frame. The prospectus is enclosed in this issue of the *SA Philatelist*.

Contact Cassie Carstens at (012) 653-2279 for more details.

THEMES ON STAMPS

The **LORD OF THE RINGS** won 11 Oscars – what a brilliant achievement!

The writer JRR Tolkien is a born South African – it makes one proud! Stampwise New Zealand took all the limelight with some beautiful stamps. Great Britain came up with the idea to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first two parts. A se-tenant block of 10 stamps all relate to places and characters featured in the book – the drawings have been sourced from the Bodleian Library, Oxford and are rarely reproduced. The specific stamp depicts the Hall at Bag-End; that is the place where Bilbo Baggins lived. The name is taken from the Worcestershire county lane in which Tolkien's Aunt Jane lived. **#1**



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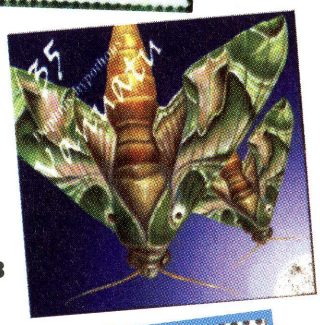

#3



4



5

The European (Northern) Shoveler (SA 111: *Anas clypeata* / Europese Slopeend) is a resident **DUCK** in Europe, migrating to the southern parts of Africa (specifically Zimbabwe and the former Transvaal Province). Its green head, white breast and brown tummy are characteristic. It prefers coastal waters, but is also found at inland lakes. **#2**



2

Vanuata is home to some of the world most colourful **MOTHS.** Along with butterflies, moths are from the order LEPIDOPTERA and is the second largest order of insects. Moths are among nature's most accomplished mimics. While most moths are attractive and harmless, there are some that can damage crops. The *daphnis hypothous* flies very fast, and can hover in flight They hover in order to sip nectar from flowers, using their long tongue, when they fly in the evening. **#3**

FLOWERS fuel the imagination and evoke in the viewer's mind personal and passionate interpretations. Peoples from all times and cultures have associated flowers with *love*. Artists and writers have been inspired by the visible and tangible characteristics of flowers, as well as by their symbolism. In fact, a coded language of sorts was developed in the romantic 17th century. A scarlet flower might say *" I long for you"*, a pink flower *" I am in love with you"* and a white flower symbolized demureness or chastity. **#4**

Some of us like to watch European **FOOTBALL** – whether it be Manchester United or Ajax Amsterdam or Real Madrid. UEFA celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2004, looking back on half a century of innovation and achievement – best known perhaps for the annual Champions League tournament. Having started with 30 members, UEFA now represents 52 national associations in what has become the world's most influential continental sports organisation. **#5**

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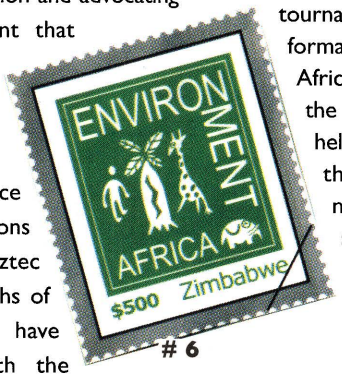
To save the **ENVIRONMENT** in Africa – sometimes it seems to be an impossible task. Zimbabwe's *Environment Africa* was formed in 1990 and has grown to become the country's leading environment organisation. Their vision is to champion the African environment and their mission to work together with all sectors of society raising awareness, encouraging action and advocating for a better environment that uplifts the livelihoods of current and future generations. **#6**



 # 6

Since their first appearance as exotic animal collections for Chinese and Aztec Emperors and the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt, zoos have continually changed with the times. Today, as well as being popular vistor destinations, zoos around the world fulfil an important role as stewards of **ENDANGERED SPECIES.**

Maintaining species outside their natural environments is often the only way they are being saved. Once a carnivore, the *Red Panda* has adapted to its changing environment, and a shortage of food, over thousands of years. Now it feeds mainly on the bamboo leaves found in its native habitat of the Himalayas. However, once again its existence is under threat, for the bamboo forests are rapidly disappearing through deforestation. **#7**



 # 7

People have always been fascinated and attracted to **PREDATORS.** However, the Nordic predators are not a common sight in their natural habitat due to their shyness. Furthermore it is impossible to estimate how many individuals of these predators there are, mostly because their numbers vary from year to year depending on food supplies and changes in their environment. The ermine *(Mustela erminea)* is a curious marten that lives in all of Europe (except around the Mediterranean and on Iceland) and in Asia. The ermine lives in all kinds of surroundings, both close to the water and high up in the mountains above the tree line.



 # 8

However, it prefers swamps, ditches and rocky areas. Small rodents are the preferred source of food, but small hares, birds, worms, insects and berries are well liked too. **#8**

The *Hong Kong Sevens*, the world's premier Sevens Tournament, was first held in 1976. Clubs from eight countries were represented. From this small beginning, the tournament has grown to its current formation of 24 countries (and South Africa is an integral part of it). This is the most popular sporting event held in Hong Kong. Each March, the tournament attracts a large number of players and supporters – both young and old enjoy a week of **RUGBY** related events. **#9**



 # 9

The best developed sector of Tanzanian **TOURISM** is known as *The Northern Circuit.* Here is the chance to see huge herds of wildebeest and flocks of brilliant pink flamingos emerging from the swirling mists of alkaline lakes. The circuit includes many of the country's most famous National Parks, such as Serengeti, Arusha, Tarangire and Lake Manyara, as well as famous landmarks as the Ngorongoro Crater, the Olduvai Gorge, and Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro. **#10**



 # 10

In the next issue of

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

King George V Silver Jubilee issue of South Africa
written by Danie Scheepers including original research.

Dr Asher Dubb offers insight into
Medical philately

New issues.
South Africa 2003, part 2.

Robert Falcon Scott
at the Cape, 1901.
by Dr. J. R. Frank

Rotagravure and Planographic printing presses of the Government Printers in Pretoria. 1930 - 1990
by W. Quik

SMALLS ADVERTS

Small advertisements will be accepted from Federation affiliated members at no charge. Ads will be inserted for two consecutive issues.

Maximum 30 words.

Material must be typed or printed for clarity, and the home society of the advertiser indicated. (Not necessarily for publication).

Dealers and non-affiliated advertisers will be charged for classified advertisements at the rate of R50 per column cm per issue. Copy should be sent timeously, see page 1 box for deadlines and addresses. In all instances insertions will be at the discretion of the Committee.

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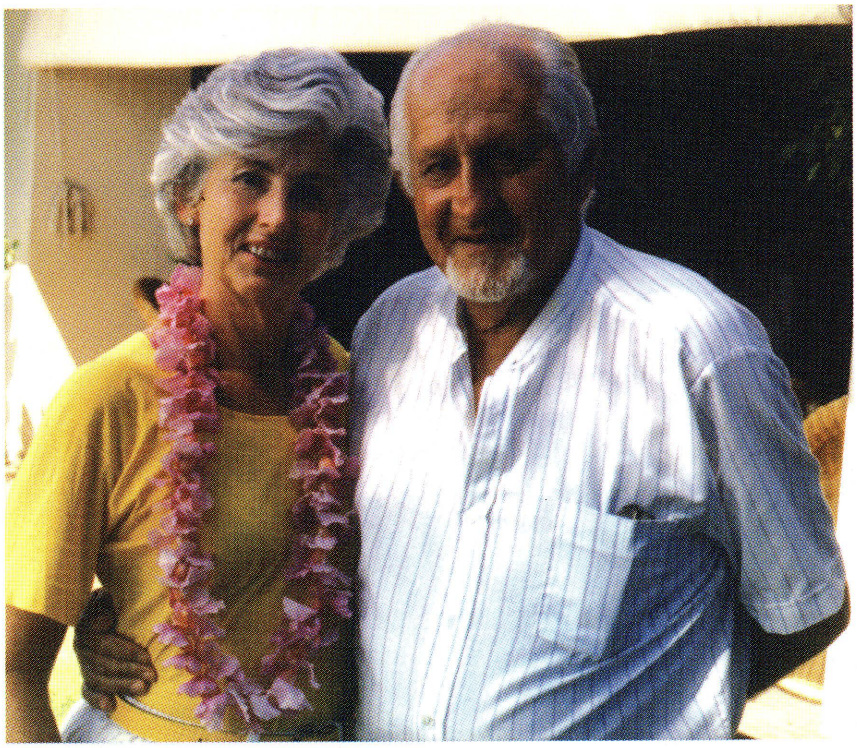
The Illman Philatelic Library



The extensive and important philatelic library of the late Benny Illman has been donated to the Philatelic Federation of South Africa by Mrs. Mavis Illman, in her husband's memory.

The library will be known as the Benny Illman Federation Library. Benny Illman (1918-1992) was born at Randfontein and lived in the Witwatersrand area all his life.

He became seriously interested in philately in his forties, forming several remarkable collections. A member of both the Johannesburg and Witwatersrand Philatelic Societies, this erudite philatelist was fascinated by postal history but studied all aspects of philately.

His superb collections of the Bechuanalands, St. Helena and Natal readily spring to mind. However, he also collected fields as diverse as the Cape of Good Hope, Russia, the Baltic States and South American countries. He was awarded the State President's Trophy (Grand Prix) at the National exhibitions of 1984 and 1988, while he won the Postmaster General's Trophy for South African collections in 1987.

Benny Illman was also awarded Large Gold or Gold Medals on many occasions. Benny was generous in his support of philatelic causes and exhibitions, encouraged less experienced collectors and was always prepared to give advice in his areas of expertise.

Such was the measure of the man, who will long be remembered by his peers in South Africa and abroad.

The library, which Occupies some 15m of shelving, contains many important reference works and will be invaluable to researchers. it is currently housed in the Federation's Airborne Park facility until it can be classified and recorded properly.

JRFrank

(Photo above: Mrs Mavis Illman and the late Mr. Benny Illman)

(English precis continued from page 15)

Wagenaarskraal Mailcoach and Mailcart

Between 1870 and 1890 the Post Office on the farm Wagenaarskraal was an important staging post on the coaching route between Wellington and the newly opened diamond fields of Kimberley. The service terminated in 1890 with the construction of the railway line to Kimberley via De Aar. A biweekly mail cart service linking Wagenaarskraal with the line at Three Sisters became operative, and carried mail, general goods and even passengers. With advancing technology, the Office closed in 1973.

James Bendon LTD

Readers should note that James Bendon, the philatelic publisher based in Limassol, Cyprus is drastically curtailing his operations. The immediate result is that he is selling off, considerable numbers of books at discount. The titles and quantities are available on his web site: www.JamesBendon.com . Discounts are for quantity as follows: list price UK pounds 5000 or more, 60%; UK pounds 2000 or more, 40% and UK pounds 1000 or more, 25%. Societies may wish to share this offer with friends and members in order to make up an order large enough to claim discount.

Further details can be obtained from Bendon on his web site above or PO Box 56484, 3307 Limassol, Cyprus, email bendon@dial.cylink.com.cy or fax +357 5 311 228.

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This is one of the most important issues of the year as it marks the important milestone of the 10 Years of Freedom in South Africa.

The five designs depicts important developments and improvements in the lives of people in our young democracy.

South Africa's leadership role in Africa: The stamp celebrates inroads that South Africa has made into Africa in the diplomatic, financial and social arenas. A dove flying over Africa, with the flag of South Africa fanning out over the continent denotes our growing stature in Africa and because a dove is not static, over the rest of the world.

Free democracy – everybody can vote: This stamp depicts young people exercising their right to vote as South Africans. South Africa is a rainbow nation that strives to be colour blind and to extend rights to all who are its citizens.

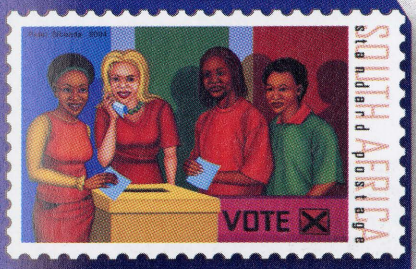
Increased access to services: The stamp is an indication of the material difference made in the lives of people, such as water and electricity which have become accessible to many people in the last 10 years.

South African sports achievements: South Africa is a sporting nation and sport has featured enormously in forging a close alignment between South Africans of different cultures and persuasions. The Springbok rugby team had the whole nation rooting for it in 1995. Bafana Bafana's African Cup of Nations victory was celebrated by all in 1996. Supporters of both sports are featured on this stamp.

The variety and originality of South African arts and crafts: This stamps shows that South Africans are creative, enterprising people whose wares decorate homes and offices all over the world. Tourism has opened up the world to South Africans as they are able to sell these products to tourists.











Post Office

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South Africa
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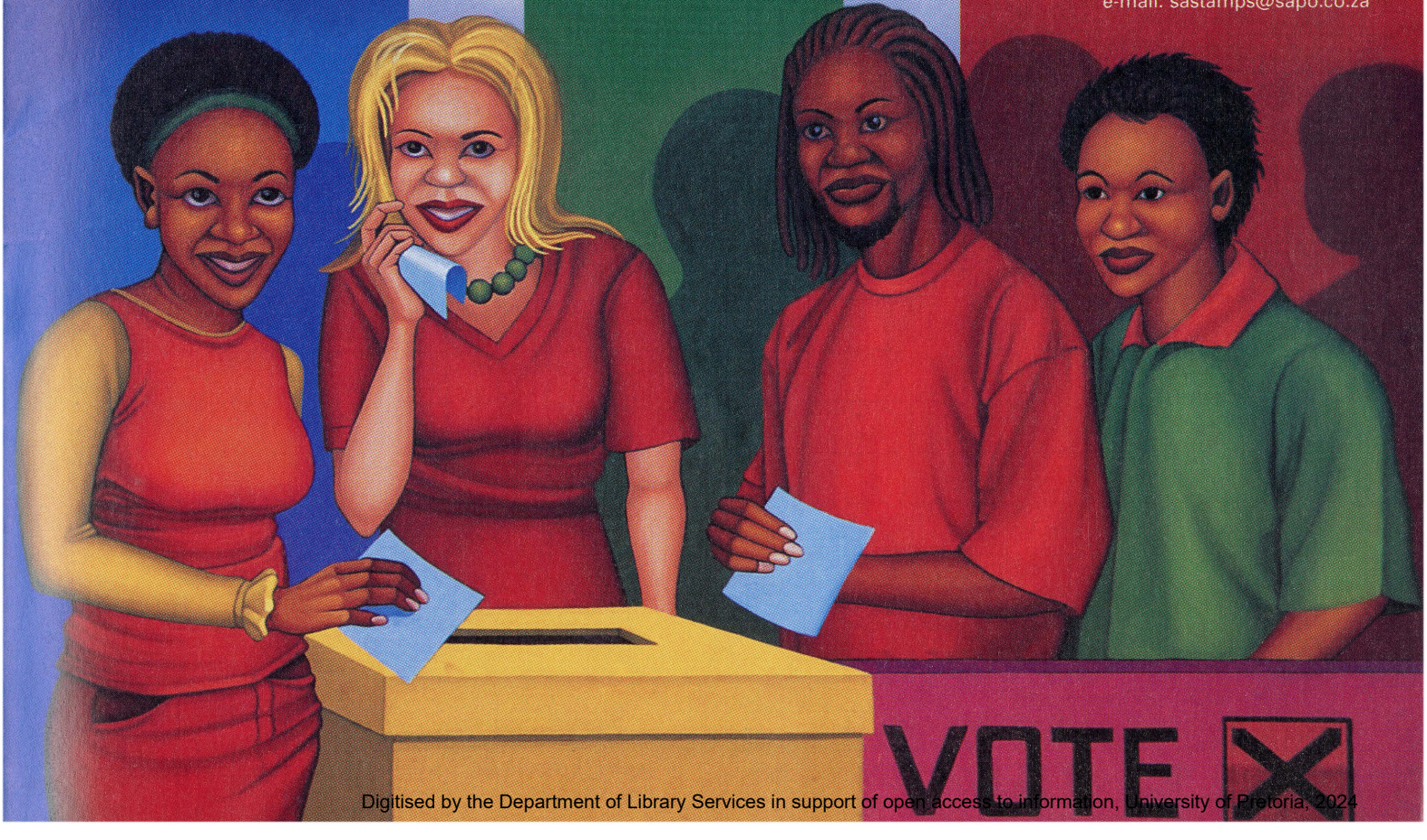
Fax: +27 12 804 6745
e-mail: sastamps@sapo.co.za



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JURY REPORT FOR STAMPEX 2003

`It was indeed an honor to be the Chairman of the Jury for Stampex 2003. My thanks go to all the jurors for their precious time and knowledge that they shared so liberally.

This show had many firsts.

- 5 consultants from various backgrounds were used to assist in the judging of certain aspects of the exhibition. These consultants were involved in the judging and compiling of the rules for Stamp designs that were announced by the South African Post office.
- A one-frame section was included in the exhibition and this resulted in many entries both in the Traditional and the Thematic sections.
- A First Day Cover class was included in an exhibition and a single exhibit was entered. This was judged on its own merit, and resulted in a lot of discussion but a very good award in the end.

Many new exhibitors participated in the One Frame and Open Class sections with a marked increase in numbers in the Open Class entries. However, there were a decreased number of entries in the Traditional groupings. This is something that has been seen worldwide and specifically prominent in Australia.

It is obvious that the One Frame and Open Class sections will be the growth point for the younger generation of stamp collectors and this must be promoted actively.

In general the standard of the exhibits were very high, but what is of concern, is that there was so few collections in the lower grades that can be grown into golds over the next few years.

There were some changes in the groupings specifically in the Open Class section. Here some collections were grouped together in order to give a better award.
A number of exhibits consisting of excellent, rare and valuable material, however did not conform to the judging criteria and would have received a very low award if judged accordingly. These exhibits were therefore not judged.

A secretariat of two was used for the first time and we found this very effective in providing information during the jury process and in processing the results. I would like to thank specifically Emil Minnaar and Jan van Beukering for their work. Furthermore I would like to thank Danny Swart RDPSA for his support and assistance during my first chairmanship. I wish Michael Wigmore who will be the next jury chairman a good year of planning and judging in 2004.

Thank you
Dr. Neil Cronjé

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of the World

auction was held on Wednesday , 17th March in Rosebank, Johannesburg. Hosted by auctioneer Danny Swart it had a hammer price of R1,4 million and a realisation approaching R2 million. A large variety of lots was on offer covering collections and literature, Anglo-Boer War, plus Aden to Zambia with fine Cape of Good Hope, Great Britain, Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa and Transvaal. Other significant lots included a collection of 1914/18 Campaign Mail formed by Claude Malan and Transvaal Postal History/Stationery items.

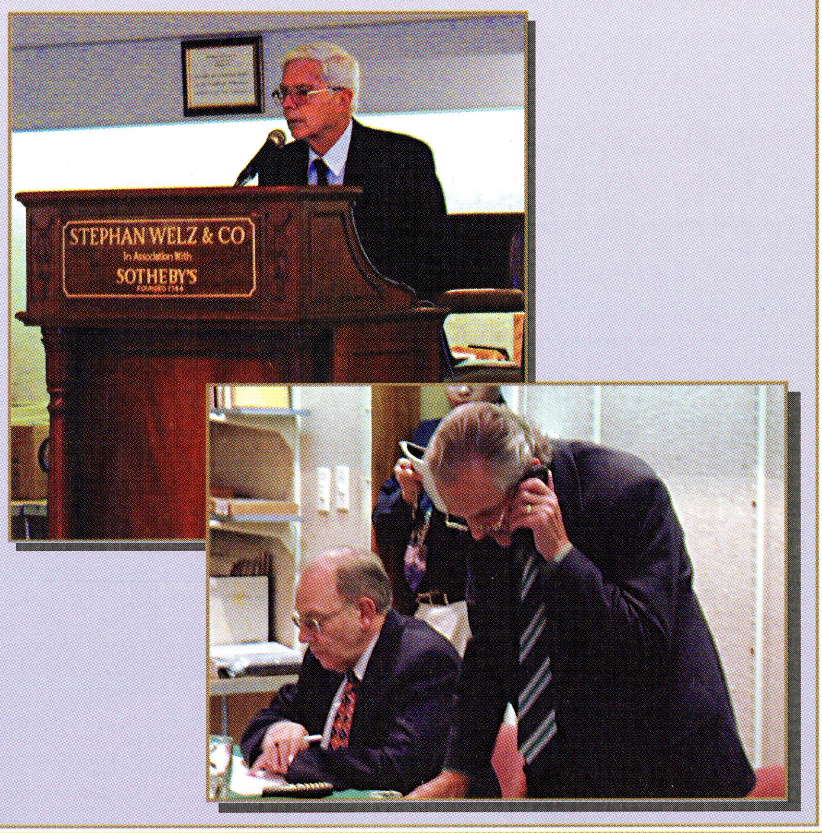
Rhodesian material attracted a lot of attention and lot 431, comprising mint blocks of four x 2d black & slate, 3d purple and yellow-ochre, 4d black & orange and 6d red-brown & mauve (SG 129, 1355, 140, 144) went for R20 000. A vertical strip of five 4d deep black & bright orange (SG 140 variant) with a slight horizontal fold was knocked down for R15 000.

Heavy bidding was evident for the South West Africa and Transvaal collection, particularly from overseas buyers who were very successful on the day. One Australian telephone bidder was both persistent and successful. A prize item from the Transvaal postal history collection was a group of 24 different sized 'In Dienst' envelopes with a selection of cachets from local PM, Consulates, government departments and a group of O.H.M.S. envelopes with official cachets. At R10 000 the lot was good value.

Lot 704, at R9 000, contained two rare parcel post receipts of 1896, one, the first printed form recorded in Cape Town, and a second cyclostyled letter of similar format in High Dutch ex Pretoria, plus a range of seven adhesives to 2/6 and a 1892 Jhb Postmaster's advice re delivery of a parcel.

Stephan Welz & Co

In Association With Sotheby's Founded 1744



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HARMERS OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1918

Fine Africa at Auction 29th April 2004











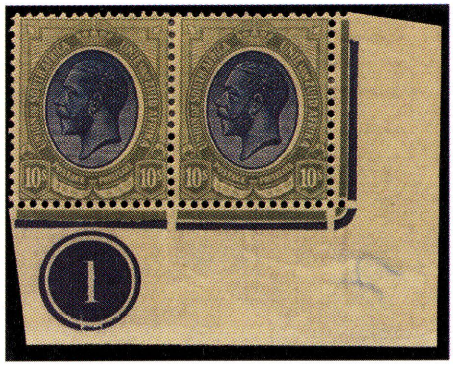

The items illustrated above will be part of a fine all-world auction scheduled for 29th April 2004. View the superb colour catalogue on-line at **www.harmers.com** or request a copy from the address below.

Would you like to find out how much your stamp collection could realise at auction?

We are currently accepting material for forthcoming auctions. If you have an important single item or collection valued from £500 consult Harmers to see how you could take advantage of the buoyant UK market.

For further details, contact our offices at the address below or speak to our Johannesburg and Gauteng area representative Herbie Schaffler. Tel: (011) 672 7747
Cell: 082 722 7604, Email: haschaff@iafrica.com

Harmers, No.11, 111 Power Road, London, W4 5PY, UK
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Email: auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk

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SPINK

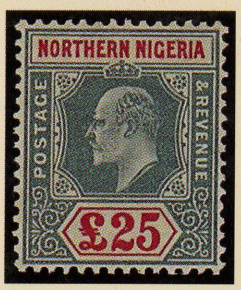
FOUNDED 1666

RARE BRITISH AFRICA

Included in our 9th, 10th & 11th June 2004 auction in London













This sale features a wealth of collections and rarities to suit every pocket.
For further details please contact David Parsons.

To pre-order your copy of the catalogue please contact Layla Shuker.
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GAUPEX 2004 (Gauteng Philatelic Exhibition)
7-9 AUGUST 2004 : TSHWANE

PO Box / Posbus 56221 WIERDAPARK 0149

ENTRY FORM / INSKRYWINGSVORM

PERSONAL DETAILS / PERSOONLIKE INLIGTING

TITLE/TITEL INITIALS/VOORLETTERS

SURNAME/VAN

POSTAL ADDRESS / POSADRES TEL (h)
TEL (w)
E-mail/Fax

POSTCODE SOCIETY/VERENIGING

I wish to enter for GAUPEX 2004 the exhibit described below.
Ek wil die onderstaande uitstalling vir GAUPEX 2004 inskryf.
I agree to abide by the rules of the Stampshow / Ek onderneem om by die reëls te hou.
I enclose the sum of R_____ in payment of the handling fee plus frame fees.
Ingesluit die bedrag va R_____ vir hanteringsheffing en raamkostes.
(*Cheque payable to THEMATICS SA* / Tjek betaalbaar aan TEMATIKA SA)

SIGNATURE/HANDTEKENING_____DATE/DATUM: _____

This Entry Form must reach the Secretary, GAUPEX 2004, PO Box 56221, WIERDAPARK 0149 not later than 31 May 2004.
Hierdie inskrywing moet die Sekretaris, GAUPEX 2004, Posbus 56221, Wierdapark 0149 voor 31 Mei 2004 bereik.

TITLE OF EXHIBIT / TITEL VAN UITSTALLING

CATEGORY/KATEGORIE NUMBER OF FRAMES / GETAL RAME

Previous Awards received by this Exhibit at national level / Vorige toekennings vir hierdie uitstalling

YEAR/JAAR OCCASION/GELEENTHEID AWARD/TOEKENNING

DESCRIPTION (100 words) / BESKRYWING (100 woorde)

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GAUPEX 2004 (Gauteng Philatelic Exhibition)

MENLYN INKOPIESENTRUM, PRETORIA/TSHWANE – 7-9 AUGUSTUS 2004

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria, Pretoria Philatelic Society & Tematika SA

PROSPEKTUS

1. STATUS VAN SEËLSKOU

1.1 Die Seëlskou is mededingend en is oop vir lede van verenigings wat by die *Filateliese Federasie van Suider-Afrika* (FFSA) geaffilieer is **en wat in die Provinsie van Gauteng woon.**

1.2 Enige versameling wat 'n Vermeil, Groot Vermeil, Goud of Groot Goud-toekenning by enige Suider-Afrikaanse Nasionale of Spesiale Nasionale Uitstalling verower het, mag nie mededingend ingeskryf word nie;

1.3 Die Seëlskou is vir nuwe deelnemers, ervare deelnemers met nuwe uitstallings en deelnemers wat reeds 'n Silwer of laer toekenning by 'n Nasionale Uitstalling verower het.

2. BESTEK VAN SEËLSKOU

Groep A : Tematies (ook Onderwerp)

Groep B : Modern Suider Afrika (vanaf 1960)

3. INSKRYWINGS EN UITSTALLINGS

3.1 'n Hanteringsheffing van **R50** per inskrywing moet by die indiening van die Inskrywingsvorm betaal word; dit is nie terug-betaalbaar nie.

3.2 Die Inskrywingsvorm en neergelgede raamgelde (Artikel 4.1) moet voor 31 Mei 2004 ingedien word.

3.3 Alle toekennings wat 'n versameling in die voorafgaande drie jaar verwerf het, **moet** op die inskrywingsvorm vermeld word.

3.4 Slegs een inskrywing per uitstaller sal oorweeg word.

3.5 Die uitstalling moet voor **Saterdag 31 Julie 2004** ontvang word.

4. RAME

4.1 'n Minimum van 2 en 'n maksimum van 5 rame mag benut word. Die koste per raam is **R50.**

4.2 Uitstalrame verskaf ruimte vir 15 bladsye. Die bladsye word gemonteer in 3 **horisontale** rye (5 bladsye elk).

4.3 Die uitstaller moet die bladsye beskerm met asetaat- of plastiekomhulsels. Bladsynommers moet regs bo op die voorkant aangedui word.

5. AANSPREEKLIKHEID EN VERSEKERING

Die uitstalling bly te alle tye op die risiko van die eienaar. Nóg die Reëlingskomitee, nóg die ampsdraers, lede en werknemers van die gasheerverenigings wat die Seëlskou reël, nóg enige vrywillige helpers, sal aanspreeklik wees vir enige verlies of skade aan 'n uitstalling, ongeag watter rede of oorsaak.

6. JURIE EN BEOORDELING

6.1 Die Reëlingskomitee het 'n jurievoorsitter aangewys en haar gevra om 'n jurie saam te stel; almal is as geakkrediteerde beoordelaars van die FFSA gelys. Die jurie is onderworpe aan die Reëls en Bywette van die FFSA.

6.2 Die beraadslagings van die jurie is vertroulik en sy aangekondigde beslissings is finaal en onherroeplik 'n Oop **Jurie-Kritiek** vind plaas op Maandag 9 Augustus 2004 om 12.00.

7. TOEKENNINGS

GAUPEX 2004-toekennings is:

7.1 **Sertifikate:** Goud / Vermeil / Silwer / Silwerbrons / Brons / Sertifikaat van Verdienste / Sertifikaat van Deelname

7.2 **Kontantpryse vir elke kategorie:** R400 (1ste), R200 (2de) en R100 (3de)

8. AANVAARDING VAN REËLS

Die voltooiing en indiening van die Inskrywingsvorm word beskou as aanvaarding van die reëls vir die Seëlskou en aanduiding van die uitstaller se volle **aanvaarding** van die Reëlings-komitee se uitsluitsel oor enige saak wat kan ontstaan wat nie deur hierdie reëls gedek word nie.

Verdere eksemplare van hierdie Prospektus en die Inskrywingsvorm, asook **inligting** in verband met die Seëlskou kan bekom word by:

Ds J Cassie Carstens (sekretaris)
GAUPEX 2004
Posbus 56221
WIERDAPARK 0149

Tel/Faks (012) 653-2279 Sel: 082 744 2136
E-pos: algsin@mweb.co.za

KEERDATUMS

Inskrywing	31 Mei 2004
Aflewering Uitstalling	31 Julie 2004

GAUPEX 2004 (Gauteng Philatelic Exhibition)

MENLYN SHOPPING CENTER, PRETORIA/TSHWANE – 7-9 AUGUST 2004

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging Pretoria, Pretoria Philatelic Society & Thematics SA

PROSPECTUS

1. STATUS OF STAMPSHOW

1.1 The Stampshow will be competitive and open to members of stamp societies affiliated to *The Philatelic Federation of South Africa* (PFSA) **and residing in the Gauteng Province.**

1.2 Any collection which has gained a Vermeil, Large Vermeil, Gold or Large Gold Award at any Southern African National or Special National Exhibition shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this Stampshow.

1.3 The Stampshow is for new participants, experienced participants with new exhibits and participants who have already gained a silver or lower award at a National Exhibition.

2. SCOPE OF STAMPSHOW

Category A : Thematics (also Topical)

Category B : Modern Southern Africa (from 1960 onwards)

3. ENTRIES AND EXHIBITS

3.1 A charge of **R50** per entry (non-refundable) to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the Entry Form.

3.2 An Entry Form and the prescribed frame fees (Clause 4.1) must be received before 31 May 2004.

3.3 All awards gained by an exhibit in the previous three years must be listed on the exhibitor's entry form.

3.4 Only one entry per exhibitor will be considered.

3.5 Exhibits must be received not later than **Saturday 31 July 2004.**

4. FRAMES

4.1 A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 5 frames may be used. The cost per frame is **R50.**

4.2 The frames accommodate 15 sheets. Sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 3 **horizontal** rows of 5 sheets each.

4.3 All exhibitors must provide their sheets with acetate or plastic covers and sheet numbers on the front at the top right corner.

5. LIABILITY AND INSURANCE

Exhibits will at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organising Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring Societies arranging the Stampshow, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.

6. JURY

6.1 The Organising Committee has designated a jury chairperson and invited her to appoint her jury, all of whom will be on the list of accredited judges maintained by the PFSA. The jury will be subject to the Rules and By-laws of the PFSA.

6.2 The deliberations of the jury are confidential and its decisions once announced will be final and irrevocable. An open **Judges' Critique** will take place on Monday 9 August 2004 at 12:00 at the venue.

7. AWARDS

GAUPEX 2004 Awards will be:

7.1 **Certificates:** Gold / Vermeil / Silver / Silver-Bronze / Bronze / Certificate of Merit / Certificate of Participation.

7.2 **Cash Prizes for each category:** R400 (1st), R200 (2nd) and R100 (3rd).

8. ACCEPTANCE OF REGULATIONS

The completion and submission of the Entry Form shall constitute acceptance of the rules governing the Stampshow and indicate the exhibitor's agreement to accept as final the Organising Committee's decision in any matter which may arise but which is not covered by these rules.

Further copies of this Prospectus and Entry Form, and also **information** concerning the Stampshow can be obtained from:

Rev J Cassie Carstens (secretary)
GAUPEX 2004
PO Box 56221
WIERDAPARK 0149

Tel/Fax (012) 653-2279 Cell: 082 744 2136
E-mail: algsin@mweb.co.za

DEADLINES

Entry	31 May 2004
Deliver Exhibit	31 July 2004

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JUNE 2004



The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

THIS MONTH:



Captain Robert Falcon Scott



Rotogravure and Planographic Printing



Cinderellas



SPECIAL FEATURE:

King George V Silver Jubilee Issue of South Africa

INSIDE: • Natal SA Signals Pigeon Service WW II • SA 2003 Issues Pt.2 • Medical Philately: Rabies

JUNE 2004
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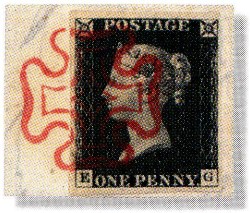
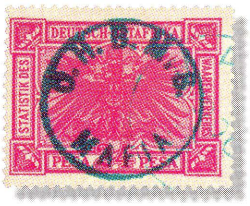
Grosvenor holds regular high quality auctions in the heart of the international stamp market with an emphasis on excellence of presentation and friendly efficient service. All transactions are treated with complete confidentiality. Full assistance to facilitate consignment of material to London is provided.









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AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

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Website: www.grosvenorauctions.com

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The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

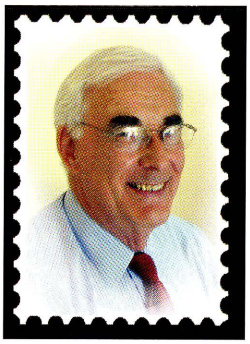
June 2004 Vol 80 No 3 Whole No 864

Large Silver Hafnia 1994, Silver Bronze Pacific 1997, Vermeil APS Stampshow1999, Large Silver Egoli 2001

R16,50 per copy
VAT inclusive

ISSN 0038-2566

From the Editorial board



Although, conventionally, the penning of this column would be left to the "Chairman of the Board" - Dr Alan Rose - the general consensus of opinion was that all the members of his team should stand up to be counted on this occasion and field whatever brickbats or, for that matter, bouquets that might have resulted from the first edition of the "new" SA Philatelist.

One such brickbat was the fact that, other than Alan himself, the members of the Editorial Board were hiding their identities. This was an oversight. True, we did expect some degree of flak but in general we were fairly confident that you, the readers were ready for a new editorial approach to your magazine and this proved to be the case.

There were, as anticipated, a number of adverse comments but these, generally, came with constructive criticism. For these we are grateful and, hopefully, will have been able to rectify them in time for the publication of the present edition. Of the more serious of these complaints, one was a system of page numbering that confused many readers. This problem, at least, has now been solved.

Happily, the majority of comment was favourable, the most rewarding report being that the magazine in it's new guise had attracted a number of first time subscribers. Assisting Alan Rose in his daunting task of midwife to what is essentially a brand new journal are Jonas Michelson RDPSA, Emil Minaar, Dr. Achi Frank RDPSA and Chris Mobsby RDPSA. Much credit for the new look of the journal is also due to the Managing Editor - Janice Botes and her team from GDB Promotions.

Ander besware was op die Afrikaanse artikels gemik - dat daar te min of te veel was. Alhoewel ons van plan is om 'n betekenivolle verhouding van Afrikanse artikels te plaas, is ons vermoe om dit te doen van u, ons lesers, se bereidwilligheid om kopie te verskaf, afhanklik. Indien u een van die minderheid is wat glo dat daar alreeds te veel Afrikaans is, neem asseblief kennis dat ons planne beraam om u, op versoek, van vertalings te verskaf.

The editorial committee:

•Dr Alan M. Rose:	email:roses@wol.co.za
•Emil Minaar:	email:emil@minnaar.org
•Dr J.R. Frank RDPSA, FRPSL:	email:frankfam@icon.co.za
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•Janice Botes:	email:botesjg@iafrica.co.za

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Publishing deadline dates for 2004

August issue	Vol.	80: 4.	865 : 9 July
October issue	Vol.	80: 5.	866 : 10 September
December issue	Vol.	80: 6.	867 : 5 November

Managing Editor/Besturende Redakteur: Janice Botes, phone: 011 880 2022, fax: 011 880 2088. E-mai : botesjg@iafrica.com

Subscription and circulation: The SA Philatelist costs R16,50 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R110,00. For the rest of the world - including territories in Africa - the subscription is R190,00 per year, postage free.

Should overseas subscribers wish to receive their copies by air mail, the subscription is R255,00. All queries, please write to the Membership Secretary, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Advertising: contact the Advertising Manager, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-mail: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The Secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die SA Philatelist kos R16,50 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R110,00. In die res van die wêreld - gebiede in Afrika ingesluit - is die intekengeld R190,00 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R255,00. Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504; E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die trydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

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

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FUTURE EVENTS

JUNE

Prethema
26
Woolworths Mall, Centurion.
One Frame Thematics.
Contact: Cassie Carstens
012 653 2279

Thematica 2004
26– 27
Carisbrooke Hall, London.

JULY

Junass 2004
30 July – 1 August
Impala Park Community Centre, Boksburg.
National Exhibition for juniors.
Contact Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

AUGUST

Gaupex 2004
7 – 9
Menlyn Park Shopping Centre, Pretoria.
Thematics & modern South Africa.
Contact: Cassie Carstens
012 653 2279

Olymphilex 2004
13 – 28
Athens, Greece

SAPDA Rosebank Show 2004
20 – 22
Rosebank Hotel, Johannesburg
Contact: Tony Ferreira
011 768 6006
Wolfgang Meiss
011 505 5318

Singapore 2004
28 Aug – 1 Sep.
Contact: SA Commissioner,
H. Green.
011 880 3125

SEPTEMBER

Autumn Stampex
15 – 19
Islington, London.

OCTOBER

Dursapex 2004
13 – 16
Westville Town Hall, Durban, South Africa.
National Exhibition.
Contact Mrs McNaught-Davis
031 904 1522
pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za

Congress
15
Philatelic Federation of South Africa, National Congress.
Westville Town Hall, Durban.
Contact: Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

Philatex
28 – 30
Royal Horticultural Hall, London.

Fish Hoek PS 50th Anniv Mini
7 – 9
Fish Hoek Library
Contact: Margaret Reynolds
021 782 2653

NOVEMBER

Strand Stamp Fair
17
Royal National Hotel, London



From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

Kommentaar oor die SAP tydskrif

Ek het pas die jongste SA Philatelist ontvang. Baie geluk met die prag uitgawe. Dit kan vergelyk met die beste!

Net ´n enkele kommentaar:
Ek vermoed die vertaling van "managing editor" behoort in Afrikaans "Besturende redakteur" te wees.

Op die oorspronklikke Ererol verskyn die naam van AJ Bakker (Arie). Hy is enkele jare gelede oorlede - nie aangedui op die ererol nie.
Ek vertrou dat die nodige fondse bekom sal word om hierdie gehalte voort te sit.
Met beste wense

Marnus Steyn, Florida

Redakteur:

Die Rol is in die middel van 2002 geskandeer en die foto is dus nie bygewerk nie; aanduiding van 'sterfte' is ook nie bygewerk nie.

Readers feedback

I just have to remark on the improvements to the SA Philatelist!

Thank you for the bright, attention grabbing cover that makes you want to see what is inside. The old covers were boring and did not tempt me to open the magazine. I must be honest and say that I often just threw it away unread. But all that has changed. The use of colour inside, and also the improved layout, really make a difference.

Welcome to the 21st century "The SA Philatelist".

Keep up the good work.

Mrs Beth East, Fish Hoek

NEWS & EVENTS?
visit www.philimpex.co.za

The winning letter, chosen by the editor, will receive an exclusive pen sponsored by SANFORD. South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Lesotho Surcharge Forgery

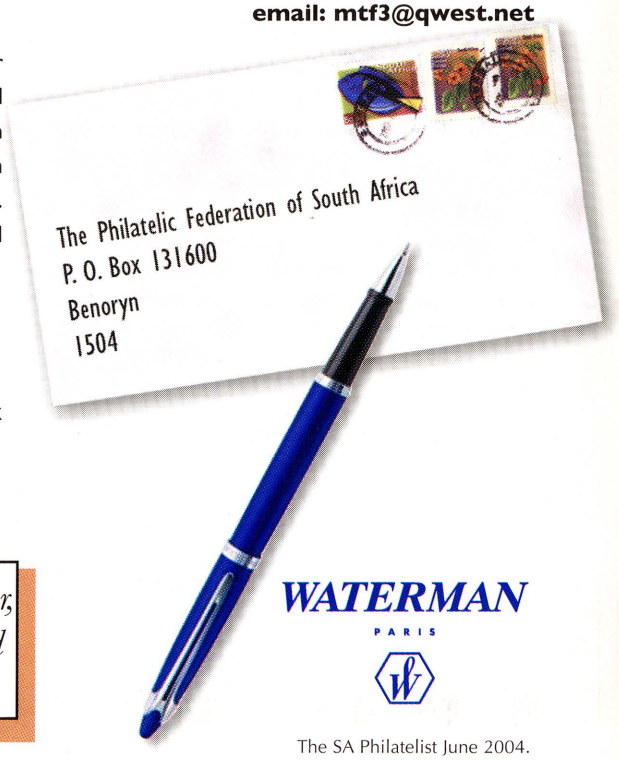


A forgery of a Lesotho surcharge stamp has been found. It is of the 15s on 2s (SG 717). The stamp has a forged triple surcharge and has received an APS certificate stating this. This particular item was found in South Africa but others have been found in the UK with a similar forged surcharge single inverted, double inverted and triple inverted. Close examination shows a different font than that used for the genuine surcharging. The most obvious differences are in a longer serif to the "1" and a larger "s". To the best of my knowledge, these are the first such forgeries that have appeared on these surcharges.

I am very interested in the 1986-88 Lesotho surcharges and would be pleased to hear from others with the same interest. My goal is to compile a complete list of all known surcharge errors and varieties. I would like to trade information with others to this end.

Kind regards.

Morgan Farrell, Cape Town
email: mtf3@qwest.net



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From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

Overseas Commentary

I received a phone call from Father Edwards from Southampton, England the other day. He had a few comments (all good) about the April 2004 edition of SAP. He regards this edition as a monumental step forward in the life of the SAP. Whether we like it or not, the less formal approach will attract younger readers, and the quality of articles will appeal to philatelists and stamp collectors. The new edition is like day, as opposed to night for the Feb 2004 edition. I report his comments as follows:

a. Although much contact information is shown on the header page, the lack of telephone/cell/fax numbers is lamented. He experienced profound pleasure in being able to talk to me directly, and was thankful for the letter I sent (reminder of subscription renewal) showing my cell number. I suggest/propose that tel/cell numbers of the Secretary and Membership Secretary would solve the problem, as they would be the most likely people to help solve problems. Something to be considered.

b. He was unhappy about any of the articles printed in Afrikaans. Although he is able to read Afrikaans, this is not true of all paid subscribers, who in general disregard articles in Afrikaans. He suggested/proposed that all articles in Afrikaans should also be printed in English. I did suggest that a possible alternative for going this route, would be to provide short summaries of Afrikaans articles in English. If a subscriber then indicated that he would prefer to receive such complete article in English, a translated article could be provided. He liked the idea immediately. I offer my services to provide short resumés of Afrikaans articles, and additionally offer to help with the translation of such articles when they are required. I hope these comments are useful.

Robbie Harm

Editor:

Secretary's phone number now listed; Membership Secretary's phone will be listed when his relocation to the Cape has been completed.



Hartlike gelukwense

Geagte Redakteur - Gelukwense met die jongste uitgawe van The S.A. Philatelist, wat na 80 jaar nuwe lewe en 'n nuwe voorkoms kry!

Die April-uitgawe van die tydskrif is 'n pragstuk! Dit getuig van harde werk deur die Filateliese Federasie se nuwe tydskrif-komitee sowel as die nuwe bedryfsredakteurs, wat vir die uitleg en die tegniese versorging verantwoordelik is.

Natuurlik is die nuwe voorkoms die opvallendeste. Daar is 'n nuwe mashoof, met die moderne skaduwee-effek agter die letters; daar is volkleur deurgaans; daar is 'n sterker, ondeursigtige papier. Die voorblad is aantreklik, die binneblaaie aangenaam en selfs opwindend, en die algemene afwerking is goed, met kleurbane, tinte en ander visuele afwerkings. Byvoorbeeld, wie het - bewustelik - die vergrootglas opgelet by die verslag oor die leseropname?

Die kleur beteken eweso 'n groot voordeel vir adverteerders.

Hierdie eerste uitgawe van die "herskepte" lyfblad van die Filateliese Federasie is 'n mylpaal, 'n mooi moment in die annale van die georganiseerde filatelie in Suid-Afrika. Dit is net so ingrypend soos die omskakeling tot A4-formaat en litografiese drukwerk in 1972 was.

Nogmaals geluk aan die hele span wat hierby betrokke is, en goeie wense! Wat 'n plesier!

Joh Groenewald, Pretoria

(Joh Groenewald was 30 jaar lank betrokke by The SA Philatelist, as assistent-redakteur,

editor's choice
Winning Letter

Response to the Razor Blade Separation of Union Roto Coil Stamps

While I am certain that some of the errors that have crept in, have already been brought to your attention, I would like to make a comment on your Razor Blade Separation of Union Roto Coil Stamps.

In response to the question asked in FROM THE MAILBOX in the April number of the magazine by Sebastian Payne, I admit that I did not see the device that was used for slitting the web of roll stamps at the Government Printing Works. However two members of the S.A. Stamp Circle did go there quite often and they reported to the members at the next meeting of anything new or interesting that they had seen there. I distinctly remember when they reported on the new slitter, telling that the staff members of the Government Printing Works who had designed and constructed the device were very proud of it.

I would like to remind Mr. Payne that his quotation from my Handbook appeared under the heading ROTOGRAVURE - UNHYPHENATED and it is a pity he did not read further and find the following quotation on page 135: "when the first rolls of both values were produced, no mechanical means had been found of slitting the web into strips".

S.J. Hagger RDPSA
Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Editor:

It's wonderful to see that Jack is still so 'sharp' in his 100th year. He is currently the oldest active signatory to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist South Africa, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 or email saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Enquiries about membership can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za

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From the Mailbox

Uit die Posbus

Future Success

On behalf of the Committee and members of the Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society, we would like to congratulate you and the Editorial team in providing us with a "breath of fresh air" edition of the new format magazine recently received. All members attending our recent monthly meeting had positive things to say about the edition and we wish you every success for future renditions.
Best wishes and kind regards.

Rodney Maclachlan, P.E. Philatelic Society

High Fidelity Colour

I wish to congratulate Dr. Alan Rose on heading up the new Editorial Board of the "South African Philatelist". The April 2004 issue breaks new ground as being the first over many years in which it has appeared, of being printed in full multicolour from cover to cover.

The contents of the S.A.P. throughout the years have been of a high professional standard, always trying to please as large a cross-section of its readers as possible. What surely puts the cherry on the top, is this new venture into the high fidelity COLOUR of everything illustrated, as well as the freshness of the lay-out. This has resulted in placing the S.A.P. magazine into the top International Class of any philatelic publication which one cares to name. Well done, Dr. Rose, not forgetting your enthusiastic band of sub-Editors and printers!

Ronald G.L. Mephius, FRPSL, Primrose

Emil Tamsen

Regarding the article in the April 2004 issue of the SA Philatelist, I came across a Transvaal post card among some items of mine addressed to E. Tamsen Esq, Nylstroom, N. Transvaal. This is not of major significance except that the post card was from John Robertson, the well-known stamp dealer and publisher in Johannesburg.

On July 18, 1920 Robertson wrote to Tamsen: "Dear Mr Tamsen, until further notice the "Union Philatelist" will appear every two months, so if you could please let me have continuation of your article by 5th August it will be in time. I am very sorry if I have inconvenienced you by stating an earlier date in my last letter. Thanking you. Yours Truly. J. Robertson".

The Union Philatelist of course, was a forerunner of the SA Philatelist, but what makes the correspondance interesting is that even in those years, a publisher such as Robertson, had problems and had to change the frequency of his publication. Something that was also mooted at some stage for the SA Philatelist.
Thought you might find this of interest. Kind regards.

Andries van der Walt

Airmail Labels of South Africa

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AIRMAIL LABEL STUDY CIRCLE

PAR AVION BY AIR MAIL PER LUGPOS

BOX 46254
KERNKRAG 7440
PHONE/FAX 021 553 1102

Enclosed please find a copy of the above publication, which I believe is the first of its kind in South Africa. It was published by the "South Africa Airmail Label Study Circle", which was formed in 2001 and now has twenty members and more are wanted. If anyone is interested in joining us please contact me on the address below. PS I like the new look of the "SAP". Best Regards. **C.F.Hegardt**

Box 46254, Kernkrag 7440

Copy of publication with Editor

Those who want one - contact the address as shown above.

President's Column

Congratulations must go to Dr Alan Rose and his team on our new look magazine. What a dramatic change.

Well done! It will take a huge effort to keep this high standard. Support and participation from all members will, therefore, be needed, whether articles, short or long, philatelic comments or specialized opinions or research. The whole mix is required.
This is your Magazine!

My thanks go to the Rev Cassie Carstens and his team for sending me complimentary copies of their thematic writings. Their 'Them News' is really worth reading. They certainly deserve acclamation for the time and effort which they insert into our hobby - Nice work.

Although the entries for Duraspex 2004 have closed, it may be possible to obtain a late entry. Phone Bev McNaught-Davis at 031-9041522 who has the overall format.

The extract below is taken from the Programme of the Natal Postage Stamp Centenary Exhibition held between 5 and 7 June 1957 in Durban.

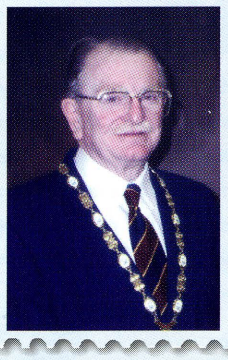
"WHY DO PEOPLE COLLECT STAMPS?" The answers are simplicity itself:-

Man is essentially an acquisitive being and stamp collecting satisfies even the most avid "Magpie".

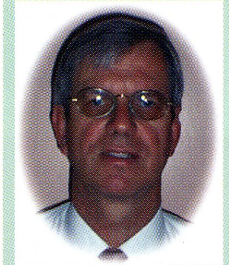
It is a Hobby that serves us equally well and faithfully in good health and in bad health, in season and out of season, in childhood and old age, at home and on our travels.

It is easy for each collector to limit his sphere of interest to suit his inclination and pocket.

It is one of the most fascinating Hobbies for the study of the historical and social development of modern civilization or individual countries.



Rex Wakely Smith



Members' Achievements

*Congratulations are due to **Dr Neil Cronjé** of Bloemfontein on his election in March as a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.*

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Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed.

1. "Soldiers' Letters from Transvaal 1877-80"
by Alan Drysdall and Gerald Sattin, May 2004, 'The London Philatelist' no.1315, p 125-132

2. "The Mauritius Service of the Union Steamship Company 1864-68"
by John Dickson , March 2004, 'Natal & Zululand Post', no 29 (cont'd from p 129, no. 28, Dec 2003), p 1-25

3. "More on the Scott Douglas Correspondence I and II"
by R.N. Porter, John Dicksen and Jim Draper, March 2004, 'Natal & Zululand Post', no.29, p 28-31

4. "A Century's Record: Historical Sketch of the Postal Progress of the Cape of Good Hope to 1907"
adapted from a report by Sir Somerset Richard French, Postmaster General, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, p 31-35

5. "Watermark Orientations and Printing of Bechuanaland and Botswana Aerogrammes"
by Peter Thy, Jerome Kasper and John Inglefield-Watson, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, 6 37-39

10. "The British Army Post Office Corps in South Africa, 1899-1902"
by Franco Frescura, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, p 40-43

7. "Hut Tax and Hut Tax Tokens"
by Peter Thy, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, p 43-47

8. "The Unframed Decimal Postage Due Markings of South Africa"
by Jan Stolk, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, p 53-59

9. "Travelling Post Office Mail and Services of the Orange Free State: Part I"
by Tim Bartshe, February 2004, 'Forerunners' no.48, p 59-61

•"The London Philatelist"
is the Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; S.A. representative is Dr J.R. Frank, email frankfam@icon.co.za

•"Natal & Zululand Post"
is the Journal of the Natal and Zululand Study Circle based in the UK; S.A. representative is Roger Porter, email rogport@kznwildlife.com

•"Forerunners"
is the Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa based in the USA; S.A. representative is Dr Uli Bantz, email ulib@mweb.co.za

From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

Congratulations

My congratulations to the Editor and the team on the new look SAP. As my wife remarked "even a non-philatelist will be attracted to the magazine".

With the new look format I'm sure the SAP will go a long way to help attract new collectors to our hobby. Well done.

On a personal note I found the pages with a watermark much harder to read than the pages without the watermark.

I assume in the article on Members' Achievement that Hugh Amoore's membership, which is given as the Royal Cape Philatelic Society, should be the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town.
Once again well done.

Keith Brodovcky, Cape Town

Editor:

Your assumption is correct!

Request for Information

I have just completed "United States and British Exchanges with Japan 1942-1943", published by the International Society for Japanese Philately. Most exchange ships stopped at Southern Africa ports going to/coming from their exchange.
The first United States and British exchange took place at Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

After five years of research, I have found little on the mail moved during the British exchange. As is well known, South Africa was a major staging area during WWII. Single fast ships and convoys left England for South Africa. Supplies from South Africa were distributed to other areas of Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Mail may have moved with these supplies.

I have a report that South Africa asked the British Consulate at Lourenco Marques about sending mail to Asia. In David Tett's book, "A Postal History of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in East Asia during the Second World War, Vol. 1, Singapore and Malaya 1942-1945", he mentions mail from Africa arriving in Singapore. The Japanese exchange ships stopped at Singapore on their way back to Japan.

Since all exchange ships were guaranteed safe passage, one could conclude that ship arrivals/departures were reported in the local newspapers or magazines.

Was mail received or discharged at South African ports visited by the exchange ships? Reported dates of exchange ships arrivals/departures at South African ports is also sought. These dates are of great importance to Postal Historians. Did mail move by rail from South Africa to Lourenco Marques?

I have a report of one ship stopping at Walvis Bay. Exchange ships which called at South African ports were:
S.S. City of Paris (British exchange, Sept. '42)
S.S. City of Canterbury (British exchange, Sept. '42)
S.S. El Nil (British exchange, Aug./Sept. '42)
S.S. Narkunda (British exchange, Aug./Sept. '42)
M.V. Gripsholm (U.S. exchange, Aug./Sept. '43)

Any help would be appreciated.

Michael E. Ruggiero
32 King James Ct., Staten Island, N.Y., 10308-2910, U.S.A.

User-friendly

The most recent copies of The South African Philatelist have arrived, and given much pleasure to all the members of our club. We wish to convey our heartiest congratulations to you on its new format.

It could not be more "user-friendly" from the front cover to the last page. Please commend the editor and her staff on a job well done.

Mrs. Gerda van Zyl,
The Bloemfontein Philatelic Society

Stampex Melrose Arch

This catalogue contained a significant number of original articles and at a recent Federation Management meeting it was requested to 'record' those articles in the S.A. Philatelist for reference purposes. The articles were:

1. "Cape Triangular Stamps - 150 Years Young" by Lutz Heffermann, p 4-8
2. "The First England to Cape Town Flight" by Neville Polakow, p 10-13
3. "Northern Rhodesia - the Dies and Plates for the 1925 Issue" by Alan Drysdale RDP, RDPSA, FRPSL, Gawie van der Walt & Fernando Torres, p 18-22
4. "Thematic Stamp Collecting" by Robert Harm, p 30
5. "Some Special Flight Covers from Swaziland" by Peter van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL, p 31-33
6. "The Uiver Story" by Jan Bakker, p 34-35
7. "The Picture Postcard" by Alan Rose, p 42-43

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Natal SA Signals Pigeon Service in World War II



by Jim Findlay – Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

The Natal Detachment of the South African Corps of Signals (SACS) Pigeon Service was inaugurated on 23 July 1940 at Natal Command on Snell Parade, Durban. It was under the Officer Commanding SACS Pigeon Service at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria and was commanded by 2/Lt. (later Captain) W.G. Bonamour, who was supported by Sgt. C.W. Royston.

The first operational pigeon loft was established by the SACS was at Voortrekkerhoogte in May 1940. After the establishment of the Natal Detachment, the third loft was established in Cape Town in December 1940, followed by Port Elizabeth in January 1941. Other lofts were at East London, Potchefstroom, Robben Island, Rooikop and Walvis Bay in South West Africa, Zwartkops Air Station and there were 6 mobile lofts.

The Union government issued Proclamation 201 of 1941, which required that all pigeon fanciers and all birds registered, i.e. all racing pigeons, were under control. A total of 110 000 birds were registered.

2/Lt. Bonamour donated 53 birds and there were many other donations, which enabled the establishment of a two-section Natal loft by 31 July 1940. After training flights, a number of tests were done to establish the endurance of the birds when used in military situations. On 15 September1940 six birds were enclosed in a bomber and released in flight at 222 to 277m (800-1000 ft). All the birds returned to the loft. The following day, four birds were enclosed in a bomber, flown 88km (55 miles) and released at 277 to 554m (1000-2000 ft). Again, all the birds returned to the loft with the best bird, Chamberlain P4829, a cock, completing the distance in 65 minutes (81 km/hour). Later, the same bird flew 224 km (140 miles) in 2 hours and 20 minutes (96 km/hour).

On a subsequent flight, birds were released from a bomber at 1332 to 1550m (6000-7000 ft) in cloud and all returned to the loft. This established that pigeons could be used in aircraft as well as the well-established land and sea roles.

The report on the supply of pigeons, dated 2 December 1942, stated that the Natal Detachment had trained and supplied the following birds;

Feb. 1941	to Khartoum, Sudan	210
Jan. 1942	to Sierra Leone	200
Apr. - Nov.1942	to Middle East	2691
Nov. 1942	to India	515
1942	to Nairobi, Kenya	162
	Total: 3778 birds	

In September 1944, the Natal Detachment had 159 operational birds and 291 'transit' birds (presumably these were birds in training); there were 920 birds on operations:

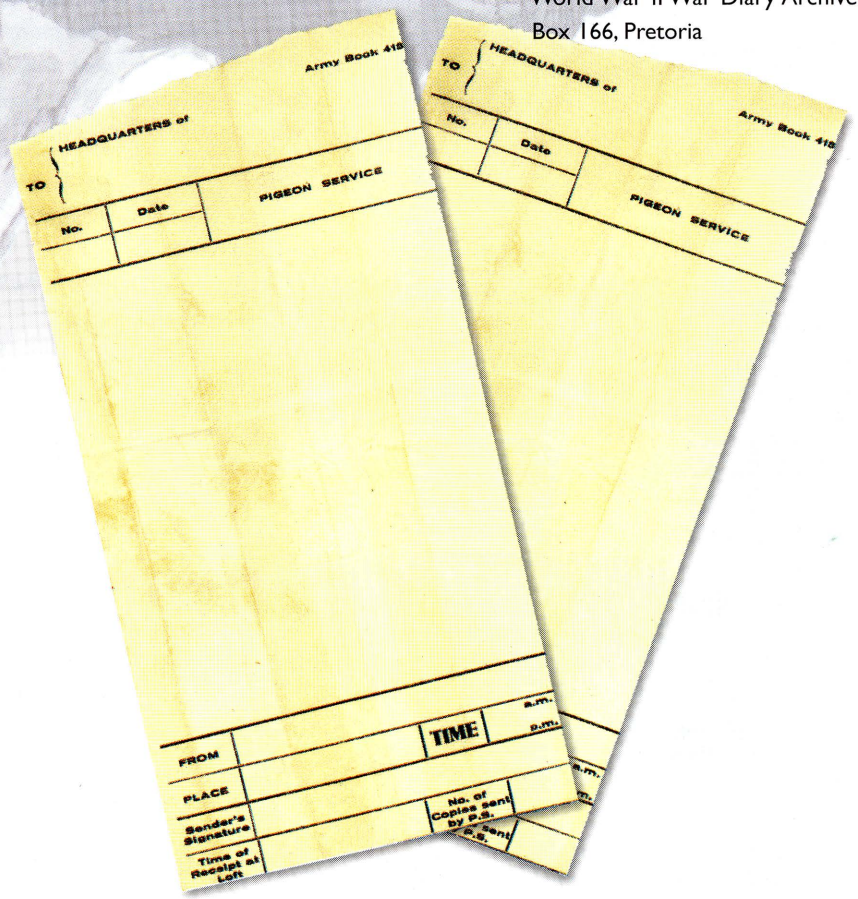
No. 8 Motorboat Flight, SAAF	120
Irvin & Johnson Trawlers	80
Larsens Whalers	480
SA Naval Forces mine sweepers	240
Total: 920 birds	

The message form had a delivery address with details of the sender and the location of dispatch as well as an area of 105 x 90mm for the message.

The total form was 180 x 90mm, which when folded as instructed, fitted into the canister attached to the bird's leg.

Each bird sent out for service had "Instructions for care and use of pigeons" and a Pigeon Service message form (Army Book 41B, as illustrated in bottom right hand corner). These Instructions emphasised the importance of adequate fresh water for the birds, food and feeding instructions and general care of the birds. These instructions indicated how to handle the bird as well as attaching the message in the carrier capsule to the leg of the bird. It was recommended to duplicate each message and send two birds, which were released one minute apart. It was well known that both the Allies and Axis forces made use of pigeon messages so any pigeon flying over a battlefield was assumed to be a messenger and was shot at with the hope of gaining some critical information. It was essential that all pigeon messages be written in code.

Reference:-South African National Defence Force Documentation Centre, World War II War Diary Archive, Box 166, Pretoria



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Library News

Federation is pleased to record the donation of some 96 bound volumes of the journal "Stamp Collecting" dating from the 1920's. These were donated by the Philatelic Society of KwaZulu-Natal and will be joining the Benny Illman Federation Library currently housed at Airborne Park.

The Benny Illman Federation Library will in future be under the organizational skills of Dave Wigston who was appointed on the 7th May.

The New Librarian is happy to receive any donations to expand this facility. Back copies of the S.A. Philatelist and Gibbons catalogues are also welcome.

A Zeppelin Cover from Basutoland

Zeppelin covers are avidly collected and have been recorded from many countries. The covers were, of course, sent from the country of origin to Germany and then conveyed by Zeppelin airships to their final destination.

The David R. Kirch collection of Zeppelin covers and memorabilia was sold by Feldmann Auctions of Dusseldorf, Germany in October 2003. The sale included a hitherto unrecorded registered cover from Basutoland to New York, carried on a North American Flight of the LZ129.

The cover bears Basutoland 1d and 2/6 stamps postmarked Maseru 20 APR. 1936 and the red cachet of the Europa-North Amerika Flight.

Although estimated at €1500, the item realized €10 000 plus premium.

While one is aware of at least one Swaziland "acceptance" cover in a South African collection, this is the first such item from Basutoland to appear on the market.

(With acknowledgemnet to "Das Archiv".)





Local Promotions

The stall of the East Rand Philatelic Society at the recent Hobbisports Expo on 15/16 May, organized annually in Benoni by the Rotary Club of Benoni van Ryn. Attending the stall are ERPS President Margeret Lowe and committee member Gunther Wossler. A good number of visitors showed interest in the exhibits and information displayed.

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Foreign Exhibitions

by P.W. van der Molen, Chairman PFSA's FIP Committee

Our Philatelic Federation will be represented at the following foreign exhibitions:

Singapore World Stamp Championship Exhibition 2004, to be held from 28 August to 1 September 2004. Our National Commisioner is Howard Green RDPSA who has also been invited to serve on the jury and who will be taking exhibits from Jill Redmond RDPSA, Gerrie Conradie, Patrick Flanagan and Jan Bakker.

Pacific Explorer 2005 World Stamp Expo, to be held from 21 - 24 April 2005 at Sydney, Australia. Our National Commissioner is Michael Wigmore RDPSA and entries must be submitted by mid August 2004 at the latest; contact Michael for info and documentation on 023 614 1424.

Washington 2006 World Stamp Exhibition, to be held from 27 May to 3 June 2006 in Washington, USA. Our National Commissioner will be Peter van der Molen RDPSA; no entry forms are as yet available but will be advertised when received.

Wie Verjaar op Skrikkeldag ?

'n Gesellige klubkompetisie was in die 1970s 'n prettige kenmerk van samekomste van die Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging (Johannesburg).

Die Kompetisie was dat 'n versamelaar 'n posstempel moet kry met sygeboortedatum, en dan datumstempels vanaf allerhande plekke oor die wêreld vir sy verdere verjaardae.

Jarelange lede van die AFV onthou dat die prettigheid die breinkind was van Fanie Vermaak RDPSA, stigter van die AFV in 1951, en dat hierdie stempelversameling 'n hele soektog na duidelike datumstempels afgegee het.

Een lid het op 29 Februarie verjaar - 'n skrikkeldagbaba, met net elke vier jaar 'n "eie" verjaardag kon gedenk! Wie dit was, kan die ouer garde soos Hannes Meintjies (jarelange argivaris van die AFV) en Kobie Weys (jare lank die ledesekretaris), en andere, nie meer onthou nie.

Vanjaar, 2004, is weer skrikkeljaar. Maar vanjaar sou 'n posstempel vir 29 Februarie moeilik wees, want dit was 'n Sondag en die poskantore was toe. Tog was een oop, die poskantoor by die Johannesburgse internasionale lughawe, en ons illustreer hierdie seldsame 2004-skrikkeldag-datumstempel.

Joh Groenewald



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King George V Silver Jubilee Issue of South Africa

by D. Scheepers – Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

The four basic stamps and a few of the varieties of this issue, which appeared in 1935 are well known to those who collect the stamps of the Union of South Africa but there is a lot more to this intriguing set and I think it deserves an in depth look.

The first fact to bear in mind is that there were one external cylinder per value and two internal cylinders involved in the printing. The two interior cylinders which were made from the same multipositive are responsible for a great deal of the fun.

The first interior cylinder, known as the "Common" cylinder was used for one printing of all the values and in addition a further printing of the ½ d and 1d values. The second cylinder known as the "Uncommon" cylinder was only used for a later printing of the 1d value.

The plot now becomes apparent, how do you identify the different printings of the 1d value? There is, however, a further sting to this 'tale'. If you are looking for 'completeness' then to have one example of the 1d "Gash" behind the ear and 'Cleft' skull varieties is not sufficient as there are a number of printings available and this article will help you to identify the various examples.

To digress for a moment, are varieties not so much more exciting when they are given a name rather than referred to as a dot or a line? In this case King George V sounds like a high-jack victim what with 'Gash' behind the ear, 'Cut' on neck and the gruesome sounding "Cleft" skull.

There are four stages of the 'Cleft' skull variety of row 14/2 in the first printing. Stage 1 of this variety is to be found and it occurs without a 'Halo" and no elongation of the 'I' of '1910'. The second stage in a block of minimum 4 stamps would show the 'Cleft' skull without 'Halo' but with the 'I' of '1910' elongated at stamp 13/1; this would then also identify the second printing from the 'Common' cylinder. The third stage, still from the same cylinder, would show the 'Cleft' skull with a 'Halo'. The fourth stage which would now be from the "Uncommon" cylinder shows the 'Cleft' skull with a different appearance, being more diffuse.



Stage 1: First printing with 'cleft skull' R14/2 without 'halo' and on elongation of the first "1" of 1910 (enlarged to 150%)



Stage 2: Now showing 'cleft skull' with 'I' of 1910 R13/1 elongated but with no "halo" (enlarged to 150%)

The 'Curl' in front of the ear variety row 20/5 shows three stages. Stage 1, which is from the 'Common' cylinder, has the 'Curl' without a line through the neck or head. Stage 2 has a line through neck and head up to the neck in the stamp above (row 19/5). Stage 3 is illustrated by the same stamp row 20/5 from the 'Uncommon' cylinder and shows this variety to be absent. This stamp in a positional block is therefore obviously necessary to show the absence of the variety in the final printing.

The 'Gash' in the ear coupled with the 'Curved Line' varieties requires six stages of illustration and to do so one needs a block of four being rows 15 and 16 stamps 1 and 2. Stage 1 will show the "Gash" in row 16/1 but with no lines. Stage 2 has the 'Gash' and a line through 'UID-AF' of 'SUID-AFRIKA' row 15/1. Stage 3 has the line running from the value to the 'K' of 'AFRIKA'. Stage 4 has in addition to stage 3 a curved line on stamp 16/1 running from 'I' to 'A' of 'SUID-AFRIKA'. Stage 5 as for stage 4 but with additional line through 'ICA' of 'AFRICA' and the protea row 16/2. Stage 6 as for stage 5 but with 'Gash' now fainter. The 'Gash' variety belongs to the internal cylinders whilst all the curved line flaws are attributed to the external cylinders.

The ½d value will also have the "Cleft" skull variety with and without the elongated 'I' of '1910' and with or without the 'Halo'. The ½d value is, however, special for two other important varieties. Firstly there occurred during the first printing a distinctive dark over-inked looking shade rather similar to the 'Mossy Green' shade of the ½d Kings Head definitive series of 1913. This shade could not have been plentiful as



1. 'Common' cylinder "Curl" in front of ear R20/5 - no line through neck or head - Stage 1

2. 'Common' cylinder 'Curl' in front of ear and with line through neck R19/5 and head R20/5 - Stage 2

3. 'Uncommon' cylinder - No curl and no lines as with "common" cylinder

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Scarce first printing which did not have the dots behind the left buck's head on stamp with var. 'Gash' behind ear R16/1



Later printing showing the dots behind the left buck's head on stamp with 'Gash' r16/1

copies are elusive. There is secondly also a very scarce first printing of this value which shows stamp 16/1 with the 'Gash' behind the ear variety and no dots behind the left buck's head. Later printings show this variety with in addition, dots behind the left buck's head.

The 'Cut' on the neck variety in row 9/5 is intriguing. It occurs on both internal cylinders of the 1d value, although in both cases it is less prominent than on the other values and being especially faint on the 'Uncommon' cylinder. Furthermore the $^{1}/_{2}$d, 3d and 6d values all have a faint dot behind the King's head on stamp row 9/6 whilst surprisingly this dot is absent from all printings of the 1d value.



Doctor blade lift

Varieties which are also nice to look for are the King with a white face because of missing lines of shading and not due to the trauma caused by multiple wounds as well as various doctor blade flaws resulting from experimentation with a new type of doctor blade.

The major variety which occurs on the $^{1}/_{2}$d and 1d value is the joined paper of which only one sheet of the $^{1}/_{2}$d and two sheets of the 1d are recorded. In the case of the 1d value this variety occurs in the early printings as it shows no broken lines on the King's neck row 18/2 whereas in the case of the $^{1}/_{2}$d the broken lines are present in row 18/2 indicating a later printing.





'White Face' - mising shading also with var. 'Cleft skull' R14/2



Doctor blade lift

In conclusion I would like to thank Jack Hagger for the information listed above.

Manufacturer's paper join. Only ONE sheet with this variety recorded. This multiple is not from an early printing as it shows the broken lines on the King's neck R18/2

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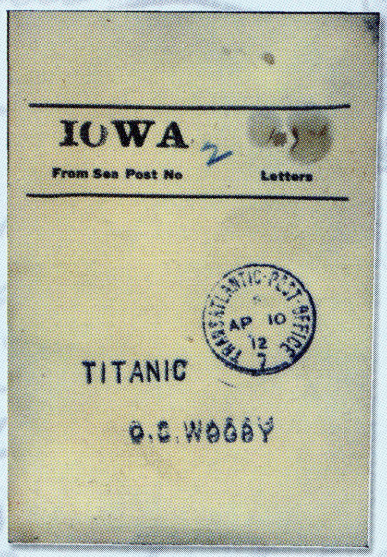
1912 "Titanic" collided with an iceberg during her maiden voyage: Postal packaging slip headed "Iowa/From sea Post No.2" with "Titanic" and "OS Woody" cachets, "TRANSATLANTIC POST OFFICE/ AP 10/12/7".

Mr. Woody was the mail clerk on the Titanic's maiden and fateful voyage. When the ship sank he grabbed the mail pouch and strapped it on himself. He was found dead on an iceberg with the mail pouch on him.



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Rotogravure and Planographic Printing Presses of the Government Printer Pretoria, 1930-1990

by W.J. Quik – The Netherlands Society of Southern Africa

Definitions

The printing industry recognises two principal classifications, viz. (1) **Typography** or letterpress, where a raised surface is inked and printed from, and (2) **Lithography**. The latter can be subdivided into **Recess** printing *(a.k.a. Intaglio or one of the Gravure family)*, where the image to be printed comprises engraved or etched recesses which are filled with ink and after wiping away the surplus ink on the surface, the ink remaining in the recesses is then printed. The other subgroup comprises **Planographic** printing, where the printing medium is neither raised or recessed but is quite flat. The area not to be printed is dampened so it will repel ink when applied - ink will only adhere to the non-dampened image area which is then printed. Both processes are suitable for continuous printing onto rolls or onto sheets.

The South African Government Printer

On 1 August 1888 the government of the South African Republic (ZAR) bought the printing works of J F Celliers, a firm which printed a newspaper, at the same time taking care of printing jobs for "Staatsdrukkerij der Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek".

Until the Anglo-Boer War, postage stamps were printed at Joh Enschedé in the Netherlands and from 1902 until 1930 largely in England. From 1922 the S.A. Government printer began overprinting postage stamps for South West Africa by letterpress. In 1927 the ½d., 1d. and 6d. stamps of South Africa were printed by typography in Pretoria from plates supplied by Waterlow & Sons who had previously printed the stamps in England. The other values were recess-printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in England.

It had been decided that South African stamps should be printed in South Africa and Major J.J. Kruger, the then Government Printer, had toured the world looking for a suitable system of printing stamps and the most suitable machine to do the job. It was decided to adopt the Photogravure process, and the machine would be the Goebel Rotary Stamp Printing Machine Model KM11 ex Germany.

The particular type of gravure process chosen was 'screenless' which was then a secret process of the N.V. Nederlandsche Rotogravure Maatschappij of Leiden, Holland.

The process involved the use of copper cylinders bearing unscreened etched images of the centre and frame designs. The cylinders for all the trials were engraved in Leiden.

While the trials were in progress, the representative of the South African Government at Darmstadt was a Mr. Standidge, and the technician a Mr. D. Pegler, who was later to be in charge of printing in South Africa. These trials became known as the "Darmstadt Trials".

With the arrival of the first rotogravure printing press in 1930 all the postal values were printed by the Government Printer covering the issues of South Africa, South West Africa / Namibia, and the 'Homelands'. In the 1990s Namibia was the first to decide to have its stamps printed elsewhere. A few years later the RSA followed suit. A short period ensued in which no postal values were being printed anymore. Nowadays stamps are once again being produced by the Government Printer.

Groupings of Printing Presses

The printing presses are not only known by the name of their manufacturers, but also bear a number which has been assigned to them by the South African Government Printer.

In the period 1930-1990 the following printing-presses were in use: no's 758, 759, 780, 781, 784, 815, 822, 830, 840 and 841. The 700-range of numbers applied to planographic printing and the 800-range to rotogravure printing. (Both printing techniques fall under the lithographic printing process). On the 700-range presses, printing was done from thin flat aluminium plates fitted around a cylinder, and on the 800-range the image was printed from a copper cylinder. **(Fig.1)**

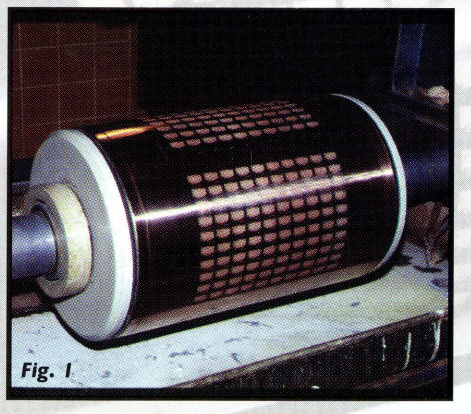

Fig. 1

Until 1952 many South African stamps have been overprinted with "SWA". The basic stamps had already been cut into sheets so that they could be used for overprinting on a flat-bed printing press, with one exception however: the three Voortrekker stamps of the 1949 issue which were overprinted with "SWA" along with the normal printing of the series on the rotogravure-press. The cylinder number on this 'overprinting' is 6933. (SA Philatelist, Feb 1950, p 24).

The definitive series issued by the RSA in 1982 appeared in both printing types. Whilst the one value was in rotogravure print, another was manufactured in planography. Also the second and third decimal definitive of SWA show a similar situation. Here the coil stamps were in rotogravure and the sheet stamps in planographic print.

From 1960 onwards, the Government Printer denoted a letter code for each press next to the cylinder number, and a separate number in the case of printing press no 841. This was done because the presses amongst themselves differed quite a bit as to the use of colour, printing speed and the number of stamps printable per cylinder rotation. It made it possible, in the event of getting a large number of orders at the same time, for these to be distributed amongst the printing presses in such a manner as to facilitate optimal use of printing capacity. Later on when all printing presses had been updated to the current standard of printing techniques, the letter code was no longer applied; for letter codes refer to the entries in tables 1 and 2 (at the end of this article).

Rotogravure printing presses

In 1930 the first rotogravure printing press was installed at the Government Printer and in that same year it commenced printing, doing service until 1970. This press, the Goebel KM II (no. 830) was a dual-colour press and had a built in perforator. Printing could now be done using a paper roll 640mm wide and approximately 2 500 m long.

In 1930 the first coil stamps were printed on this press. For this, a cylinder for sheet printing was used. On the space of the upper and lower margins of the sheet, stamp images were also positioned on the cylinder

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and this is where the well-known sequence error was made on the Union ½d coil stamp with 'SUID SUID' and 'SOUTH SOUTH' following up each other directly. Due to this we know that 22 stamp images follow consecutively, taking up the whole cylinder circumference and that the length is about 532 mm.

During printing cutting is done after each cylinder rotation, into sheets of 240- (prior to 1961) or 200 stamps. The sheet length therefore is always the same; later on, the sheet is cut into two panes.

Until 1935 the stamps were printed without the use of a screen (screenless). In October / November 1935 for the first time the 1d and ½d were reprinted, using a screened engraving. A screened printing form makes it possible to print in tones. The cyclometer (a printing counter) is made up of four numerals and is 3,5 mm in height.

In 1940 the Goebel 840 tri-colour press came into use **(Fig 2).** In May 1960, for the first time, printing was done in three colours for the SA 6d Union Festival stamp.

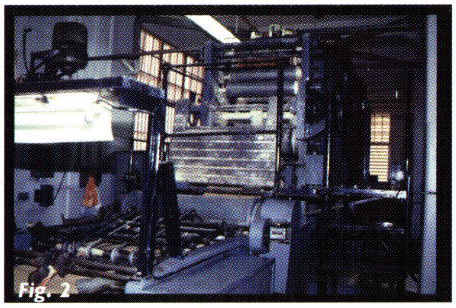
Fig. 2

The Goebel 840 had a built-in perforator which was removed from the press around 1962/64. The cylinder can print 240 stamps (12 x 20) or 200 stamps (2 printing-forms of 5 x 20) in a single cylinder-rotation. After the perforator had been removed, the printing press could print a maximum of 22 000 x 100 stamps per hour.

For South West Africa the coils of the second and third decimal definitive issue were being printed on this printing press. In view of the fact that print orders for the SWA coils were very small, the printing capacity was not always utilised fully – printing was done on rolls measuring 235 or 240mm in width.

Nonetheless it appears that in 1977 at least at one time a roll of 470 mm in width was printed on, in rows of 2 x 5. Clues pointing to this fact were found in the SA Philatelist and in material that was sold from SWA archives. Five rolls of 22 stamps were etched on the cylinder; there was room for 10 rows (2 x 5) of 22 stamps, for printing at the same time.

From the Goebel 830 as well as 840, a number of print orders for RSA of the ½c, 1c and 1½c of the first Republic definitive issue were printed in sheets of 400 stamps.

The Goebel 830 and 840 have different printing units and perforators. The 830 has a 'block' perforator causing the well-known 11th row variety (narrow stamps). The 840 had a two-row perforator that had been removed from the printing press. On the cyclometer fitted, the count number of the five numerals is 3,5mm in height.

The Chambon 822 printing press came into use in 1951. The postcards issued in May 1951 were printed from four cylinders, each having eight forms bearing 32 different images on the left, next to the address section. This printing press was possibly used only for printing postal stationery and tri-colour jobs have been printed on it. Probably taken out of service after about 1972.

In 1960 a new five-colour rotogravure printing press came into use, the Albertina 815. It had no built-in perforator. This printing-press could print 400 stamps or 40 postcards in one cylinder rotation. The circumference of the cylinder is twice as large as that of the Goebel, approximately 1 064 mm. Two printing forms of 5 x 20 stamps were positioned next to each other and two below each other or 8 rows of 5 postcards.

It is remarkable that not only stamps measuring 24 x 30 mm, but also those measuring 24 x 40,5 mm allowed for 400 stamps per cylinder-rotation to be printed. Per half-a-cylinder rotation the roll on which is being printed, is cut into sheets, so that on each sheet there were 200 stamps or 20 postcards. In the sheet margins there are punch holes in which pins could fit for correct alignment on the Grover perforator. The Grover could perforate 5 000 sheets per hour. In this way five to seven sheets were punched, at the same time. **(Fig 3)**

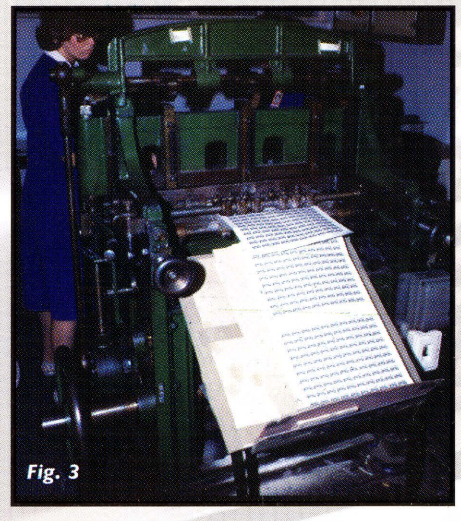
Fig. 3

The Albertina printing press was used for the first time to print the first decimal SA and SWA postcards which were issued on 14 February 1961. In March 1963 the first four-colour stamp was printed for SA, the 2½c Kirstenbosch commemorative. As far as we know, the only stamps printed on this press for SWA was SACC no 238 – the 2½c stamp depicting a sower, identifiable by the cylinder letters A, B, C and D. This stamp was to be printed in four colours which was not possible on the Goebel presses and this is why the Albertina was used. No further printing was done on this press for SWA because the print orders were too small. The cyclometer printing number is made up of six numerals 4,5mm high and in size deviates from those of the other printing presses.

But there are more differences. On the other presses the count number of the cyclometer is, in most cases, situated close to the edges of the paper roll. The cyclometer numbers of the Albertina are situated much further down the sheet between the printed sheets of stamps. Whereas the cyclometers on all the rotogravure printing presses count upward, with the Albertina it can also be that downward counting is used, whereby the lowest number is an indication of what was printed last.

In 1969 the new five-colour rotogravure printing press De la Rue-Giori 841 was ordered, together with a recess printing unit built by Adriotti in Italy. **(Fig 4)**

This press had been built in co-

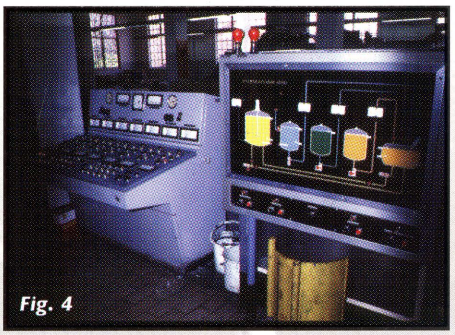
Fig. 4

operation with a number of European manufacturers of printing presses. The firm Koenig & Bauer of Würzburg, Germany and a number of other firms delivered parts for the press. It came equipped with a built-in perforator.

In 1970 technical staff of the Government Printer made a study visit to Europe because this particular recess process was unknown to them.

In June 1971 Koenig & Bauer provided a testing programme, giving the opportunity to delegates from the Government Printer to attend a printing demonstration. Of this type of press, 12 were built that have

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been installed at various places in the world such as Russia, USA, France and England.

When these printing presses had been installed in June 1973, the first thing to be done was to start making adjustments to them, as is customary with new presses. This has become an abnormally lengthy chore. But because the cyclometer on the press not only had a count number of seven numerals but also a date, we can keep track of things quite accurately as is indicated in the SACC catalogue in the case of the second decimal issue of the RSA.

Regarding the values 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c, there are many printing-dates; thus certain quantities of these stamps were being printed continually after further adjustments were made. Most of the printed material was obviously destroyed when it turned out to be unsuitable for use; a number of dates will therefore be very scarce.

It was the last rotogravure printing press to come into use at the Government Printer and after 10 years it was practically no longer used. On 21 June 1985 the press was last used for the printing of the 50c value of the 'Buildings issue' of South Africa. Because the press did not live up to expectations, it was sold to a company in Los Angeles. The count number of seven numerals is 3,5 mm in height.

This printing press has been used for SWA for only the last reprint of the 1c coil stamp which was printed on pink toned paper on 17 February 1982. There is a colour bar with tones ranging from light to dark on the bottom margin of the sheet. At that time 350 rolls were printed (SACC no 375a).

In the SA Philatelist of December 1973 we read that this printing press caused so many problems that the programme for stamp issues had to be adjusted accordingly. Not only was the second definitive series of the RSA issued much later than was meant to be, but of a number of commemorative issues of RSA and SWA one or two values were never issued.

When, during printing, the end of the paper roll is in sight, the beginning of a new roll will be provided with an adhesive point. This point is needed when the new roll is fed into the machine while it is running. By means of friction belts the new roll will be brought up to the same speed as the declining roll. The rolls are glued to each other (usually overlapping more than 300 mm) and the old paper track is chopped off – a system used not only for printing postage stamps but also for other roto-printing jobs. Those stamps that have been printed on the double layers of paper are known as "paper joins" in philatelic terms.

When replenishing a roll of paper, it sometimes happens that the new roll of paper does not match the previous paper's properties, such as watermark. The resultant printed quantities on differing types of paper will not be known because the printer and the ordering authority are only interested in the total quantity to be printed.

As mentioned, rotogravure printing presses were equipped with cyclometers which printed in the sheet margin a count-number for every 100 stamps. Depending on the number of stamp images on the cylinder, cyclometers are fitted to the printing press in such a way that when 2 x 100 stamps are printed, two cyclometers will be fitted and when 4 x 100 stamps are printed, four cyclometers will be fitted to the press. They were not always in the same relation to each other on the sheet margin.

Bearing in mind that security paper is involved, the controller will check when printing has finished, whether the same amount of paper is still present as when printing commenced. Due to the placement of cyclometers which print a sequence number after each cylinder rotation, the controller can not only check the printed material for faults after the paper roll had been cut into sheets of 100 copies, but also the quantity which had been printed.

Each rotogravure printing press has its own unique number combination so that the controller is able to deduce from the number of numerals, on which press the order had been printed (see chart of rotogravure printing-presses). The count numbers are printed in black, except the ones on printing press 830. When the cyclometers were first put to use on this press, printing was in black, whereafter blue was used for a short period only later to be followed by red.

Margins that are too wide are sometimes cut somewhat smaller than usual as depicted in Setempe vol 7 no 1 p 15, photograph 23.

Details of the Government Printer's Rotogravure printing presses are summarised in Table 1.

Planographic printing presses (offset print)

In around 1968 the printing press builders MAN Roland came out with the new Parva planographic printing press. The Government Printer in Pretoria ordered two of these Roland Parva 11B typo printing presses and issued them with the numbers 780 and 781 respectively. **(Fig.5)**

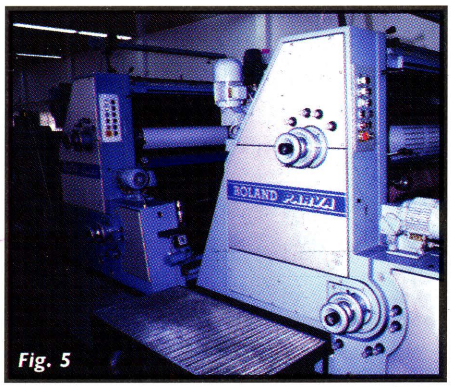

Fig. 5

With this, the first step was taken towards another printing process. It would lead to a complete switch from recess printing to planographical printing.

The printing plate from which is being printed, is fitted around a cylinder and printing is done on sheets of paper instead of onto a roll. This printing process is called sheet-offset and has a disadvantage in that it is unsuitable for printing coil stamps. For the manufacture of 500 coil stamps on a single sheet having a 1 cm blank margin on the front and rear, we need a length of paper 1220 mm long, for which these presses are unsuited.

Printed matter from these offset presses does not come directly from the printing plate itself (which bears the print image), but is first transferred onto a cylinder covered with a sheet of rubber, which in turn 'hands over' the image or sets it off onto paper.

The Parva 11B was introduced for use in January 1969 and it printed two different aerogrammes for the RSA in four colours, one depicting the Union Buildings, Pretoria and the other Heerengracht & Table Mountain, Cape Town. In January 1971 aerogrammes printed with four different four-colour images were printed on the same press. The stamps of SWA were the first after 1973 to be wholly printed in offset, except for the coils.

The maximum paper format for a Parva press is 640 x 915 mm. On this machine, 40 postcards or 300 to 400 stamps, depending on stamp format, can be printed. To clarify what is meant precisely by 'stamp format' we will take as an example, the SWA definitive Succulents issue dating from 1973. The stamp values 1c to 25c were all printed in quantities of 400 stamps per sheet; i.e. four blocks of 10 x 10 stamps. The higher values, 30c to R1, were a larger size and were therefore printed in amounts of 300 stamps per sheet; i.e. three blocks of 5 x 20 stamps. The minimum paper format which can be used for printing is 360 x 520 mm. The printed outcome will always be 20 mm less in size at the least than that of the sheet.

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A maximum of 10,000 sheets can be printed in one hour. Parva presses were installed with up to 'six colour' printing units (each printing one colour only), depending on the needs of the customer.

Therefore, when a printer only took on orders for printing jobs requiring not more than four colours, a printing press equipped with four units would suffice.

In order to produce an optimal product, the printer also printed his own control data on the sheet margins; these were cut from the sheet after printing was completed and as they were no longer required. Since these control numbers never became available to the public they therefore remained unseen, also to philatelists. It deals with printers' markings (matching crosses) which indicate each colour has been printed in the right place (in register) on the sheet.

During printing, a colour bar measuring 6 mm in width is also printed along with the rest, for each colour and across the whole width of the sheet; it has the same length as that of the finished print-job. Five-colour printing generated a wide bar of 5 x 6 = 30 mm. With the aid of a 'densitometer' (density measuring device) the printer can check whether each colour was printed evenly across the whole width of the sheet (i.e. the width of the printing press).

In 1977 two new presses were installed of the type Roland Parva 11C. They received the numbers 758 and 759 and were similar to the Parva 11B.

In 1984 the six-colour Heidelberg Speedmaster press with the number 784 came into use. **(Fig 6)**

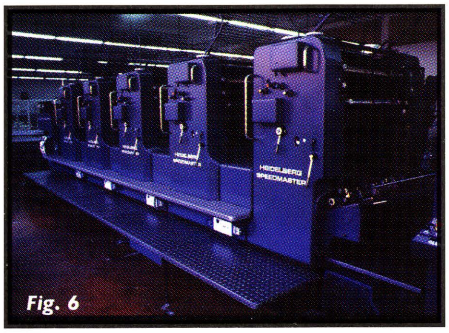


Fig. 6

The Heidelberg can print on both sides of the sheet and in six colours in one print run. This press can be ordered with from 2 to 12 printing units.

Since postage stamps are printed on one side only, the press is also suited to have all units printed on the one side of the sheet. Because of this it is possible to print different stamp values in five and six colours, simultaneously. The applied fifth and sixth colour in a value practically always differ from those in the other values. At one stage printing was done in seven colours.

The maximum sheet-format for this machine is 720 x 1,020 mm, so that the maximum printing area comes to 700 x 1 000 mm. A total of 26 000 sheets can be printed in one hour. The sheets are led in register through the press (i.e. colours matching precisely). The smallest sheet format which can be used for printing is 280 x 420 mm.

The Planographic printing presses of the Government Printer, Pretoria are summarised in Table 2.

References:

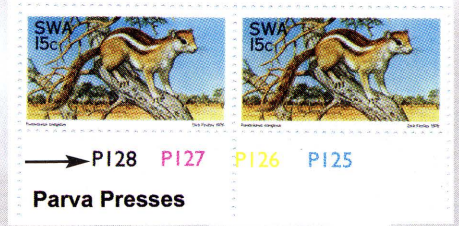
- *Printing press specifications from the builders of Roland and Heidelberg 2002/03.*
- *Stamps of the Republic of South Africa – The SASCC, 1969.*
- *The Stamps of the Union of South Africa – S J Hagger, 1986.*
- *The South African Philatelist – magazines from the period 1922-1990.*

Printing-press:	Goebel KM II	Goebel	Chambon	Albertina	De la Rue-Giori
Printer's machine number:	830	840	822	815	841
First taken into use as from:	1930 - 1970	1940	1951	1960	1973 - 1985
Stamp-quantity on cylinder:	240 or 200	240 or 200	-	400	200
Postcard-quantity on cylinder:		32	36	40	
Lettercode for cylinder number:	S (until 1970)	G	D	Y	S (from 1973)
Number of colours for printing:	Two	Three	Three	Five	Five + One intaglio unit
Control number made up of:	Four figures	Five figures		Six figures	Seven figures
Number of sheets (100 stamps) per hour:		22,000			
Breadth of paper roll:	640 mm	640 mm coil stamps 240 mm		640 mm	640 mm
Length of paper roll:	2 500 m				
Circumference of cylinder:	± 532 mm	± 532 mm		± 1 064 mm	

Table 1: The Rotogravure printing presses of the Government Printer, Pretoria

Printing-press:	Roland Parva 11B	Roland Parva 11B	Roland Parva 11C	Roland Parva 11C	Heidelberg Speedmaster
Printer's machine number:	780	781	758	759	784
First taken into use as from:	1969	1969	1977	1977	1984
Stamp-quantity on cylinder:	400	400	400	400	400
Postcard-quantity on cylinder:	40	40	40	40	40
Lettercode for cylinder number:	P	P	P	P	-
Number of colours for printing:	Six	Six	Six	Six	2 x six
Number of sheets per hour:	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	26 000
Sheet-format (size)	640 x 915 mm	640 x 915 mm	640 x 915 mm	640 x 915 mm	707 x 1,000 mm

Table 2: The Planographic sheet printing presses of the Government Printer, Pretoria











Left and above: Examples of Lettercodes denoting various printing presses.

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Medical Philately: Rabies

by Prof. Asher Dubb - Thematics Southern Africa

Rabies is a disease known and feared since ancient times. It is caused by a virus that mainly affects animals which go mad and infect humans by biting them. The name comes from a Latin word *rabere* meaning *to rave, rage, be mad.* The commonest source is the dog (Fig. 1) but vampire bats may also be infected and cause rabies (Fig. 2). The disease affects the brain and other parts of the nervous system and once symptoms appear there is no cure. The first vaccine made against rabies was in the laboratory of Louis Pasteur in Paris (Fig. 3). Pasteur is shown examining a section of spinal cord infected with rabies.



Fig. 1. Ghana 1995. Centenary death of Pasteur.



Fig. 2. Trinidad and Tobago 1975. Isolation of rabies virus.



Fig. 3. Central African Republic 1985. Centenary of vacine against rabies.

Louis Pasteur (1822 - 1895) was a chemist who founded the science of bacteriology and immunology. He had already succeeded in saving the wine industry by the application of heat, the silk industry from parasitic infection and producing vaccines against chicken cholera and anthrax. Pasteur was approached to study rabies. He experimented with dogs and rabbits for several years.

He suspended the spinal cord of infected rabbits and allowed them to dry. The longer it was allowed to dry the weaker the virus became. He emulsified sections of the spinal cord and injected dogs with gradually increasing strengths of virus and discovered that they became resistant to infection when challenged with full strength virulent rabies virus. He had produced a colony of 50 dogs which were fully protected against rabies without any failures - the first effective vaccination against rabies.

In 1885 Pasteur had a dilemma. He was faced by a mother from Alsace and her 9 year old son who had been savaged by a rabid dog 60 hours before. Pasteur consulted his medical colleagues who agreed the boy's death was inevitable if he did not act at once. He decided that, although his treatment had never been tried in humans, he could not resist the mother's plea. He was not a doctor and could not administer the injections. Jacques Grancher (1843 - 1907), a paediatrician who collaborated with Pasteur, did so. In Fig. 4 we see Joseph Meister baring his abdomen while the seated Dr Grancher inoculates him with the emulsion from the spinal cord of a rabbit where the virus had been attenuated by being kept for 15 days in dry air. Pasteur stands at the back looking on. On succeeding days inoculation was made with portions of cord that were progressively fresher and therefore more virulent until an emulsion only one day old was injected. In Fig. 5 we see Joseph seated while Grancher does the inoculation with Pasteur standing on the left. This could represent a different day. In Fig. 6 we see Pasteur administering the injection - which never happened.

Joseph Meister was very carefully nursed and observed by Grancher and Pasteur. After three months they were able to declare he was out of danger.

News of the successful treatment soon got around and patients flocked to Pasteur in Paris. Not all survived but Pasteur felt he needed a special institute to develop his method of vaccination. He had doubters and opponents but his supporters won the day. Donations poured in from all over the world and 1888 the Pasteur Institute was officially opened (Fig. 7).

Another patient to benefit from Pasteur's treatment was Alexandre Yersin (1863 - 1943) (Fig. 8). He began his medical training in his home town of Lausanne, Switzerland and completed it in Paris five years later. While still a student he cut himself performing an autopsy on a Russian peasant who died of rabies. It was 1886, the year of the anti-rabies vaccine, and Yersin was advised to go for treatment. The doctor who gave Yersin his daily injection was Emile Roux (1853 - 1933) (Fig. 9) who helped Pasteur develop the vaccine. Impressed with the young man, Roux invited him to become his assistant after graduation and he joined the staff of the Pasteur Institute and became one of the world's great bacteriologists. He also had the urge to explore and achieved fame for mapping out the area of French Indochina now known as Vietnam (Fig. 10). He investigated an outbreak of plague in China and discovered the cause - the organism has been named Yersinia pestis in his honour.

(continued page 79).



Fig. 4. Monaco 1972. 150th anniversary birth of Pasteur.



Fig. 6. Malagasy Republic 1996. Centenary death of Pasteur.

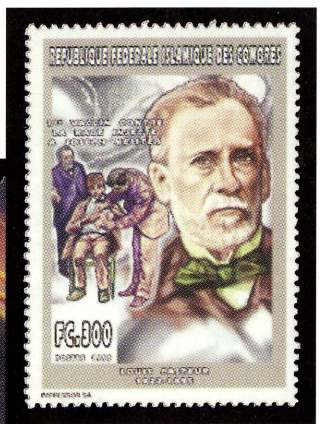

Fig. 5. Comoro Islands 1999. Joseph Meister, 1st vaccination against rabies.

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ANDY KRIEGLER



After a lengthy spell in the commercial banking arena, Andy's dealing experience kicked off with his involvement in the West Rand Stamp Fair in 1988. He quickly rose through the ranks, and is now our top stamp dealer in British Africa to 1935. He also has extensive colonial African stock, which includes 1st Series RSA and SWA to its de-linking from the South African orbit. In recent years, his interest in postal history has grown apace, stimulating an attraction to a wider Commonwealth field. This, in turn, has led to trading trips to important British markets.

His own collecting interests have followed suit. Well known for his German SWA and Mandate Territory postal history exhibits, he now has his own British African stamp and other collections. He has had a spell as a judge at National Exhibitions and is therefore well qualified to assist collectors in upgrading their collections.

Andy has a good reputation for working on clients' "wants lists". This dealing segment now represents an important part of total turnover.

It assisted him in taking the decision to move back to his "roots", i.e. the south-western Cape, at some future time. Obviously, he will also act as QSA's Cape representative, funnelling auction lots to the well-structured Gauteng market.

Whilst in the Cape, he will continue to serve on the Executive Committee of South Africa's dealers' association, SAPDA. He has been its Treasurer for a lengthy spell, and is currently Vice-President.

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PERSONAL CONTACT
Pretoria Fair - 1st Saturday of a month
Sandton Fair - 2nd Saturday of a month
Boksburg Fair - Last Saturday of a month, except December
QSA auctions
Rosebank Shows
National Stamp Exhibitions
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society meetings

PAUL VAN ZEYL



Paul commenced his dealing activities through postal auctions (1978 to 1992). Whilst employed as economist/development economist for a range institutions, he was at the forefront of the development of the "Gauteng Stamp Fairs".

In recent years, as his attendance at foreign fairs increased, he has pursued his philatelic passion more ardently.

His stamp dealing preferences tend to follow his collecting interests. Since the mid-1970s, he has been a regular exhibitor in National Exhibitions' postal stationery and history; post cards and - more recently - open class segments. The rapid advance of the lastmentioned collection group has given him the confidence to promote trade in the "totality of philately", i e both traditional philately and ephemera, locally and internationally.

He is also the QSA group's most prolific "live" auctioneer. He runs all the "knock 'n drop" auctions at three Gauteng Fairs, and was instrumental in starting this popular auction form at KwaZulu/Natal's Hillcrest Fair.

He recently linked up with Wolfgang Meiss's QSA to head the bi-monthly Pretoria auction.

Paul was SAPDA's President in 2000/01 after serving on the ExCo for some time. He is currently Secretary and editor of the Association's Newsletter.

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PERSONAL CONTACT
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Pretoria Fair - 1st Saturday of a month (also organiser)
Sandton Fair - 2nd Saturday of a month
Boksburg Fair - Last Saturday of a month, except December
Hillcrest Stamp Fair - Last Sunday of a month, except December
QSA auctions (auctioneer on uneven months of a year)
Rosebank Shows; National Stamp Exhibitions
Witwatersrand Philatelic Society a o society meetings
INTERNATIONALLY
York, England - January and July
Philatex, London - February (when it overlaps with Spring Stampex)

WOLFGANG MEISS



QSA's founder and its longest-trading member, Herr Meiss commenced trading activities in Germany whilst still in the Government's employ. Having become a licensed auctioneer, he conducted his first auction as long ago as 1972.

Wolfgang's involvement in engineering project management brought him to South Africa in 1981. He became active in the South African philatelic market in 1986, entering it via the stamp fairs.

While he has a dealing strength in European material, both classic and middle periods, he has come to grips with the Commonwealth ranges as well. This particularly applies to postal history, where he experiences much demand from European sources through his regular postal auctions.

Wolfgang is also positive about thematic collecting, noting that thematic collectors are now also looking at covers and documents to enhance collections.

Because he detected a need for a more formal auction outlet for "middle range" collections, he established Quick Stamp Auctions in 2002. Since the "knock 'n drop" auctions at the Gauteng Fairs became too extensive, it was logical that parts of these auctions should be routed to QSA. This has now been achieved.

Wolfgang joined SAPDA's ExCo in 2000, where he became Secretary; and then President in 2002/03.
He is currently in the important, supporting Immediate Past President position.

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PERSONAL CONTACT
Pretoria Fair - 1st Saturday of a month
Boksburg Fair - Last Saturday of a month, except December
QSA auctions (auctioneer on even months of a year)
Rosebank Shows
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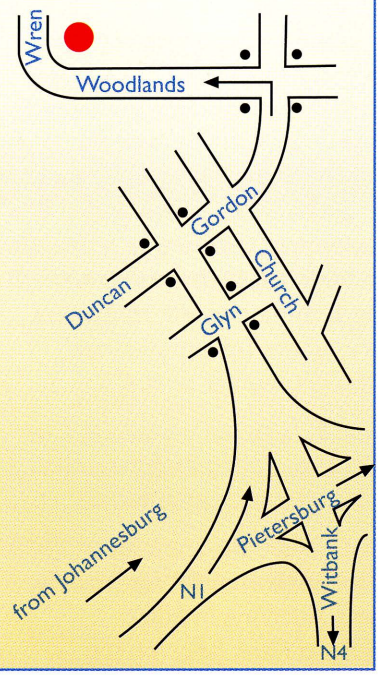
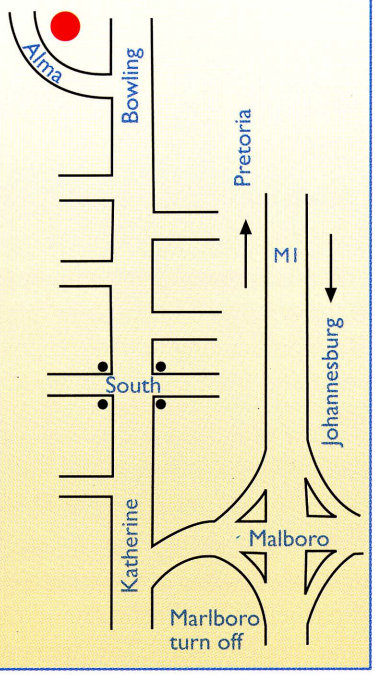
5 venues to memorize!

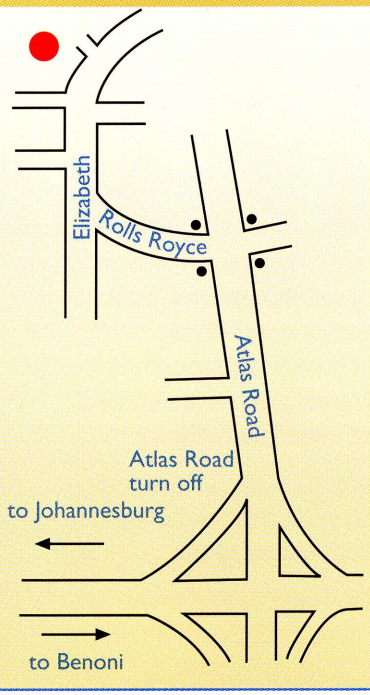
Pretoria Stamp Fair
First Saturday of a month
Denis Adami Hall (11:00)
Queenswood, Wren Street
Info P van Zeyl 012-329-2464



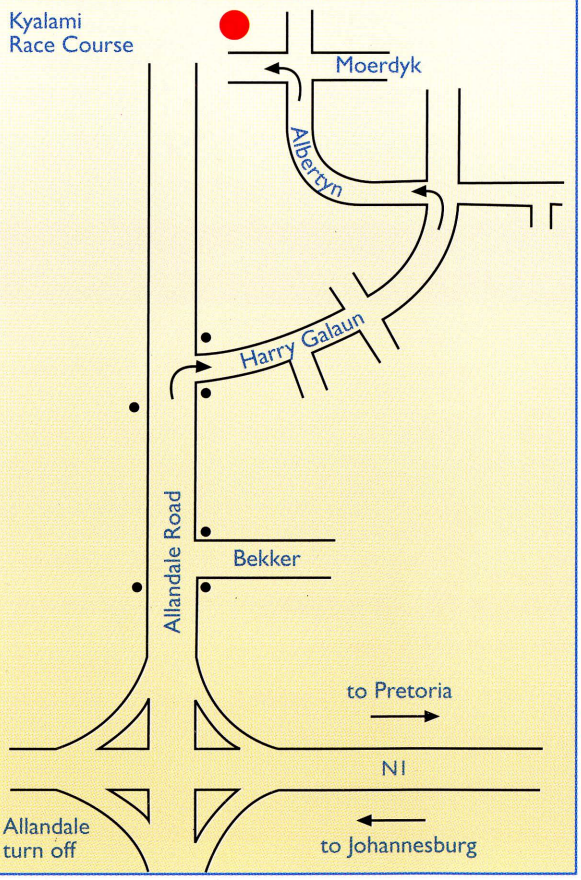
Sandton Stamp Fair
Second Saturday of a month
E Ullmann Recreation Centre
Rivonia, Alma Street (12:00)
Info C Goslin 083-272-9367



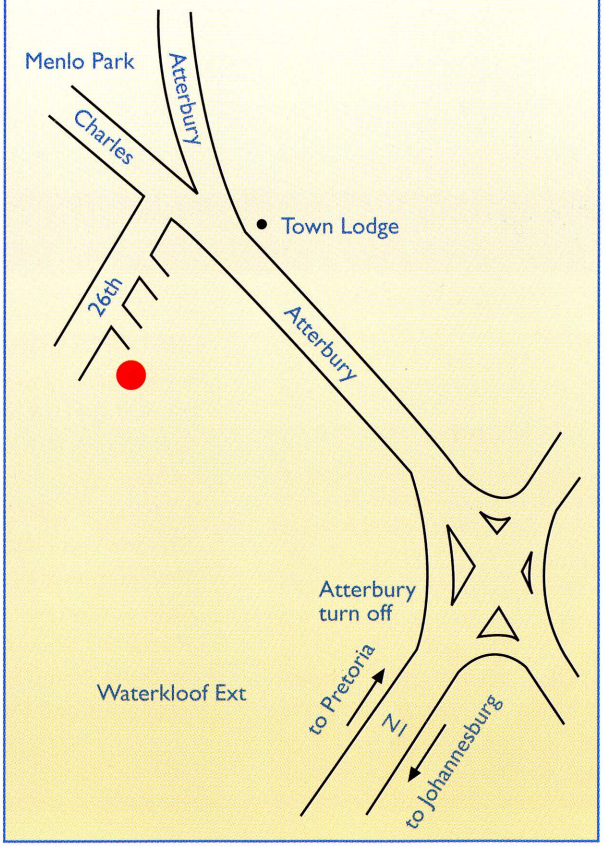
East Rand Stamp Fair
Last Saturday of a month
Community Centre (12:00)
Elizabeth Street, Boksburg
Info J Kuun 073-259-0719



QSA Auction Midrand
Swiss Club, Vorna Valley, Midrand
Moerdyk Road (11:00)



QSA Auction Pretoria
Victoria Cross Lodge, Menlo Park, Pretoria
26th Street (11:00)



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(continued from page 74).



Fig. 7. France 1987. Centenary Pasteur Institute, Paris.



Fig. 8. Switzerland 1971. Alexandre Yersin.

Furthermore he introduced the rubber tree and the Quinchona tree which gave Vietnam a new industry and its own source of quinine for malaria respectively. While many traces of the French influence were removed from Vietnam, the tomb of Yersin in maintained as a shrine.

In June 1940 the German army occupied Paris. A group of Nazi soldiers went to demand entrance to the tomb of Louis Pasteur. The guard refused them access. When they threatened him, he committed suicide rather than witness the desecration of the grave of his hero. His name was Joseph Meister.



Fig. 9. France 1954. Emile Roux.

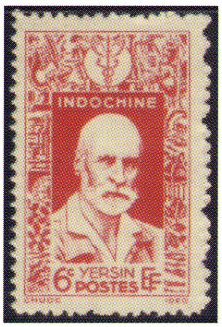

Fig. 10. Indochina 1943. Yersin.

British Indian Ocean Territory

by Boetie Davidson - Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

The BIOT was created on 8 November 1965. On 17 January 1968 its first stamps for postal usage appeared (the then current Seychelles definitive stamps, letterpress overprinted with the islands' initials) and the first mail service commenced from the Seychelles. This was essential because Diego Garcia exported various products to the Seychelles and Mombassa.

In 1931 there were six small villages or camps on Diego Garcia (DG) and several isolated houses on the atoll. DG was the only populated island of the four island groups in the BIOT. During World War II a garrison under the command of Ceylon was established on DG and during the Gulf War in 1991 it became the major military arsenal and a valuable base in the Indian Ocean area for the American B52 bombers.

DG is a coral island, a horseshoe-shaped ribbon of land lying 1 to 2 feet above sea level enclosing a lagoon some 13 miles long and 4 to 5 miles wide. It can accommodate warships and aircraft carriers simultaneously! The island varies from a few yards in width to 1.5 miles, and the land is subject to alterations being at times washed away at one part and raised at another. The BIOT is 1100 miles east of Seychelles and 900 miles south of Ceylon and covers some 2475 square miles of ocean. Despite these mind-boggling figures the islands have 317 miles of coastline and in total have a land area of only 27 square miles of which DG itself has a surface area of 20 sq. miles! Being a collection of small islands it is dependent on shipping to maintain contact with the Seychelles and possibly with Africa. The islands' main export was copra and coconut related products, harvested from its three plantations but today these are totally derelict. Other exports are salt fish and tortoise shell.

Work on DG was done by imported contract labourers; mainly Mauritians, but also workers from the Philipines and other neighbouring countries. They were known as the Eloise (islanders) and in the mid-1950's while there were about 3000 Eloise on DG. By the mid 1970s there were no contract workers at all, having been replaced by military personnel with a British contingent of about 30 persons and a U.S. Naval force of about 120.

In 2002 an Administrator and his assistant were appointed and both are resident in the UK, while a Commissioner cum Magistrate etc is resident on DG. DG boasts of three post offices. The one for the British forces is located in the police station, that for the American naval forces is in the American zone and a third dormant post office is in "Tent City" adjacent to the airfield.

The main and probably only reason for the formation of the BIOT was because in the late 1950's, the United States of America's planners believed that a gap in strategic naval and military communications was developing east of Suez and particularly after the U.K. pulled out of Aden. There is talk that after the lease the USA holds over the BIOT expires in 2016, the islanders who were repatriated against their will to Mauritius might be allowed to return to DG.

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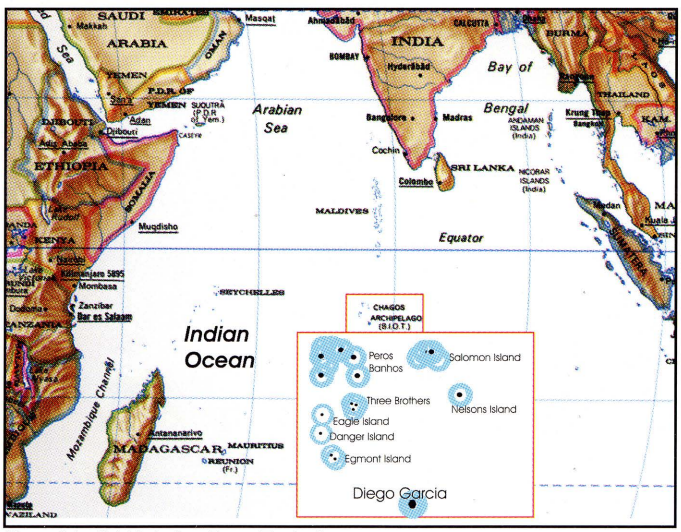
3. *BIOT, COI fact sheet, COI Reference Services, 1988. Crown Copyright.*
4. *Newsweek: 8/13/1990, pp 19/20.*
5. *BIOT Postal Service & Postage Stamps: Personal Communication.*
6. *National Geographic Magazine: Vol. 160, No.4, pp 422-457.*
7. *National Geographic Magazine: Vol. 187, No.3, pp 90 - 113.*

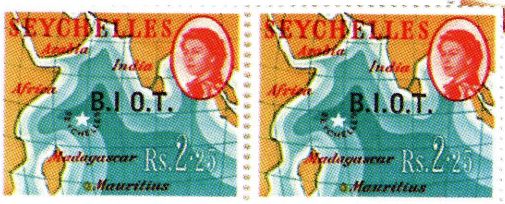


Map of the British Indian Ocean Territories



At top: No stop after 'B' variety





Above and left: No stop after 'I' variety

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South African 2003 Issues - Part 2

by Robin Messenger - RSA Stamp Study Group

2003 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

1 AUGUST 2003
JUNASS (S.A. DOGS)

A sheetlet of four different Standard Postage rate stamps, depicting Southern African indigenous dogs, designed by Ellana Schmitz and printed by De La Rue of England - (the House of Questa has been taken over by De La Rue). The stamps are 35mm square, phosphor tagged on the left and bottom margins and perforations gauge 14.2. There are 16 sheetlets to each printer's sheet arranged in four rows of four with gutters between first and second pane and third and fourth pane in each row. Cylinder numbers are 7576, 7577, 7578 and 7579.

Quantities printed: 25 000 sheetlets.
A standard size commemorative cover was available for this issue, numbered 7.58.



4 SEPTEMBER 2003
WALTER MAX ULYATE SISULU

A miniature sheet of face value R1,70, designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed by GPW. There were 12 units per printing sheet arranged in three rows of four.

Quantity printed: 50 000.

13 SEPTEMBER 2003
ROBERT MANGALISO SOBUKWE

A miniature sheet with face value R1,70, designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed by the Government Printing Works (GPW). There were 12 units per printing sheet arranged in three rows of four. However, the units in the third and fourth positions were unsatisfactory due to registration problems. These were cut off and only six units per printing sheet were utilised.

Quantity of satisfactory sheets supplied: 50 000.



24 SEPTEMBER 2003
THEY FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

Souvenir Booklet No 10. Sold for R60,00

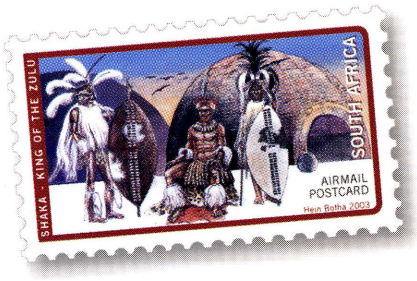
Contains the miniature sheets honouring Steve Biko (issued 2002.10.09), Chris Hani, Oliver Tambo, Robert Sobukwe and Walter Sisulu, (the last four all issued in 2003), plus three pages of biographical details and a postcard of each person. The postcards do not have imprinted stamps.

Quantity printed: 2000.

24 SEPTEMBER 2003
SHAKA KING OF THE ZULUS

Commemorating the 175th anniversary of the death of Shaka. An Airmail Postcard Rate (R3,30) horizontal format stamp of size 40 x 24 mm printed in sheetlets of ten (five rows of two). Designed by Hein Botha and printed by the French Security Printers Cartor on phosphor coated paper. There were ten panes in the printer's sheet arranged in two rows of five and the perforations gauge 12.9 x 13. 1. The cylinder numbers were 7580, 7581, 7582 and 7583.

Quantity printed: 25 000 sheetlets, commemorative cover number 7.59.



26 SEPTEMBER 2003
2010 WORLD CUP SOCCER BID

Two horizontal stamps of size 38 x 28 mm each in panes of ten (five rows of two), designed by Lloyd Wyman of Worldwide Sports and printed by GPW. No face values are indicated but one is inscribed, 'International Airmail Small Letter Rate' (i.e R4,00), with cylinder numbers 7619, 7620, 7621 and 7622.

Quantity printed: 25 000 sheetlets.

The other stamp is inscribed 'B4 Domestic Large', (i.e R4,35), with cylinder numbers 7504, 7505, 7506 and 7507.

Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets.

The uncut printing sheets comprised nine panes arranged in three rows of three and perforations gauge 14.5.



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29 SEPTEMBER 2003
STAMPS OF FORTUNE

Publicising the Post Office - SABC TV show. A single Standard Postage rate stamp of size 24 x 30 mm printed in two panes of 50 (five rows of ten), by GPW. Designed by 'On-Line' and perforated 14.0 x 13.7. Cylinder numbers: 7611, 7612, 7613 and 7614.

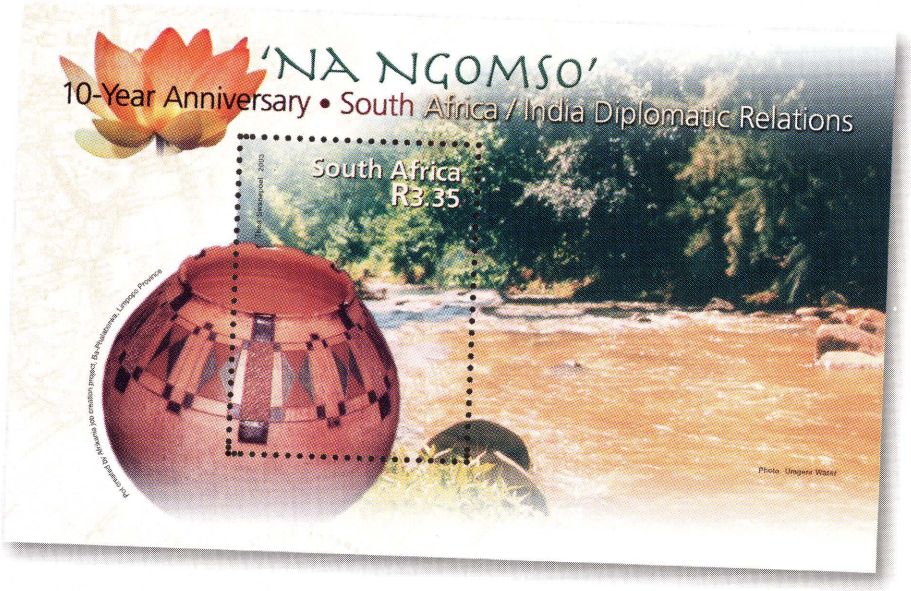
Quantity printed: 20 000 panes.



09 OCTOBER 2003
WORLD POST DAY

Sheetlet of six different stamps entitled 'Sustainable Engineering and Postal Communication'. Stamps are inscribed 'International Postcard Rate', which is ambiguous as 'Airmail' is not specified, yet the sheetlets were sold for R19,80 which is six times the Airmail Postcard Rate of R3,30. There are three different stamp sizes, two stamps each of 60 x 24 mm, 30 x 48 mm and 30 x 24 mm. Sheetlet size is 91 x 143 mm and there were nine panes per printing sheet arranged in three rows of three. Designed by Rachel Joubert and printed by GPW. Cylinder numbers are 7585, 7586, 7587 and 7588. Perforations gauge 14 horizontally and 14.5 vertically and do not pass through the sheetlet selvedges.

Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets, commemorative cover number 7.61 is B5 size.



16 OCTOBER 2003
10th ANNIVERSARY - SOUTH AFRICA/ INDIA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

A miniature sheet of face value R3,35 (B5 Domestic Medium rate), designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed by GPW. 16 units per printing sheet arranged in four rows of four.

Quantity printed: 30 000 units

19 OCTOBER 2003
WORLD ROAD CONGRESS (Corporate Product).

Reprint of World Post Day sheetlet from a new multi-positive. Stamps identical but marginal inscriptions changed. No cylinder numbers, no date, no barcode. Now entitled 'XXIInd TIARC WORLD ROAD CONGRESS' at the top and 'CONNECTING THE WORLD' at the bottom. Logos of Congress (3) and Road Agency (2), in right and left margins.

Quantity printed: 6000 sheetlets (4000 to client)



To be continued in the SAP August 2004 issue



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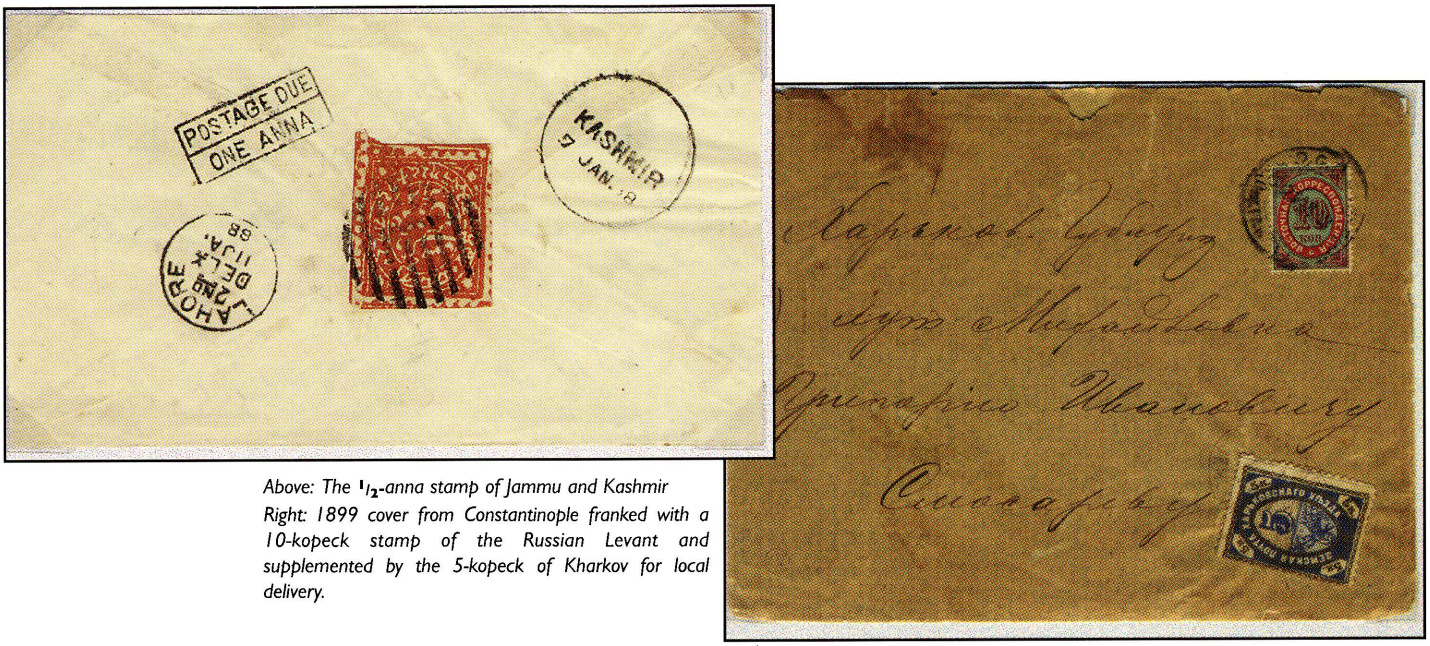
My Favourite Local

by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society.



Above: The ½-anna stamp of Jammu and Kashmir
Right: 1899 cover from Constantinople franked with a 10-kopeck stamp of the Russian Levant and supplemented by the 5-kopeck of Kharkov for local delivery.

No, it's not the "Red Lion". Nor the "Pig and Whistle". In fact, it's not a pub at all. It's a stamp. Moreover, it's not a stamp that you would be likely to find in the esteemed catalogues of Messrs Gibbons or Scott, Michel or Yvert. Now you know what it is not, what is it? Well, it certainly is a stamp used for the prepayment of postage but only within a restricted area, hence the name "local". Ah, you say, a Cinderella. Well, yes and no. While locals are, generally, classified as Cinderellas, not all Cinderellas are locals. Far from it. Revenues, forgeries, charity labels, poster stamps, airmail etiquettes, in fact almost anything that resembles a postage stamp is considered collectable among the Cinderella fraternity. Locals, in my personal opinion that is, are a little bit closer to regular, government-issued stamps than the rest if only because, more often than not, they indicated that the cost of postage on an item of mail had been paid for, either in part or in full.

Local postal services come in a number of guises. Stamps of the Feudatory States of India, the likes of Bhopal and Hyderabad, Nawanagar and Poonch, although given catalogue status by Stanley Gibbons, should correctly be described, because of the fact that their validity was limited to the boundaries of the state in which they were issued as locals. The genre is illustrated here by the reverse of an 1888 cover from Kashmir to the neighbouring state of Lahore, now in Pakistan. The ½-anna stamp of Jammu and Kashmir was invalid for interstate postage and the letter therefore incurred "postage due" of one anna, double the deficit.

In similar fashion, Shanghai, issuer of forerunners to the stamps of Imperial China and generally listed in recognised catalogues, claimed no higher ranking than that of a local post office as is evidenced by the inscription "L.P.O." on the stamps. Equally, the achievement of catalogue status by the other Treaty Ports, from, alphabetically, Amoy to Wuhu, really does nothing to change their classification as locals. Perhaps it would be uncharitable to wonder if the emergence of a "middle class" in recent years in China with money to spend on such luxuries as philately had any bearing on the decision to list the likes of Hankow, Kewkiang and Foochow?



Shenghi 16 Candareens *McGreely's Express*

Because the so-called "Large Dragon" type set issue of Shanghai of 1865 is such a charismatic stamp, I have chosen my copy of the 16 candareens as an example of the Treaty Ports. The service was for the particular benefit of European traders and the stamps were thus inscribed both in English and Chinese characters.

In many cases, local posts were established in order to provide a link between isolated communities and regular national or international services. Just such a service is illustrated by a stamp of McGreely's Express, a service that was established in 1898 at the time of the Klondike Gold Rush to carry the mail between Dyea and Skagway in Alaska. Although a dog sledge is illustrated, some authorities are of the opinion that letters were carried by motorboat. A single, apparently used copy is known with the manuscript cancellation "Sheep Run".

As a group, the Zemstvos or rural posts of Nineteenth Century Russia also fall into this category and there do exist, although sadly not in my collection, covers that started their journey under the authority of one of the Zemstvos, continued it with a stamp of Imperial Russia and relied on the stamp of a second rural post for its final delivery. The best that I can do by way of an illustration is to show an 1899 cover from Constantinople that was franked with a 10-kopeck stamp of the Russian Levant and supplemented by the 5-kopeck of Kharkov for local delivery.

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Of particular note are a transit strike of Odessa on the reverse and the oval Zemstvo cancellation.



Tierra del Fuego

Communities can surely not get very much more remote than that of Tierra del Fuego, the "Land of Fire" off the southern tip of South America. In 1861, Julius Popper, a Romanian mining concessionaire, issued a stamp with a face value of 10 centigrammes of gold dust, the cost of transporting the miners' letters by horseback to the town of Porvenir whence they were shipped to the mainland. Used copies are not common and that shown bears a part strike of the town of San Sebastian. Covers are known with Chilean stamps added for onward transmission to Europe.

A later gold rush took place at Lake Lefroy in Western Australia and in 1894 the Coolgardie Cycle Post was established to supplement the weekly service provided by the post office with mail being delivered as far as 280 miles from the town. Due to the weight of gold samples, the bicycles were later replaced by camels but the service was suppressed by the Western Australian authorities in 1896. Thereupon, it was superseded by the Lake Lefroy Cycle Post for which one thousand stamps were lithographed in 1897. Of this number, however, not more than a mere three dozen are thought to have survived and these, with the black swan design and cycling connection, are highly sought after in the world of thematic philately. Most of the known used copies are cancelled in manuscript with the letters "H. M." for the organisers, Hillier and Maskell. It has been suggested, though not by me, that my copy with its possibly unique strike of Coolgardie and the cancellation of Kalgoorlie on one other may have been applied on mail destined for more distant addresses. More mundanely, it might be supposed that they were cancelled by favour.

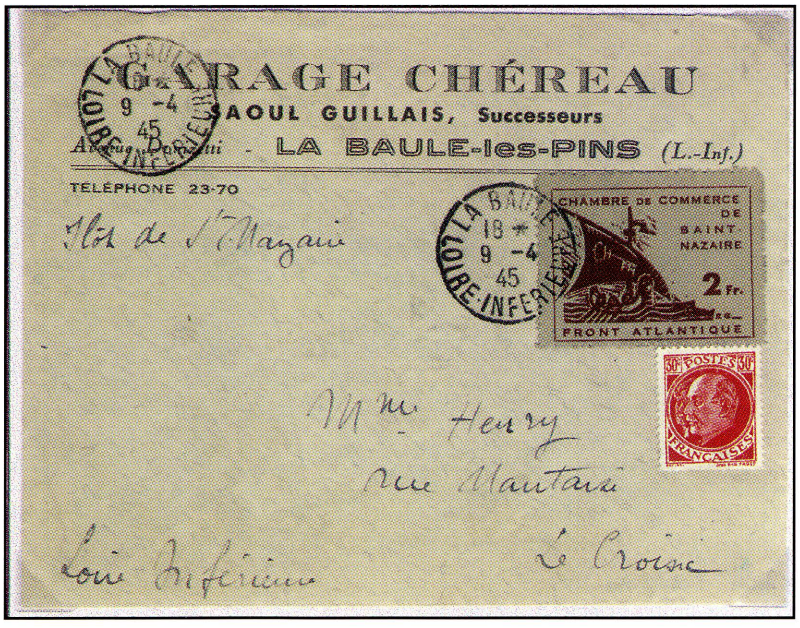
We have seen that mining operations seem to be breeding grounds for local posts. Times of war also produce their fair share of such services. Both international conflagrations and Civil Wars (surely the ultimate oxymoron) such as those in Mexico, Russia, Colombia and even the Congo have seen numerous issues from armies on the move or communities isolated from their source of regular postage stamps. One such isolated community was the district of St.Nazaire, a port that had been used as a U-boat base during World War II. Towards the end of the War, the Allied forces advanced around the town during the reoccupation of France leaving it as an enemy enclave. During 1945, the Chamber of Commerce responded to the need for a local postal service and issued stamps to this end. As well as the first of these shown on the cover illustrated there is also what appears at first glance to be a copy of the contemporary 30-cent French definitive. On closer inspection, however, it may be seen that it is in fact a subtle propaganda stamp. The evil-looking figure lurking as ever in the shadow of Marshal Main and influencing him politically is the pro German Pierre Laval.



Coolgardie Cycle post

Flamboyant 10-cent Venezuela Civil War stamp

Below: The Sanchez Cover



Moving to South America, Venezuela was to witness the eruption of Civil War in 1899 when revolts broke out in many parts of the country against the dictatorship of General Cipriano Castro. Stamps were produced in a number of towns under rebel control and many featured a British ship the "Ban-Righ" - that they had bought, renamed "El Libertador' and used to raid coastal areas under Castro's control. Ciudad Bolivar in the state of Guayana was the site of the final battle in 1903 in which the rebels under General Ronaldo were defeated by General Gómez who had attacked the town by sailing up the Orinoco River. Genuine copies of the flamboyant 10-cent stamp issued by the State in that year may be identified by the presence of nine ornaments rather than ten above and below the design.

In more recent times, a state of affairs bordering on revolution has existed in Sri Lanka, the former Ceylon. Since 1958, the Tamils, a dark-skinned minority comprising some twenty per cent of a population dominated by the Singhalese, have fought for independence. Although the Prime Minister, Mrs Bandaranaike, made provision in her inaugural speech in 1960 for the protection of the Tamils and their language, subsequent legislation appeared to overrule those promises. In 1961, the Federal Party of the Tamils announced its programme of "Civil Disobedience" to demonstrate both to the Government and to the international community that they were dissatisfied with the policy of "Sinhalization". Somewhat surprisingly, the first step was to overturn the government monopoly on the postal service. Some 5000 stamps were printed in two varieties at the towns of Chunnakam and Kayt in the Jaffna Peninsula as well as postcards and envelopes with an imprint of the stamp. The copy of the stamp shown is the "Chunnakam" variety, identifiable by the darker shade of blue and, at the top of the stamp, the full stop after the inscription that transliterates as "Thamilarasu", the Tamil Federal Party. A second Tamil stamp was prepared, but possibly not issued, in 1986. In 2002 an armistice was declared bringing, hopefully, an end to the Civil War.

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The Sri Lanka "Chunnakam" variety of stamp.

In all truth, some locals do not even enjoy local validity. This was the case on the South Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha, a dependency of St.Helena. In 1946, the islanders petitioned London, unsuccessfully, to request an official post office and distinctive stamps. Alan Crawford, a meteorologist on the island, had suggested a design for the stamp with a value expressed in sterling and potatoes, the unofficial currency of barter. Despite the negative response, some 20 000 copies of the penny, or 4 potatoes value were printed and a few are known affixed to local mail, more, it is felt, to promote the cause rather than to prepay postage. In 1950, someone, probably from among naval personnel visiting the island, decided to chance their arm by using the stamp on a letter to South Africa. As shown, the stamp received a Cape Town Paquebot strike of February, 1950, and, since it was known that, prior to the beginning of 1952 at least, no official stamps were available on the island, the letter was charitably taxed at only 1 $^{1}/_{2}$d rather than double the rate. Interestingly, this tax was raised by the 1 d postage due of 1948 together with the $^{1}/_{2}$d "bantam" issue of 1944.

Postal Strikes have also been a reason for numerous local delivery services, those during the British strike of 1971 being particularly prolific with some 250 organisations issuing their own stamps. Illustrated, however, is a stamp of the world's first strike post, one established by bicycle between Fresno and San Francisco in July 1894 in order to counteract industrial action by the American Railway Union. This strip of three of the 25-cent stamp shows the retouched die with the first "s" of 'Fransisco" being crudely amended to a "c". It is recorded that 380 letters were carried during the two weeks duration of the strike.

At the beginning of this article, I was rash enough to suggest that I was going to put my finger on my favourite local stamp. I was not, attempting to emulate the prestigious British monthly, "Stamp Magazine", that, in June 2001, published an assessment by James Mackay entitled "The 100 Greatest Stamps Ever". Mr.Mackay's criteria were "aesthetic and technical merit, general interest, visual impact and that indefinable quality which makes a 'classic'". I gather that such a list had been drawn up in 1950, when, incidentally, the field was that much smaller, and examples of each of these "100 greatest stamps" had been displayed at London's International Exhibition of that year. Rather less ambitiously, I drew up my own list of a personal "top ten" and was pleased to see it reproduced in "Under The Oaks", the house magazine of the Country Club Johannesburg, the club that hosts the monthly meetings of the Witwatersrand Philatelic Society and encourages our members to contribute articles on the hobby for publication.

My list included such items as the Penny Black and the South African Kruger Park issue of 1975 but also drew extensively from the field of local posts with six of the ten items falling into that category. Oddly enough, the list did not include the stamp that I am now nominating as my favourite local - the one shilling deep carmine issued by Tati Concessions in Bechuanaland. Tati was a gold mining company that was granted the right to mine by Lobengula, King of the Matabele, in 1887. The town of Tati was then 18 miles away from the nearest railway and postal services. A set of six stamps was printed for the company by De La Rue of London and issued, primarily for fiscal purposes, in 1895. While the top value of the set, the five pounds orange, may well have been used to pay the postage on parcels of gold specie, it is believed that the one shilling was used to frank letters from the mine to the distant railhead on the Cape Town - Bulawayo line. I seem to remember that two such covers were among one of our SAPDA dealer's stock at the Rosebank Show not so many years ago. This set, which although not that rare is not all that common either and is, in my opinion, a supreme example of the art of recess printing in a design perfectly suited to an African company. Add to that colours that are rich and vibrant as well as an intriguing history and you have, I would like to suggest, something approaching a perfect stamp.

Hopefully, this article will have stiffed up a little interest in the field of local posts. I came across locals more or less by chance when researching entries for my collection of "Issuing Authorities of the World". Some thirty years later, I still find it a fascinating subject and trust that you will too.



Above: 1d postage due of 1948 together with the $^{1}/_{2}$d 'bantam' isue of 1944



The one shilling deep carmine issued by Tati Concessions in Bechualand.



Stamp of the world's first strike post established by bicycle between Fresno and San Francisco.

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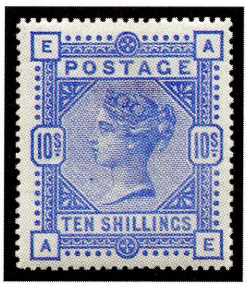













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Capt. Robert Scott Visited the Cape

by Dr. J.R. Frank, RDPSA, FRPSL. Philatelic Society of Johannesburg



Above: British National Antarctic postcard, postmarked 7 October 1901 at Simonstown, to Paris, France.
Right: Reverse of postcard showing the expedition cachet

Most of us are aware that Captain Robert F. Scott perished in the Antarctic in March 1912 after having reached the South Pole. Scott's party attained this goal some five weeks after Roald Amundsen's Norwegian expedition did so. The interminable blizzards caused a tragic end to their quest a mere eleven miles from the safety of their base.

However, much less is known about Scott's 1901-1904 Antarctic expedition in the SS "Discovery", when Scott and his companions spent 10 days at the Cape at the height of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1901.

As early as 1893 Sir Clements Markham and others had campaigned for a British expedition to explore the Antarctic continent, but were hampered by a lack of funds. Finally the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society and the British Association combined their endeavours to dispatch the British National Antarctic Expedition in 1901. This was led by Commander Robert Scott. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on his return to England.

The SS "Discovery", specially built for the expedition by the Dundee Shipbuilding Company, was a wooden hulled vessel of 1620 tons. The party included (Sir) Ernest Shackleton, who was to lead the British expedition of 1907, and Dr. E. Wilson, who accompanied Scott on his final expedition.

They left London Docks on 31st July 1901 and, after navigation trials, reached Cowes, Isle of Wight on 5th August 1901.

Before the SS "Discovery" left for the Antarctic King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra visited the ship. Stops at Madeira, where the Union Castle Company made coal available, and South Trinidad Island were made en route to Cape Town. The SS "Discovery" docked in Table Bay on 3rd October 1901, leaving for Simons' Bay Naval Station the next day. Sir Arthur Moore, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, had placed the Naval Dockyard facilities at Scott's disposal.

The object of the expeditions' ten-day stay at Cape Town was to calibrate their magnetic instruments, which could only be done during daylight hours. This work was performed by Lt. Armitage and Lt. Barne, with the assistance from Professors Morrison and Beatty of the University of Cape Town. The engines and rigging of the ship also received attention. Scott was very impressed with the kindness and hospitality his party received in Cape Town, in spite of martial law having been proclaimed.

Due to lost time en route Scott decided to proceed directly to Lyttelton, New Zealand, by-passing Melbourne, when the expedition left Cape Town on 14th October 1901.

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Polar expeditions often issued picture post cards to raise funds. The firm of E. Wrench Ltd., as a part of its "Links of Empire" postcard series, produced a set of six pictorial postcards for the British National Antarctic Expedition.

They showed coloured "real photographs" of the "Discovery", its commander and aspects of Polar exploration as well as the name of the expedition. There was also an inscription printed in red indicating where the card was to be posted, i.e. either from London, Cape Town or "the last port of call before reaching the South Pole". All cards carried the circular "Antarctic Expdn. 1901 SS Discovery" handstamp in black on the reverse.

I illustrate a postcard from Cape Town addressed to Paris, France, bearing a Cape of Good Hope 1d stamp cancelled by the hooded Simons-Town 7 OC. 01 postmark, i.e. during the time the "Discovery" was at the Naval Dockyard. The obverse carries a further faint postmark and a Paris Etranger 26-10-01 arrival cancel.

The reverse shows a picture of the main deck of the "Discovery", a map of the projected route of the expedition and the expedition's postmark. It is of interest to note that in spite of the conflict in South Africa there was time and opportunity to attend to scientific matters.

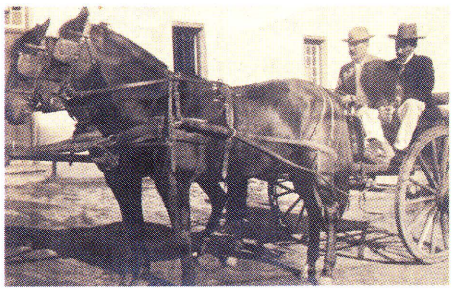
Reference:

The Voyage of the Discovery - Capt. Robert F. Scott (1905)



Captain Robert Falcon Scott

Wagenaarskraal "Kyk-weer".



Die poskar van Wagenaarskraal in die 1920s. Regs sit die drywer, Piet Soldaat, met die leisels van die perde Petrol en Paraffien.

Die Redakteursraad van die Tydskrif het in die eerste uitgawe van die "nuwe" South African Philatelist (April 2004) 'n artikel in Afrikaans met die titel "Wagenaarskraal se poskoets en poskar, 1870-1973" deur Elbie Immelman gepubliseer. Dit was lekker om te hoor dat die artikel soveel belangstelling onder ons lesers gewek het. Ons is egter intussen oor die vingers getik vanweë ons haas om die artikel die lig te laat sien. Die artikel is onlangs in die argiewe van die S.A. Philatelist gevind, waarna dit vir bevestiging en kommentaar na Joh Groenewald RDPSA, verwys is. Joh Groenewald is 'n bekende kundige oor die posgeskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. In ons opgewondenheid om ons eerste uitgawe in druk te kry, het ons egter Joh se kommentaar oor die hoof gesien. Ons spreek dan ook ons opregte en ongekwalifiseerde spyt oor hierdie oorsig teenoor Joh uit. Joh was oor die algemeen tevrede met die artikel wat aan hom voorgelê was, maar het tog die moeite gedoen om verdere informasie te bekom. Het ons daardie informasie ingesluit, sou die belangstelling waarskynlik hoër gewees het.

Joh het regtig moeite gedoen om die skryfster van die artikel op te spoor, waar sy nou in die Strand afgetree het. Hy het terselfdertyd weer twee oorspronklike illustrasies van haar gekry, wat om onverklaarbare redes deur die vorige redakteur aan haar terug gestuur was. Hy het ook twee posstempels (ongelukkig nie baie duidelik nie) by Alex Visser gekry, en met John Sandilands RDPSA, van die Postmark and Postal History Society oor die beskikbaarheid van duideliker posstempels gekoukus. Kontak is ook met die Kurator van die Beaufort-Wes Museum gemaak om vas te stel of daar moontlik dokumente met die relevante posstempels bestaan.

Daar was voorgestel dat ons die hele artikel, tesame met die addisionele informasie en illustrasies, in die volgende uitgawe moet publiseer. Ons beskou dit egter as onregverdig teenoor die meerderheid van ons lesers, maar is tog bly dat ons die pertinente data as 'n addendum tot me Immelman se oorspronklike werk kan publiseer. Sou dit nodig wees, sal dit ons voorreg wees om 'n afskrif van die betrokke artikel in die Apr 2004 uitgawe aan enigeen van ons lede, wat daarom vra, te stuur. Trouens, dit is selfs moontlik om 'n Engelse vertaling te stuur. Kontakbesonderhede verskyn op die titelblad van die tydskrif.

Weereens 'n hartlike woord van dank aan Joh vir sy ywerige navorsing, en ons vertrou dat ons regstelling vergoed vir die aanvanklike misverstand.



Die voordeur van die poskantoor staan al 30 jaar gesluit.

Kort Geskiedenis

Die eerste kantoor is as Wagenaarskraal gelys in 1853, die jaar toe die eerste Kaapse driehoekseels uitgegee is. In 1858 is dit gelys as Wagnaar's Kraal en in 1859 as Wagenaar's Kraal, as 'n voile poskantoor. In 1914 is dit afgeskaai tot 'n posagentskap. Dit is op 5 November 1973 tydeiik gesluit, dog 1976 was dit terug in die poskantoorlys as 'n posagentskap, en oplaas is dit in 1978 gesluit.

Bron: *The Encyclopaedia of South African Post Offices and Postal Agencies*, Volume 4 U-Z, by Ralph Putzel, Cape Town, 1990.

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by: Rev. J. Cassie Carstens - Thematics SA

CLUBTHEME 2004

SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

• Want to try your hand on a thematic one-framer?
Then PRETHEMA is the venue for you – Saturday 26th June at the Centurion Mall. Remember: ANY THEME WILL DO! Come and have fun with us. Contact Cassie at (012) 653-2279.

• Never been part of a national? A beginner with 2-5 frames? Have lots of modern stuff in your collection? Then we will certainly see you at the Menlyn Shopping Centre in Pretoria. Yes, it is an opportunity for all Gauteng-collectors to participate at GAUPEX (7-9 August). Two categories = Thematics and Modern Southern Africa (from 1960 onwards). Contact Cassie at (012) 653-2279.

• An experienced exhibitor? Want to go for that vermeil or gold? And even the President's Trophy? You can still make a late entry for DURSAPEX in Westville, Durban (14-17 October).

• It's too late to go for the Olympics at Athens. Perhaps something more "soccerish" in 2010!

THEMES ON STAMPS

• Also grew up on a farm? The *Fordson* was the first mass-produced farm **TRACTOR**—and the first available at an affordable price for many farmers. Produced by the assembly-line giant Henry Ford, it played a key role in converting farmers from horses to tractors. Fig.**1**

• 'Eua is one of the oldest islands in the Pacific and has excellent rainforest, fern, caves and waterfalls. To preserve this special environment, the 'Eua national Park was formed in 1992. 'Eua island is symbolised by the Red Shining **PARROT** or "Koki" as it is known (*Prosopeia tabuensis*). The Koki is now endangered through its habitat being threatened and its feathers being in demand. Growing to around 46cm, the population of 1000 is established only on 'Eua. They are known for their friendly nature and feed on fruits, seeds, berries and insects. Fig.**2**

• *RMS Queen Mary 2* undertook her maiden voyage on 12 January 2004. Owned by Cunard, she is the largest, longest, tallest and widest passenger vessel ever built and can accommodate 2,620 passengers and a crew of 1,253. The **LINER** is as long as 36 double-decker London buses. If only I had the money for such a trip… Fig.**3**

• **WEARABLEART**? The creativity and innovation of this modern cultural icon have no rules or borders. New Zealand are masters in this field. *Cailleach Na Mara* (Sea Witch) by Jan Kerr was created from recycled fabric, old lace and beads, and adorned with papier maché sea creatures, driftwood, old bones and shells – all caught in a sea net woven into her garment. Fig.**4**

• 100 years of Swedish **FOOTBALL** – who will be honoured on the stamps? *Thomas Ravelli* made sporting history for his save in the penalty shootout against Romania in the 1994 World Cup in the United States, securing a bronze medal for Sweden. Ravelli's 16 years on the national team and 143 national matches put him in a league of his own. Fig.**5**

• When you think of World War II, then **D-DAY** comes to mind. This day proved to be the decisive battle that began the retreat of the occupying forces in France. Operation *Overlord* was put to action on 6th June 1944 after years of planning and reconnaissance by the Allied forces. The battles were fought over five beaches on the North Coast of Normandy. Allies air forces bombed the German defences, dropped paratroopers behind enemy lines and sabotaged communication and transport points. D-Day was focused on the element of surprise. Fig.**6**

• The high **HIV-AIDS** levels in Swaziland and the fact that the epidemic is maturing in the country means that a large number of people require treatment, care and support services which can no longer be offered in the health facility only. Community and Homes Based Care means care given to the sick and those affected in their communities and homes, and care extended from the hospital or health facility to the homes through family participation and community involvement. Fig.**7**



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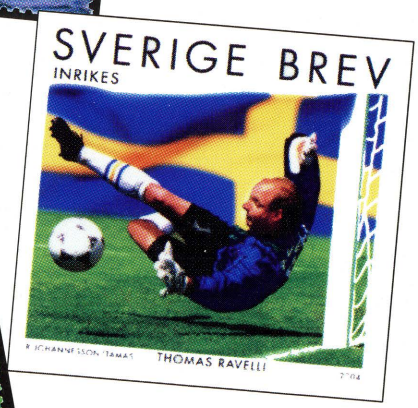

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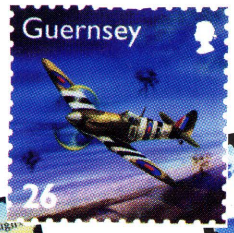

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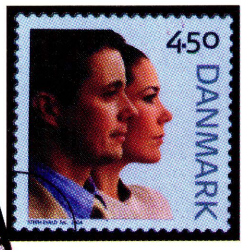

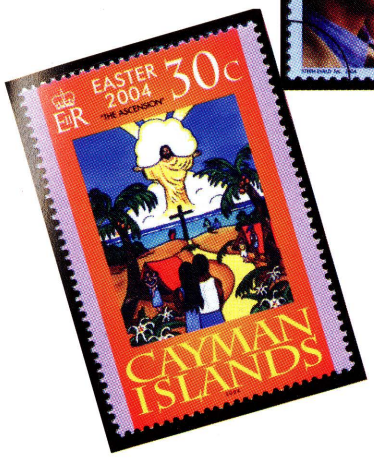

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• The depiction of Jesus' **ASCENSION** on stamps is somewhat scarce. According to Christian belief, after Jesus' resurrection, He ascended and a cloud received Him out of sight of His Apostles. While they looked steadfastly toward heaven two men in white apparel said: *Ye men of Galilee, why stand gazing up into heaven? This same Jesus, who is taken up from you into heaven, shall also come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven.* (Acts 1:9-11) Fig.**8**

• A Royal **WEDDING** will took place on the 14th May 2004 between crown Prince Fredrik of Denmark and Miss Mary Donaldson (an Australian commoner from Tasmania).

It was an historic day for Denmark, and another chapter in the more than 1,000-year history of the Danish royal family – the oldest monarchy in the world. Fig.**9**

• The **CITY** *Lublin* is picturesquely situated on the Lublin-upland, in the valley of the river Bystrzyca. The city is considered as one of the most beautiful towns in Poland because of the beauty of its original architectural monuments, rich history and the ambiance of a city situated on a borderland of cultures and religions. Fig.**10**

• Prof Christiaan Barnard 1922-2001, our famous heart surgeon, is depicted on the St Helena set of famous people in **MEDICINE**, together with Marie Curie, Louis Pasteur and Sir Alexander Fleming – quite a line-up!

Can you still remember how dumbfounded we all were in December 1969, and how we relished the words *Groote Schuur* and *Washkansky* and *heart-transplants*?! Those were the days! Fig.**11**

• The Japanese Peace **BELL** was presented to the United Nations in June 1954 by the United Nations Association of Japan. Conceived by Chiyogi Nakagawa, the bell was cast from coins collected by people from 60 different countries. It is housed in a typically Japanese structure, resembling a Shinto shrine, made of cypress wood. The base of stone for the structure was donated by Israel. It has become tradition to ring the bell twice a year: on the first day of Spring, at the Vernal Equinox, and on the opening day of the General Assembly's yearly session in September. Fig.**12**



10



11



12

The SAP invites Philatelic Societies to submit brief reports on their recent meetings for possible future publication.

Rosebank Dealers Fair

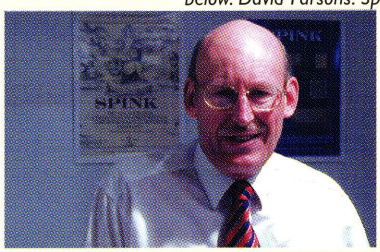


Coordinated by Paul Van Zeyl, the Rosebank Show, at the end of April continues to attract reputable dealers. Representatives from Harmers of London, Spink well as Argyll Etkin from the UK, competed amicably with local dealers and offered an impressive selection as well as informative and interesting discussion for willing buyers, or, like myself, curious spectators.

The exhibition offered 12 exhibits in an attempt at exhibiting collections while they are researched and processed. The objective was to give prospective exhibitors an idea of how different people approach this process of preparing them for an exhibit.

Spink have been of service to the Queen. David Parsons explained that his firm are proud to have been selected by the Queen when she needed to raise funds to purchase new material for her collection. An impressive feat which realised £650 000. David went on to explain that the Queen put up for popular sale, many of her duplicates, but one would hardly be in a position to purchase a block of Penny Blacks from HRH's collection.

below. David Parsons. Spink



As a reputable dealer, Spink catalogues bear testimony of quality collections. David's international travels, to Asia, Honk Kong, Singapore and Australia have afford him first hand contact with many world class collectors.

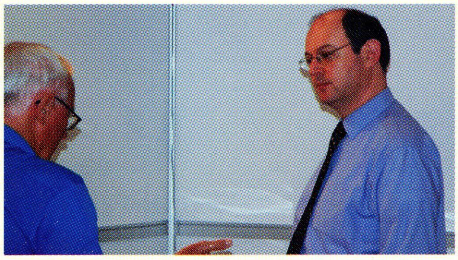
Graham Child of Harmers of London echoes similar experiences. Both representatives commented on the shrinking South African market but continue to value keen buyers in the country which keeps them coming back each year.

Graham Childs and friend



Ian Shapiro of Argyll Etkin, an old native of South Africa now resident in the UK, made favourable comment on the new look SA PHILATELIST, but cautioned on important articles that are published in Afrikaans loosing impact for the international buyer.

Ian Shapiro - Argyll Etkin



observation and comment by Janice Botes

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Nordic Countries. Covers and postcards to and from Southern Africa wanted. Early 1960. Kindly contact Seppo Kannisto.

P.O. Box 926 Pretoria 0001
Tel: 012-361-1926 (evenings)
Email: seppkannisto@lantic.net

I would like to make contact with collectors of the union **Id ship. London and Pretoria typo as well as unhyphenated Pretoria Rotos.** Proof material, sheet format, coils and booklets. Contact Dr Dennis Wolmarans.

Box 1472 Highlands North 2037
Email: fed@pixie.co.za.

Wanted: Set of **Vietnam stamps** depicting pre-historic animals Inter Alia Elephas Primigenius and Deinotherum Giganteum. Contact Koos Coetzee.

50 Cragg Str. Rynfield 1501 Benoni
Tel: 011-849-3681



St. Helena postcards (used or unused), prints, photos, maps, booklets, ephemera, etc from all periods wanted to purchase, or swap. Contact Martin Crawford.

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Tel: 021-689-5050

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In the next issue of

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

Die Veldposdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s

Deel 1 - Die vyf militêre aksies in Noord-Transvaal.

deur Joh Groenewald

New issues

South Africa 2003, part 3.

by Robin Messenger

Swaziland Rotary Issue 1985

by Emil Minaar

Regular Features

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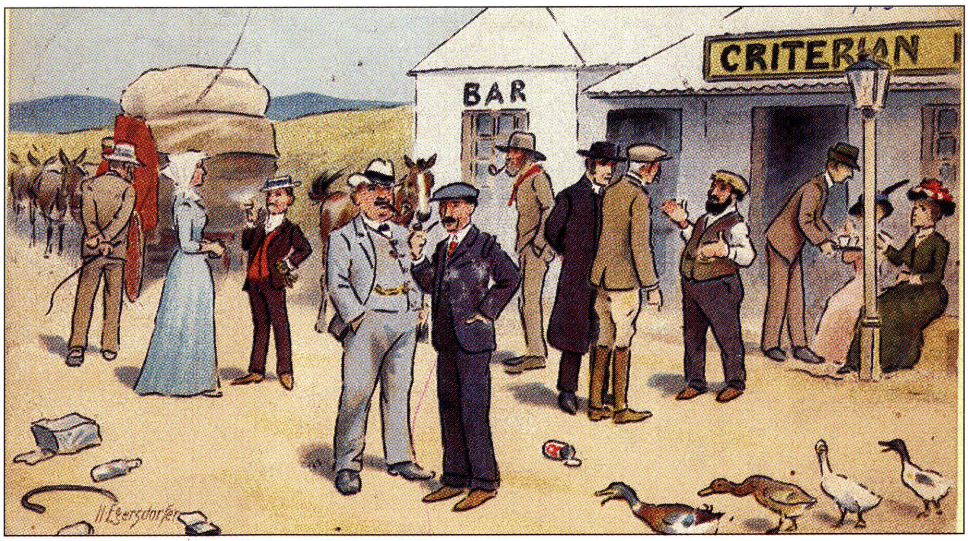

then -

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HARMERS
ESTABLISHED 1918

Unique Air Mail Cover achieves £70,575 at auction 6th April 2004.

For the first time ever, two great airmail rarities were offered together in the same lot at Harmers of London's Air Mail auction on 6 April 2004. The lot consisted of a semi official air mail cover dated 1927 from the legendary 'London to London' experimental flight by Captain Terrance B. Tully and Lt. James V. Medcalf in the 'Sir John Carling', used with a 25c. blue and yellow, a unique cover, and a mint example of the 25c. blue and yellow stamp, of which thereare only 6 known. It was a wonderful opportunity to obtain these two items - missing from even the greatest collections. The cover, which as its description indicates had been destined to be carried by air from London in Canada to London in England, was estimated at *£60,000*.





For further information and images contact
Harmers of London at No.11, 111 Power Road, London, W4 5PY, UK.
Tel: +44 (0) 20 8747 6100
Fax +44 (0) 20 8996 0649
Email: auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk
or visit www.harmers.com.

Junass 04 Stamp Fair

JUNASS 04 Stamp Fair will be held at the Impala Park Community Centre, Elizabeth Road, Atlasville, Boksburg from 30 July to 1 August 04 inclusive.

A meeting was held with Mr Johan van Wyk, Senior Manager of Philatelic Services, last Monday in Pretoria with Sandile Keswa, Business Development Manager, Dineo Poo and Louisa Kotze together with David Wigston (Editor of Stamping Around/ Seëls Rondomtalie, StampMates' quarterly) and Jill Redmond (Chairman and Secretary of StampMates). Philatelic Services are very keen to promote youth philately in South Africa and will be providing much input to JUNASS 04. They have already shown us the proof for the special datestamp that was designed by David Wigston.

There will be 3 competitive classes: Medal, Star and Club. For the latter the theme will be 'Bugging You'. The special stamp issue for the Show will be on spiders. We hope to have Spider Lady and Spider Man there too. At the show we will have a Rummage Room where activities will be organised for juniors.

The official opening will be on Thursday evening, 29 July. Prizegiving will be on the last day, Sunday, around 2:30pm followed by a party for the exhibitors.

Guides will be available for small school groups and many dealers will be in attendance for the duration of the show.

The jurors for JUNASS:
- Chairman - Dr. Neil Cronje
- Vice Chairman - Mrs. Gerrie Conradie
- Juror - Mr. Harry Birkhead RDPSA
- Juror - Mr. Dave Wigston
- Learner Juror - Mr. Gary Ostrop
- Learner Juror - Mrs. Moira Bleazard

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HARMERS OF LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1918

ESTABLISHED 1918

Outstanding South West Africa sold at Harmers



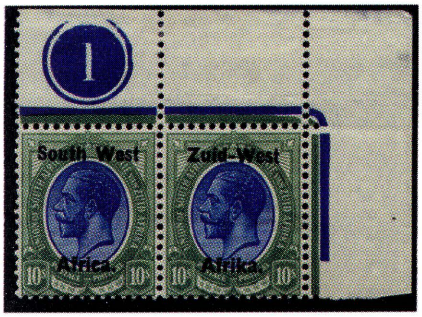
South West Africa, 1923 Setting I, 1d., horizontal pair from top of sheet, variety "Africa/Afrika" above South West Africa & overprint in margin. **Sold For £1,294**



South West Africa, 1923 Setting II,10/- blue and olive-green, block of eight, one stamp variety "Afrika" without stop, variety u.m, fine. A scarce block. **Sold For £2,000**



South West Africa, 1923 Setting II, £1 green and red, horizontal pair, one stamp variety "Afrika" without stop, part o.g, fine. **Sold For £2,117**



South West Africa, 1923 Setting I,10/- blue and olive-green, horizontal pair from top right corner of sheet with Control "1", u.m., fine and very rare. Only four control plates are known. **Sold For: £2,941**



South West Africa, 1923 Setting II, £1 green and red, a block of four from lower-right corner of sheet with Control, part o.g. **Sold For: £3,176**



South West Africa, 1923 Setting I, £1 green and red, horizontal strip of six from lower-left of sheet with Control, o.g., fine and rare. **Sold For: £2,000**

The items illustrated above were part of a fine all-world auction on 6th May 2004 at Harmers of London. View future catalogues on-line at **www.harmers.com** or request your copy from the address below.

Would you like to know how much your stamp collection could realise at auction?

Consult Harmers for expert advice on how to achieve the best price for your collection. For further details, contact our offices at the address below or speak to our Johannesburg and Gauteng area representative Herbie Schaffler, Tel: (011) 672 7747 Cell: 082 722 7604, Email: haschaff@iafrica.com

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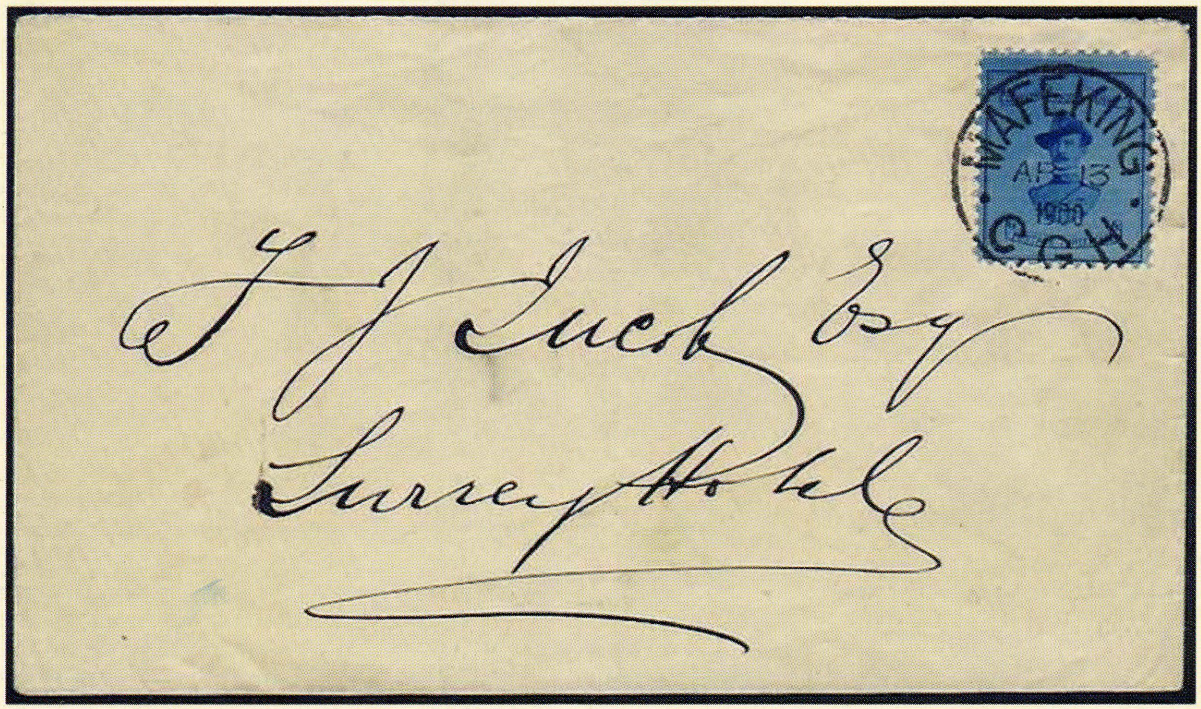
LONDON

8 JULY 2004



Also including other East and Southern Africa with rare Zanzibar and Mafeking Covers, and Crash and Wreck Mail.

For further details contact David Parsons .

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AUGUST 2004



The South African Philatelist

THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

DIE VELDPOSDIENS van die ZAR in die 1890s

THIS MONTH:



Of Limited Validity Cinderellas



Swaziland Rotary Issue 1985



Julia Birkhead

INSIDE: • M.V. Nordvaer • SA 2003 Issues Pt.3 • Archival Theft • East African WW II Army POs

AUGUST 2004
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August 2004 Vol 80 No 3 Whole No 864

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THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

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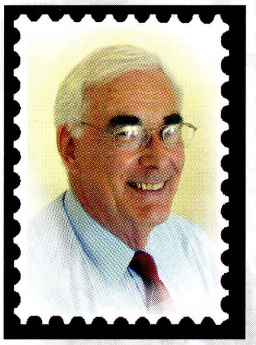
From the Editor



It seems we have another problem facing the organisers of local Minis and exhibitions. Whereas in the past, Managements of shopping malls have happily accommodated a few frames on show for one or two days with no charge, it now appears they see us as a cash cow to be milked to the limit. Deposits and hire charges are now being asked, at rates well beyond the pockets of local societies. This is despite the fact that our exhibits are a frequent attraction and draw in visitors and prospective customers to the shops. Regrettably organisers are reduced to remonstrating with Managements to point out the mutual advantages and hopefully achieve a win-win situation.

The introduction of personalised stamps is seen by many as another nail in the coffin of stamp collecting; but so then were meter cancellations and e-mail in their time. We're happy to say that collecting has survived and will continue to do so. Whilst some subpostmasters may note a fall-off in demand, particularly from business clients at whom the concept is aimed, it is up to the collectors to take advantage and see what can be done. Although the content of personalised stamps may be too varied and uncontrollable to collect, what of the frames and logos that will appear. Is this another collecting genre?

Die feit dat die gemiddelde ouderdom van versamelers besig is om hoer te word, word deur die Federasie as 'n probleem gesien. In teenstelling hiermee is Jack Hagger lewende bewys daarom dat versameling geen ouderdomsgrens het nie, dit hou jou jonk van hart en op en wakker. The Philatelist wens Jack geluk met sy honderste verjarsdag en goeie gesonderheid in die toekoms.

Dr. Alan Rose

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Publishing deadline dates for 2004

October issue	Vol.	80: 5.	866 : 10 September
December issue	Vol.	80: 6.	867 : 5 November
February issue	Vol.	81: 1.	868 : 10 January

Managing Editor/Besturende Redakteur: Janice Botes, phone: 011 880 2200, fax: 011 880 2088, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504, E-mail : botesjg@iafrica.com

Subscription and circulation: The SA Philatelist costs R16,50 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R110,00. For the rest of the world - including territories in Africa - the subscription is R190,00 per year, postage free.

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Advertising: Contact the Advertising Manager, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
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Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The Secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die SA Philatelist kos R16,50 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R110,00. In die res van die wêreld - gebiede in Afrika ingesluit - is die intekengeld R190,00 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R255,00. Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504; E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die trydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

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FUTURE EVENTS

AUGUST 2004

Prethema / Gaupex 2004
7 – 9 August
Shows combined at Adami Hall, Quenswood, Pretoria.
Contact: Cassie Carstens
012 653 2279

Olymphilex 2004
13 – 28 August
Athens, Greece

SAPDA Rosebank Show 2004
20 – 22 August
Rosebank Hotel, Johannesburg
Contact: Tony Ferreira
011 768 6006
Wolfgang Meiss
011 505 5318

Singapore 2004
28 August – 1 September
Contact: SA Commissioner,
H. Green.
011 880 3125

SEPTEMBER 2004

Autumn Stampex
15 – 19 September
Islington, London.

OCTOBER 2004

Dursapex 2004
13 – 16 October
Westville Town Hall, Durban, South Africa.
National Exhibition.
Contact Mrs McNaught-Davis
031 904 1522
pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za

Congress
15 October
Philatelic Federation of South Africa, National Congress.
Westville Town Hall, KZN.
Contact: Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

Philatex
28 – 30 October
Royal Horticultural Hall, London.

Fish Hoek PS 50th Anniv Mini
7 – 9 October
Fish Hoek Library
Contact: Margaret Reynolds
021 782 2653

NOVEMBER 2004

Strand Stamp Fair
17 November
Royal National Hotel, London

5th ABPS National Philatelic Competition
20 – 21 November
Basildon

DECEMBER 2004

Monaco Phil 2004
3 – 5 December
Monte Carlo

Indipex
7 – 13 December
India

FEBRUARY 2005

Spring Stampex
23 - 27 February
Islington, London

MAY 2005

Brno
10 - 15 May
Czech Republic



From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus

More on Razor Blade Separation of Union Roto Coil Stamps

Mike Tonking has very kindly written in response to my letter in the April 2004 issue, enclosing a copy of a note published by RD Allen, which shows three photographs of a razor blade cutting device used by the Government Printer in Pretoria to separate coils, adding further detail to Mr Hagger's recollection (letter, June 2004). No date is given for the photographs. The eleven blades seen in the second photograph suggest that it was taken after the change to decimal currency in 1961; during the pre-decimal period, rolls were printed with twelve stamps across and so thirteen blades would have been needed to separate the twelve coils. The note also includes an illustration of a mono ship 1d, suggesting that RD Allen thought that the device was already in use by the 1940s or early 1950s.

The 1d hyphenated coil stamp illustrated by Mr Leeflang (letter, October 2003) suggests that this or a similar device may have already been in use by December 1935, very shortly after the first appearance of the hyphenated roto coils.

Reference cited: Allen RD (not dated): Coils: why not all have clean cut perforations. pp. 12-13 in "South Africa Union & Republic Coil or Roll stamps (1910-1984)", pp195, published by author. (No publication date is given; but from the content, it appears to have been published ca. 1985).

Sebastian Payne, Denmead, UK

Editor:

This correspondance is now closed - the problem seems to be solved.

De Raay se Studies

In die April 2004 - uitgawe van The SA Philatelist het die bibliotekaris van die Nederlandse Filateliese Biblioteek navraag gedoen oor die bestaan van deel 2 van Leon de Raay se studie oor die filatelie van die Oranje-Vrystaat.

Dit is korrek, De Raay se deel 2 van die Vrystaat is nie gepubliseer nie. Maar dit bestaan, saam met 'n hele versameling ander studies in die vorm van sorgvuldig getikte manuskripte oor die filatelie en posgeskiedenis van Suid-Afrika voor Uniewording in 1910.

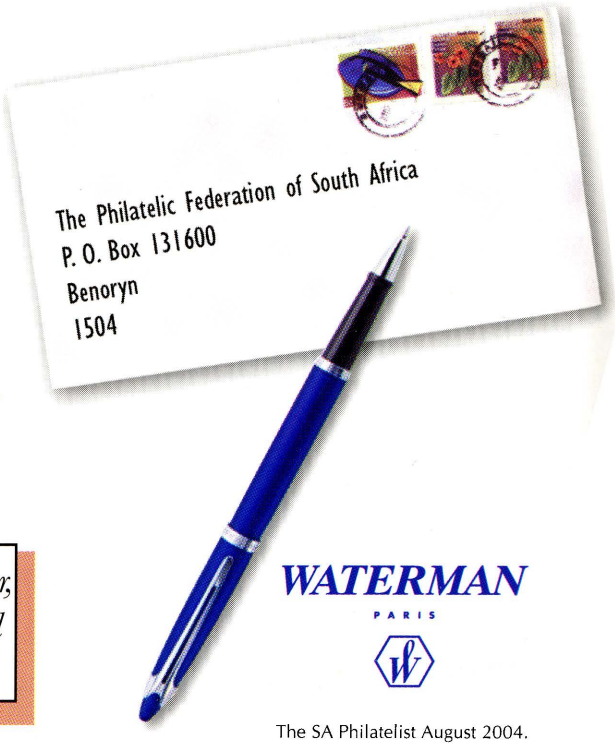
Leon de Raay was verskeie tale magtig, waaronder Duits and Frans, en het ook Europese bronne geraadpleeg vir die studies wat hy in die 1920s en 1930s voorberei het. Ongelukkig is die studies nie gedateer nie, en word die bronne nie uitvoerig aangedui nie.

Die manuskripte het later in die besit gekom van J.H. Broekman, 'n uitgewer in Bergen, Nederland. Die heer Broekman het in 1974 die kongres van die Filateliese Federasie in Pretoria as gas bygewoon.

By die veiling van Broekman se materiaal in 1984 in Amsterdam het Andre Bezuidenhout RDPSA van Bloemfontein daarin geslaag om die hele stel manuskripte te koop. So het die manuskripte van Leon de Raay in Suid-Afrika tereg gekom, en vandag is dit deel van Andre Bezuidenhout se nalatenskap.

Joh Groenewald, RDPSA, Pretoria

The winning letter, chosen by the editor, will receive an exclusive pen sponsored by SANFORD. South Africa (Pty) Ltd



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editor's choice
Winning Letter

Active Involvement

We agree with the old adage:

A trouble shared is a trouble halved,

A pleasure shared is a pleasure doubled

and through the medium of your publication we would like to thank Wolfgang Meiss & the QSA for their generous donation to our club. We needed this positive gesture to keep us motivated as this was the only financial form of support the club has received. We heartily commend the originators of this idea and trust that it will continue to be implemented.

Out here in the "Far East" we are once again actively involved with helping school children who are interested in entering the 5-Page stamp display section in the annual Springs Music and Arts Festival. The prospectus dictates that the displays should be on good quality paper and enclosed in a protective plastic envelope. Many of the children being helped with their displays come from poor backgrounds and would therefore find it difficult to find the finance for their material. This generous donation will therefore be put to good use in fostering an interest in and hopefully planting the seed of a lifelong involvement with the hobby of stamp collecting.

Lesley & Charles,
Nigel Junior Stamp Club

Obituary

Condolences are offered on the untimely loss of Mrs Dianna Minnaar, wife to Mr Emil Minnaar, who passed away Monday the 26th July 2004.

More on Zeppelins

In reference to the news item concerning "A Zeppelin Cover from Basutoland" on page 67 in the June 2004 issue, the statement "this is the first such item from Basutoland to appear on the market" is not correct; such categoric statements and similar claims of "unique" are often an invitation for challenge!

The Rudi Jeidel RDPSA Collection of African Airmails sold by Stephan Welz in Johannesburg on 15 June 1988 contained as lot 301 (illustrated) a Basutoland 'acceptance' cover which connected with the 7th 1935 South American Zeppelin flight to Brazil. Estimated at R900-1200 it sold for R810 incl premium, which was about 1% of the price of the cover sold in Germany per above reference - somebody got a bargain!

Peter van der Molen,
East Rand Philatelic Society



The 1932 postcard shown has been chosen to illustrate the Graf Zeppelin LZ 127 through the medium of an original photograph. To judge from strikes on the reverse it does appear that the card was genuinely flown from Bogota (29 June) to Cali (1 July) and, in addition, a cachet tells us that it was the first flight between Rio Magdalena and the Pacific Ocean. This could, possibly, explain the additional 6-centavo stamp of the Expreso Tobon, a carrier company that ran a mail service by train between Bogato, Cali and Buenaventura on the Pacific coast.

DURSAPEX JURY ANNOUNCED

13-16 OCTOBER 2004

Chairman:

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Vice Chairman

•Richard Johnson
•Jan Bakker
•Moira Bleazard
•Gerrie Conradie
•David Crocker, RDPSA
•Neil Cronje
•Patrick Flanagan
•Brian Franklin
•Louis Kingma
•Emil Minnaar
•David Parsons, (UK)
•Neville Polakow
•Danie Scheepers
•Coen Slagt, RDPSA
•Danny Swart, RDPSA
•Brian Trotter, (UK)
•Peter van der Molen, RDPSA
•Anne Marie Wigmore, (also secretary)

Apprentices:

•Alan Rose
•Carl Welling

(Note: -one other judge and one apprentice judge have also been invited to join this Jury but have not yet been able to confirm availability).

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist South Africa, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 or email saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Enquiries about membership can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za

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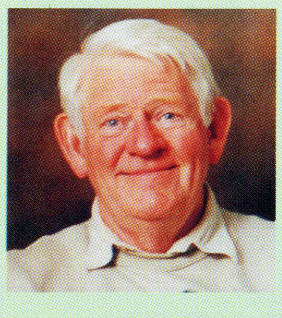


Members Achievements

Congratulations to ***Jan Bakker*** *of ERPS who won a Large Vermeil award at the Dutch National in May this year. His exhibit on pre-stamp mail in the Dutch East Indies will also be on show at Singapore 2004 in August.*

The Committee of the East Rand Philatelic Society advises us with pride that five (16%) of their members have been invited for jury service at Dursapex. This seems an admirable record for one of Federations smaller societies.

Obituary: John Vernon Woolford (1942-2004)

by Bill Brummer, ELPS

John was born in England but grew up in Southern Rhodesia. He came to South Africa in the early 1970s and joined the East London Philatelic Society.

He was well known in the philatelic world and had magnificent Southern Rhodesia and Great Britain collections which won numerous awards. As a prolific writer and historian he wrote for the Heritage History magazine, London Telegraph and the London Illustrated News. He had many articles published by Stanley Gibbons over the years - all on British Commonwealth countries. The local Daily Dispatch ran a column on stamps by John every Saturday for a number of years.

Over the years John belonged to many societies including the Rhodesian Study Circle and the Royal Philatelic Society, London. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London in the 1990s.

John passed away peacefully after a short illness on the 4th June 2004. Our thoughts are with his family that he leaves behind.

New Issues for 2004

Zimbabwe

• 20 July	Aloes of Zimbabwe Series 2
• 03 August	1st Anniversary of Death of Vice President Muzenda
• 05 October	Conservation Practices in Zimbabwe
• 26 October	African Dishes

The 2005 GB Special Stamps

• January	Farm Animals
• February	Magic Circle (100th anniversary)
• March	South-West England (A British Journey series)
	The Bronts (150th anniversary of death of Charlotte Bront)
• April	World Heritage Sites (joint issue with Australia)
• June	Trooping the Colour (200th anniversary)
• July	Motorcycles (transport series)
	North of England (A British Journey series)
• August	Gastronomy (Post Europe theme)
• September	Independent TV (50th anniversary of ITV)
• October	Battle of Trafalgar (200th anniversary)
• November	Christmas

President's Column

Congratulations to those members of the Federation who have been watching and enquiring for some time about the arrival of unexpected RSA stamps on the market.

The knowledge and expertise amongst members is quite astonishing and any indiscretion is immediately detected and the industry informed. Discussions and theories on some of the latest surprises have led to speculation as to their origin. It appears that there may have been a source at the National Stamp Archives which means that the stamps are genuine but illegally circulated.

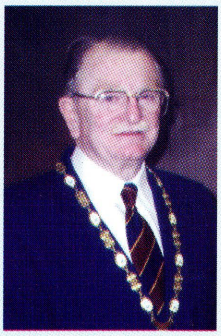
I am sure the matter will shortly be cleared up and those responsible will be suitably punished. We do not need this kind of behaviour in the philatelic world.

There have been many exhibitions and auctions recently, and I hear that Namibia is very popular at present. Homelands are also starting to attract more attention and opinion has it that the market is getting stronger.

The next three months will finalise preparations for Dursapex 2004 and the Annual Congress. Old friends will meet and new friendships be made. I pray that all our visitors will enjoy Dursapex 2004, have a rewarding philatelic week and a pleasant time in Durban in the Springtime.

My thanks and commendation go to the Chairmen and all the Committees of Federation and Foundation for their continuous and intelligent input and ongoing efforts to improve the levels and stature of our precious hobby.

Rex Wakely Smith



Henk de Lange

Please visit my website for other fine Rhodesian Double Heads

Buyer of pre-1960 Southern Africa Stamps and Postal History

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SG 160a with Gash in Ear variety

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Personalised Stamps

These stamps, known as 'smilers' in Britain, have been around for a while now, but invariably the personalised part was on a separate label alongside the postage stamp as illustrated below.



Netherlands TGP Post example

The Austrian Post Office are now providing true personalised stamps and call their new product 'Meine Marke', literally 'My Stamp'. Available in a vertical and horizontal format, the frame, country designation and duty are the standard parts, and customers can provide their own design/picture for the centre. An example of each is given below, advertising philatelic products.





These new stamps were issued on 5 December 2003 and the 'frames' are listed in the Michel catalogue as M12455/2456; clearly the central design cannot be listed if these stamps come into widespread use.

These stamps can only be ordered through the website www.meinemarke.at . The customer will have to send a digitised picture which is fitted within the standard frame; pictures or text in poor taste or illegal content will be refused. The frame of the stamp is printed in a special colour which changes when viewed at an angle, as a protection against forgery.

These stamps are supplied in sheetlets of 20; minimum order is 10 sheetlets. The cost is E1 for each stamp with a denomination of E0.55.

For further developments, consult Austrian dealer Kosel's website www.kosels.com/meinemarke.htm

A similar service now existing in the UK. The SmartStamp, unveiled by Royal Mail in January means that going to the post office for stamps could become a thing of the past.

People who subscribe to the new service costing £4.99 a month or £49.99 a year will receive a CD-rom allowing them to print personalised stamps bearing their own logo on the labels or directly on to the envelopes.

The top right corner of an envelope will no longer be required to feature the monarch's head.

SmartStamp works in a similar way to prepaid phone package. Customers pay a monthly subscription fee and buy their stamps in advance. They can top it up once they have used their allowance.

When a stamp is printed it will carry a digital code. Royal mail will scan this to check that the stamp is legitimate. SmartStamp will work on mail sent within Britain and overseas.

Royal Mail aims to target businesses, though the service will be available to anyone. Spokeswoman Christine Gregory says: "Our small customers have been telling us that this is what they want. We are a commercial organisation and we would be foolish not to respond to this demand when there are already thousand of outlets where consumers can buy stamps, not just in post offices. So the online channel should not pose any significant threat to post offices. In addition, there is a charge for the service, so it's only going to appeal businesses in the main".

Adapted from IFSDA (Int. Fed. of Stamp Dealer' Assoc.) magazine April 2004

Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed.

1. "The Queen Victoria General Key Plate, Plate 2 and the Detached Triangle Flaw"
by Robin Davis and Charles Freeland, June 2004, 'The London Philatelist' no.1316, p 158-173

2. "Some Thoughts Concerning the Bradbury, Wilkinson Issue"
by Alan Drysdall, June 2004, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.150, p 25-28

3. "Some Observations Concerning the Stamps Printed by Celliers in 1883-85, Particularly the Perforation Varieties"
by Alan Drysdall and Fernando Torres, June 2004, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.150, p 29-39

4. "Army Telegraphs in the Transvaal, 1900-02"
by Andrew Higson, June 2004, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.150, p 40-50

5. "Some C.S.A.R. Items"
by Alan Drysdall, June 2004, 'The Transvaal Philatelist' no.150, p 57-61

6. "The History of South Africa (From the Great Trek to the Boer War"
by David Haig, 2004, 'The Springbok' no.52, (2), p 29-34

7. "National Savings Stamps of the Union of South Africa"
by Giovanni Palazzo, 2004, 'The Springbok' no.52, (2), p 38

8. "Was the recess printed London pictorial 3d black and red printed in two-pane sheets?"
by Sebastian Payne, 2004, 'The Springbok' no.52, (2), p 39-40

•"The London Philatelist"
is the Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; S.A. representatives are Dr J.R. Frank RDPSA, email frankfam@icon.co.za & Mr John Wannerton RDPSA email wannerton@iafrica.com

•"The Springbok"
is the Journal of the South African Collectors' Society; Editor E. Bridges,
email aebridges@ukonline.co.za

•"The Transvaal Philatelist"
is the Journal of the Transvaal Study Circle based in the UK; S.A. representative is Gawie van der Walt, email cachetap@lantic.net

ERRATA from June Issue of SAP

•"The London Philatelist"
is the Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; S.A. representatives are Dr J.R. Frank RDPSA, email frankfam@icon.co.za & Mr John Wannerton RDPSA email wannerton@iafrica.com

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Of Limited Validity

by Chris Mobsby, RDPSA, FRPSL. Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Fig 1



In a previous article on local stamps of the World (S.A.Philatelist-June 2004), I concluded my observations by nominating my all-time favourite, the one-shilling deep carmine of Tati Concessions of 1895. The field of choice was restricted to stamps of which the validity was limited to a specific route or district and which were, in all probability, although not exclusively, issued by an authority other than the national government. In addition, such services were not members of the Universal Postal Union although, surprisingly, the stamps of a number of Norwegian town posts, the likes of Namsos, Stenkjaer and Vardo and of at least one Russian Zemstvo have found their way into the specimen books at the South African Postal Museum in Pretoria.

This time, I am commencing the article with another favourite only this time I have selected my preferred cover. The vast majority of people would not, I imagine, find very much appeal in the item illustrated in Fig. 1. However, therein lies the difference between a philatelist and a "normal" person. I find the cover fascinating. The "spoon" canceller tells us that the letter left the town ofTumaco, a seaport on the Pacific coast of Colombia in South America on 31 January 1901 while a manuscript endorsement indicates that it was to be carried aboard the steamship "Manavi". Sadly, reference to the Internet failed to turn up any information on the "S.S.Manavi" although, quite conceivably, a more sophisticated search engine than that which is at my disposal might well reveal such information as ports-of-call, sailing dates and so forth. From strikes on the reverse of the cover we learn that the letter was in transit in Panama on 5 February and arrived at its destination of Hamburg in Germany twenty-three days later. I must confess that, initially, I made the mistake of assuming that the circular postmark on the back reading, in part, "Transito Panama" indicated that the letter had passed through the Panama Canal. This would have been tricky because, although construction of the link between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans began in 1881, it was temporarily abandoned in 1889 and only completed, eventually, in 1914. Thus it seems likely that the "S.S.Manavi" would have offloaded any mail that it was carrying at Panama City on the Gulf of Panama to be transported by road across the Isthmus to, possibly, Colon on the shores of the Caribbean. The year, 1901, is of particular significance. Colombia was in a state of civil war between 1899 and 1902 and a further manuscript endorsement on the reverse of the cover indicates that it was passed by the Chief of Police (El Prefecto). Because of the war, a number of towns outside the capital city, Bogota, found themselves without postage stamps from time to time. This state of affairs prompted the issue of provisional stamps in certain of these towns, some of which, the likes of Cartagena, Medellin and Barranquilla, received the blessing of the National Government. Other issues were authorised only by such local postmasters as E.A.Ortiz at Barbacaos and Manuel E.Jimenez at Tumaco and for this reason are denied a listing in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue. To my way of thinking, the use of a pair of 5-cent "postmasters' provisionals" to frank a letter despatched safely from Colombia to Germany as shown on the cover is evidence of sufficient authority to grant the labels the status of, at the very least, local postage stamps.

Fig 2.



A prolific field in which to discover local stamps is that of the semi-official airmails of the World. These were issued quite extensively during the first forty years of the twentieth century in such countries as Canada, Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Germany.

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From the latter, I have chosen to illustrate the 1912 10-pfennig issue for the airmail service between Gotha and Erfurt (Fig.2). Gotha was the site of a flying school sponsored by Count Karl Eduard of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha and the authorities hoped that the use by the public of the service would help to finance the school. In this, however, they were disappointed as in the course of the three months of operation no more than 1000 cards were used on the 30-minute flight between the two towns.

Fig 3



Of even shorter duration was the "Great" British Postal Strike of 1971. The Minister of Posts renounced his monopoly from the time that Post Office employees downed tools on 20 January until they resumed work on 7 March. More than 450 companies or individuals ran postal services during this period, the majority with written or, in some cases, verbal authorisation. At least 250 of these issued adhesive postage stamps but while many of them backed up such issues with a genuine delivery service, others were in the business purely to milk the philatelic market. While some offered to deliver mail as far afield as South Africa, the U.S.A. and Japan, many limited their service to local communities. The Fleet Street Strike Post, the sole stamp of which illustrated an ancient printing press, an appropriate design for the nerve centre of the newspaper industry (Fig.3), served only Central London. Some strike posts anticipated the decimalisation of sterling on 15 February 1971 and issued stamps valued in both currencies. Others grasped the opportunity of reissuing their stamps in new pence. Commendably, Fleet Street did neither. The undenominated stamp sold for two shillings at the start of the strike and for ten pence after "D-day".

Times of war have stimulated the production of local stamps, whether for the use of besieged or isolated garrisons, military detachments or prisoners-of-war. During World War I, Ruhleben was an internment camp for British prisoners on the site of a



Fig 4.

racecourse near Berlin. An internee, one Albert Kamps, organised a postal service for the benefit of his fellow inmates and of tradesmen with whom they had business. The franking on the internal cover shown in Fig.4 includes the unusual value of one third of a penny. Nine values were produced ranging from $^1/_4$d to 3d. Kamps also produced an official stamp and postage due labels. The next stamp illustrated also has a military connotation (Fig.5). It was provided for mail from a Spring camp held in April 1922 at the resort of Hung Jao by the Shanghai Light Horse, the mounted unit of the Shanghai Volunteer Force, a troop that was formed during the 19th Century. It was claimed that mail franked with the stamp and carried by horseback to the post office in Shanghai could be delivered at no extra cost to any destination in the world.

Missionary stamps have held a particular fascination for enthusiasts. Those of Hawaii were issued in 1851 and are so-called because most of the few copies known were found used on mail from American missionaries in the islands. In Uganda and Madagascar, however, the stamps were actually produced by missionaries in those countries, Uganda in 1895 and Madagascar one year earlier. A parcel delivery service had been run by the Norwegian Missionaries in Madagascar since 1875 and was expanded in 1888 to include the carriage of letters to most of the major towns on the island. In 1894, two stamps were typeset on the Mission Press at Tananarive by Pastors Lono and Borchgrevink and were denominated in the native currency that was based on the Riskorn weight. The five-vari value shown in Fig. 6 was the equivalent of $^1/_3$ d while the second value was 1 eranambaty 5 vari equal to 1 d. Later issues were to appear in sterling for the benefit of British merchants. All known cancellations are in manuscript showing either the date as shown in the illustration or by a mere stroke of the pen.

Fig 5.



Those collectors familiar with the term "hotel posts" would, quite possibly, be able to name one or two of the resorts in the Swiss Alps where enterprising hoteliers issued stamps to pay for the portage of guests' mail to the nearest railhead.

Fig 6.



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Rigi-Kaltbad started the trend with a 15-rappen stamp in 1864 and at least a dozen more hotels followed suit. However, the stamp shown on the card in Fig.7 is not one of these. In 1894, the Carpathian Tourists' Society established the Kurhaus auf der Hohen Rinne near the village of Keresztenysziget, then in Hungarian Transylvania but now part of Romania. They arranged to convey letters to the post office aboard a horse-drawn two-wheeled cart and for this purpose stamps were printed on a hand-press in nearby Nagy Szeben. The stamp on the card of 1910 was the work of Hans Hocker, the architect who designed the hotel. The view of the hotel shown on the post card is virtually a mirror image of the design of the stamp and would conceivably qualify as a maxi-card in the eyes of certain modern-day philatelists. Those same collectors would also value the distinctive strike of the hotel. On the reverse is a 5-filler Hungarian stamp cancelled at Nagy Szeben. A later issue appeared in 1924 marking the thirtieth anniversary of the hotel and was in use until 1926.

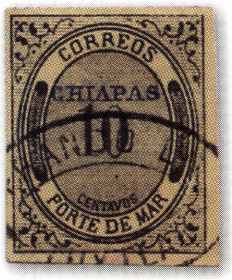
In 1866, on the other side of the World, the "General Grant", which included in its cargo a total of 2576 ounces of gold, was wrecked on the shores of Disappointment Island in the uninhabited Auckland Islands some 200 miles south of New Zealand. One of several salvage operations was organised in 1915 by a Captain Carling in the "S.S.Enterprise". He set up a post office at Port Ross and issued two stamps, a $^1/_2$d green (Fig. 8) and 1 penny red.

Despite his lack of the appropriate authority, he required that all mail to the mainland should bear his stamps. The New Zealand Post Office condoned their use in tandem with regular government issues.



Fig 8.

Fig 9.



A feature of the early philately of Mexico was the application of control marks to counter theft. These were hand-stamped locally from 1856 to 1883 with varying use of names and numbers to indicate the consignment, the date and one of the fifty-six districts. In the example shown in Fig.9, the handstamp - "Chiapas" - has been applied to a Porte de Mar stamp. Translating as "carried by sea", these stamps were issued in 1875 to denote amounts payable to the captains of French and British mail boats. Mexico joined the U.P.U. in 1879 ending their use. They were issued in denominations from 2-cents to 100-cents and were all printed in black on yellow or white paper. This particular copy was cancelled even though this was not required.

The Local Posts of the U.S.A. reflect the struggle between private enterprise and a government monopoly. These private companies delivered the mail to street addresses or to the U.S. Post Office, frequently in competition with the official carriers. In forty years from 1842, some fifty posts were established in New York alone. Some of these arose after and in spite of an Act of Congress of 1861 banning such posts. Gordon's City Express was a short-lived service operating between 1848 and 1852 from 302 Rivington Street, a street running from the Bowery to the East River. The actual entire of 1849 shown in Fig. 10 is used to illustrate the genuine 2-cent stamp in Patton's definitive work on the Private Local Posts of the United States published in 1967. It would have been borne by the carrier to the New York Post Office for onward transmission to Providence, Rhode Island at, as shown by the strike, a cost of a further five cents.

The heyday of British railway stamps extended from their introduction in 1891 until 1971 when their use became largely "philatelic". The vast majority of stamps issued by more than 130 companies were of a common design - the figure of value encircled by the legend "Fee for conveyance of single post letters by railway" and the name of the company in two lines, one at the top and one at the foot of the stamp. To compound the felony, most were in various shades of green. The only out and out exception to the rule, at least in the early days of the Railway Letter Service, was the 1898 "coat-of-arms" issue for the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company of Ireland shown in Fig. 11. The railways alone were able to provide a truly express mail delivery service, a service with which the Post office was unable to compete. Staying in the British Isles, my final selection for inclusion in this article has very little to recommend it other than the fact that a 25-pence

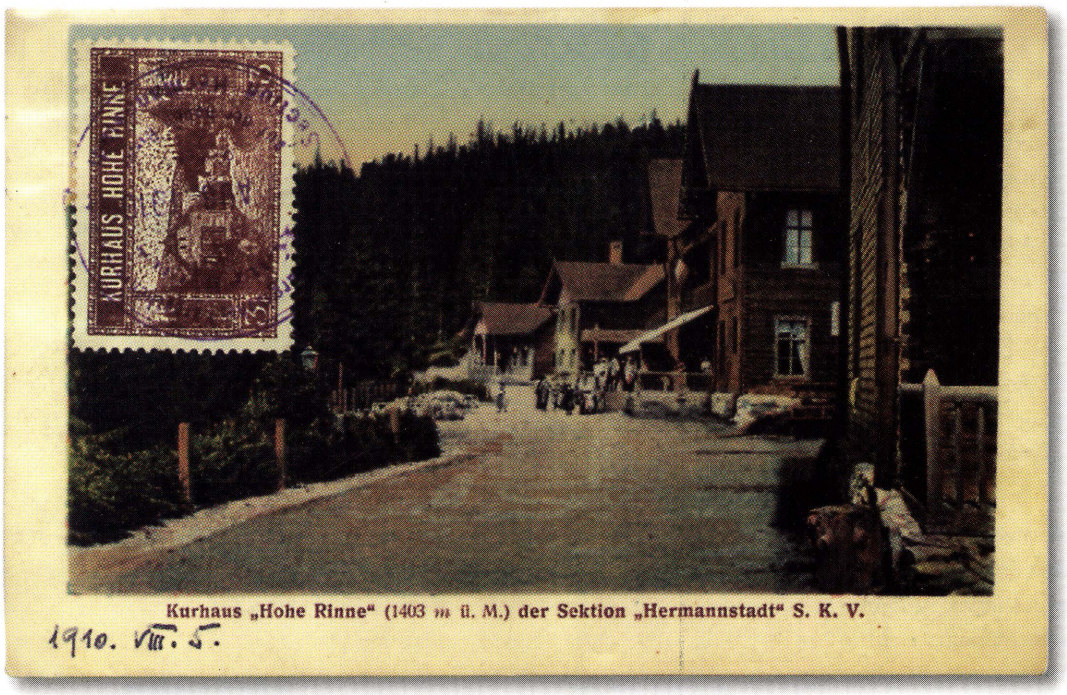


Fig 7

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Fig 10.



Fig 12.

issue of 1971 of a Scottish island was printed in bilingual pairs and, moreover, these were in English and Afrikaans to mark RSA10, the National Philatelic Exhibition held in the tenth year of independence (Fig. 12). The island of Davaar lies in Campbeltown Loch in Argyllshire and, so it is reported, the residents hired a boatman from time to time to row their mail to the mainland. In the early 70's, there was a permanent population of only six such residents but numerous tourists visit the island to view a famous cave painting of Christ. Nevertheless, readers should judge for themselves whether or not the issue of 459 different carriage labels between March 1964 and January 1976 could have been justified by postal requirements!

There being little by way of organised Cinderella philately in South Africa, I find that I am often asked about local posts. I have been able to build up a reasonable reference library over the years but one of the better sources of information remains the Cinderella Stamp Club in London. They produce an extremely informative quarterly journal and, with a worldwide membership, they can frequently supply the answers to readers' enquiries. I did, for instance, draw extensively from an article by Wolfgang Baldus in the January 2004 edition of "The Cinderella Philatelist" when writing about the stamps of the Tamil Separatists in Sri Lanka in the June 2004 S.A.P. Your enquiries about the organisation should be directed to Don Millington, Secretary - Cinderella Stamp Club, 1 Keystone Gardens, Ludlow, Shropshire SY8 1LE, England.

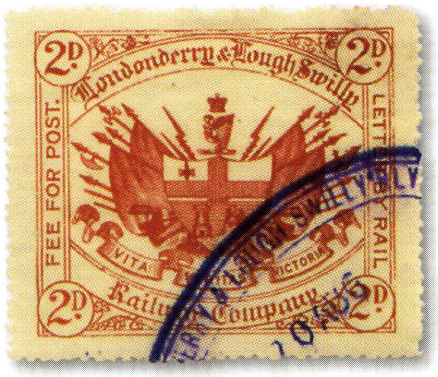

Fig 11.

A Taxing Collection

The British Library has received an impressive collection of revenue stamps, from HM Customs and Excise, which provide a fascinating glimpse into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This addition to the philatelic collection comprises British Revenue stamps in proof form for the period 1827 to 1933 in eight large volumes. These stamps - which were the equivalent of modern day Value Added Tax - covered everything from playing cards, medicines and duties on bottled water to entertainment tax.

Five of the collection's volumes are devoted to duties on medicine from 1827 to 1923 (Medicine Duty and were introduced in 1783 and abolished in 1941). Included in this material is a large book of medicine bottle labels with those liable to tax marked. Among these are some interisting medicines including blood stopping powder, tonic blood purifier, flatulence capsules and anti-cholera mixture.

In expressing gratitude to HM Customs and Excise for the donation, David Beech, Head of the Philatelic Collections, stated that the volumes would complement the existing holdings and be of much value to researchers. He described the library's eight million items as the broadest collection of philately in the world.

[Information taken from the Newsletter of the friends of the British Library, issue 45, Summer 2004]

Contact email address for the British Library Collections is philatelic@bl.uk and the Philatelic Collections website is www.bl.uk/collections/philatelic



David Beech, Head of Philatelic Collections

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ARCHIVAL ACROBATICS

By Paul van Zeyl, member of SAPDA's ExCo

"We will not tolerate abuse of the legacy of the country for commercial or personal gain." These words by Johan van Wyk, Philatelic Services' Senior Manager, confronted many local e-mail philatelists on 25 June. They were an important perspective-placing pointer on the theft of archival material from the StampWise archives on Church Square two days earlier. They call on South Africans to take urgent steps towards making this material difficult to sell and exhibit. Then we must take the steps needed to recover the material. And we must act in such a way that our archives will not seen as happy hunting grounds for philatelic plunderers again. This record of our history must stay in the hands of all our people.

Rumours and fact

The rumours first arose in March 2004. The story was that a retired Government Printer employee had "lifted" a few sheets of the 6th and 7th definitives from production runs to augment his pension; after retirement had offered these sheets to a number of stamp dealers; and had found a wholesaler.

SAPDA's Executive Committee became aware of the situation, and called for a meeting with Philatelic Services. On 19 March, we agreed on a specific plan of action for the return of the material, and the "redemption" of dealers who had unthinkingly purchased the material from the reported wholesaler.

The basis of the agreement was:

(i) Philatelic Services would investigate the matter internally in conjunction with the SA Post Office's investigation team. *After* this it would write a letter to SAPDA asking the Association to comment on their findings.

(ii) SAPDA would then circulate this letter to all members asking them to report on any such material that had been offered to them, and by whom. This information would be regarded by Philatelic Services as part of a "redemption option".

(iii) An article would then also be placed in "The SA Philatelist" by SAPDA's Executive Committee to the effect that such material had been stolen.

(iv) Philatelic Services would then be in a position to prosecute any SAPDA members who had handled the stolen material but had not availed themselves of the "redemption option".

The matter was also raised at Federation's Management Committee meeting on 7 May. It was reported that the Post Office's investigating team was still looking into the rumoured theft. SAPDA pointed out that the passing of time was making it increasingly difficult to implement the "redemption option". And, with the benefit of hindsight, it can be held that the reported 23 June theft probably would not have occurred if local and international dealers had been informed earlier.

Then the 25 June "red alert" hit our computer screens. What stunned us first was that the material had been taken from the archives that had been reported as having been "closed" in the previous issue of "Setempe". Then the realisation that the material stolen was very similar to that which had been circulating for some months.

With the backing of hard fact, SAPDA immediately forwarded the "red alert" nationally and internationally, amongst others to the IFSDA dealer network and to PTS in the UK. A British response was damning: this theft was a "national disgrace".

The SAPDA ExCo met again on 1 July and resolved to assist Philatelic Services in publicising the theft from OUR (the people of South Africa's) archives with a view to making the material unsellable. SAPDA is clear on the fact that we are part of South Africa's philatelic being, and that we must be prepared to face the wrath of a few of our colleagues. More to the point, we have all agreed to a Code of Conduct; and so SAPDA's ExCo has to enforce it.

The stolen material

According to Mr Van Wyk's e-mail, fourteen large ledgers with commemorative and definitive stamps of the Republic of South Africa from 1993 to 2000 were stolen. Two ledgers also included earlier commemorative issues from 1979 to 1989, and miniature sheets for the period 1979 to1982.

The material for 1993 to 2000 included imperforate proof sheets, proof sheets in uncut format (i e with horizontal and vertical gutters between both sheets), uncut coils (1981) and booklet proofs.

Sounds familiar to the material that was rumoured stolen from the Government Printer in March?! Philatelic Services has informed us that this link is also being followed up. The RSA Stamp Study Group has taken the trouble to record details of uncut printer's sheets of both the commemorative and definitive issues in the StampWise archives in their newsletters from 1993. Furthermore, South Africa's prime philatelic auction house, Stephan Welz, undertook a valuation of the complete archives a short while ago, and so there is a recent record of contents. Is an old complete record of contents not even more important? Probably, and it exists in paper and computer format.

These records may be important to confirm the "hot material" from a legal point of view. But the details are not so important to collectors because any collector is able to identify these proofs and uncut sheets as they are so distinctive.

The uncut sheets (these are perforated) have the feature that they have "gutters" (see illus 1 and 2), i e a plain margin between the stamps, both horizontally and vertically. The proofs have the feature that they are imperforate (see illustrations 3 and 4), but where they do not have gutters as well, these also have to be correlated to the period specified by Philatelic Services in their announcement. This means they must be commemoratives between 1979 to 1989 and 1993 to 2000; and definitives in 1981 (the coils) and 1993 to 2000. Two local auction houses have already featured these in their auction catalogues. Resulting in client phone calls to me to tell me our collectors will not be fooled into buying them!

Your and our reaction

So you're inclined to throw up your hands in horror! It's a nice but inadequate response.

The first, immediate step is to determine exactly what has been stolen. Since the archives belongs to all of us, the management of the task and the related cost involved could best be carried by the Philatelic Foundation, a joint Philatelic Federation: SA Post Office organisation. Here both the original and the new Stephan Welz documentation come into their own. There is even relevance for Stephan Welz's valuations

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as a price can be placed on of the stolen material (maybe only on some of it). Of course, the valuation aspect raises the further question, what was its purpose? The archive is not, after all, the SA Post Office's to sell either.

SAPDA asks its members to inform its President, Mr Tony Ferreira, of transactions undertaken at fwc@uskonet.com. This objective hereof is to both assist Philatelic Services in its investigations and to assist the Association in holding hearings in terms of our Code of Conduct. We also want to repeat Mr Van Wyk's appeal to anybody who has any information in regard to the theft to contact Insp Cronje of the SA Police Services at 082 335 2329 or himself at (012) 845-2901 or 082-557 4242. Alternatively, contact the SA Post Office Security and Investigation Services mandated to investigate this case; namely Mbongeni Mateta at (012) 401 7098 or 082 460 7088; Richard Setlapelo (012) 845 2483 or 072 325 3509.

Philately - our business and your hobby - can only flourish in an "utmost good faith" environment. We all have a part to play in this regard. Be vigilant - "A luta continua".







MAXWELL & CARTER
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S•A•P•D•A
S•A•F•H•A

Pssst.....Want to purchase archival material suspected to be stolen?

Then don't come to us.

We wish to advise that certain items described in our auction catalogue #67 held on the 1st August 2004 may have been part of the "Archival Acrobatics" so eloquently described elsewhere in this issue. Although so far no concrete proof has been provided that these items are indeed suspect, we withdrew them immediately, in good faith, upon receiving the "red alert" of 25th June 2004.

We want the following facts noted.

- **We received the goods for auction on the 10th June 2004**
- **The first we ever heard of the debacle was the so called "red alert" of the 25th June 2004.**
- **A meeting was held between the SAPDA's Executive Committee and Philatelic Services as early as 19th March 2004 to discuss suspected archival material in the market place.**
- **No communiqué of any kind was sent to SAPDA members or others "warning" of the dangers and pitfalls after this meeting.**
- **The 6th and 7th definitive imperf varieties are listed and priced in the latest SA Stamp Colour Catalogue.**

You be the judge

After all "your collection is our concern"

Dislaimer: *the editor, publisher and editing board have not contributed to the fact or opinion of this advertisement.*

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Die Veldposdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s

deur Joh Groenewald, RDPSA

Deel 1 van 3 - Die vier militêre aksies in Noord-Transvaal

In die 1890s, voor die Anglo-Boereoorlog, is vyf militere aksies ofveldtogte deur die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek teen swart stamme in die noorde van die republiek met veldposdienste vir die burgers op kommando gesteun.

Slegs enkele koeverte is uit hierdie veldtogte bekend - sonder posseel want dit is posvry gemerk as "Velddienst".

Daar is drie elemente rondom hierdie konflikte wat vir die posgeskiedkundige van belang is: die aanleiding daartoe, die ZAR se krygsorganisasie, en die veldposdiens.

Oorsprong van die strydpunte

Teen die 1880s was groot dele van die Transvaalse republiek onbewoon, ander gebiede was die tuiste van swart stamme, en op die hoeveld en in dele van die middelveld (ranteveld/bankeveld) en bosveld was blanke boere wat plase aangele en ontwikkel het.

Om ontwikkeling aan te moedig, het die republiek in 1886 die 'Occupatiewet voor Gouvemements-gronden' uitgevaardig. Die wet het bepaal dat blanke boere gratis plase in onbewoonde gebiede kan bekom mits hulle dit permanent sou bewoon. ('n Okkupant was ook verplig om kommandodiens te doen.)

Kort nadat die eerste blankes in die Letabagebied oos van Pietersburg aangekom het, het wrywing ontstaan. Die swart kapteins het gekia dat dit eintlik hulle grond was wat aan blanke boere uitgedeel word.

In 1888 het die regering van die ZAR 'n 'Naturellen Locatie Commissie' aangewys om grense tussen stamgebiede en plaasgebiede te bepaal. Toe amptenare in die omgewing van kaptein Makgoba begin om bakens vir plase op te rig, het sy mense (die Batlou) dit sumier vemietig en die kommissielede gedreig.

Die naturelle-kommissaris vir die Soutpansberg, Oscar Dahl van Fort Klipdam, 24 km noordoos van Pietersburg, het weke lank met Makgoba onderhandel en horn toe aangehou. Makgoba het ontsnap, en 'n onrustige tydperk het gevolg.

Teen 1892 het die regering weer 'n lokasie-kommissie aangestel. Na ondersoeke het die kommissie voor die einde van diejaar aan eike kaptein bekend gemaak waar die grense van sy 'lokasie' (grondgebied) strek. Die kapteins het sonder uitsondering geweier om gehoor te gee, en die eerste aanvalle op blanke plase het gou gevolg.

Hierdie kwessie van grond en grense was die eerste strydpunt. Die tweede het gegaan om gesag, gesag wat afgedwing word deur die hefvan belastings.

Party stamhoofde het geweier om belastings aan die regering te betaal, of om enige sensus met die oog op belastingpligtigheid toe te laat.

Die burgerleër

Die krygsorganisasie van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek is gegrond op die kommandostelsel. Eike blanke man van tussen 16 en 60 jaar oud was outomaties lid van die kommandomag en kon vir die handhawing van wet en orde, en vir die verdediging van die land, opgeroep word.

Eike burger moes te alle tye gereed wees vir kommandodiens: hy moes 'n geweer en minstens 30 patrone besit, asook 'n perd met saal en toom.

Die hoof van die republiek se weermag, die kommandant-generaal, is vir tydperke van vyfjaar deur die dienspligtige burgers verkies. Eike distrik het 'n kommando gehad, met aan die hoof'n kommandant wat ook vir vyfjaar gekies is. Distrikte was opgedeel in wyke, elk met 'n veldkomet wat vir drie jaar deur die burgers van die wyk verkies is.

Burgers op kommando het nie uniform gedra nie terwyl die stelsel van verkose offisiere meegebring het dat dissipline wisselvallig was.

Intussen het die ZAR in die 1880s 'n permanente leereenheid op die been gebring in die vorm van 'n klein Staatsartilleriekorps.

Die veldposdiens

Die ZAR se derde poswet, Wet 1 van 1886, het in artikel 54 bepaal dat briewe, boeke en koerante van en aan burgers op kommando van posgeld kwytgeskeld word. Pakkette van en aan burgers op diens moes egter teen die heersende tariewe verstuur word.

Posstukke moes duidelik bo-aan "Op Velddienst" gemerk word. Die daaropvolgende Poswet, Wet 18 van 1898, het hierdie bepalings in artikel 53 omvat. Die gratis posdiens vir kommandolede is op 28 September 1898 bespreek in die Tweede Volksraad, wat toe besluit het dat die reeling ook van toepassing sou wees op "almal gemoeid met die handhawing van die orde en die onderdrukking van oproer".

Die aksie teen Malaboch (Mmalebôgô), 1894

Die aanleiding

Die Bahananwa onder Mmalebôgô het gewoon in die Blouberg, 'n gebergte wat 110 km noord-noordwes van Pietersburg 1000 m bo die vlakte uittroon. Mmalebôgô was ongeneë om meer as 'n klein tribuut aan die regering van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek te betaal, en hy won nie 'n sensus van sy stamlede met die oog op belasting toelaat nie.

Tegelyk was daar in die ZAR 'n mate van kommer oor die handelsroete vanaf Pietersburg na Bulawayo, oor Tuli. 'n Tweeweeklikse poskoetsdiens op hierdie roete is in 1894 ingestel en het geloop tussen die Blouberg (Mmalebôgô) en die Soutpansberg (gesagsgebied van die Vendakaptein Makhado).

Op 7 Mei 1894 het die ZAR 'n ultimatum aan Mmalebogo gestuur om aan die else van die regering gehoor te gee en om uit die berggebied na die Mogalakwenarivier te verhuis. Hy het geweier.



Stamhoof Mmalbôgô van die baHanawa. TA 21353

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Krygsverrigtinge

Kommandant-generaal Piet Joubert het kommando's opgeroep vir 'n aksie teen Mmalebogo en teen 12 Junie 1894 aan die suidekant van die Blouberg 'n mag byeengebring van 1760 burgers en 2000 swart krygers, waaronder 'n groep Bahananwa onder hoofman Kibi, 'n mededinger van Mmalebogo wat 'n deel van die Blouberg bewoon het.

Op 8 Junie 1894 het Mmalebogo sy neefmet 'n wit os en £20 na die hooflaer gestuur. Joubert wou dit nie aanvaar me en het daarop aangedring dat Mmalebogo die vereistes van die regering nakom.

Vanwee die moeilik begaanbare, bergagtige terrein was Joubert se strategie om die hoofsentrum van Mmalebogo te omsingel en te beleer. Die kommando's het op 14 Junie 1894 'n sleutel-bergspits beset en daama met die oprigting van klein forte in 'n "fortsgewyse offensief geleidelik nader beweeg. Na 'n aanval op Mmalebogo se vesting op 28 Junie het mense die mig begroeide berghange in gevlug.

Die bergvesting was feitlik onmoontlik om in te neem. Eers op 26 Julie is Mmalebogo van die laaste waterbron afgesny, en op 31 Julie 1894 het hy en 'n handjievol krygers na 'n beleg van sewe weke oorgegee.

Die Bahananwa was beter skuts as wat die kommando's gedink het: 8 burgers is dood en 19 gewond. Die ongevalle onder swart medewerkers is nie bekend nie.

Die kommando's het op 8 Augustus 1894 die Blouberg verlaat en na Pietersburg getrek, vanwaar die volgende oorlog op hulle gewag het.

Die uitkoms

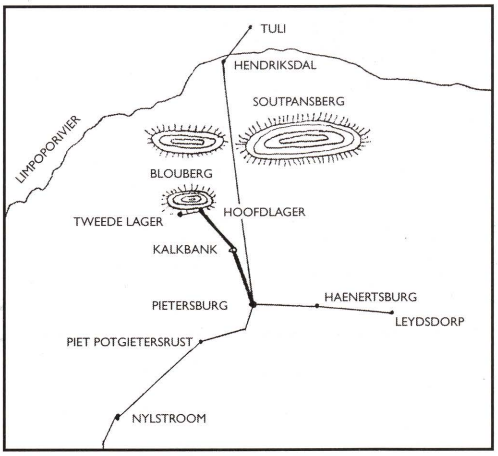
Mmalebogo en sy raadsmanne is vir verhoor na Pretoria geneem. Hy is uit die tronk vrygelaat nadat Pretoria in Junie 1900 tydens die Anglo-Boereoorlog deur die Britse mag beset is.

Sowat 4000 beeste is as buit tussen die burgers en die swart krygers verdeel. Kibi is as stamhooferken en het in 1896 'n reservaat gekry.

[Die Unie-wet van 1913 het 'n reservaatgebied in en langs die Blouberg aan Mmalebogo toegewys.]

Posreëlings en posstukke

Posmeester-generaal Isaac van Alphen het op 6 Junie 1894 uit Pretoria aan kmdt-genl Joubert getelegrafeer "via die landdros, Pietersburg" en gevra: Kan u sê



Die gebergte wat bo die vlaktetroon: kaart wat die veldtog teen Mmalebôgô illustreer.

waar die bestepiek sal wees om diepos heen te stuur?[1]

Intussen het 'n diensbriefvan geni Joubert op 5 Junie 1894 na die piek van herkoms verwys as "Lagerplaats, Blaauwberg".[1]



Isaac van Alphen, Posmeester-generaal van die ZAR. TA 7081

Daar is twee groot laers (militêre kampe) aan die suidekant van die Blouberg aangele. Die oostelike een was die kamp van die kommandant-generaal en dus die hooflaer, en dit het die pos-punt geword.

Om die "probleem met kommunikasie" op te los, het landdros G G Munnik van Pietersburg op 8 Junie 1894 'n fietsdiens aan geni Joubert voorgestel[1]. Hy skryf dat daar vier uitnemend goeie fietsryers in die Pietersburgse kommando is - hulle het elk 'n goeie fiets en is daaraan gewoond om lang afstande per fiets afte le. As een by Kalkbank gestasioneer word, as aflos, kan hulle die afstand tussen die Blouberg en Pietersburg binne ses uur afle.

Hiervan het niks gekom nie.

'n Halfweeklikse posdiens tussen Pietersburg en die kommando "te velde" aan die voet van die Blouberg is op 16 Junie 1894 met Zeederberg-koetse ingestel en het voortgegaan tot 30 September 1894[2], twee maande na die oorgawe van Mmalebôgô.

Die tydelike posagentskap Blaauwberg was van 16 Junie tot 10 Augustus 1894 vir hierdie diens in bedryf[3]. In die kommandant-generaal se argiefis daar heelwat briewe met hierdie eerste datum, 16 Junie 1894.

Die verslag van die ZAR se Posmeester-generaal vir 1894 meld eweso dat die spesiale posdiens van Pietersburg na Blouberg van 16 Junie tot 10 Augustus 1894 in bedryfwas, oor 'n afstand van 72 myl (115 km)[3].

Die posdiens word ook vermeld deur die sendeling Christoph Sonntag: Sedert die kommando1 s aangekom en die eintlike oorlog begin het, is daar 'n posverbinding perposkoets tussen Pietersburg en die hooflaer [4].

Posseëllose koevert[5] geadresseer aan

Den Heer
A D W Wolmarans
LEV te Pretoria

en skuins voorop, regs onder, gemerk "veld dienst / op last van / Corn Erasm(us)". Die posstempel is Pietersburg, 18 Junie 1894: hierdie brief was in die posdiens se heel eerste posversending vanaf die Blouberg na Pietersburg.

Ter toeligting: die geadresseerde, Wolmarans, was lid van die Eerste Volksraad (LEV) en lid van die Uitvoerende Raad (regering) van die ZAR. Kommandant Daniel Erasmus was bevelvoerder van die Pretoriase kommando.

Die afsender het agter op die koevert geteken: hy was F C Esterhuizen. Hy was 'n burger van die distrik Pretoria, onder veldkomet D J Opperman[6].



Koevert met die eerste posversending vanaf die Blouberg gestuur is, Junie 1864

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Koevert[7] geadresseer na Beaufort-Wes en gefrankeer met die ZAR 2d-seël van die Enschede-uitgawe. Bo-aan die koevert is in handskrif "hi dienst / Op Commando" en links voorop die sigkant het die afsender sy naam geteken:

Henry Holzer
Lieutenant
Pretoria Lager
Blaauwberg
8/7/94



Luit Holzer van Pretoria (dorpswyk), skrywer van die brief. TA 22752.

Die seël is gerojeer met die dubbelkring van Pietersburg, 9 Julie 1894. Op die rugkant het die koevert die transitomerk W.T.P.O. UP Jy 13, 94 [die treinstempel Western Travelling Post Office, rigting Kaapstad] en Beaufort-Wes se aankomsmerk op dieselfde datum.

Die posvry versending van briewe was slegs binne die republiek van toepassing, derhalwe is die 2d-seel gebruik vir die postarief na die Kaapkolonie.

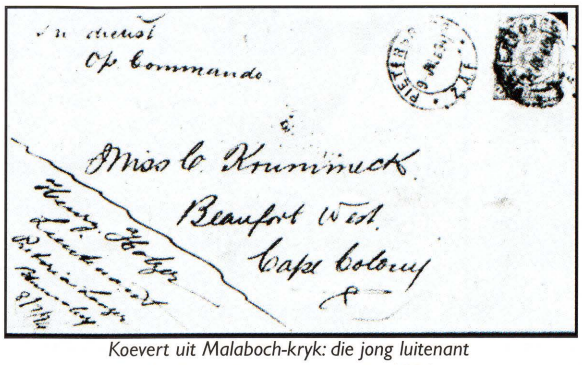
Holzer, die afsender, was 'n lid van die wyk "Pretoria-dorp" van die Pretoriase kommando[6]. Een van die klein forte wat in die Blouberg opgerig is, is na horn genoem: Fort Holzer.

Die aksie teen Makgoba en Modjadje, 1894

Die aanleiding

Kort na die afbakenings van die 'lokasie-kommissie' oos van Pietersburg in 1892 het aanvalle op blanke plase begin. Lede van Makgoba se Batlou-stam het byvoorbeeld D Smit se plaas naby Haenertsburg verwoes. Allerlei insidente het gevolg totdat die aanhoudende aanvalle op inwoners vroeg in 1894 die kwessie op 'n spits gedryfhet.

Op 1 Maart 1894 het die ZAR se kommandant-generaal, Piet Joubert, uit



Koevert uit Malaboch-kryk: die jong luitenant skryf aan die jong dame, Julie 1894

Pretoria 'n laaste waarskuwing en ultimatum aan Makgoba gestuur om binne een maand na sy aangewese gebied suid van die Groot Letabarivier te verhuis. Ander kapteins het soortgelyke waarskuwings ontvang, afgelewer deur veldkomet Alberts.Intussen het die oorlog teen Malaboch (Mmalebogo) ontstaan, en Alberts is opdrag gegee om blanke gesinne vir veiligheid by Nieu-Agatha (suid van die huidige Tzaneen) en Haenertsburg saam te trek.

Krygsverrigtinge

Na die aksie teen Mmalebogo het kommandant-generaal Joubert en 'n aantal kommando's op 10 Augustus 1894 by Pietersburg vergader om 'n veldtog teen Makgoba te bespreek. Daar is besluit dat die Lydenburgse kommando vanaf Pietersburg reg ooswaarts oor Haenertsburg na die gebied van Makgoba sou beweeg, en dat die Middelburgse en Soutpansbergse kommando's oor Buffelsberg vanaf die noorde die laeveld sou inval.

Teen 14 Augustus was die Lydenburgse groep by Haenertsburg. 'n Aantal skermutselings het gevolg voor hulle op 16 Augustus die mense op Nieu-Agatha outset het. Die hoofmanne van 'n aantal van die kleiner stamme het sonder om verder weerstand te bied die een na die ander oorgegee.

Intussen het kmdt-geni Joubert die laeveld uit die noorde bereik en sy hooflaer opgerig by Brandboontjiesrivier, nie ver van Modjadje nie. Modjadje, die Reenkoningin en hoof van die Balobedu-stam, het gesante gestuur om vir vrede te onderhandel. Krygers van Maupa, Mapitha en Tsolobolo het egter op die aanval gebly en 'n aantal burgers is in skermutselings gewond.

Die gesamentlike kommandomag het Maupa se stat aangeval en verwoes, en toe die van Mapitha, dog albei kapteins het ontvlug. Tsobololo het onvoorwaardelik oorgegee.

Eers toe reënweer teen 3 September 1894 opgeklaar het, en nadat nog 'n ultimatum aan Makgoba gestuur is, is sy hoofkraal aangeval. Makgoba het eers sterk weerstand gebied en toe in die woude ingevlug, en verdere militere optrede teen horn is vireers laat vaar.

In hierdie stadium het Modjadje weer van haar laat hoor. Sy het geweier om die agterstallige belasting te betaal, en om haar wapens uit te lewer.

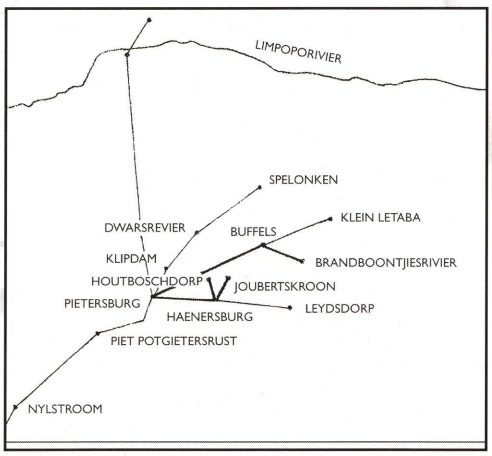
Toe was dit die begin van die "Modjadje-oorlog". Die kommando's het haar hoofkraal omsingel en geeis dat sy selfuitkom om met Joubert te onderhandel. Na verskeie skermutselings het sy op 20 September 1894 oorgegee.

Die uitkoms

Die bejaarde reenkoningin Modjadje is toegelaat om na haar mense terug te keer. Die oorlog, wat toe bekend geraak het as die Modjadje-oorlog, was verby. Tussen 400 en 500 stuks vee is gebuit, en die kommando's het van 22 tot 28 September 1894 triomfantelik deur Pietersburg beweeg.

Dog dit was nie 'n uitgemaakte saak dat vrede in die Letaba-gebied sou heers nie. Makgoba en 'n aantal van die kleiner kapteins was nog vry.

Gevolglik is twee forte opgerig, Fort Oscar (genoem na Oscar Dahl) op die plaas Modderspruit naby Modjadje, en die Fort Burger (na kmdt Schalk Burger) by Nieu-Agatha, en 'n grenswag van 50 vrywilligers is hier geplaas.



Die veldtogte teen Makgoba en Modjadje. Die kommando's het die platorand en die laeveld oos van Pietersburg vanuit twee rigtings genader.

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Posreelings en posstukke

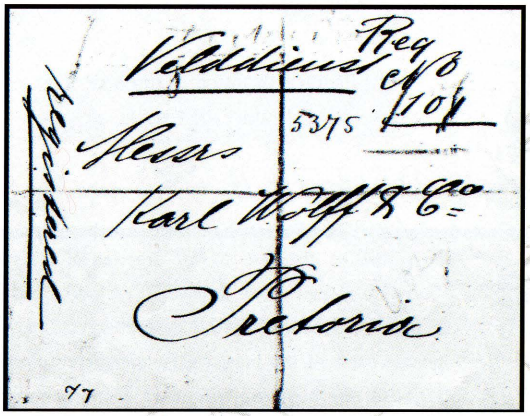
Posagentskappe[3] was ingestel vir:

Hoofdiager Brandboontjesrivier (Soutpansbergse en Middelburgse kommando's onder kmdt-geni Joubert), 10 Augustus - 30 September 1894

Bovenlager te Groot Letabarivier (Lydenburgse kommando), 17 Augustus - 30 September 1894

Die spesiale posvervoerdienste[3] was:

Pietersburg na Hoofdiager, 110 km, 22 Augustus - 24 September 1894



Koevert uit die veldtog teen Modjadje - geregistreer dog sonder seëlfrankering, September 1894

Buffels na Hoofdiager, 45 km, 22 Augustus - 24 September 1894

Buffels was 'n posagentskap noor doos van Pietersburg, bedien deur 'n weeklikse distriksposdiens. Die diens van Buffels afis dus verleng na die Hoofdiager, terwyl daar 'n bykomende weeklikse diens tussen Pietersburg - Buffels - Hoofdiager ingestel is, sodat die hooflaer twee maal per week bedien is.

Haenertsburg na Bovenlager, 24 km, 17 Augustus - 24 September 1894.

Haenertsburg was op die halfweek likse posroete tussen Pietersburg en Leydsdorp en die posdiens na en van die laer het dus hierby aangesluit.

Koevert[8] sonder seël, geregistreer. Bo-aan geëndosseer "Velddienst" en gerig aan Messrs / Karl Wolff& Co / Pretoria. Links, vertikaal afwaarts, is "registered" en regs bo is "Reg" en nommers. Die rugstempel is die dubbelkring-metaalstempel van Pietersburg, 7 September 1894.

Teen 7 September was die aanval op Makgoba se hoofstat verby en was die aandag toegepits op Modjadje - hierdie koevert kan dus as 'n item uit die Modjadje-veldtog beskryf word.

In sy jaarverslag[3] sê Isaac van Alphen, die ZAR se Posmeester-generaal, met verwysing na die aksies teen Mmalebôgô, Makgoba en Modjadje in 1894.

Die aksie teen Magoeba (Makgoba), 1895

Die aanleiding

Aanvalle op boere deur Makgoba, byvoorbeeld op die plaas Altenroxel in Februarie 1895, het daartoe gelei dat die regering van die ZAR nog forte opgerig het: Fort Berry op die Letaba-hoogtes, Fort Botha op Pypkop en Fort Moulder by Joubertskroon (al drie vemoem na die luitenante in bevel). Joubertskroon is naby die huidige Magoebaskloof-hotel. Daama is Fort Eendracht op die plaas Rooikoppies opgerig. Die bestaan van die forte het nie botsings tussen stamlede en boere voorkom nie. Op 'n vergadering op 27 April 1895 op Pietersburg het kmdt-geni Joubert se krygsraad besluit om weer kommando's te mobiliseer teen Makgoba, 'die Leeu van die Houtbosberg'. Die Naturelle-kommissarisse van Lydenburg, Pietersburg, Waterberg en Spelonken is opdrag gegee om elk 'n afdeling swart krygers uit hul omgewing saam te bring.

Krygsverrigtinge

Voor die eerste aanval is eers weer 'n ultimatum aan Makgoba gestuur. Sy wagte het egter geweier dat die boodskap afgelewer word.

Die eerste aanval teen Makgoba was op 3 Junie 1895, hoewel die hele mag (1 000 blanke kommandolede en sowat 3000 swart krygers) eers op 7 Junie by Joubertskroon saamgetrek was.

Die tweede aanval, op 4 Junie, is gesteun deur twee kanonne wat met groot moeite teen die berg afgeneem is. Makgoba se hoofstat is ingeneem en verbrand, dog die kaptein en sy raadsmanne het nogmaals ontkom.

Hierna was dit 'n kat-en-muis-stryd, in reenweer en mie bosgasies. Dit was uiteindelik 'n groot aantal Swazi-krygers van die Lydenburgse naturelle-kommissaris, Abel Erasmus, wat Makgoba in die bos vasgekeer het.

Die Swazi's het Makgoba se kop afgekap en saamgeneem om aan geni Joubert te wys. Met hul leier dood het Makgoba se mense nie meer weerstand gebied nie. Die oorlog was teen 9 Junie 1895 verby.

Die uitkoms

Kommandolede is op 13 Junie 1895 toestemming gegee om huis-toe te gaan, nadat Makgoba se volgelinge uit die bosse gehaal is.

Ongeveer 4 000 mense, die oorblywendes van Makgoba se stam asook mense van Tsolobolo, Mamatholo en Mashuti, is weggeneem na 'n nuwe verblyfpiek naby Pretoria.

Posreëlings en posstukke

Die kortstondige spesiale veldposdiens was van 4 tot 17 Junie 1895 in werking tussen Pietersburg en die "Hoofdiager te Joubertskroon, distrik Soutpansberg", terwyl die posagentskap aldaar van 5 tot 17 Junie 1895 gefunksioneer het[9]. Joubertskroon, 'n bosbouwyk, is vandag 'n 'dorpie' aan die bopunt van Magoebaskloof.

Totasnog is geen posstuk uit hierdie veldtog bekend nie.

Ek het die geleentheid hehad om besoek te bring aan die verskillende laers ten einde my te oortuig van die wyse waarop die vervoer en die behandeling van die pos daar geskied. Ek kan tot my genoegdoening die here H J en C H Zeederberg lof toeswaai vir die vinnige en bekwame wyse waarop hulle met kort kennisgewing my opdragte uitgevoer het, terwyl ek eweneens my dank betuig aan die heer James Hazelhurst, posmeestervan Pietersburg, vir die moeite wat hy gedoen het om die behoorlike versending en aflewering van korrespondensie aan die komando's te verseker.

Dit verbly my om hier te kan aanhaal 'n gedeelte van die verslag van die Kommandant-generaal, wat as volg lui: "Ek kan nie anders nie as my tevredenheid te betuig oor die posvervoer wat tot stand gebring is, waaroor ek en die burgers aan die Regering en die Posmeester-generaal dankbaar is".

Verwysings

Vir die geskiedkundige agtergrond is ruimskoots gebruik gemaak van -

- Louis Changuion, Letaba-kommando's 1889-1989, Tzaneen, 1989
- Louis Changuion, Pietersburg 1886-1986, Pretoria, 1986
- J S Bergh (red), Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika, Pretoria, 1998
- J W N Tempelhoff, Die Okkupasiestelsel in die distrik Soutpansberg 1886-1899, Argiefjaarboek vir Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedenis, Pretoria, 1997

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Spesiale dank aan dr Lize Kriel, wat haar doktorale verhandeling oor die Malaboch-kryg nagevors het, en prof Fransjohan Pretorius, kenner van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. Eweso aan George van den Hurk RDPSA, wat altyd van die veldpos van die 1890s gehou het, en dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, wat met nuwighede vorendag gekom het.

Verwysings van filateliese betekenis word aangedui.

1 *Kommandant-generaal se korrespondensie, Maart-Junie 1894. KG 621, Transvaalse Argief.*

2 *Hierdie datum word vermeld deur Rev Colin Rae, Malaboch, or Notes from my diary on the Boer Campaign of 1894 against the Chief Malaboch, London, 1898. Aangehaal deur J Groenewald in "Krygspos van die ZA Republiek", uitstalkatalogus vir Rand 77, Johannesburg, 1977. Eerw Rae was die Anglikaanse kapelaan wat die Pretoria-kommando vergesel het.*

3 *Jaarverslag van die ZAR se Posmeester-generaal vir 1894.*

4 *Christoph Sonntag, My Friend Maleboch, Chief of the Blue Mountain, Pretoria, 1983. bl 90.*

5 *Versameling van Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, vertoon by Stampex, Johannesburg, 23-26 Oktober 2003.*

6 *Kommandolyste, Malaboch-oorlog. KG 634, Transvaalse Argief.*

7 *Koevert geïllustreer en beskryfin "Krygspos van die ZA Republiek", uit stal=katalogus vir Rand 77, Johannesburg, 1977. Item destyds in die versameling van J Manfred Weinstein RDPSA.*

8 *Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg. Katalogus vir veiling op 26 November 2003, item 728.*

9 *Jaarverslag van die ZAR se Posmeester-generaal vir 1895.*

To be continued in the SAP October 2004 issue

The Field Postal Service of the ZAR during the 1890s

by Robbie Harm

Part 1of 3-The four military actions in North-Transvaal

English précis:

This article deals with a number of military campaigns against local tribes that took place in the ZAR during the 1890s, even before the Anglo-Boer War broke out. As the backbone of the ZAR's military might consisted of "burgers", these campaigns were supported by a field postal service, it is for that very reason that this article is important, as only a small number of covers are known to exist. All of these are stampless, but are marked "VELD DIENST" (Field Service). The article touches on three elements of importance to the postal historian, i.e. the background to these campaigns, the ZAR's military organization, and the postal service provided in the field.

The conflicts arose directly from the Occupation Act for Government Territories, which allowed white farmers to obtain farms in uninhabited territories. However, the black tribal leaders complained that the establishment of these farms was taking place on their territories. In addition they refused to pay certain taxes instituted by government, payment of which was seen as a form of submission to the government of the ZAR. This caused friction between the tribes and the farmers, forcing government to intervene.

The ZAR's military organisation was based on the commando system to maintain law and order. In this system every white male between 16 and 60 years old, automatically became a member of a commando force, and had to be prepared to do service at any time. It was expected of every 'burger' to possess a rifle, at least 30 cartridges, and a horse and saddle, as the government did not provide these. At this time, the State Artillery Corps served as the only permanent part of the military structure.

The third Postal Act of the ZAR, Act 1 of 1886, determined that 'burgers' on field service could send mail, books and newspapers free of charge, but 'burgers' on other types of service had to pay the going rate for parcels. To this end all mail had to be franked "OP VELD DIENST". In terms of the subsequent Postal Act, Act 8 of 1898, this arrangement was exchanged and the facility extended.

The first campaign commenced in June 1894, and was aimed at Malaboch (Mmalebôgô). The article describes the factors leading up to the military action, the action itself, the result, and the postal significance. The next action, commenced in August 1894, was aimed at Makgoba and Madjadje, on 3 June 1895, the commandos launched a military strike against Magoeba (Makgoba).

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Julia Birkhead

by J. Botes



The designs on South African stamps have depicted a broad showcase of interesting subjects. Amongst them the wonderful birds that are native to our shores.

Many of the artists and designers that have contributed to this rich heritage of pictorial information have enjoyed their fair share of public exposure. There is, however one artist that has left a mark on every philatelist with an interest in Southern African design, but may well have gone unnoticed. Julia Birkhead is this artist.

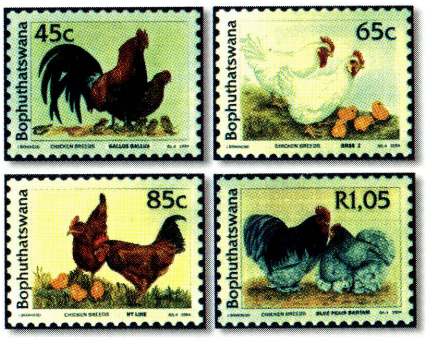
This modest lady who quietly works her craft from the green suburb of Bedfordview in Johannesburg, was both surprised and sceptical when approached to share her design skills with our readers.

"I'm not formally trained," was Julia's first reaction. Yet her surroundings and love of the nature around her have inspired her to create the most magnificent renderings of birds, and other animals. Julia executes her paintings from real-life photo images that she painstakingly redraws and captures in watercolour. "It all started when my girls were very young," explains Julia.

Like most women of her age, Julia started her career in an office environment. "Painting and art were not seen as a career opportunity. I worked in an office and my interest in paints started when my daughters were young. "On rainy days, in an attempt to keep the children occupied, we would pull out the pallets of school paint and paint pictures of whatever took our fancy. Because of my love of birds, I found that the detail of each species came naturally to me."

Between 1993 and 1997, Julia was instrumental in creating a series of bird stamps for the TRANSKEI, VENDA and NAMIBIA postal services. Later, a series of water-birds of South Africa was created for the ILSAPEX '98 exhibition and was released in late 1997.

In 1994 Julia was commissioned by the BOPHUTHATSWANA postal service. Her paintings of chickens never went to production due to the fact that the Bophuthatswana government was over thrown in that year. "Although the commission was paid to me and the designs accepted, they would probably not be of interest to philately as they were never issued.



Un-published paintings of chickens commissioned by the Bophuthatswana postal service in 1994

Julia continues to work in her favourite medium, watercolours, but now concentrates her efforts on the subject matter that she most enjoys - dogs. Each dog portrait in her portfolio of commissions represents a unique masterpiece, depicting the personality and breed as only a true artist can.

Julia's husband, Harry Birkhead, is a well respected personality within philatelic circles and may well have been the influence on Julia's choice of stamps as a design subject.



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South African 2003 Issues - Part 3

by Robin Messenger - Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

2003 COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES

23 OCTOBER 2003
THE CAPE TRIANGULAR

Launched at the National Stamp Show (Stampex 2003). Sheetlet of four triangular Standard Postage rate stamps adapted from Charles Bell's original design by Thea Swanepoel. Printed in lithography by Cartor Security Printers of France in blue (cylinder number 7584) on phosphor-coated paper. Stamp size: 31.75 x 31.75 mm (for two stamps). Perforations gauge 12.4 and 12.9 diagonally. 12 panes per printing sheet arranged in three rows of four.

Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets. Commemorative cover number 7.60 is franked with a pair of stamps.

In addition, a special postcard was issued showing stages in the development of the design. The address side is imprinted with a replica of the stamp in black and slightly larger. Designed by Thea Swanepoel, printed by Rand Data and sold for R3,65.



03 NOVEMBER 2003
CHRISTMAS 2003-TIME OF PEACE

Two values:

(a) Standard Postage rate stamps in a *se-tenant* strip of five different designs by Thea Swanepoel printed by GPW. The sheetlets were of ten stamps comprising two strips of five with six sheetlets per printing sheet. Individual stamps of size 30 x 24 mm, perforations gauge 13.8 x 14, and cylinder numbers are 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604 and 7605. The fifth colour was gold.

Quantity printed: 20 000 sheetlets and commemorative cover number is 7.62.

(b) R3,80 stamp in vertical format 29 x 38 mm, designed by Annemarie Wessels and printed by GPW in panes of ten (two rows of five),- six panes per printing sheet arranged in two rows of three. Perforations gauge at 14.5; cylinder numbers are 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609 and 7610 (gold).

Quantity printed: 20 000 panes; commemorative cover number 7.63.

In addition, a postcard with an imprinted Standard Postage rate stamp in the design of the second stamp of the *se-tenant* strip, was issued early in December, Quantity printed: 40 000 panes.



09 DECEMBER 2003
10 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS - SOUTH AFRICA /THAILAND (Joint issue)

Se-tenant pair of R3,35 face-value stamps depicting elephants. Left stamp: South African elephant, design by Alan Ainslie; right stamp: Thai elephant, design by Thailand Post Office. Stamp size: 48 x 30 mm; perforations 14 x 13.8. Panes of five pairs printed vertically - four panes per printing sheet in a single row. Cylinder numbers: 7723,7724,7725 and 7726.

Quantity printed: 35 000 panes; by GPW. Commemorative cover number 7.64.



17 DECEMBER 2003
100 YEARS OF FLIGHT

Sheetlet of ten different Standard Postage rate stamps depicting historical aircraft associated with South Africa. Horizontal designs by Hein Botha, printed by GPW in five rows of two, four sheetlets per printing sheet. Perforation 14.1 x 13.8; cylinder numbers 7615, 7616. 7617 and 7618.

Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets; commemorative covers numbered 7.65 and 7.66.

REPRINTS

(i) ICC Cricket World Cup 2003, 28 FEBRUARY 2003

Philatelic Services had insufficient stock to supply deposit holders and the special cricket album produced. Hence a further 10 000 sheetlets were reprinted on 2003.05.22. The same date and cylinder

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numbers as on the originals were used but the reprint is identifiable by its paler colouring.

(ii) Souvenir Booklet No 10, "They fought for Freedom', 24 SEPTEMBER 2003

When producing this booklet insufficient stocks of the Steve Biko, Chris Hani and Oliver Tambo miniature sheets were available, so 5000 of each were printed. There are discernable differences in shade between reprints in the booklets and the original issue.

(iii) JUNASS 01 AUGUST 2003

This issue (dogs) was reprinted by De La Rue on 10 December 2003. The same cylinder numbers were retained but with the new date. The colours on the original printing are more intense than those on the reprint. Quantity printed: 10 000

SUMMARY

In Setempe vol 8, no. 1, dated Feb/Mar/April, 2003 the Post Office 2003 stamp issuing programme was published. There were to be 12 issues plus one additional. Of these, two were cancelled altogether, and two were issued in a modified form. Of the issues described above, no less than nine were further additions to the programme, making a total of twenty issues. Commemorative covers for these nine issues were not produced.

SEVENTH DEFINITIVES

In the SA Philatelist for February 2004, pp 10-12, Robbie Schmidt gave a most comprehensive review of the Seventh Definitive Series, listing the many reprints that have been made over a period of three years.

Referring to Robbie's tabulation, one can see that during 2003 there were 40 reprints. Some values, e.g. 5c, R3,00 and R10.00, were reprinted four times. The 30c, R2.00, R5.00, and R20,00 values were reprinted three times. A collector of cylinder blocks, where there are six stamps in each block, would have to pay R860,40 for the reprints made in 2003. Although plating information for these stamps is published in the RSA Stamp Study Group's newsletter, I doubt very much if any collector is collecting cylinder blocks of all the different panes of the Seventh Definitives.

One item of information is missing from Robbie's article. That is that the reprints made by Carter are all perforated 13 whereas the original Questa printings are all perforated 14.5; so even in Gibbons, the Cartor printings will be given separate catalogue status. During 2003, the 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 70c, 80c, 90c, and R1,00 values were reprinted by Cartor for the first time, so these values perforated 13 attain the status of new issues for 2003. The other definitive new issues for 2003 are the Standard Postage rate flower stamps which were printed in *se-tenant* strips of five different designs throughout the sheet. These designs were originally used for the R1,30 denomination and were reprinted as R1,40 in 2001.

The self-adhesive booklet and roll stamps were originally printed by Enschede. When the contract for these stamps was given to Southern Security printers of New Zealand the designs were redrawn, the wording 'South Africa' and 'Standard Postage' being noticeably larger than on the Enschede printings. So these also qualify for separate catalogue listing.



Errata For SA 2003 Issues Part 1

•In Issue No. 4 Africa Day (2nd paragraph): Quantity printed 23 000 - 20 units per printer sheet arranged in four rows of five.
•In Issue No. 6 Ballroom Dancing (1st paragraph) line 4: format of size 48 x 31mm with face values of R1.65 (salsa).

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Swaziland Rotary Issue 1985

by Emil Minaar - East Rand Philatelic Society

The author in his capacity of Chairman of Youth Exchange for the Kempton Park Rotary Club during the period 1984 – 1985 suggested to the club a means to raise the funds for Rotary. This fundraising would take the form of the sale of First Day Covers of a proposed stamp issue by Swaziland where the Rotary Districts 925 and 930 were holding their 60th District Conferences in April 1985. The purpose of the issue would be to celebrate Rotary International's 80th birthday on 23rd February 1985.

To commemorate these events the author with permission of the District Governor made a formal request, in June 1984, to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Swaziland, to give consideration to issuing a set of postage stamps for these events.

In July 1984 this Department advised that consideration would be given to the request. In August 1984 the Department of Posts and Telecommunications advised the Rotary Club that due to the short time available it would not be possible to issue postage stamps. The Rotary Club then requested that a Special Date Canceller be prepared for use at its Conferences.

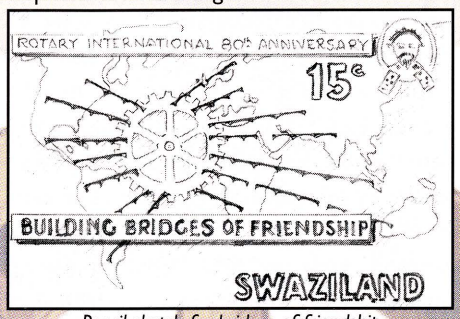
In September 1984 the Department of Posts and Telecommunications advised the Rotary Club of their changed decision to issue postage stamps in time for the Anniversary. They also requested the Club to supply suitable material, with a write up, to be depicted on these stamps.

Artist's Pencil Sketches

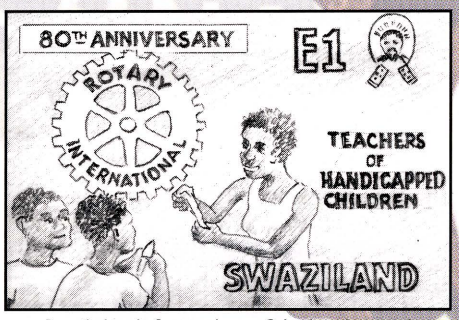
In October 1984 eleven pencil sketches were prepared by Sydney Moir (the author's father-in-law) and submitted to the Department for onward transmission to Crown Agents in England. These pencil sketches are illustrated with the relevant background information and suggested colours for these designs.

Scholarships

One of the programs of the Rotary Foundation is the granting of Scholarships to students to study in an educational institution located outside his or her own country. One of these scholarships was for the training of teachers of the handicapped which is depicted on this design.



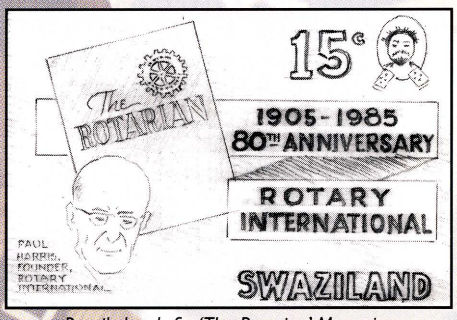
Pencil sketch for bridges of friendship



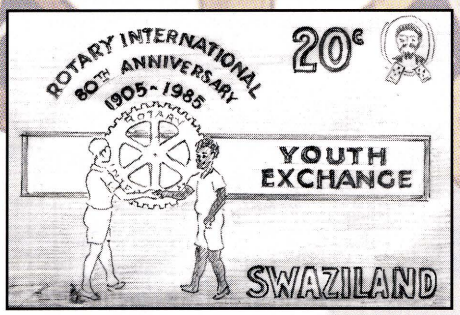
Pencil sketch for teachers of the handicapped



Pencil sketch for service above self



Pencil sketch for 'The Rotarian' Magazine



Pencil sketch for youth exchange

Suggested colours: orange background; fine black outline for people; shaded brown for skin colour; lettering in royal blue; Rotary wheel in blue and gold.

Building Bridges of Friendship

Rotary International's theme for 1984 was Building Bridges of Friendship, knowledge of and co-operation among, peoples of other countries and the furthering of international understanding, goodwill and peace through matched district and club programs.

Suggested colours: medium-dark blue background; red lettering on white strips; black shading beneath these white strips; land masses in pale ochre yellow; Rotary wheel white, outlined black and the bridges in metallic- gold.

Service above self

One of the objects of Rotary is to improve human relations and so to spread happiness through goodwill, friendship and unselfish service. Its motto 'Service Above Self' requires a measure of personal sacrifice and is best exemplified through charitable and educational programs based on unselfish service to deserving persons.

Suggested colours: pale yellow background; thin black outline for people; shaded browns for skin colour; oval panel white with royal blue letters and the Rotary wheel in blue and gold.

Youth Exchange

This project undertaken by Rotary Clubs is a sponsoring of visits abroad by young people of exceptional promise. He or she receives a deep impression from the hospitality experienced and the knowledge acquired. The community develops understanding and goodwill from contacts with the visitor.

Suggested colours: Background a deep-green base, shading lighter and lighter to almost white at top; panel in white with chocolate border and wording; other wording in chocolate; boys outlined in black and Rotary wheel in blue and gold.

'The Rotarian' Magazine

This magazine was first published in 1911. It is an international monthly magazine to inform members of current Rotary events. The founder of Rotary International, Paul Harris, appears below the magazine.

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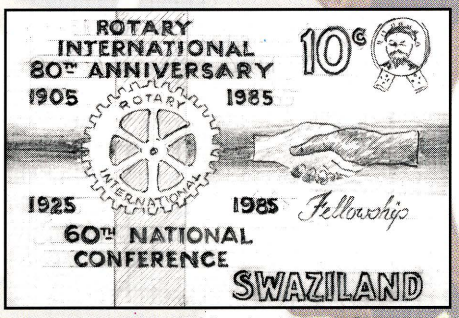
Suggested colours: Cream background; pale blue magazine with dark blue lettering and blue and gold Rotary wheel; dark blue lettering on white panels, with dark brown diagonal between panels; black and white for illustration and wording for Paul Harris.

Fellowship

The handshake in this design denotes the concept of fellowship between Rotarians. This concept originated with the Petit Committee formed in 1931 by Rotarians in Germany and France to improve relations between their nations.

Suggested colours: White background dark red lettering, Rotary wheel in pale grey with a metallic gold vertical strip behind; one hand black, the other flesh tint; the horizontal stripe in blood-red, shaded out.



Pencil sketch for the fellowship between Rotarians

Swaziland Clubs' Banners

The two Rotary Clubs established in Swaziland are based in Mbabane and Manzini. On this design the banners of both clubs are portrayed.

Suggested colours: Metallic gold background; Rotary wheel in white; ribbon in white; outlines and shadows in black; lettering in red and the banners buff with black lettering.

World Community Service

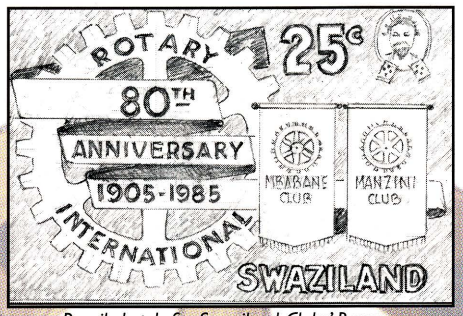
This is a program through which a Rotary Club in one country works with a Rotary Club in another country, to accomplish a project that will help raise the standard of living and increase International understanding.

Suggested colours: medium-green background, ribbon in lemon-yellow with black lettering; reverse side of ribbon in deep red; sea area of world medium light blue; land masses in milk-chocolate brown; Rotary wheel in royal blue and gold.

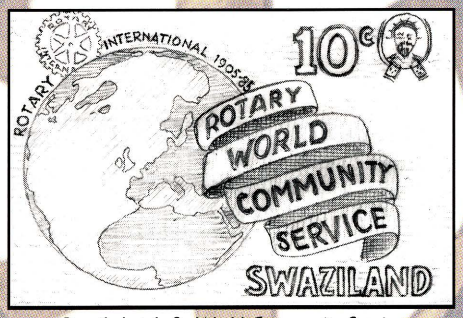
International Service

On this design the emblem of International Service is depicted. The purpose of International Service is to advance international understanding, goodwill and peace, by using the resources of Rotary worldwide.

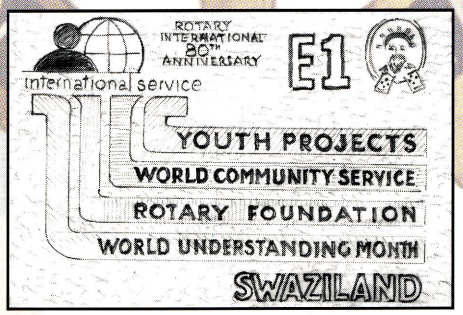
Suggested colours: Yellow background; emblem and its wording in black



Pencil sketch for Swaziland Clubs' Banners



Pencil sketch for World Community Service



Pencil sketch for International Service

with the word panels in green, blue, purple and red. White for the wording in the panels.

The 3-H Program

The Board of Directors of Rotary International as part of the 75th Anniversary observance launched the Health, Hunger and Humanity Program (3-H). The purpose was to support major International Service projects for worldwide efforts to improve health, to alleviate hunger and to enhance human and social development of people everywhere.

Suggested Colours: Pale green background; Rotary Wheel in ochre; 'HHH' shaded from yellow to orange to red. Wording - black on white.

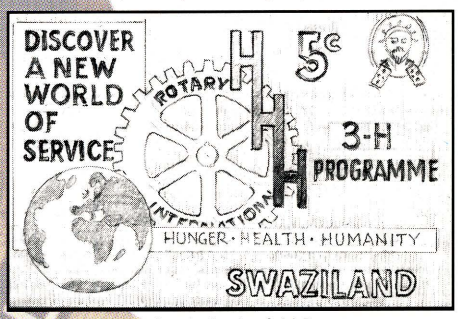
Rotary on Stamps

Rotary on Stamps is an accepted part of Rotary. Rotary International has encouraged those of its members who share common interests in worthwhile recreational or vocational activities to associate themselves together in groups for the purpose of furthering acquaintance and fellowship.

Suggested colours: Vermilion-red background; Rotary wheel in white with black lettering and shadows. The first day cover in black and white.

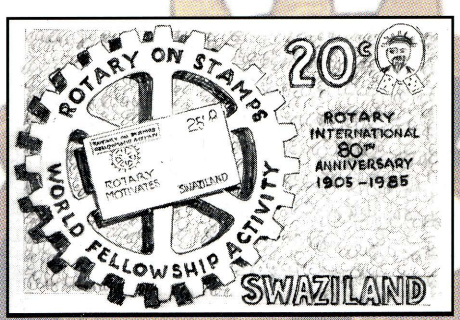
Water Colours

G.L. Vasarhelyi of the House of Questa printers prepared from the



Pencil sketch for the 3-H Program

Pencil Sketches five of the designs in watercolour on a size of 90x130 mm. These designs were sent to the Department of Posts and Telecommunications Swaziland, who in turn passed them onto members of the Kempton Park Rotary Club for approval. The members of the Rotary Club chose four of these designs which conformed to the original Pencil Sketches, rejecting the fifth due to inconsistencies of the International Services emblem.



Pencil sketch for Rotary on Stamps

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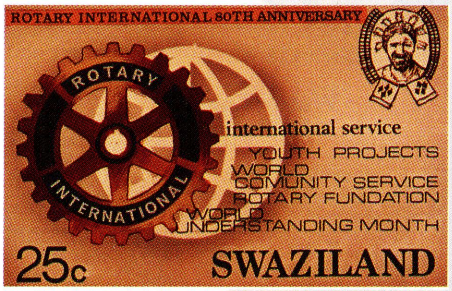
Unaccepted Design

The theme of the unaccepted design was 'International Service'. It appears that the artist was trying to depict the international connotation by overlaying the Rotary wheel on top of a globe He however missed the fact that International Service is a major avenue of Rotary objectives and demands recognition by its own emblem.

Building Bridges of Friendship

Note that the position of the duty value has been moved down to the left corner and the shadow beneath the strips has been removed. The colours suggested were accepted.



Unaccepted Design for International Service

Scholarships

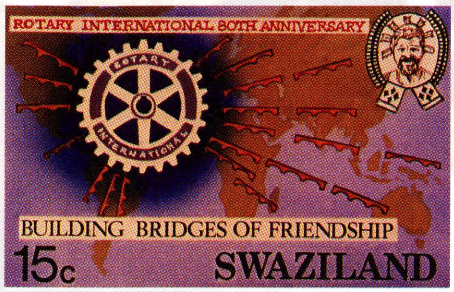
The duty value has been moved to the bottom and the colours suggested were accepted except that the blue lettering has been changed to black. The woman teacher has become a man teaching chemistry and not weaving as was the intention on the Pencil Sketch.

Youth Exchange

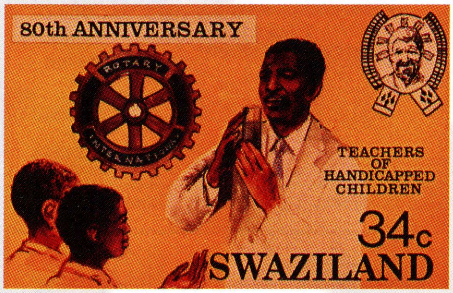
Again the value has been moved to the bottom but the colours suggested were accepted apart from the fading of the green background.

Service above self

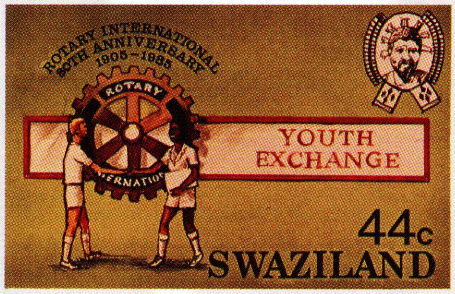
The background colour has been changed from yellow to lilac. The hungry children are plump and well fed. The value and the Rotary wheel have exchanged places. Note the small "e" of the value, this changes on the colour film proof.



Building Bridges of Friendship



Scholarships



Youth Exchange

Colour Film Image

Below left colour film image of the final artwork at proof stage. It shows notes on the stamp size. Each design was pasted up to form the single colour transparency. On the E1 value the value now shows a large 'E'

Specimens

Bridges: The issued value was 10c.

Scholarships: The issued value was 15c.

Youth Exchange: The issued value was 50c.

Service above Self: The colour of the lettering "SERVICE ABOVE SELF" has been changed to blue as was originally suggested at Pencil Sketch stage. The issued value was El.



Service above self

The Rotary wheel on each of the three highest values was changed to red, yellow and blue as against blue and gold recommended.

Issued Stamps

Printed litho by the House of Questa and issued on the 23rd February 1985. Both the 50c and E1 background colours changed from colour-proof stage to final issued stamps.

SG. 477/480 Perf. 14

Watermark – Multiple Crown CA Diagonal (sideways)



Colour Film Image



Specimens

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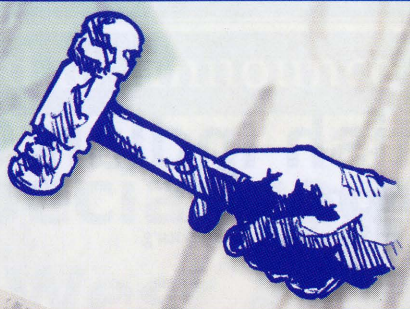
Philimpex

Auction Programme 2004



Quarterly Postal Auctions

Auction	*Month*	*D-date for consignments*
Auction 92	September	25 July 2004
Auction 93	December	25 October 2004
Auction 94	March 2005	25 January 2005

Monthly QSA Auctions

Midrand Auctions
Swiss Club, Vorna Valley
Moerdy Road
Auctioneer: Wolfgang Meiss

- ***20th* QSA auction** on the 21st August
- ***22nd* QSA auction** on the 23rd October
- ***24th* QSA auction** on the 18th December

Pretoria Auctions
Victoria Cross Lodge
Menlo Park, 26 Street
Auctioneer: Paul van Zeyl

- **21st QSA auction** on the 18th September
- **23rd QSA auction** on the 20th November
- **25th QSA auction** on the 22nd January 2005

* during the Chritmas Stamp Fair at the Swiss Club

All auctions start at 11:00

Consignments to appear in the auction list and on our website must reach us 12 days prior to the auction day. Receipt of auction lots on the auction day is possible until 9:30

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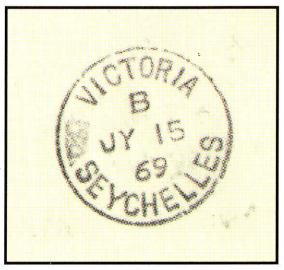
British Indian Oceans

M.V. Nordvaer

by Boetie Davidson, PSA Johannesburg





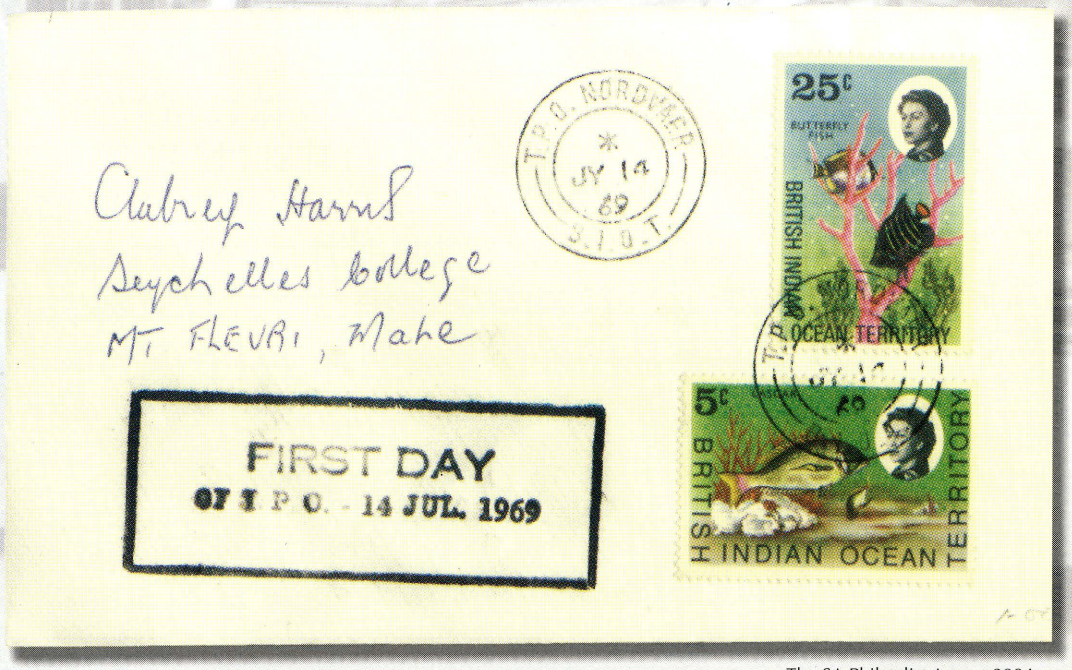
Since their inception, the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT), depended primarily on shipping for their physical contact with the outside world. In 1968 the MV Nordvaer was purchased to provide cargo, passenger and mail services from the BIOT islands to Seychelles and the east coast of Africa. The vessel was 161 feet long, had accommodation for 12 passengers and carried a crew of 15. As none of the islands had a resident postmaster, it was intended that the ship would act as a floating TPO covering all postal requirements. Based in the Seychelles, the planned schedule was a three weekly visit to Mombassa on the East Coast and a fortnightly trip to the Chagos Archipelago including Perhos Banhos and the Salomon Islands.

The first trip as a TPO was planned for 14 July 1969. Unfortunately the official FDCs were delayed and the few covers from the 'maiden' voyage were locally made. These carried 5c and 25c stamps (SG 16 & 20) tied with a strike of the TPO and an improvised, boxed FDC cachet. The covers were backstamped at Victoria, Seychelles on 15th July.

In 1974, two stamps were issued for the 5th anniversary of the inauguration of the service. A cover of March 1976 exists showing late usage. The TPO service was terminated on 29th June 1976 when indigenous residents were evacuated to Mauritius to make way for British and US service personnel who occupied the islands, principally Diego Garcia.

Before evacuation the volume of mail was higher than would have been expected from a small, isolated community. This was largely due to commercial mail from the local industries, coconut, tortoiseshell and salt fish, to their head offices. Thus, surprisingly high value stamps were available. From 1990, stamps have been supplied for civilian workers at the naval bases on Diego Garcia. The latest, by Crown Agents, includes a £2,50 denomination bearing the new portrait of Her Majesty from the photograph by Lord Lichfield.





The SA Philatelist August 2004.

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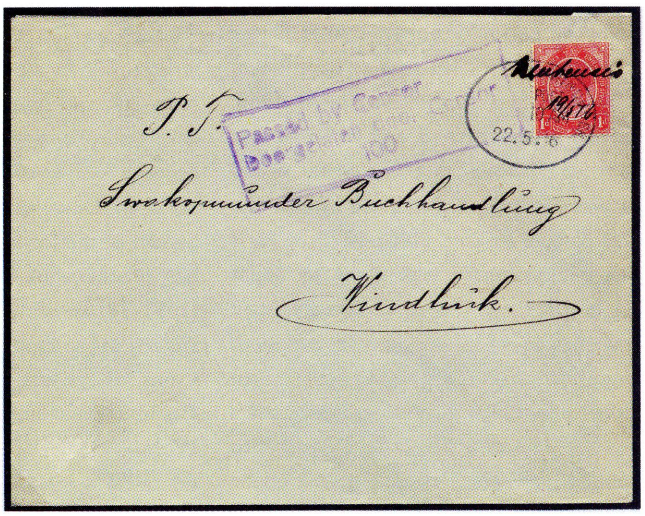

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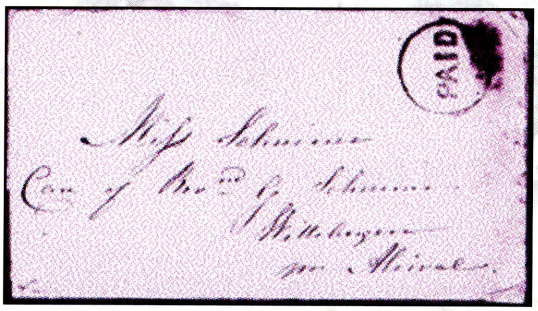
An early letter from Basutoland

by *Alan Drysdall RDP RDPSA FRPSL*



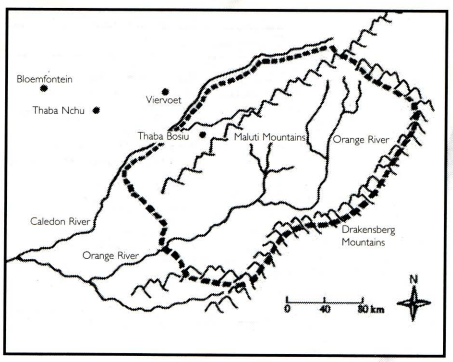
The entire illustrated above courtesy of John Taylor as Figure 1, which was briefly described almost 50 years ago in *The Orange Free State Bulletin*, but which has not been illustrated, was written at Beersheba Mission Station on the 21st March, 1855. Beersheba, originally Zevenfontein, was founded by the Paris Evangelical Missionaries, and was sited in what was then Basutoland on the west side of the valley of the Caledon River, about 18 km upstream from Smithfield. (It is not to be confused with the Beersheba archaeological site – a rock shelter with well-preserved paintings dating from the time the first Europeans settled in the area – on the border between Natal and East Griqualand.) A prolonged period of border raids, counter raids and skirmishes led to a declaration of war by President Boshof in March 1858. Beersheba was destroyed, and the area was annexed to the Free State. The writer of the letter was Elizabeth Rolland, nee Lyndall, the wife of Samuel Rolland (1801-1873), a Paris Evangelical Missionary who came to South Africa in 1829. He moved to Zevenfontein (Beersheba) in 1835, and is credited with making it the most progressive Basuto mission station. His other achievement was a translation of the New Testament into Lesotho. When Beersheba was destroyed, he sold the land and established New Beersheba at Poortje on the other side of the Caledon River. However, he was forced to abandon this site after the Second Basuto War, and from 1869 lived with his son Emile at the Hermon Mission Station.

The letter is addressed to "Miss" (Mistress) Schreiner, c/o Rev. G. Schreiner at Wittebergen, near Aliwal. The Rev. Gottlob Schreiner was a German missionary who had come to South Africa with his wife Rebekah under the auspices of the London Missionary Society in 1837. Rebekah's maiden name was Lyndall, and she was the daughter of a Congregational minister in London. The text of the letter is addressed to "My beloved Neice [sic]", Rebekah Schreiner nee Lyndall was therefore the niece of Elizabeth Rolland nee Lyndall, and as they shared the same maiden name, Rebekah's father must have been Elizabeth's brother.

At the time this letter was written the Rev. Schreiner was at Wittebergen – or Witte Bergen as it is spelt on contemporary maps – a Wesleyan mission station sited immediately south of the Orange River at the western end of the Wittebergen range and near what became the settlement of Herschel. It was close to the border between Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, and close also to the southern border of Basutoland. In the *Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa* it is recorded that the Schreiners had twelve children of whom seven survived. The most famous was their ninth child, the authoress and feminist Olive Schreiner (1855–1920), who was born at Wittebergen in the year this letter was written. Olive's mother is described as "well-read, cultured and gifted", and it therefore hardly surprising that her children were to become well-known in their chosen fields, although Olive, as a girl, did not have the benefit of the formal education bestowed on her brothers. (A younger brother, William (1857–1919), was Prime Minister of Cape Colony at the time of the Second Anglo-Boer War, and was South Africa's High Commissioner in London during the First World War. Her eldest brother, Fred, was educated in the UK and became headmaster of a school in Eastbourne. Another brother, Theophilus (1844–1920), was also a teacher and subsequently a member of the Cape Parliament and a senator).

The only possible office where this letter could have been posted in 1855 was Smithfield, which Putzel in his *Encyclopaedia of South African and Post Offices and Postal Agencies* (v. 3, p.289) records opened as Caledon River on the 10th June, 1850, and was renamed soon after. It was only the second office to open in the Free State. The 24 mm. circular handstamp simply inscribed 'PAID' was presumably struck there in order to advise the Aliwal North office – also opened in 1850 (Putzel, v. 1, p.212) – that the postage had been paid. Aliwal North would have been the closest post office to Wittebergen, but it was some 45 km. to the west. The amount paid would have been the OFS inland rate, which a notice published in the newspaper *The Friend of the Free State* on the 23rd September, 1854, following a special meeting of the Volksraad on the 13th, advised was to be increased from 4d to 6d per half ounce with effect from the 15th January, 1855. The addressee does not appear to have been charged the Cape inland rate (6d if it was not prepaid), presumably because Aliwal North, although within Cape Colony, was on the border between the Colony and the Republic.

Dickson, in an article published in *The Bulletin of the Orange Free State Study Circle* in 1999 (p.2738 and 2740), records that under a Notice dated the 28th October, 1854, prepayment of postage was made compulsory in the Free State with effect from the 1st November, 1854. It was presumably to record this that the circular, borderless handstamps inscribed only with the name of the office and the word 'BETAALD' were introduced. (The date or the amount paid were sometimes entered in manuscript.) In the write-up of his collection, the late André Bezuidenhout recorded that these circular handstamps were "issued during May 1856 to the post offices in Bloemfontein, Harrismith, Winburg, Smithfield and Fauresmith". The handstamp struck on this cover was evidently a make-shift measure designed to serve the same purpose as the 'BETAALD' handstamps.



Map of Basutoland in 1868

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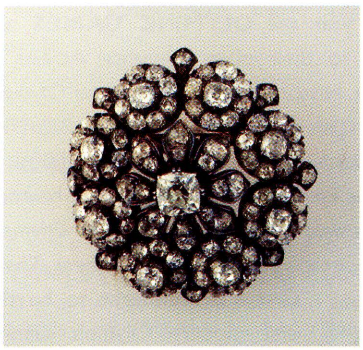
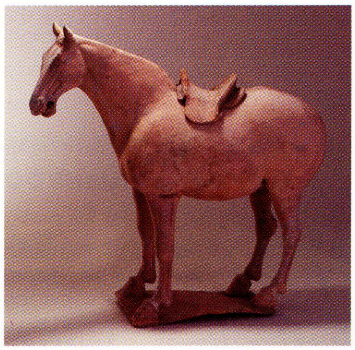
Preview
Friday, 27 August 2004, 10 am to 5 pm
Saturday, 28 August 2004, 9.30 am to 12.30 pm
Sunday, 29 August 2004, 10 am to 1 pm & 2 pm to 5 pm



RENÉ LALIQUE: A CASED YELLOW GLASS VASE 'ARCHERS' 1921-1947
R70000 - 90000



A LATE VICTORIAN CLUSTER DIAMOND BROOCH
circa 1890
R40000-60000



A FINE TERRACOTTA STANDING HORSE WITH DETACHABLE SADDLE
Tang Dynasty, 7th Century
R150000 - 200000

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by Rev. J. Cassie Carstens - Thematics SA

CLUBTHEME 2004

PAWPAW STRIKES FAN!

• And then everything is a big mess – it is actually impossible to clean up and bring order in the chaos. You know the feeling, you have also been through it all – the stress, the worries, the moans. *Crises Management* – that is the password. I do not think I have succeeded, but in any case: I tried my best!

• To finalize the venues for PRETHEMA and GAUPEX became a nightmare – up to R3500 for a Saturday at the shopping centers; and R7000 for the three days at Menlyn. I had to cancel it – we do not have such money. Sorry for all the inconvenience.

• Fortunately we have positive dealers like Paul van Zeyl. He agreed that we could stage both PRETHEMA and GAUPEX at his Stamp Fair in Queenswood, Pretoria on Saturday 7th August. *Thanks, Paul – you are a star!* I think this will become the trend in future – combining stamp shows with stamp fairs. It surely is a win-win solution.

• One disheartenment – why only three exhibitors for GAUPEX? Must I assume there is no need for such a exhibition?

THEMES ON STAMPS

• Throughout history people have reaped nature's bounty. In Sweden **MUSHROOM** and **BERRY** picking is a popular fall pastime. With exquisite varieties of blueberry, mountain cranberry, cloudberry and fungi readily available in the wild, who can blame them? Swedish legislation gives everyone access to privately owned land and many people have secret "hunting grounds" they return to year after year. Fig.**1**



1



2



3

4

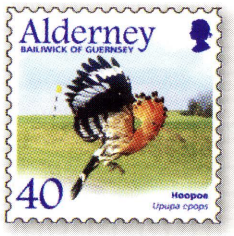


• This year, the **OLYMPIC GAMES** will return to their place of origin, Athens in Greece. Historical sources date the Olympic Games back to the year 776 BC. The Olympics were held for more than 400 years until the Emperor decided they were heathen and banned them. In 1896, the Olympic Games were re-introduced in Athens. These Games are thought to be the first modern Olympic Games and they clearly became a success. Today, the organisation of the quadrennial Olympic Games circulates between the continents. When will it be in Africa?! Fig.**2**

• The Cyprus **FOX** *(Vulpes vulpes indutus)* is the second largest mammal of the Cyprus fauna. It is a quick agile mammal but also quite clever and intelligent. This, combined with its strong senses, characterizes it as an animal with an effective hunting ability. It can be found throughout the island, in coastal and mountainous areas but also in built-up areas depending on the availability of food. The gestation period lasts 50-55 days. It lives in rock caves, in holes in the ground and in thick shrubs. The main sources of food for the fox are small rodents, insects, birds, fruit, plant bulbs, eggs, worms as well as corpses of large mammals. Fig.**3**

• The **POPE** John Paul II is recognized in the whole world as a moral authority. Through his teaching and example of his own life, the Holy Father shows us that compassion and respect for the other man are the straightest ways to God. He is the first Polish pope in history (and perhaps the most beloved and well known!) Fig.**4**

• More than half of all bird species are passerines, sometimes known as perching birds, or less accurately, as songbirds. Although the West Saharan Mountains are an important stopover for migratory birds, Alderney is also a popular destination for migrating passerines who enjoy the endless rugged bays and commons that surround the coastline. The Hoopoe *(Upupa epos)* are excellent runners and probe for large insects, worms and lizards on the ground. They are exotic looking birds with an erratic undulating flight resembling that of a large butterfly. Fig.**5**



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• **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT** in Zimbabwe..... The design shows that women can rise up as they are empowered in form of education (gown and cap), financial assistance (briefcase), giving them land to farm (hoe) and opening up opportunities for leadership (medals). (I better hold my tongue on this one). Fig.**6**

• **GRACE** Patricia Kelly was born on the 12th November 1929 (75 years ago) in Philadelphia in the USA. Her family originated in Ireland and was well known in the brick

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industry and in sport (Olympic medal). Grace became an actress in Hollywood, where she also gained an Oscar. She married Prince Rainier III of Monaco on the 18th April 1956, gave birth to Caroline, Albert and Stéphanie, and dedicated herself to the social activities in that small country on the Mediterranean. She died in a motor accident on the 14th September 1982 – 52 years old. And I still say she was one of the most beautiful women of the twentieth century! Fig.**7**

• Land **SNAILS** are creatures largely overlooked except when they become garden pests, otherwise they are to most drab inconspicuous animals. It is indeed surprising that so little attention is paid to land snails when we consider that terrestrial snails are the second largest group of land animals on earth! Only insects are a larger group. Fiji has an indigenous land snail fauna comprising over 200 species. The Thin Fijian Placostyle *(Placostylus gracilis)* lives in the trees, feeding on vegetation and associated lichens and fungi. It comes to the ground only to lay its eggs amongst the leaf litter. Fig.**8**

• What comes to mind when you think of **AUSTRALIA**? Arrogant rugby, the Sydney Opera, Crocodile Dundee, kangaroos? No, it is the amiable Koala *(Phascolarctos cinereus)*, the one species of marsupial that developed exclusively on the Australian continent. The modern koala is the single living representative of its genus and a universally recognized and much loved symbol of Down Under. Fig.**9**

• The Airport Express **TRAIN** in Norway went into operation in 1998 and soon became the flagship of the Norwegian State Railways. The train was designed by Terje Meyer, while Bruno Oldani and Enzo Finger were responsible for the interior and exterior décor. The Airport Express has won national and international awards. Fig.**10**



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10

Acknowledgements:

1. Posten Sverige AB, Sweden Post Stamps, Stockholm.

2. Ålandposten Filateli, Mariehamn, Åland, Finland

3. Stamps and Philatelic Service, Nicosia, Cyprus.

4. Centralny Zarzad Poczty Polskiej, Warszawa, Poland.

5. Guernsey Philatelic Bureau, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

6. Zimbabwe Posts, Harare, Zimbabwe.

7. Office des Emissions de Timbres-Poste, Monaco.

8. Philatelic Bureau, Suva, Fiji Islands.

9. Australian Stamp Bulletin, Ferntree Gully, Victoria, Australia

10. Norway Post Stamps, Oslo, Norway.

The SAP invites Philatelic Societies to submit brief reports on their recent and up and coming meetings for possible future publication.

WPS Europe Interest Circle

The Witwatersrand Philatelic Society caters well for members at its monthly meetings in respect of exhibits, talks, an annual auction and other functions of a formal nature in a programme of structured events. The Society identified a need for members to have a forum to discuss (or just plain show off) their items of interest in an informal setting and held the inaugural meeting of its Europe Interest Circle in June at the Woodmead clubhouse of the Country Club Johannesburg.

The circle is not intended to duplicate the activities of the WPS or any other Societies or Study Circles and therefore limits the participants to showing a maximum of six pages of material from issuing authorities other than the commonwealth countries, i.e. mainly Europe.

As the circle is a sub-section of the WPS and due to its affiliation to the Philatelic Federation of South Africa, membership of the circle is limited to members of the WPS. However non-members may attend as guests, the intention being to eventually attract them to join the Society.

Nine members and one guest attended the first meeting and had spirited conversations on mainly postal history from the pre stamp era (covers from Trieste) to commercial mail in the nineteenth century (Netherlands, Germany and France) and post-war covers from Berlin as well as the modern recess printed stamps of France.

The Circle intends to meet on a monthly basis from August onward. If anyone of the readers wish to attend as a guest, the person to approach is Louis Kingma at lkingma@iafrica.com

Archival Chatter

by Rev. J. Cassie Carstens - Thematics SA

SA PHILATELIST

A word of thanks to all the people who donated previous issues of the SA Philatelist to the archives. We have made a vast improvement in the object to have 10 complete sets of each year. The big problem and gaps are still the issues from 1960 backwards. If you have that in your possession and would consider to donate it to the federation archives, I would be much obliged. Thank you again for the positive response to my previous request.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUES

This important part of the archives is also coming on quite nicely. We have received a lot of used catalogues and are making good progress in compiling a complete set. The oldest issue we now have is that of 1899 – really a masterpiece! Do not throw your old catalogues away – perhaps it will fill that gap we all though would never be addressed!

SOCIETY ARCHIVES

We have received the complete archives of the *Kimberley Philatelic Society.* It will be sorted in due time and then safely stored. We are more than willing to accommodate your society archives, especially those material older than 10 years. It is much better to have it all in one place, than to spread the matter between your committee members.

TRANSLATING SERVICE

In our contact with overseas federations, we receive several journals in other languages. We urgently need people who can render services as translators, fluent in one (or more) of the following languages: German, French, modern Hebrew, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Korean, Croatian, Russian, Portuguese and Spanish. Would you please be so kind as to send me your name, postal address and contact number(s)?

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RSA FDCs from the 1961-1964 period. Covers within this period with different illustrations as well as a number of stamps, registered, etc. Contact Sharon Holt.

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In the next issue of

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

Die Veldposdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s
Deel 2 - Die Mpefu-kryg van 1898
deur Joh Groenewald RDPSA

British Forces Field Post Offices in Swaziland 1963-66
by Peter van der Molen RDPSA

The Royal Canadian Field Artillery in the Second Anglo Boer War
by Dr. J.R. Frank RDPSA

Sporting Doctors
by A. Dubb

An Invitation

by Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL

The first two editions of the new-look S.A.Philatelist have generated considerable comment, both locally and from overseas. One idea that found particular appeal among members of the Editorial Board came from Tony Davis in Canada. Tony may be remembered as a former sub-editor of The Star here in Johannesburg. He suggested that we should invite readers to submit an interesting cover from their collection with a brief write-up to explain the attraction of the item in their eyes. The description should amount to not more than 200 words and should be accompanied by a colour reproduction of the front and, if appropriate, the reverse of the cover. The Trinidad cover illustrated is an example of what, with the cooperation of you, the reader, could well become a regular feature. Postal and e-mail addresses are to be found at the front of the journal.

Trinidad led the West Indian islands in issuing stamps, the first of which in 1851 were in the "Britannia" design as used initially for Mauritius. It was intended originally that the colour of the stamp should denote the value, the majority of the population being illiterate. In point of fact, blue, brown, red, grey and purple stamps were all used as one-penny values. Stamp supplies to the Colony were erratic and the cover above addressed to the Windward Islands utilised a bisected undenominated (Id) rosy carmine (SG 101a) as a halfpenny and a pair of the 6d with Id manuscript surcharges (SG 105) to make up the $2^1/_2$d rate. The cancellation reads 23 November while the arrival stamp of St. Vincent in red on the reverse is dated 28 November 1882.



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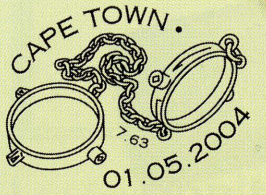
THE LEGACY OF THE SLAVES



Cuisine: The slaves had a big influence on the kind of food South Africans eat. People refer to the Indian and Indonesian influences on South African cuisine. The origin of some South African recipes can be seen in the names of food, for example sosaties, bredie, curry, bobotie, koeksisters and tameletjie.

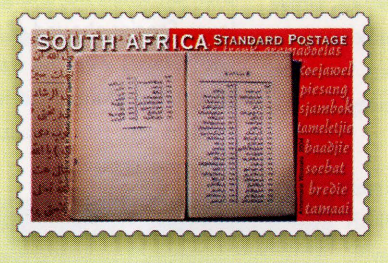
C. Louis Leipoldt, an Afrikaans writer and cook who lived in the first half of the 20th century, considered Indonesian cooking methods and food customs as the strongest influence on South African cuisine. However, these traditions were not only brought to the Cape and practised by the slave cooks, but also by their owners.

SOURCE: WWW.MUSEUMS.ORG.ZA/IZIKO/SLAVERY/SLAVERY_ LEGACY.HTML

Furniture: The slaves left a significant legacy in the beautiful handcrafted Cape furniture.

Depicted on the stamp are an early 18th century 'Tulbagh' type Stinkwood chair; a 'Jonkmanskas', Yellowwood cupboard with Stinkwood inlays and the 'Burgermeester' or wheel chair as a line drawing.

SOURCE: WWW.STAMOUERS.COM





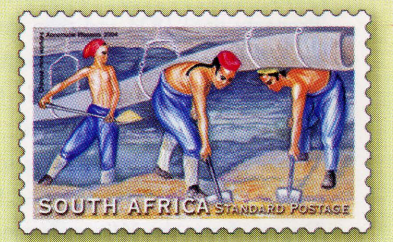




Slaves and the development of Afrikaans: The Cape became a melting pot of cultures from the time of its establishment as a refreshment station. Although Dutch was the dominant language, the Afrikaans language evolved from a mixture of Dutch, German, English, Arabic and local languages as the slaves tried to communicate with their owners.

The first Afrikaans was written in Arabic script, called Ajami (use of Arabic script to write languages other than Arabic), published in 1856. These manuscripts were all Muslim religious texts. Afrikaans also contains many words that came from the eastern languages spoken by the slaves. Examples of these words are: *Baie* - many, *baklei* - to fight, *baadjie* - jacket, *blatjang* - chutney, *koejawel* - guava, *sjambok* - whip, *piering* - saucer, *piesang* - banana, *soebat* - to plead, *bredie* -stew, *tronk* - jail, *spanspek* - sweet melon, *tjommel* - to talk a lot, and *tjap* - to stamp.

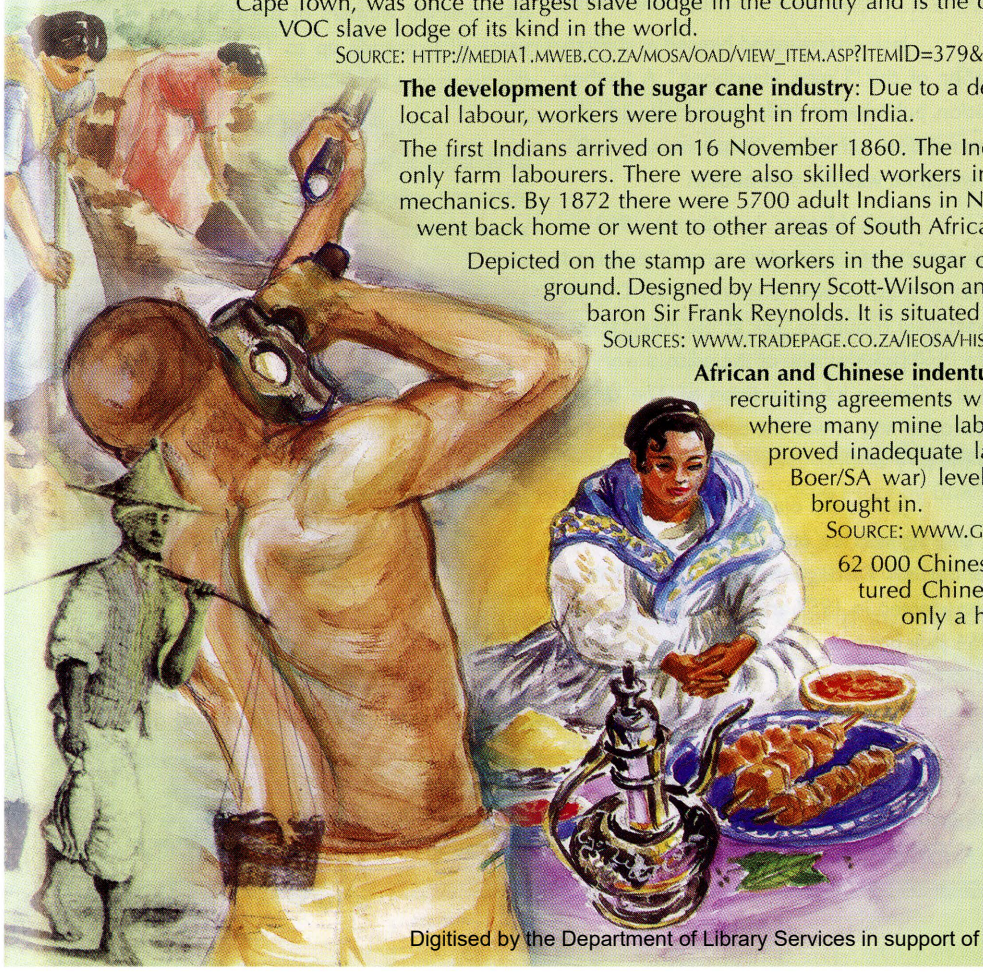
SOURCES: WWW.TRADEPAGE.CO.ZA/IEOSA/HIST.HTM, WWW.MUSEUMS.ORG.ZA/IZIKO/SLAVERY/SLAVERY_LEGACY.HTML



Architecture: The slaves built many of the old buildings that date back to the Dutch colonial period. Examples of such buildings, depicted on this stamp, are The Slave Lodge in Cape Town and the slave bell at Vergelegen in Somerset West. Built in 1679, the Slave Lodge is the second oldest colonial building in Cape Town, was once the largest slave lodge in the country and is the oldest surviving VOC slave lodge of its kind in the world.

SOURCE: HTTP://MEDIA1.MWEB.CO.ZA/MOSA/OAD/VIEW_ITEM.ASP?ITEMID=379&STRFLAG=8





The development of the sugar cane industry: Due to a dearth of willing local labour, workers were brought in from India.

The first Indians arrived on 16 November 1860. The Indians were not only farm labourers. There were also skilled workers in their ranks including carpenters, accountants and mechanics. By 1872 there were 5700 adult Indians in Natal. Most of the indentured labour eventually either went back home or went to other areas of South Africa to sell their labour.

Depicted on the stamp are workers in the sugar cane fields with the palatial Lynton Hall in the background. Designed by Henry Scott-Wilson and built in 1895, the house was once the home of sugar baron Sir Frank Reynolds. It is situated in the Umdoni Nature Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal.

SOURCES: WWW.TRADEPAGE.CO.ZA/IEOSA/HIST.HTM • HTTP://BUZZ.KZN.ORG.ZA/BUZZ/7.XML

African and Chinese indentured mine workers: South Africa's British rulers made recruiting agreements with the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique, from where many mine labourers came. When, by 1904, African sources still proved inadequate labour to get the mines working at pre-War (Anglo-Boer/SA war) levels, over 60 000 indentured Chinese labourers were brought in.

SOURCE: WWW.GOV.ZA/YEARBOOK/2002/HISTORY.HTM

62 000 Chinese arrived in South Africa in 1904. Most of the indentured Chinese had eventually returned to China by 1910 with only a handful remaining.

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A Tribute to a Grand Old Man of Philately



The 100th birthday celebration of Sydney John (Jack) Hagger, RDPSA

Celebrated by close friends, family, fellow resident and esteemed members of the Philatelic Societies, this auspicious occasion marks the milestone of his birthday, 22 July 2004.

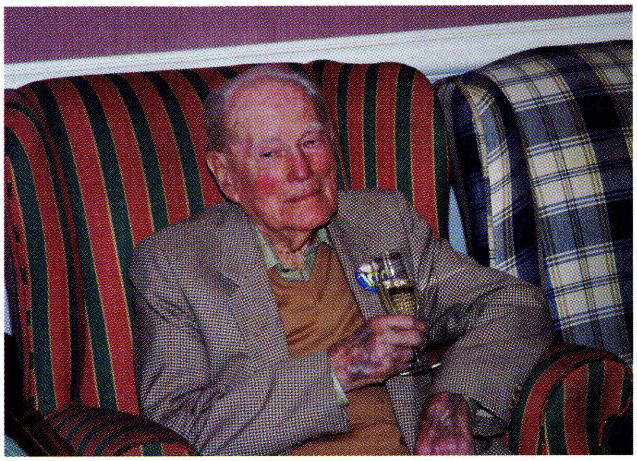
In the words of the Master of Ceremonies; "Jack, on his 100th birthday is clear-headed, clear-eyed and nimble of foot and outshines lesser mortals of a much younger age".

Jack was born in Ipswitch in the United Kingdom, he came to live in South Africa with his family when he was six years of age. The Hagger family lived on the Witdeep Mine Property until 1924 and then moved to Alberton, South of Johannesburg. Young Jack attended the local Witdeep Primary School and completed his high schooling in Germiston South. In 1929 Jack obtained his B.Comm Degree from the Witwatersrand University and Qualified as a Chartered Accountant in the very same year.

In 1931 Jack Hagger married Evelyn Field and from the union they had a son, Sydney and daughter Glyn. His son, Sydney Hagger, now aged 70, paid homage and respect to his father in a moving speech at this 100th year celebration.

Jack Hagger's young family became his sole responsibility after Evelyn's death when Glyn was only 8 and Sydney 13. Whilst parenting was a taxing job, Jack's other responsibility in a demanding managerial position ment that the hobby that he had started as a young lad of 12, now give him comfort from daily demands. He found time to indulge in the things he loved - the most important being his love of philately. Many of the friends present at Jack's celebration represent distinguished members of the South African Philatetalic Federations.

Walking has been Jack's other love, and he has lived by the belief that when possible one should walk rather than use a motor vehicle. Jack retired at age 53 and from then on spent his energy doing the things he loves. Stories abound of trips into the country with friends were he walked with enthusiasm and ability of men half his age. Up until a few months ago, Jack was still walking more than 5 kilometers a day.



He spent a great deal of time researching his favourite subject - the Union of South Africa. This research made him a specialist on the Union, a subject which has made him the foremost authority in this field. Results of his research have appeared in the form of articles published in the SA Philatelist.

Jack distinguished himself as the co-author of the "Union Handbook". A further edition, published in 1986, coincided with the international exhibition "Johannesburg 100", of which he was the sole author.

"Jack Hagger considered 1960 as the pinnacle of his philatelic career," explained Jonas Michelson, who together with Dannie Swart, paid tribute to Jack at the celebration. " In 1960 Jack was one of the editors working on the Golden Jubilee edition of 'The Union Catalogue' and it was the time that he served on the jury of UNIPEX".

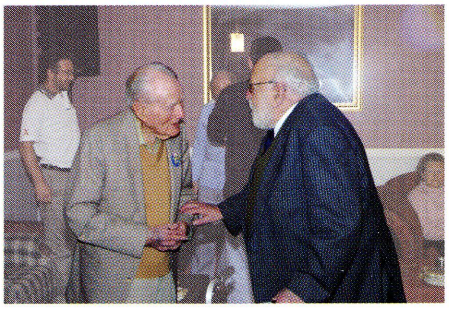
Jack is the oldest surviving member of the Signatories on the Philatelic Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelist having been elected in 1957 and Jonas Michelson in 1964. Jack has been a juror on many Philatelic exhibitions. Although a very private person, he found time to be of help to new as well as experienced philatelist and shared his knowledge selflessly.

Jack was elected as a member of the Publications Committee of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa in July 1978. Between 1950 and 1989, he exhibited on 36 occasions and received awards ranging from certificate of merit to gold medal. On occasions he exhibited non-competitively when he was serving on the jury and his collections have been included in the court of honour. He was a founder member of the Germiston and Alberton philatelic Societies as well as the SA Stamp Study Circle. He has been made an honorary life member of these three societies as well as the East Rand Philatelic Society. He is still a veteran member of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society. For many years he has been a member of the S.A. Collectors Society in Britain, contributing to its magazine *The Springbok*.

At its annual general meeting in 1998, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg awarded the prestigious Ernest Hunt Cup to Hagger for philatelic achievement. The list of distinguished winners of the trophy in its 32 years of existence up to 1988, contained all the big names in philately.

Perhaps one of his greatest assets to philately as been his unselfish willingness to assist any collector who comes to him, be he a specialist or a junior.

Hagger was also awarded the Skinner Cup in Johannesburg in 1960.



Jack Hagger and Jonas Michelson

A Personal thanks from Jack Hagger for the 100 birthday cards and wishes he received on his birthday - "I can not thank everyone in person, so I would like to take this apportunity to thank everyone through the SA Philatelist publication". Jack Hagger, RDPSA

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The South African Philatelist

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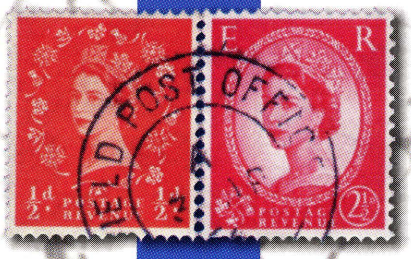

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The South African Philatelist

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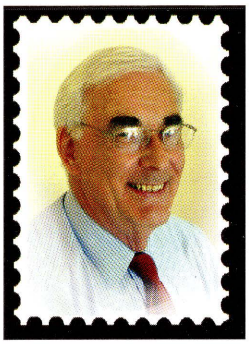
Errata August South African Philatelist:
August 2004 Vol 80 No 4 Whole No 865

From the Editor



With Congress coming up on the 15th October, we need reminding that Congress is the governing body of Federation and made up of the delegates of member societies. The President, Treasurer, Vice-presidents, Management and Standing Committees are the servants of Congress and thus of the member societies. Their reports can be questioned or even rejected, and their authors required to account for their performance through the year. This is the occasion where societies, through their delegates, can have a say on the past performance and the future activities and direction of Federation.

In the past Congress has been accused of 'rubber stamping' the actions of Management. What is needed is more constructive debate on the reports and motions submitted; and reasoned decisions taken as to the direction forward. Management does the day-to-day administration, but it is, or should be, guided and instructed by the decisions taken at Congress. Without those instructions Management will use its own discretion, which may not always be what members want but rather what Management thinks members want. Congress is the opportunity for societies to make their requirements and opinions known and should be used to the full.

Hierdie uitgawe bevat twee items met betrekking tot militêre pos van verskillende soorte, uit oorloë, sowat 70 jaar uitmekaar. Dit was toevallig seëls op militêre pos huiswaarts, vanaf die Egiptiese front, wat 'n jong seun se belangstelling gewek het, om met 'n versameling te begin. Ander articles dui daarop dat dit 'n professionele skakel was, wat alles begin het.

Dr. Alan Rose

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Publishing deadline dates for 2004/2005

December issue Vol. 80: 6. 867 : 5 November
February issue Vol. 81: 1. 868 : 10 January
April issue Vol. 81: 2. 869 : 10 March

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Subscription and circulation: The SA Philatelist costs R16,50 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R110,00. For the rest of the world - including territories in Africa - the subscription is R190,00 per year, postage free.

Should overseas subscribers wish to receive their copies by air mail, the subscription is R255,00. All queries, please write to the Membership Secretary, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Advertising: Contact the Advertising Manager, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-mail: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The Secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463. E-mail: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die SA Philatelist kos R16,50 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R110,00. In die res van die wêreld - gebiede in Afrika ingesluit - is die intekengeld R190,00 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R255,00. Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekretaris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504; E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die trydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

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FUTURE EVENTS

OCTOBER 2004

Fish Hoek PS 50th Anniv Mini
7 – 9 October
Fish Hoek Library
Contact: Margaret Reynolds
021 782 2653

Dursapex 2004
13 – 16 October
Westville Town Hall, Durban, South Africa.
National Exhibition.
Contact Mrs McNaught-Davis
031 904 1522
pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za

Congress
15 October
Philatelic Federation of South Africa, National Congress.
Westville Town Hall, KZN.
Contact: Jill Redmond
011 917 5304

Philatex
28 – 30 October
Royal Horticultural Hall, London.

Baypex 2004
29– 31 October
Pettigrew-Green Arena, Taradale, Napier, NZ

NOVEMBER 2004

Strand Stamp Fair
17 November
Royal National Hotel, London

DECEMBER 2004

Monaco Phil 2004
3 – 5 December
Monte Carlo

Indipex
7 – 13 December
India

FEBRUARY 2005

Spring Stampex
23 - 27 February
Islington, London

APRIL 2005

PACIFIC EXPLORER 2005
21 – 24 April
Sydney, Australia
Contact: SA Commissioner
Michael Wigmore
023 614 1424

MAY 2005

Brno
10 - 15 May
Czech Republic

AUGUST 2005

Taipei 2005
19 – 24 August
Taipei, Taiwan

OCTOBER 2005

Cape Stamp Show 2005
17 – 24 October
National Exhibition, Cape Town
Goodwood Civic Centre

MAY 2006

WASHINGTON 2006
27 May – 3 June
Washington, USA
Contact: SA Commissioner
Peter v.d. Molen
011 849 4822

From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus



The winning letter, chosen by the editor, will receive an exclusive pen sponsored by SANFORD South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Dear Editor

Afrikaans Articles

While I am well aware that the use of Afrikaans is a very touchy and controversial subject, I appreciate at the same time the effort you are making to accommodate the Afrikaans speaking readers of the SA Philatelist. However, having said that I must express my disappointment at the quality of the Afrikaans that are being presented in the SA Philatelist.

It seems as if the articles, and here I refer specifically to the Veldpost article by Joh Groenewald, had been scanned in using an OCR. Thereafter they were not proof read since the whole of the article is full of spelling and other grammatical mistakes.

I and I am sure other Afrikaans speaking readers, would agree that if you cannot give us articles in correct Afrikaans, it would be better to leave them out. I am sure that English speaking readers would equally have the same strong feelings about the incorrect use of the English language in the magazine. I think that I should know.

Kind regards

Andries van der Walt

Editor:
Your remarks on the standard of Afrikaans in the Veldpost article in the August issue of The SA Philatelist are noted - yours were not the only comments received. You are correct in presuming that the article has been scanned using OCR software. We are now aware of the problems this causes and measures are being taken to prevent a repeat. Our apologies to all Afrikaans speaking readers for the unintended abuse of the language.'

Society News

The Witwatersrand Philatelic Society held its Annual Auction on 11 August at the Country Club in Auckland Park and expressed satisfaction at the yield of R19 050 from a total of 190 lots. Each and every item on offer had been freely donated for the auction and the proceeds can therefore be used for the benefit of the Society and of junior philatelists who will feature at the meeting on 8 September. Certain of the material came from the estates of two people outside the Society. Robin Fryde, curator of the estate of the late Mrs Margot Lachmann, provided a donation of material that had been assembled originally by Ludwig Lachmann and inherited by his widow on the death of the latter in 1990. In his day, Professor Lachmann had been acknowledged as South Africa's foremost economics philosopher. Considerable material was also provided by Professor Dagut from the collection of his father-in-law, the late Bill Orkin. Mr Orkin was well known to an earlier generation of stamp collectors for his contributions to various philatelic journals under the nom-de-plume of "Tanding the Public".

Among the items that proved to be particularly popular were three lots of French Colonial airmail covers of 1937 into various West African countries, seventeen in all, fetching a total of R960. Three pairs of framed philatelic prints totalled R1540 while an accumulation of the Ceres and Napoleon issues of France of 1849-1876 was knocked down for R480. Among the more highly priced items were two 1884 Transvaal covers to the United Kingdom, one from the Kaapsche Hoop Goldfields and one from Houtbosch, that cost their new owners R1100 and R1200 respectively. A used copy of the PUC £1 with one short perforation was considered a bargain at R400 as was a mint block of four of the 1895 Transvaal $^1/_2$d on one shilling surcharge with the variety "pennij" for "penny" that went for R200. A 1960 Union five-shilling postal order raised R80 while a 1931 insurance policy for a 1926 Nash motorcar, complete with 2/6 Revenue stamp, went for R120 against an estimate of R40! Among the more esoteric lots, a packet of clivia bulbs was sold at R110, a 1979 magnum of Douglas Green Cabernet Sauvignon took the bidding up to R400 and a "good as new" Siemens C25 Cellphone made R260. All in all, it proved to be a highly productive and entertaining evening for the total of more than sixty members and guests who attended. The Society meets at the Country Club at 8.00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month and visitors are particularly welcome.

The President, Herbie Schäffler, may be contacted on 011 672 7747.

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Management Abstracts

The following points taken from the Minutes of the Management Committee meeting on 13 August 2004 may be of interest to readers.

Finance. Following the receipt of a budget from the Fish Hoek Society which is celebrating its 50th Anniversary this year with a small, non-competitive exhibition, it was agreed that Federation would provide financial support. The Treasurer was instructed to proceed as the exhibition was scheduled for the 7-9 October.

Congress. After discussion it was agreed that SAPDA would organise Congress and the National Exhibition in 2006 at a venue on the Reef, probably Johannesburg. SAPDA President, Tony Ferriera indicated that local societies would be called on to assist.

Resignations. Two Chairmen of Standing Committees indicated that they would be resigning after congress this year.

Jill Redmond RDPSA has run the Youth Section of Federation for 22 years and has become synonymous with youth activities. Known throughout Federation for her work with junior clubs, Junass, Youth Leader forums, judging seminars and as a South African Commissioner for junior internationals Jill will be missed by all in this field.

Danny Swart RDPSA. After many years in the service of Federation Danny is resigning as Chairman of the Judging and Ethics Committee and as Convenor of the awards Sub-committee. He will remain a member of the Expert Committee where his knowledge and experience will be used to the full. Danny has served as Chairman of many juries, as a juror, National organiser and Commissioner for international exhibitions.

Gerrie Conradie. By relocating to the Cape Gerrie has been forced to relinquish her roles as Vice-president for the Free State and Northern Cape Regions and as Free State Representative for Youth. The Goudveld Filatelieverening andthe junior Stamp Club there will also miss her guidance and experience as she took a major part in their operations. Gerrie has exhibited widely both locally and internationally with her latest success being a Large Silver at Singapore this year. She has also done much -appreciated jury service. Free State's loss will be the Cape's gain.

SARS The Federation auditor has indicated that SARS is demanding that every society must make a claim for tax exemption on an individual basis. The Secretary is emailing forms to each society which should have been completed and returned by the end of September.

Rosebank Show a Success

August 2oth to 22nd saw the Rosebank Show held at it's usual venue in the Rosebank Hotel, Johannesburg. This, and it's sister show held earlier in the year, is the regular shop window for SAPDA dealers to exhibit their wares. Rosebank Two is smaller and more intimate as the overseas dealers are absent, awaiting the larger event of the nationals in October. This year's Show saw ten local dealers and also the Philatelic Services counter doing steady business over the three days, although a definite decline in attendance was noted during the Rugby Test on saturday afternoon!

SAPDA President, Tony Ferriera, reported that dealers were happy with trading levels and were looking forward to Dursapex. An added attraction for visitors was a mini display with a variety of one and two frame exhibits provided by Federation members demonstrating yet again the variety of subjects and interests that can be catered for in stamp and postcard collecting.

The signing ceremony for the reconstituted Roll of Honour took place at the Show on Sunday morning, and is reported elsewhere.

Obituary: Neville William Davey (1923-2004)

by Mike Jackson

Neville Davey passed away on 17th July 2004 after a short illness. He was Secretary of the Germiston Philatelic Society 1977 – 1982 and served as President 1982 – 1986 and again 1991 – 2003. When Germiston joined with Boksburg he served as President of the Boksburg-Germiston Philatelic Society from its inception in 2003 until his death.

Neville was a prolific exhibitor at club level and competed actively against Alberton, Nigel and Sasolburg clubs. His collecting interests were catholic and his exhibits covered Europe, the Commonwealth, USA and the African continent. His knowledge and input to the Society will be greatly missed.

Condolences are extended to his daughters, sons-in-law and grandchildren.

Foreign Exhibitions

by Peter van der Molen, RDPSA FRPSL

Washington 2006
World Stamp Exibition
Washington D.C., USA
27 May to 3 June 2006

This exhibition, to be held at the Washington Convention Centre, will offer some 3800 'competitive' frames covering all FIP Exhibition Classes, including the Open Class (up to 30% non-philatelic material allowed) and the One Frame Class. Fees are US$55 per frame or literature entry, plus a PFSA levy not to exceed R400 per exhibit; Youth entries are free of charge. Entry Forms must be submitted by 1 July 2005; Forms and Bulletin are now available from the National Commissioner Peter van der Molen; contact at molens@pixie.co.za or P.O. Box 12508, Benoryn 1504. More info also at www.washington-2006.org

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist South Africa, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 or email saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Enquiries about membership can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za

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Foreign Exhibitions

by Peter van der Molen, RDPSA FRPSL (cont. from page 127)

Singapore World Stamp Championship Exhibition 2004
28 Aug to 1 Sept 2004

Report by Howard Green

From 28 August to 2 September 2004 I attended the World Stamp Championship as South African Commissioner and as a member of the 53 man International Jury.

The exhibition was held in the impressive Suntec Exhibition Complex with several innovations compared with previous World Stamp Exhibitions. The main differences were:-

1. Traditional Philately being judged in the three time periods instead of by areas (Pre-adhesive to 1900, around 1900 to 1940 and around 1940 until today).
2. A World Stamp Championship of 25 exhibits, each of 8 frames that had previously obtained a minimum of 3 large gold medals in 3 different FIP World Exhibitions or had won an FIP Grand Prix.
3. Separate daily awards ceremonies for each judging class as and when completed.
4. Experimental One frame class in Traditional Philately and Postal History.

There were exhibitors from 64 countries including 4 exhibitors from South Africa:-



The WSC Cup
donated by Spink

- Patrick Flanagan - 'Admiral Issues of BSA Company' - 93, Gold plus Special Prize
- Jan Bakker - 'Pre-stamp mail from Dutch East Indies' - 81, Vermeil
- Jill Redmond - 'Keeping in Touch' - 76, Large Silver
- Gerrie Conradie - 'Man's quest to heal illness and injury' - 75, Large Silver

All 25 exhibits in the World Championship Class received large gold medals and the top 3 special prizes. The winner of the WSC Trophy, and hence the World Stamp Champion, was Mr. Surajit Gongvatana of Thailand, for his exhibit on Siam showing the Postal History and all aspects of the stamps issued for use in the 19th Century.

The standard of the normal competition classes was very high with 16 Large Gold and 74 Gold medals being awarded.

I attended the 68th FIP Congress as the South African delegate. A total of 70 countries were represented. In addition I attended 2 FIP Commission meetings as well as the FIAP EXCO Meeting.

Pacific Explorer 2005
World Stamp Expo
Sydney, Australia
21 24 April 2005

Our National Commissioner is Michael Wigmore RDPSA. Entries have now closed and have been received from Dr Neill Cronjé, Prof Okkie de Jager, Prof Franco Frescura, Patrick Flanagan, Emil Minnaar, Mrs Anne Marie Wigmore and Dennis Wolmarans; a decision on acceptances is expected before end 2004.

President's Column

The 66th Congress of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa will be held in Durban on 15 October 2004. The first Congress was held in Durban in 1928 making our Federation 76 years old. This is a hardworking and responsible committee and much has been achieved in that time. Nevertheless we are still adding to and modifying its operation and constitution and strengthening its methods of improving Philately.

Sadly, we must say farewell to two stalwarts of many years standing.

Jill Redmond, RSDPA, will resign after serving as Chairman of the Youth Committee for 22 years. This is a sterling effort and much appreciated, particularly by the many young philatelists who have passed through her hands. Hopefully they have become full members. Jill will continue to be the Federation's secretary.

Danny Swart, RSDPA, has been a member of many committees over the last thirty years and will resign from all except the Expert Committee, of which he is Vice Chairman. We are fortunate that his expert advice will still be available to us. This will be greatly appreciated.

To all Vice Presidents, our thanks for their contributions to their Districts and input to Federation ideas and policy.

Dr Alan Rose and his committee must be congratulated and thanked for our 'New Look' magazine, which has been received with much acclaim.

We are indeed fortunate to have a band of dealers and senior philatelists who have vast knowledge and experience of our subject and who share it willingly with any philatelist or stamp collector. To them, our thanks for their constant guidance.

I cannot complete this list of plaudits without mentioning Ds Cassie Carstens and Robbie Harm for all their ongoing enthusiasm to consolidate and improve our hobby.

I have had the honour of being President for the 2003/2004 year and I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have held office during this period and to those who do so much behind the scenes to promote our hobby.

I congratulate the incoming President and those who will receive new appointments and wish them a happy and successful term of office. My best wishes to David Sinclair and his Cape Town Committee for the 2005 Exhibition.

And finally, I look forward to the company of friends at Dursapex 2004 at the Westville Town Hall between 13 and 19 October 2004.



Rex Wakely Smith

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Book Reviews

The Queen's Stamps - The Authorised History of the Royal Stamp Collection

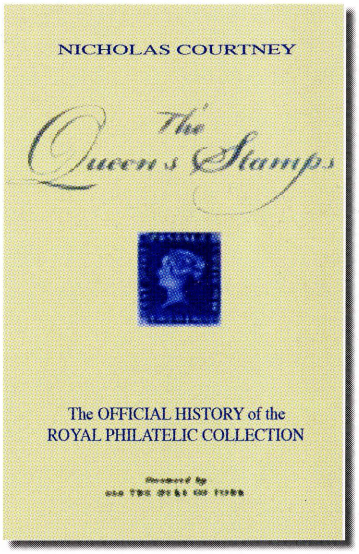
By: Nicholas Courtney

Published by: Methuen

This is the third work on the Royal Stamp Collection that has appeared. All reviews describe it as a well-researched, -written and -illustrated account of the collection from its inception to the present day. Not only does it deal with stamps, but also provides an insight into the personalities of Royalty and the social thinking of the late 19th and 20th centuries.

(Comprehensive reviews of this book may be found in '*The London Philatelist*' 113, July 2004, pp 220-221 and '*The British Philatelic Bulletin*' 41, (12), August 2004 pp 372-376).

Retail price £25, $39.95 with discounts to members of RPS. For details contact Methuen: write 215 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1EJ.



History and Postal Markings of the BIOT British and American Postal Systems

By: Stephen Pendleton.

Successful pioneering in any philatelic field is a great achievement and all plaudits to Stephen Pendleton for this outstanding publication, released in 2004. Pendleton has literally broken new ground, and how welcome this publication is for BIOT collectors who now have guidelines for their chosen path.

Formed in 1965, the BIOT (British Indian Ocean Territory), is a group of islands in the north west Indian Ocean which has issued its own stamps from 1968. Today the only islanders on Diego Garcia are military and naval personnel from the UK and USA, but this does not detract from abundance of postal activity. The short philatelic history and the relative ease of tracking down military mail to and from the islands opens up an opportunity for beginners to build an original collection from scratch.

Pendleton has acquired so much information on the postal systems and presents it in a user-friendly monograph, covering all the many facets posed by geography and history and how these are reflected by postal markings and cancellations. This publication is highly recommended to all philatelists, not only BIOT collectors.

Copies are obtainable from S Pendleton at 3006, Mary Avenue West, Visalia, USA at US$17.00 or G Barber, Box 43, 24 Kirby Ave, Sale, Cheshire M33 3RD, England.

Dr A Davidson.

Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed.

1. "Damaged by Fire at Luttig, June 1924"
by Richard Stroud, '*The Springbok*' no.52, (3), July/Sept 2004, p 66-67

2. "Virtual Stamps"
by Franz Heymann, '*The Springbok*' no.52, (3), July/Sept 2004, p 73

3. "Registration Marks of SWA"
by Tony Howgrave-Graham, '*The Springbok*' no.52, (3), July/Sept 2004, p 81-87

4. "Chafford and Roughway Paper Mills, the Turners and the Transvaal"
by Jeff Woolgar, '*The Transvaal Philatelist*' no.151, August 2004, p63–77

5. "O.F.S. Postal Stationery: The Sans-Serif V.R.I. Cards of 1900"
by Bob Hisey and Tim Bartshe, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p67–72

6. "Effects of Boer Hostilities on Cape Mail Services"
by Franco Frescura, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p73-77 (reproduced from Occasional Paper no.16, Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa)

7. "Organising Central Africa"
by Ernest E. Harrhy, p78-83, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004 (originally published in St. Martis.s-Le-Grand Vol.IV, 1894, p388-400)

8. "Travelling Post Office Mail and Services of the Orange Free State: Part 2"
by Tim Bartsche, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p84-86

9. "Cancel That !"
by Ashley Cotter-Cairns, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p87-89

10. "British Bechuanaland Postmarks"
by Peter Thy, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p92-100

11. "The Designs of the 1931 SWA Pictorials"
by Hans Ulrich Bantz, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p102-104

12. "Circular Framed 'T' Markings"
by Jan Stolk, '*Forerunners*' no.49, March-June 2004, p105-108

13. "Hut Tax and Hut Tax Tokens"
by Peter Thy, '*The Runner Post*' no.60, June 2004, p1442-1447

- 'The Springbok'
is the Journal of the South African Collectors' Society; Editor E. Bridges, email aebridges@ukonline.co.uk

- 'The Transvaal Philatelist'
is the Journal of the Transvaal Study Circle based in the UK; S.A. representative is Gawie van der Walt, email cachetap@lantic.net

- 'Forerunners'
is the Journal of the Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa, based in the USA. S.A. representative is Hans Ulrich Bantz, email ulib@mweb.co.za

- 'The Runner Post'
is the Journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society based in the UK. S.A. representative is Alan MacGregor, email alan@rhodesia.co.za

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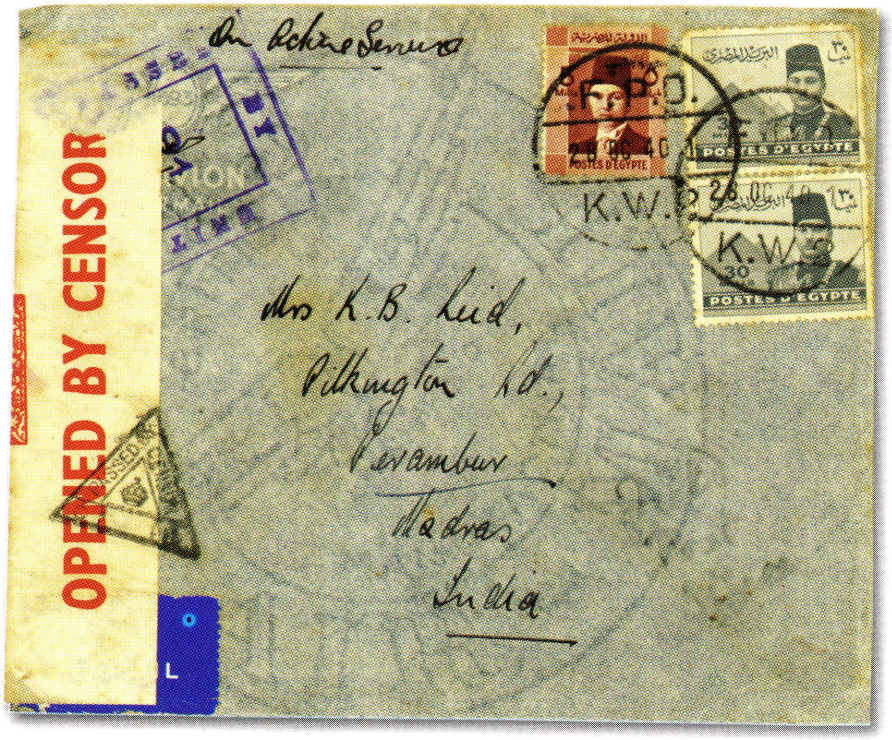
My Passion for the Egyptian Post

by Charles Rogers. Nigel Stamp Club



Censored Cover, cds FPO, 20 OCT 1940 K.W.2

My interest in things Egyptian stems from the war years when I noticed the different stamps on the letters my father sent home from 'up north'. This triggered off the first of my collecting habits – stamp collecting. It was, however, only after my first visit to Egypt in 1995 that I added Egypt to my collections.

During my sightseeing in Cairo all requests for the Post Office resulted in me being sent to papyrus shops, perfume emporia or carpet sellers. This now became a challenge, and on my return to the Republic I determined to collect Egypt. As with my 'clinical' South African collection, this too would be a one-stamp collection, i.e. no covers, no blocks, no varieties etc.

Liking to see completion, I started somewhat optimistically at the beginning, 1 January 1866. Surprisingly, and with a great deal of help from fellow collectors, ex-collectors of Egypt and friendly dealers, I soon amassed a considerable amount of material, mainly of the early 20th century.

Progressing from Gibbons World Catalogue to their Middle East Catalogue gave more information on my expanding collection, but it was still somewhat sketchy. Then in 1998, at ILSAPEX 98 I had the good fortune to meet the Egyptian Commissioner to the exhibition, Sherif Samra. He, a Gold medal exhibitor, showed once again the spirit of a true philatelist by spending as much time with me as his schedule would allow and showing interest in my collecting. He talked me through the Egyptian exhibits, pointing out that much of the material came from the deposed King Farouk's collection (started by his father King Fuad). Sherif told me of the soon-to-be published Egyptian catalogue of Leon Bailan, and on his return to Cairo sent me a first edition copy. The catalogue was greatly beneficial as I could now get to terms with printings, water marks, perforations, colours etc. It has long been my contention that the more you get to know about your subject, the more you enjoy working with it. This certainly proved true of Bailan's catalogue and my Egyptian collection.

One of the major spin-offs of my involvement with Egyptian philately was the discovery of the Ancient Egyptian Society of Gauteng. Joining further enhanced my enjoyment and knowledge of ancient Egypt, gained me a wider circle of acquaintances and resulted in me presenting a slide show on the art of ancient Egypt as depicted on her postage stamps. Unfortunately, no new collectors resulted for this.

When I visited Egypt again in 2001 my first action was to make contact with Sherif Samra. He was most helpful in introducing me to dealers, the Egyptian Philatelic Bureau and even gave correct directions to the main Post Office. Now I was able to shop with a vengeance plus spending many happy, informative hours in the fascinating Postal Museum. Incidentally, I found the three dealers to whom I was introduced as friendly and as helpful as the dealers I associate with here in South Africa. Unfortunately, financial resources at the time proved inadequate to fill all the gaps in my collection. This, apart from more sightseeing, is reason for another visit up north. Before returning home, I did however, open an account with the Philatelic Office and I now receive all new issues of their stamps.

History of the Egyptian Post

The Nile valley was the site of one of the first civilisations to develop. Over a span of some 60 centuries Egypt has been ruled by many different powers and has been the home of many different cultures. The high level of civilisation under the pharaohs (kings) almost entirely disappeared after Roman, and later Arab conquests of Egypt. (The name EGYPT is the modern version of AIGYPTOS,



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Fig 1. Early postman

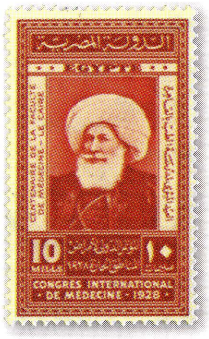

Fig 2. Mohamed Ali Pasha



Fig 3. Interpostal seal.



Fig 4. 1 Piastre, mauve no watermark 1.1. 1866



Fig 5. 125 Anniversary of first stamps

the Greek visitors' name of the country which they interpreted from the ancient's name *Hut-ka-ptah*, the house of the ka of ptah.

The royal Egyptian court had a postal service as long ago as 3000 BCE. Runners, and later post carriers, on horseback conveyed clay tablets and later papyrus scrolls to and from the court. (Fig 1). In the 19th century, Mohamed Ali Pasha , (Fig 2)– the Turkish appointed Khedive – was interested in conveying government correspondence between the main centres in the country. He organised the post stations between the capital (now Cairo), and the most important centres. Correspondence abroad was delivered to the captains of ships for onward transmission by consulates or foreign post offices.

Later, the European Postal Company was established by the Italian Count Carlo Meratti to post and deliver letters in return for a modest fee. In 1857 Giacommo Muzzi took over the postal service of his deceased partner Meratti. In terms of his concession from the Khedive to handle all post, he agreed to carry all government mail free of charge between the 17 cities in which he had established offices. Round stamps, known as 'Inter Postal Seals', were issued for use on official mail. (Fig 3). The shape decided on was for the benefit of sorting clerks who were mainly illiterate, but could thus distinguish private letters from government mail.

The postal business became so profitable that Khedive Asmal (son of Mohamed Ali) decided to make it a government concern and bought the concession back from Muzzi, and appointed him Egyptian Postmaster General. Muzzi's first action was to invite a number of the world's leading stamp printers to submit essays for adhesive stamps. Using some of these suggestions he gave a contract to the Pellas Brothers of Genoa. A set of seven denominations was put on sale in Egyptian post offices on 1 January 1866 (Fig 4). Egypt still celebrates this day with a Post Day Commemorative issue on 1 January each year, (Fig 5).

These original stamps were not entirely satisfactory; the Arabesque designs and Turkish inscriptions fulfilled domestic requirements, but the European postal administrators soon complained that their clerks could recognise neither the country of origin nor the face value of the stamps on mail from Egypt.

As a result, a new series was ordered. A German engraver, E Hoff, prepared a set of six stamps in intaglio design which featured the sphinx, the second great pyramid of Giza, Cleopatra's needle and the el Sawari column (Pompeii's column) of Alexandria, (Fig 6). The inscriptions were still in Turkish but the value figures were clearly shown in the lower corners in Arabic numerals. The stamps were lithographed by V Penasson, a printing firm in Alexandria and issued on 1 August 1867 – a truly international undertaking involving German, French and Egyptian resources.

The Khedive's financial extravagances severely strained Egypt's financial resources (he was on the verge of bankruptcy), and in 1874 Penasson were instructed to send all the clichés for the issue to the government's printing office in Boulac, Cairo, where the stamps might be printed more economically. Here, the poorly trained personnel produced a number of stamps of indifferent quality. In the case of the 5 para value, the printers inverted the lateral panels in relation to the vignette. Some later printings were done on poor quality paper with resultant poor perforating. Moreover, the clichés were allowed to wear, leading to later printings showing damage and erosion of the design.

In 1879 a contract was placed with DeLaRue of London and the quality of printing improved, markedly (Fig 7). The designs featured the sphinx and the Great pyramid of Khufu as did future printings of Egyptian stamps until 1914. A pictorial definitive series was introduced in January 1914 in which most of the designs showed Egyptian antiquities. The inscriptions, which were in English rather than French, reflected Britain's growing influence in Egypt (Fig 8).

In 1922 Egypt became an independent kingdom once again, with the influence of Great Britain. To celebrate the occasion, the 1 to 200m values of the definitive series were overprinted with a two line Arabic inscription reading "The Kingdom of Egypt/ 15 March 1922."



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The stamps were released in October 1922. The first king of modern Egypt was Fuad , (Fig 9), a lineal descendent of Mohamed Ali. He was a keen philatelist and was much intrigued by the newly developed rotogravure method of printing, leading to this method being adopted for the 1923 and 1924 issues. In 1926 the printing of Egyptian stamps passed from Harrison & Sons to the Survey Department in Cairo. This arrangement prevailed until 1961 when the postal administration opened its own printing office. The new definitives of 1927 had the values from 1 to 200m printed entirely by rotogravure, but on the 500m and £E1 values only the king s portrait was produced by this method, the rest of the design was by offset lithography.

On his death in 1936 Fuad was succeeded by his son Farouk and this was the occasion for a new definitive series, (Fig 10). The political manoeuvrings and upheavals, and Farouk s self-indulgent reign are reflected in the stamp issues up to 1952. He proved to be an unpopular monarch and was forced to abdicate in the *coup d'etat* staged by a group of young army officers. The revolution was celebrated by a set of four stamps issued in November 1952. The definitive and airmail stamps of Farouk s regime were recalled and his portrait obliterated by three horizontal bars before being re-released for use. A republic was proclaimed on 18 January 1953 under the leadership of General Naguib.

Egypt and Syria amalgamated on 1 February 1958 to form the United Arab Republic. Syria left this union in 1961 but Egypt continued to use the title UAR, (Fig 11). 28 September 1971 saw the issue of two commemoratives for the Inauguration of the Confederation of Arab Republics which brought about a change in the inscription on the stamps to A.R.Egypt — Arab Republic of Egypt (Fig 12), which remained in force until 1975. Commencing with the Post Day commemoratives of 2 January 1976 the title is now only Egypt in both English and Arabic (Fig 13).

Conclusion

Printing methods and watermarks of Egyptian stamps have varied over the last 118 years and are now set at offset lithography, and since April 1987, on un-watermarked paper. The Egyptian postal system is considered to be one of the most ancient postal systems on both the Arab and world stages and Egypt was one of the 22 founding countries of the Universal Postal Union in 1874 (Fig 14). Further, Egypt was one of the founders of both the Arab Postal Union in 1953 and the African Postal Union in 1961. In 1982 the General Postal Organisation was renamed the National Postal Organisation and is affiliated to the Ministry of Transport and Communication.

Egypt remains philatelically a fascinating and challenging collecting discipline, from the political, historical, cultural and social aspects, as is reflected on its stamps.



Fig 6. E.Hoff design



Fig 7. De La Rue

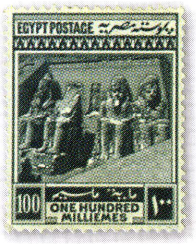

Fig 8. Rock temple at Abu Simbel



Fig 10. King Farouk - coronation



Fig 9. King Fuad



Fig 11. Rameses II 19th. Dynasty 1279-1212 BCE



Fig 12. Eagle emblem



Fig 14. 75th Anniversary of U.P.U.



Fig 13. Feluccas on Nile

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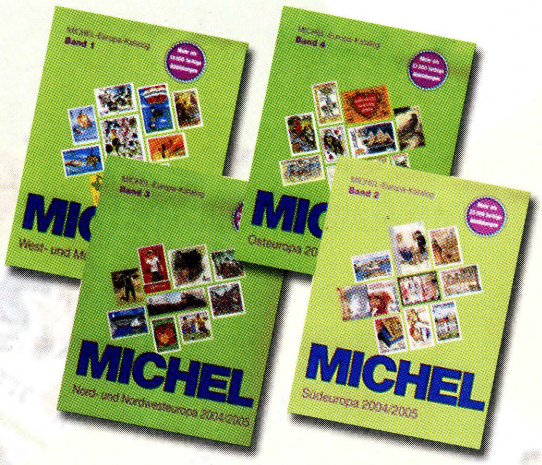

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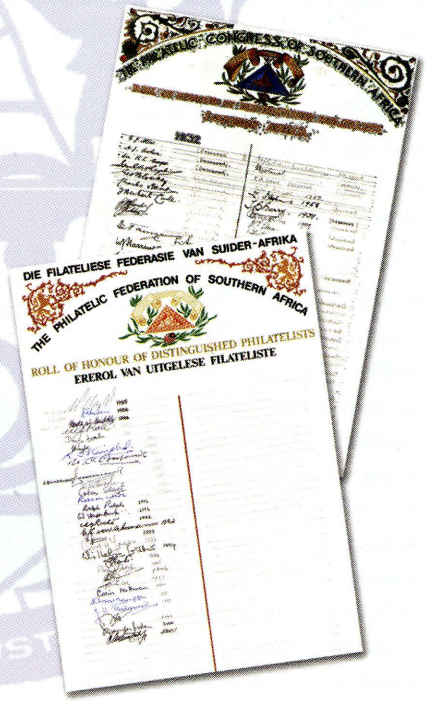
Roll of Honour

The Roll of Honour of Distinguished Philatelists of Southern Africa, which was lost at the Palmares Banquet at Stampex 2003, has now been reconstituted. Fortunately, a computer scan of the Roll had been taken some two years earlier and this was used as a base from which to work. To make the Roll as authentic as possible, it was decided to remove the signatures of all living signatories and to invite them to re-sign in their own hand. To produce the new document much organisational work was done by Herbie Schäffler, by his daughter Karen on the computer, by Mike Sipser on the printing side and the finished article has been elegantly framed by Clive Sergay. Federation now has a worthy replacement for the lost Roll.

At the ceremony to celebrate Jack Hagger's 100th birthday in July, Jack, Jonas Michelson and several others present signed the new Roll. At the recent SAPDA Rosebank Show in August, a second short ceremony was held where another seven signatures were added. The Roll was later entrusted to David Crocker to take down to the Cape to get the signatures of those resident in that area. It will later be returned to Herbie Schäffler as Awards Custodian for safe keeping.

Whilst not an original, Federation now has an elegant replacement. Thanks are extended to all those who participated or contributed to its production.



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SG 160a with Gash in Ear variety

The Field Postal Service of the ZAR during the 1890s

Part 2 of 3-The Mpefu campaign 1898

English précis:

A field post service also supported the fifth punitive campaign of the ZAR against black tribes in Northern Transvaal, the war against Mphephu (Mpefu) in 1898.

Following a series of incidents, commandos were mobilised in October 1898. Fort Hendrina, an iron fort of the border police south of the Soutpansberg, was moved closer to the stronghold of Mphephu at Lutuane. Mphephu was defeated, and escaped to Rhodesia.

By the first week of December 1898 the burghers on commando had returned home, but a guarding force was placed at the Hoofdlager, which consisted of the translocated Fort Hendrina, erected on farmland known as Rietvlei. Thus Hoofdlager, Fort Hendrina and Rietvlei are the same place, shortly thereafter named Louis Trichardt.

After the hostilities another police fort, Fort Schutte, was also moved to the Hoofdlager site.

A twice weekly postal service between Pietersburg and the Hoofdlager operated for a short time before it was scaled down to a weekly connection.

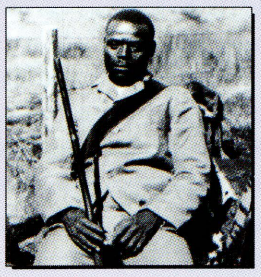
Two fine velddienst envelopes to Johannesburg, in the same handwriting, are mementoes not proven to originate from the field.

One is postmarked Pietersburg on Wednesday 14 December 1898 whereas the mail from the Hoofdlager came in on a Friday evening.

The other shows the only known strike of the Hoofdlager ZAR circular datestamp prior to the Anglo-Boer War. The date is Friday 23 December 1898.

A cover from a police officer was in the mail from the Hoofdlager on that day, and is postmarked at Pietersburg on arrival on Friday 23 December 1898.

The telegraphists at Fort Schutte and Hoofdlager (Rietvlei/Fort Hendrina) also acted as the local postal agents. Their office datestamps are found on telegrams.



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Die Veldposdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s

deur Joh Groenewald, RDPSA

Deel 2 van 3 - Die Mpefu-kryg van 1898

Die aksie teen Mphephu (Mpefu), seun van Makhado (Magato), was die vyfde militêre veldtog van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek teen swart stamme in Noord-Transvaal tydens die 1890s. Dit word soms verkeerdelik die 'Magato-oorlog' genoem.



Mphephu (Mpefu), stamhoof van die Venda in sentrale Soutpansberg. TA 14549.

Die aanleiding

Dit was nie net malaria wat in 1867 tot die ontruiming van die Voortrekkerdorpie Schoemansdal aan die suidekant van die Soutpansberg gelei het nie. Dit was ook die vyandigheid van die Venda-stamhoof Makhado wat in die berggebied gewoon het wat die destydse kommandant-generaal, Paul Kruger, laat besluit het om die nedersetting te ontruim.

Makhado het hom dekades lank verset teen blankes in die nabyheid van die Soutpansberg. 'n Lokasiekommissie van 1895 het gevra vir 'n sensus. Makhado het geweier, en aanspraak gemaak op 'n aanmerklike gebied besuide die Soutpansberg voordat hy in September 1895 oorlede is.

Sy opvolger Mphephu het ook geweier om belasting te betaal, en in 1898 ander stamme verbied om belasting te betaal. Toe Mphephu in Augustus-September 1898 die Buys-gemeenskap by Mara aan die westekant van die Soutpansberg oor belasting gaan dreig het, het die owerheid besluit om op te tree.

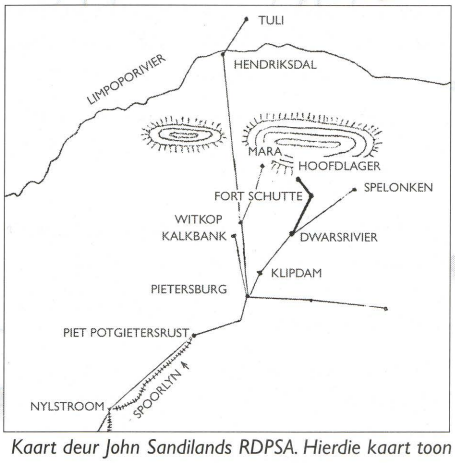
Krygsverrigtinge

Op 13 September 1898 het die ZAR begin om kommando's op te roep vir 'n aksie teen Mphephu. Intussen het Mphephu allerlei voorbereidsels vir oorlog getref.

'n Paar jaar tevore is Fort Hendrina, genoem na kmdt-genl Joubert se vrou, so 17 km suidoos van die huidige Louis Trichardt op die plaas Boskoppies opgerig [1]. Dit was 'n polisiepos en het bestaan uit drie vervoerbare ysterforte. Die besluit was om Fort Hendrina te verskuif na Rietvlei, die teenwoordige Louis Trichardt, en dit is toe gedoen: Teen 17 Oktober 1898 het die kommando's Mphephu se 'grens', die Doornrivier, oorgesteek en hulle toe by Rietvlei gaan verskans.

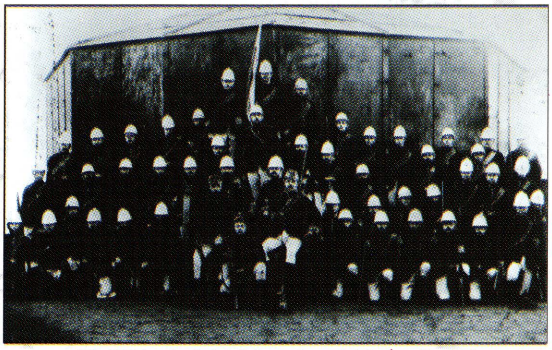
Direk daarna, op 21 Oktober, het 'n Venda-mag die hooflaer by Rietvlei aangeval, en dieselfde dag ook Mara en die sendingstasie by Kranspoort. Op 23 Oktober is 'n ander laer, van die Soutpansbergse en Waterbergse kommando's, ook aangeval.

Joubert se volgende stap was om op 24 Oktober nogmaals 'n brief aan Mphephu te rig. Mphephu se reaksie was om handelsposte en onbewaakte blanke wonings in die gebied te vernietig.



Kaart deur John Sandilands RDPSA. Hierdie kaart toon sleutelpunte in die Mphephu-kryg. Hoofdlager, Rietvlei en Fort Hendrina (verskuif) is alles dieselfde plek, wat kort na die oorlog Louis Trichardt geword het.

Op 16 November 1898 het die kommando's van altesaam 4000 burgers Mphephu se setel Luatane aangeval, met die steun van 1500 Swazi- en 1500 Tsonga-krygers en 'n Venda-groep onder kaptein Tshivhase. Die stat, betreklik naby en direk noord van Rietvlei aan die Hanglip-berg, is verower dog Mphephu en 'n groep volgelinge het die dig beboste berggebied in gevlug.



Die "Rijdende Politie" (berede polisie) van die ZAR by Fort Schutte. Die ysterfort is in die agtergrond. TA 26118

Mphephu is na die stat van Rambuda, aan die noordekant van die Soutpansberg, wat op 24 November deur die kommando's aangeval is. Mphephu het nogmaals ontvlug en is oor die Limpoporivier, waarna hy in Mashonaland deur die polisie van die Chartered Company ontwapen is.

Die uitkoms

Ander Venda-leiers soos Mphephu se broer Kutama het sonder verset oorgegee, en op 2 Desember 1898 is die burgers huis-toe gestuur. Sowat 1500 beeste en meer as 3000 skape en bokke is buitgemaak en 3000 gewere is gekonfiskeer.

Intussen het die regering reeds op 28 November 1898 'n landmeter gestuur om erwe vir 'n dorp op te meet, en binne maande het 'n dorp verrys by Rietvlei. Op voorstel van lt-kol S P E Trichardt van die Staatsartillerie is die dorp vernoem na sy grootvader, die Voortrekkerpionier van die noorde, Louis Trichardt [2].

Mphephu het na die Anglo-Boereoorlog na Vendaland teruggekeer en 'n woongebied noord van die Soutpansberg is aan hom toegestaan. Sy broers Sinthumule en Maemo

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(die eintlike opvolger van Makhado) is afsonderlike gebiede in die westekant van die Soutpansberg toegeken, en ander Venda-groepe wat nie Mphephu ondersteun het nie, aan die oostekant.

Die opvolg: Desember 1898

Terwyl die burgers in die eerste dae van Desember 1898 op pad huis-toe was, het Staatspresident Paul Kruger op 8 Desember per telegram vir genl Joubert (toe reeds terug op Pietersburg) gevra wanneer die kommando's in Pretoria gaan aankom, want 'n groot ontvangs word gereël.

Intussen het die regering op 5 Desember 1898 besluit om 'n krygsmag by Rietvlei te vestig, en dat een offisier en 100 manskappe aangestel word "om die fort te bou en te beman".

Wat gebeur het, is dat ook Fort Schutte verskuif moes word, deels na Rietvlei en deels na die Venda-hoofstat Luatane in die berg daar naby. Die "fortoprigter" het vir oulaas op 7 Desember van Fort Schutte af getelegrafeer dat 10 waens al volgelaai was met stukke van die fort.

Dit het vinnig gegaan. Reeds op 12 Desember het kmdt-genl Joubert (toe klaar terug op Pietpotgietersrust, eindpunt van die spoorlyn vanaf Pretoria) verslag gekry dat alles goed vorder met die oprigting van die fort by Rietvlei.

Die Kommandant-generaal se jaarverslag vir 1898 vertel:

Nou dat al die burgers ... vroeg in Desember 1898 vertrek het, het ek self na Pretoria teruggekeer.

Kommandant Trichardt van die Staatsartillerie bly voorlopig daar met die artillerie en 100 burgers uit die distrik Soutpansberg, onder kmdt Du Preez. Behalwe hierdie wag is daar ook gestasioneer 100 vrywilligers onder P Botha as kommandant, en die polisiemag van Fort Schutte is ook by Rietvlei geplaas. Fort Schutte is na die hoofstad (Venda-hoofstat Luatane) en na Rietvlei verplaas.

Dus was daar nog 'n ruim militêre en polisie-teenwoordigheid by Rietvlei nadat die Mphephu-kryg verby was.

Posreëlings en posstukke

Een bron sê 'n spesiale halfweeklikse posvervoer tussen Pietersburg en die Hoofdlager in die Soutpansberg was van 18 Oktober tot 31 Desember 1898 in werking [3]. Maar was dit aldeur halfweekliks, en het dit einde Desember opgehou?

Intussen het die ZAR se telegraafdiens, wat afsonderlik van die posterye gefunksioneer het, teen 31 Oktober 1898 in rekordtyd 'n telegraaflyn met houtpale tussen Pietersburg en die "Hoofdlager te Rietvlei" voltooi [4].

Op 1 November 1898 is twee tydelike posagentskapkantore vir die gerief van die kommando's geopen [5]. Die een was by Fort Schutte, beman deur Coenraad Johannes Abraham van Reenen, en die ander Hoofdlager, waar Jan Abraham Joubert possake behartig het. Albei was posagente en nie amptenare van die posdepartement nie dog Van Reenen is reeds in Mei 1898 aangestel as die telegrafis van die ZAR se Telegraafdepartement op Fort Schutte [6 7].

Fort Schutte was enkele kilometer wes van Elim-sendingstasie en het uitgekyk op die drif oor die Doornrivier.

Maar waar was die Hoofdlager? Dit was by Fort Hendrina, maar Fort Hendrina was in hierdie stadium verskuif na die plaas Rietvlei (kyk 'Krygsverrigtinge' hierbo). ***Hoofdlager, Rietvlei en Fort Hendrina*** was in November-Desember 1898 presies dieselfde plek, en die plek het vroeg in 1899 ***Louis Trichardt*** geword. Die fortifikasie het gestaan langs die huidige Voortrekkerplein, aan die oorkant van die kerk van die NG gemeente Louis Trichardt wat later hier gebou is.

Die halfweeklikse posdiens tussen Pietersburg en die Hoofdlager is afgeskaal toe die Kommandant-generaal op 7 November 1898 vir die Posmeester-generaal laat weet het "pos een maal per week heen en terug na Pietersburg is voldoende" [8]. Die koste daarvan het blykbaar 'n rol gespeel, want die Posmeester-generaal het toe dadelik vir die Ouditeur-generaal gevra om die rekening vir die poskoetsdiens vanaf 18 Oktober 1898 tot "hede" goed te keur - "ná korrespondensie is die koste bepaal as £225" [9].

Daarna het die landdros van Pietersburg, wat meermale verlof gevra het om met die posvervoer rond te reis, op 18 November 1898 gekla oor die "ongerieflike toestand" van die vervoer tussen Pietersburg en die Hoofdlager. Pretoria het hierdie saak ernstig opgeneem, en die landdros moes gou verduidelik (30 November 1898) dat hy eintlik "uit 'n persoonlike oogpunt" geskryf het.

Die Posmeester-generaal het in reaksie daarop aan die Staatsekretaris geskryf dat, hoewel die vervoer met kar en perd nie al te gemaklik is om in "al die behoeftes" te voorsien nie, word die pos tog goed vervoer [10].

Argiefbronne verskil oor die opskorting van hierdie spesiale posdiens wat Pietersburg en Fort Schutte en die Hoofdlager verbind het. Volgens een bron [10] is die Hoofdlagerposkantoor op 31 Desember 1898 gesluit, volgens die jaarverslag 13 het sowel Hoofdlager as Fort Schutte vroeg in 1899 gesluit, naamlik in Januarie.

Die ZAR se Posgids vir Januarie 1899 meld die posagent vir Fort Schutte (Van Reenen) maar Fort Schutte verskyn nie in posroete-tydtafels nie. "Hoofdlager" of "Rietvlei" word glad nie gelys nie [11].

[Die ZAR se volgende Posgids [12] meld egter "Hoofdlager" as 'n posagentskap in die distrik Soutpansberg, asook "Louis Trichardt (Rietvlei)" as posagentskap.]

Wat eintlik gebeur het, is dat die posagentskap by Fort Schutte teen die middel van Desember 1898 verval het, toe die fort sak en pak na Hoofdlager Rietvlei verskuif is; tweedens het die Hoofdlager-posagentskap na 1 Januarie 1899 eenvoudig met sy werksaamhede voortgegaan [13].

Toe die Posmeester-generaal op 24 Januarie 1899 vir die posmeester van Pietersburg vra hoe lank die posdiens na Fort Hendrina (Hoofdlager Rietvlei) nog moet loop, kry hy antwoord van die Kommandant-generaal: Ek dink dat die vervoer na die nuwe dorp by Rietvlei steeds sal toeneem, en stel voor dat daar 'n poskantoor gebou word. Hierdie voorstel is beantwoord met 'n bevestig-ing dat daar reeds 'n posagentskap bestaan wat verander kan word as daar behoefte aan is [14].

Die Kommandant-generaal het op 31 Januarie 1899 nog 'n voorstel gehad, dat die pos van Pietersburg direk na Rietvlei moet gaan en vandaar "met 'n winkelhaak" na Cooksley (Lovedale Park, naby die ou ligging van Fort Schutte) en verder na Spelonken [15]. 'n Weeklikse posdiens is in Februarie 1899 ingestel, regstreeks tussen Pietersburg en Fort Hendrina. Die tog het 14 tot 15 uur geduur [16].

Maar die Tesourier-generaal het druk uitgeoefen oor die koste [17], en voorlank is die vorige posroete herstel van Pietersburg - Klipdam - Dwarsrivier - Cooksley (Lovedale Park) [18], met vandaar uitlopers na Fort Hendrina (wat toe Louis Trichardt geword het) en Spelonken [19].

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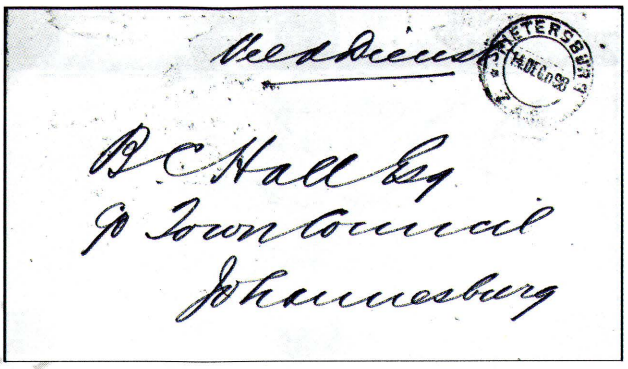
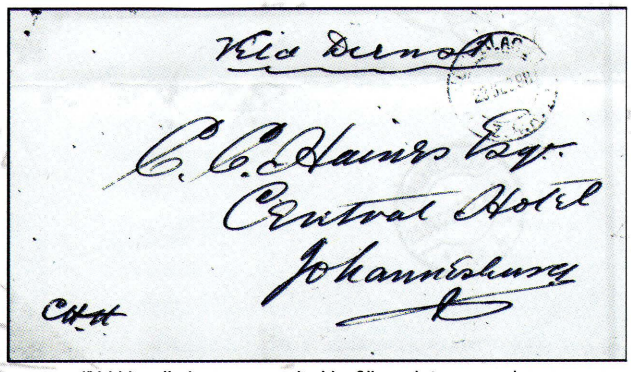
Die posagent/telegrafis van die "ou" Fort Schutte, Van Reenen, was van vroeg 1899 posagent by Hoofdlager Rietvlei - dis seker hy wat die telegraafstempel tot "Fort Hendrina" verander het - en daarna het hy die posagent vir Louis Trichardt gebly [16].

Koevert [20] geëndosseer "VeldDienst" en gerig aan "B C Hall Esq / c.o Town Council / Johannesburg", gerojeer met die dubbelkring-datumstempel van Pietersburg op 14 Desember 1898. Aankomsmerk op rugkant van Johannesburg, 15 Desember 1898, 9.30 nm.



"Velddiens" - koevert met 'n Pietersburg-stempel van 14 Desember 1898.

Koevert [21] geëndosseer "Veld Dienst" en gerig aan "C C Haines Esq / Central Hotel / Johannesburg", gerojeer met die dubbelkring-datumstempel Hoofdlager / ZAR op 23 Desember 1898. Links voorop die sigkant is die voorletters C H H. Aankomsmerk op rugkant van Johannesburg, 25 Desember 1898, 9.30 nm.



"Velddiens" - koevert met die Hoofdlager-kringstempel van 23 Desember 1898 en 'n Johannesburgse aankomsmerk. op Kersdag.

Hierdie twee koeverte is in dieselfde handskrif en verdien nadere ondersoek.

Die eerste koevert : Volgens die geldende postyd-tafel [11] het die halfweeklikse pos suidwaarts vanaf Pietersburg op 'n Woensdag (soos 14 Desember) om 12-uur vertrek en teen 5 nm (17:00) op Pietpotgietersrust aangekom. Vandaar is dit die volgende oggend (Donderdag) om 05:30 per trein na Pretoria, waar die trein se aankomstyd 16:05 was.

Van Pretoria was daar daagliks 'n trein met pos na Johannesburg om 16:30, wat 'n bietjie knap sou wees, en 'n volgende trein met pos om 18:30, aankoms in Johannesburg om 20:30. Die Johannesburgse aankomstempel van 9.30 nm (21:30) die aand is dus korrek vir 'n koevert wat die vorige oggend op Pietersburg afgestempel is.

Maar was daar 'n pos vanaf die hooflaer by Rietvlei (Louis Trichardt) wat op 'n Woensdagoggend voor 12-uur op Pietersburg afgestempel sou word? Die posdiens van Rietvlei af was weekliks, volgens getuienis in aansluiting by die roosterdiens vanaf Spelonken na Pietersburg op Vrydae.

Die tweede koevert is ewe interessant. Die pos vanaf die Hoofdlager (Rietvlei), noordwes van die "ou" Fort Hendrina, sou dieselfde patroon volg as die pos vanaf Spelonken, noordoos van die "ou" Fort Hendrina.

Die pos vanaf Spelonken na Pietersburg was op Vrydae19 (en die koevert se afstempeldatum is Vrydag 23 Desember 1898):

Spelonken 03:00
Fort Hendrina 07:00 (ou ligging)
Dwarsrivier 12:00
Klipdam 16:00
Pietersburg 19:00

Hoofdlager Rietvlei en Spelonken was ongeveer ewe ver van die "ou" Fort Hendrina en dus sou hierdie twee eindpunte se pos tegelyk hier aansluit.

Vanaf Pietersburg vertrek die halfweeklikse pos na die suide om 12-uur op Saterdag (soos ook Pietersburg se Woensdag-pos wat om 12-uur uitgaan) na Pietpotgietersrust, en oornag dan op Pietpotgietersrust, vir vertrek om 05:30 op die volgende oggend (dws Sondag) per trein na Pretoria, aankoms 16:05. Dan vanaf Pretoria met die possak op die 18:30-trein na Johannesburg, aankoms 20:30. Vandaar Johannesburg se stempel van aankoms om 9.30 nm (21:30) op Sondagaand 25 Desember 1898.

Dié Sondag was Kersdag maar dit was nie ongewoon dat posklerke op sulke dae werk nie, dit was trouens al jare die gebruik. Die reëling was dat die poskantoor op Sondae en feesdae vir 1 uur oop sal wees na die ontvangs van die pos, behalwe vir pos wat na 8 nm (20:00) aankom waar daar nie daaglikse pos is nie, dan 7-uur die volgende oggend [21].

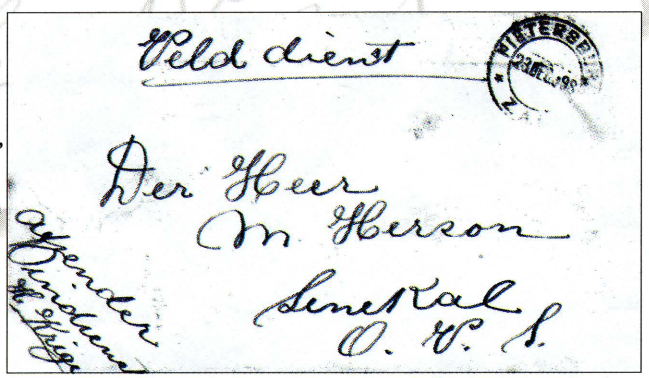
Die vraag is egter, is die koevert by die Hoofdlager (Rietvlei) gepos? As dit op Vrydag 23 Desember daar gepos is, sou dit om 3-uur die oggend aldaar met die Hoofdlager-stempel vir daardie dag afgestempel word? Hoekom is die Hoofdlager-stempel dan nie op dieselfde dag se koevert wat hieronder beskryf word nie?

Voor op die koevert is die paraaf van C H H - sou dit Haines wees wat die koevert aan 'n familielid of dalk aan homself geaddresseer het?

Hierdie twee mooi koeverte was saam in die versameling van Manfred Weinstein RDPSA, en later saam in die versameling van George van den Hurk RDPSA. Dit wil lyk of hulle as soeweniers gemaak is.

Koevert [23] is bo-aan ge-ëndosseer "Veld dienst" en geadresseer na Senekal, OVS. Links voorop, skuins, staan "Afzender/ indienst/ H Krige". Die dubbelkring-stempel is vir Pietersburg, 23 Desember 1898. Rugstempels is vir Bloemfontein, 26 Desember 1898, en Senekal, 27 Desember 1898.

Die afsender, H L Krige, was tevore 'n polisiemanskap by die "ou" Fort Hendrina [24]. Laat in Desember 1898 was hy wagmeester (onderoffisier) by die fort op Rietvlei [25], en hy het trouens gehelp om die kampmuur te bou.



Egte Velddiens-koevert van 'n wagmeester (onderoffisier) van die polisie by Hoofdlager-Rietvlei, met die Pietersburg-stempel van 23 Desember 1898.

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Hierdie koevert pas in by die postydtafel: die pos vanaf Rietvlei (Hoofdlager) sou die hele Vrydag 23 Desember onderweg wees en dan by aankoms in Pietersburg, in die aand, met die Pietersburg-stempel vir daardie dag gerojeer word.

Die koevert is nie beboet nie: dit bevestig dat die Oranje-Vrystaat die dienspos van die ZAR as frankeervry erken het.

Verwysings

Spesiale dank aan dr Lize Kriel, wat haar doktorale verhandeling oor die Malaboch-kryg nagevors het, en prof Fransjohan Pretorius, kenner van die Anglo-Boereoorlog. Eweso aan George van den Hurk RDPSA, wat altyd van die veldpos van die 1890s gehou het, en dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, wat met nuwighede vorendag gekom het.

Oorspronklike navorsing het helderheid gebring oor die verskuiwing van forte (Hendrina en Schutte) en die militêre teenwoordigheid in die Soutpansberg in Desember 1898, nadat die Mphephu-kryg verby was. Hierdie bronverwysings is beskikbaar maar is nie van filateliese belang nie.

Verwysings van filateliese betekenis word aangedui.

1 *Die tydtafel vir die posroete van 1896 tussen Pietersburg en Spelonken noem destyds reeds Fort Hendrina as 'n tussenpunt. Jaarverslag van die Posmeester-generaal van die ZAR vir 1896.*

2 *Posmeester-generaal van die ZAR vir 1896. Johann Tempelhof, Dorpsmense van die Soutpansberg, 'n eeufeesgeskiedenis 1899–1999. Louis Trichardt, 1999.*

3 *Grobler, P J S, Geskiedenis van die Poswese van die ZAR, doktorale verhandeling, Unisa. Pretoria, 1956.*

4 *Jaarverslag vir 1898, Telegraafdepartement van die ZAR.*

5 *Jaarverslag vir 1898, Posmeester-generaal van die ZAR.*

6 *Staatsalmanak van die ZAR vir 1899.*

7 *Uitvoerende Raadsbesluit, 17 Mei 1898. ZAR 24, Transvaalse Argief.*

8 *Register van inkomende stukke, Posmeester-generaal, item 1172. PMG 4, Transvaalse Argief.*

9 *Dieselfde legger.*

10 *Dieselfde, 30 November 1898.*

11 *Postgids van de ZAR, Januarie 1899.*

12 *Postgids van de ZAR, Junie 1899.*

13 *Poskantoor Pretoria, inkomende stukke, 4 Januarie 1899. PMG 17, Transvaalse Argief.*

14 *Posmeester-generaal, inkomende stukke Januarie 1898-Augustus 1999, items 93 en 130 vir 1899. PMG 4, Transvaalse Argief.*

15 *Dieselfde, item 134*

16 *Korrespondensie, posmeester Pietersburg, 1899. PMG 24, ransvaalse Argief.*

17 *Item 56 vir 1899 en verder. PMG 4, Transvaalse Argief*

18 *Lovedale Park is in 1876 as 'n handelspos deur JF Cooksley begin en lê tussen die oorspronklike Fort Schutte en die sendingstasie Elim, suidoos van Louis Trichardt.*

19 *Item 336 en verder. PMG 4, Transvaalse Argief.*

20 *Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg. Katalogus vir veiling op 26 November 2003, item 736.*

21 *Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg. Katalogus vir veiling op 26 November 2003, item 737.*

22 *Postgids van de ZAR, 1895*

23 *Versameling van Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, vertoon by Stampex, Johannesburg, 23-26 Oktober 2003.*

24 *By wyse van uitsondering het die ZAR se Kommissaris van Polisie 'n volledige personeellys ingesluit by sy jaarverslag vir 1897. ZAR 174, Transvaalse Argief.*

25 *Leggers van die Krygskommissaris, Mpefu-kryg. KG 663, Transvaalse Argief.*

To be continued in the SAP December 2004 issue

Die Seldsame Stempels staan op Telegramme



Fort Schutte 25 Oct

Fort Schutte was kort voor en tydens die Mphephu-kry 'n kantoor van die ZAER se Telegraafdepartement, met 'n telegrafis, C.J.A. van Reenen. Hy het die gebruiklike telegraafstempel van die ZAR op telegramme gebruik, naamlik die gehoekte ringstempel. Hierdie illustrasies kom van telegramme in die argief van die Kommandant-generaal.



Fort Schutte 27 Oct



Hoofdlager 18 Nov

Die Hoofdlager by Rietvlei het 'n stempel van rubberletters gebruik, in die drie lyne: Hoofdlager / Rietvlei met pylstop-ornamente weerskante / datumlyn met daag, sterretjie, maande afgekort, sterretjie, jaar in twee syfers. Die vroegste datum vir hierdie stempel op 'n telegram wat by die hooflaer ontvang is, is 2 November 1898. Die stempel was aanvanklik sonder die ornamente.



Hoofdlager 24 Nov

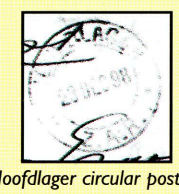


Fort Hendrina

Die stempel vir Hoofdlager het skielik verander. Op telegramme van Donderdag 19 Januarie 1899 is dit nog "Hoofdlager Rietvlei" maar op Saterdag 21 Januarie 1899 word dit "Fort Hendrina", ook in drie lyne. Die kort woord "Fort" in die boonste lyn het nou die ornamente weerskante. Die datumlyn is onveranderd. Hierdie illustrasies is ook van ontvangde telegramme in die dokumentasie van die Kommandant-generaal, Transvaalse Argief.



Fort Hendrina



Hoofdlager circular postmark

Hoofdlager se posstempel is die standard-tipe datumstempel van metaal wat die posdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s kenmerk. Hierdie datum, 23 Desember 1898, is die vroegste bekend. Dit is trouens die enigste voorbeeld van die stempel wat bekend is van voor die Anglo-Boere-oorlog, toe die posstempel in November1899 by die ZAR-hooflaer buite die beleërde Ladysmith in gebruik geneem is.
Die stempel is waarskynlik van die vervaardigers bestel toe die posagentskap vir Hoofdlager begin is (1 November 1898), maar toe die stempel in Desember 1898 op Pietersburg aankom, toe die oorlog verby en die burgers klaar huis-toe. Daar is geen getuienis dat die na-oorlogte militêre mag wat by Rietvlei (Hoofdlager) aangebly het, hierdie stempel gebruik het nie.

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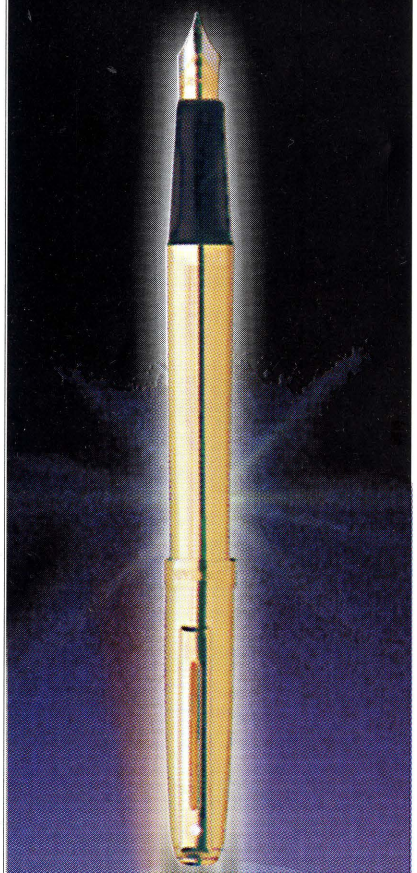

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THE COME-BACK KID

by Professor Franco Frescura, KwaZulu-Natal Society



Some five years ago, following the "forged" rhino stamp debacle, accusations of design-tampering and of repeated break downs in security procedures, the South African Post Office gradually began to transfer its stamp printing programme from the Government Printers in Pretoria to security printing companies overseas. Since that time South African stamps have been printed by a variety of security firms, including Southern Colour, Courvoisier, Questa, Cartor and Enschede. The Government Printers, for their part, have continued to undertake smaller stamp printing contracts for a few SADC countries, but generally have withdrawn from this area of security work, being more concerned with issues of imminent privatisation and the implementation of an ISO 9000 quality management system. In the process they also shed the revenue stamp printing contract from the Treasury. Now, in 2004, they are gearing up, once again, to enter the field of printing South African stamps.

About a year ago I began to investigate the feasibility of using poster stamps as a medium for local advertising and political propaganda, and because the Government Printers are the only local company with the technical capacity to perforate stamps, it seemed natural that any project of this nature should be awarded to them. The reason why I was most insistent that these labels should be perforated in a stamp-like format was because the general public does not identify the more commonly-available rouletted label as a "proper" product. Perforations, it seems, have a special image attached to them in the public eye, and anything else is deemed to be somehow "not right". The gradual demise of SANTA's Christmas stamp campaign since its last perforated issue in 1966 is probably the best case in point. This was further confirmed during the course of stamp "image" tests, when self-adhesive stamps die cut with straight or zig-zag frame edges were flatly rejected by members of the public who could only equate the concept of a "stamp" with a "perforated" outline. Anything else, it seems was perceived to be "only a label", and hence not of postal usage. On the other hand non-postally valid labels duly perforated were perceived to be "stamps".

The prospects of being able to produce a well-designed product locally were further improved when the Government Printers, on their own initiative, produced a number of well-crafted dummy booklets, modelled on the 1998 SA Whales issue, and of a quality equal in almost every way to the prestige booklets printed by the House of Questa for the South African Post Office.

The first opportunity to implement this project arose early in 2004 when the DURSAPEX Committee decided that, as part of the National Exhibition, it would publish a set of Cinderella stamps publicising the historical philately of the region. Soon thereafter, the eThekwini Municipality decided the concept of a booklet, including a sheetlet of perforated labels, would be a novel idea in publicising the tourist attractions of Durban, as well as commemorating the city's

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150th anniversary as a municipality. Matters were facilitated by the fact that our contact with the eThekwini Council, Peter Bendheim, was both a talented photographer and came from a philatelic background, his father having been an assiduous stamp collector. As a result I was fortunate to have a set of fine, clear images to work from, as well as a discerning client to collaborate with. Add to this the graphic skills of Thea Swanepoel, Senior Artist at Philatelic Services, and a stampdesigner of long experience, and you have a well-crafted twelve page full-colour booklet, with two sheetlets of eight perforated poster stamps each, which extol the many virtues of Durban, and which is likely to become a favourite among all Cinderella collectors. Not having the budget to give DURSAPEX 2004 material support, Peter Bendheim allowed us to link the booklet to the exhibition by placing its logo on the front cover, as well as each of the poster stamp sheetlets inside. In addition, he allowed us to include the philatelic sheetlet onto the same printing order, thus allowing us to have a product we could sell in aid of philately at no cost to the exhibition committee.



And what of the Government Printers, the "come-back kid?" Well, they have treated this as a full dress rehearsal for their return to the South African stamp printing market.
A number of workshops on security, philatelic criteria and quality control are still scheduled to take place before the end of the year, but by 2005 we may well see them back in contention for the SA Post Office's stamp printing contract.

Thus, both the booklet and the philatelic sheetlet gain in importance to collectors of South African stamps, for although they are not postally valid, they do mark the potential return of the Government Printer to our album pages.

Both the booklet and the sheetlet (illustrated here) are available from the organisers of the DURSAPEX 2004 National Philatelic Exhibition
PO Box 113, Amanzimtoti, 4125 at a price of R10.00 each, or
email at pbrmcnoon@metroweb.co.za.

CLUBTHEME 2004

PRETHEMA

- The challenge of a one-framer is to tell your story within 15 pages! Not so very easy, though. You have to select your available material carefully, mount your pages logically and be diligent to maintain the golden thread up to the end. Actually: it is pure fun! Everyone should try it.
- Congratulations to the PRETHEMA-winner of 2004: Petra Heath (Afrikaans Pretoria) with a new exhibit: *Jan van Riebeeck.* Our staunch supporter from Kimberley, Richard Oliver, came second with *Call me Jumbo* (on elephants), and junior Daleen Swart (Tshwane Seëlmaats) third with *Die mens se beste vriend* (Man's Best Friend = Dogs).
- Next year's PRETHEMA will be presented on the 16th June, provisionally at the Pioneer Museum in Silverton, Tshwane. See you there!

GAUPEX

- A word of special thanks and congratulatiobns to the three exhibitors from the Gauteng Province: Mike Jackson (Boksburg-Germiston) with *Electricity* (vermeil), Petra Heath (Afrikaans Pretoria) with *Antilope van Suider-Afrika (Antelopes of Southern Africa)* (silwer) and Dawn van der Westhuizen (Edenvale) with *We are the world, we are the children.* (bronze).
- Thank you also to dealer Paul van Zeyl who gave us ample space at his monthly stamp fair in Queenswood, Pretoria – the visitors enjoyed it tremendously!
- I have a dream. An *Inter-Provincial Philatelic Competition.* Each province (or region) and also Namibia and Zimbabwe enters 5 exhibits: 1 traditional, 1 thematic, 1 novice, 1 youth and 1 extra (any discipline). Minimum 2, maximum 5 frames. Funding by Federation (or Foundation). Winning province by total points. Early August. Provincial exhibitions (like GAUPEX) in May to decide who will represent the specific province. A beautiful trophy. A carnival atmosphere. Lots of dealers. No speeches. Worsrolle vetkoek, koffie en pannekoek. *Go for it, Northern Bulls!* (= Pretoria Region). I was just dreaming....

THEMES ON STAMPS

- The **OLYMPIC GAMES** in Athens were brilliant! Congratulations to ALL our competitors, especially the swimmers. I cried



by Rev. J. Cassie Carstens - Thematics SA

openly on that first Sunday night when our four young men swam the rest of world off the map (by name the arrogant Yankees and Aussies), our beautiful multi-coloured flag was hoisted and *Nkosi sikilel'* was played! What a

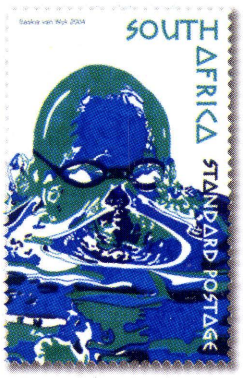

Fig. 1.

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performance! What a moment! How proud we were! (And I must confess: I cried even more on the last Saturday evening when that young Russian athlete received his gold medal for the 800 metres, all in tears.) We are looking forward to Beijing in 2008. Fig.**1**

• The **FOX** *(Vulpes vulpes)* is the world's most widespread carnivore, due to its ability to adapt to the environment in which it lives. To name this lovely woodland animal part of "Britain's best-loved wildlife", is somewhat ironic – why do the Brits hunt them down?! They should be killed (the Brits, I mean). Fig.**2**



Fig.2.

• The **FLOWERS** of the Jasmin Tree *(Jasminum sambac)* are pure white, having a gentle and sweet smell, and bloom all year round. Jasmin has been designated to be the flower which signifies maternal love; therefore it is considered to be the flower of Mother's Day. This specific stamp celebrate and commemorate the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty, the Queen of Thailand's 72nd birthday. Fig.**3**



Fig.3.

• The camarophyllis **MUSHROOM** *(Camarophyllus pratensis)* is common around Iceland, growing in fertile and grassy meadows. It is often found in grassy basins, often in large groups and batches. It is considered to be a good edible mushroom, easy to dry and store for the winter. Around 2000 species of mushrooms have been found in Iceland. Fig.**4**



Fig.4.

• The **Ben-Gurion Heritage Institute** offers a wide variety of educational activities dealing with the State of Israel, its birth, and its development in the spirit of Ben-Gurion's basic values: total commitment, Zionism and statehood. The Ben-Gurion Heritage Institute operates according to the concept that studying the past provides a better understanding of the present and a constructive attitude toward the future. (That is why History as subject should be made compulsary in all South African schools!) Fig.**5**



Fig.5.

• The Italian Renaissance **POET** and writer, connoisseur of ancient culture and classical filology, Francesco Petrarca (1304-1374) is called the father of humanism. In 1326 he met the noble Laura who inspired his lifelong creation of love lyrics collected in the *Book of Songs* which influenced European poetry. The deep psychological analysis and perfect poetic form and language of Petrarca's Italian lyrics was a novelty. Fig.**6**

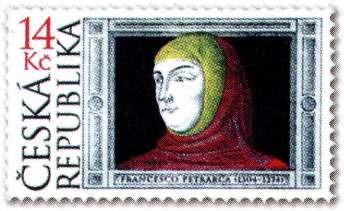

Fig.6.

• **ALOES** are particularly suited to our Southern African landscapes, especially in Zimbabwe. These beautiful succulent plants belong to the Lily Family *(Liliaceae)*. Aloes vary in form from tall branching trees to low-growing sprawling plants, sometimes stemless. The *Aloe ortholopa* (Dyke Aloe) grows in open grassland in serpentine soils. The flower stem branches, carrying almost horizontal arrangements of crowded orange or red flowers, slant upwards. This is an unusual succulent, difficult to propagate. Fig.**7**

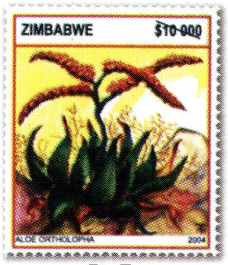

Fig.7.

• The first steam engine propelled **TRAIN** on a railway in Australia ran from Melbourne to Sandridge and opened officially on 12 September 1854. Within 25 years all colonies had a railway. Although the railways developed out of a need to transport people and freight, rail travel has never lost its air of adventure. (How I would love to take a trip in our own Blue Train!) Fig.**8**



Fig.8.

• *Für the Jugend* = For the Youth. Germany's 2004 youth issue depicts **CATS** and kittens. For the youth?! Yes, but actually for the adults, because the stamps are most beautiful and cute, an integral part of any feline collection. Why is it that a kitten is so adorable, sometimes more than a puppy? Fig.**9**



Fig.9.

• Was **MARCO POLO** really the world's greatest traveller? Did he really travelled through the whole of China? Was he really the governor of a Chinese Province, appointed by the Genghis Khan? This son of Niccolo Polo, a Venetian dealer who toured the East, was born in 1254 and followed in his father's steps at the age of 17 – a new and wonderful world opened to him! He dictated his miraculous story while in prison at Genua to Rustichello of Pisa, who published it *(The Book of Wonders)* – and it became a best-seller! Who are we to doubt his adventures 750 afterwards? Fig.**10**



Fig.10.

Acknowledgements:

1. New South African issue (13/8/2004).
2. *Stamp Preview*, News for collectors from Royal Mail.
3. *Philatelic Bulletin*, No 2/2004, Thailand Post, Bangkok.
4. *Stamp News*, Iceland Post, Reykjanesbaer, Iceland.
5. Israel Postal Authority, Tel-Aviv-Yafo (via East Rand Stamps)
6. Ministry of Communications of the Czech Republic, Praha (Prague)
7. Zimbabwe Posts (Bulletin 3/2004), Harare.
8. *Australian Stamp Bulletin*, Ferntree Gully, Victoria.
9. *Niederlassung Philatelie*, Deutsche Post, Frankfurt am Main.
10. Office de Emissions de Timbres-Poste, Monaco.

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Out of the box

by Jan Bakker: AFV



Most dealers have boxes with all sorts of postal articles they offer for sale. Picture post cards, old letters, post cards and odd items. Do you ever look in those boxes? You should, you know! You often find interesting items hidden in there. It might be something thematic or just an interesting item that grabs your attention. In any case there is always an increase in your philatelic knowledge. Let me give you an example which I picked up the other day.

Browsing through a box, I found a post card from Dutch East Indies, one of my collection fields. The card - which is rather common - was priced at about 10 times the market value! As dealers do not know everything about all aspects in stamp collecting, they often guess a price, as they have no time to look up all these items in different catalogues and handbooks. Sometimes they guess correct, sometimes they have it wrong. OK, buying is voluntary. Maybe the dealer could not read Dutch. What he missed was that the sender thanked the "van Houten Cacao factory" in Holland for their support of the expedition. Now, that is an interesting item if you collect Chocolate! But there was more to it. The card was cancelled in a place called Manokwari. One can hardly blame a dealer for not knowing where that could be. That is where you as a specialist can sometimes find little gems in such a box. Manokwari is in Dutch New Guinea. Do you know how difficult those forerunners are? In 1926 it was a totally unexplored area.

For more information I went to the internet. After some research this was the result: In 1926 there was an American-Dutch anthropology expedition under the leadership of a Mr Le Roux. The expedition was called the Sterling expedition. It was not small, as 400 people took part. It consisted of Javanese convicts, Dajak-porters from Borneo, Ambonese soldiers and Dutch officers. There were also anthropologists, ethnologists, medical personnel, geologists and other scientists. The whole idea was to study pygmies living in the area. To assist, there was also an aircraft – on floats - for transport and communication. This was the first time an aircraft was attached to an expedition. (There is no known airmail of this expedition!) They were not very kind to the Papuas as they killed 8 during the expedition, in order to teach them that head hunting and cannibalism was not civilized! They had to learn to live together in peace, that is why we killed 8 of them. If you want to know more, the museum in Amsterdam has a whole collection of photos made on this expedition. Nice card that was!

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"Company" omitted lower stamp (Ex 'County' collection)



Die I perf 14 (ExGibbs)



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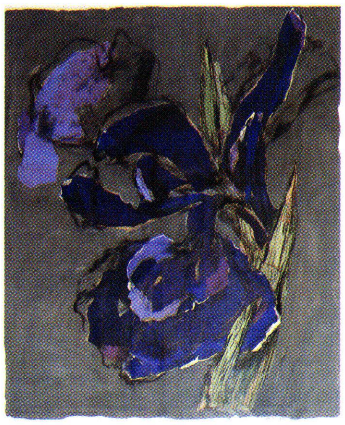

William Joseph Kentridge
(1955-)
IRIS
sheet size: 146 by 120cm
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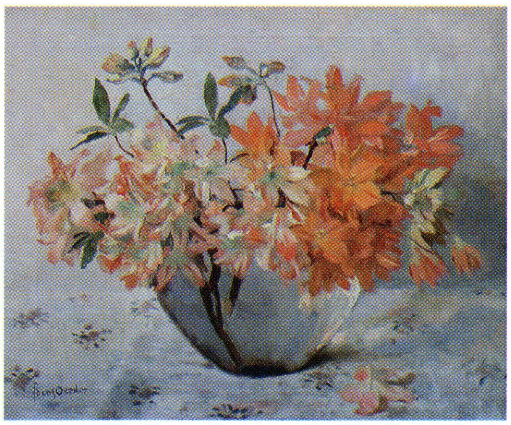

Frans David Oerder
(1867-1944)
AZALIAS
49 by 59cm
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Sporting Doctors

by Professor A. Dubb, Thematics Southern Africa



5

Sports medicine as a scientific discipline is a recent phenomenon. Professional sportsmen appeared early in history in the form of the Roman gladiators ; then the great Galen (129-199) (Figure 1) could indeed be recognized as an early specialist in sports medicine.



1

Born at Pergamon in Asia Minor, he was named Galenos, meaning tranquil, which he certainly didn't live up to. As chief surgeon to the gladiators he was successful. Not only did he treat the wounded but he prescribed appropriate diets and exercises, supervised their training and formulated a programme of physical education which included the general public. Galen ultimately ran a lucrative private practice in Rome and made many contributions to anatomy and physiology. He was arrogant, critical of his colleagues and believed himself to be always right. To question his word even after his death was regarded as heresy lasting right until the Renaissance. This perpetuated his errors as his experimentation was based largely on animal not human studies.

In this article I shall feature a few medically qualified sportsmen who combined their sport with their profession.

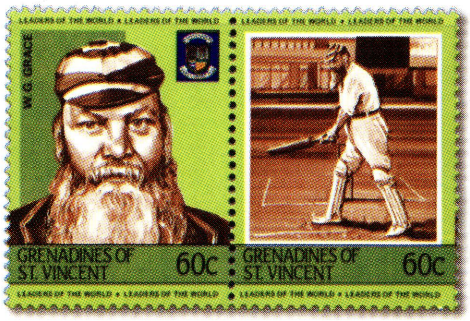
W.G. Grace (1848-1915) (Figure 2, 3.)

The name of W.G. Grace is synonymous with the history of cricket. He was the son of a doctor and he and his four brothers all entered the medical profession. Cricket became his life and his appearance was unmistakable - a giant of a man with a prominent pitch-black beard. Surprisingly his voice was high-pitched which seemed odd for a man of his size. In a career lasting over 40 years he scored 54896 runs and took 2876 wickets. The year 1895, when he was already 47 years of age, was his golden year - he hit nine centuries and reached his century of centuries. The achievement was celebrated by a grand banquet and a gift of 9073 pounds 8s 6d which was a generous sum for an amateur which allowed him to return to his medical practice in Bristol. His manner on the field contrasted sharply with his demeanour as a doctor. Not only did he terrify his opposition, he mercilessly bullied the umpires too.



2

3



James Naismith (1861 -1939).

Basketball owes its origin to a doctor (Figure 4, 5). James Naismith was born in Canada and initially trained for the church but thought he could contribute more to society

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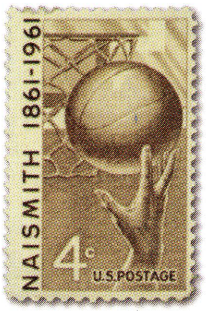
through physical education. In 1891 while physical director at the YMCA College in Springfield he invented basketball to fill the gaps in the winter months between the football and baseball seasons. It rapidly became the third national sport. Naismith qualified in medicine and combined his role as a physician with that of physical director. In 1936 basketball was recognized as an Olympic sport and money was raised by coaches to send the ageing father of the game to Berlin to attend the opening ceremony. This was the greatest moment of his life.



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Robert Tait McKenzie (1867-1938).

Remarkably, McKenzie was able to combine three careers successfully - sport, art and medicine. He was born in Ontario, Canada, obtained his medical degree from McGill University in 1892 and succeeded Naismith as director of the gymnasium at Springfield College. An excellent sportsman, he went on to specialize in orthopedic surgery and used his artistic talents to demonstrate anatomy to his students. His sculptures "The Sprinter" (Figure 6) and "The Plunger" (Figure 7) were chosen by Canada to commemorate philatelically the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. From the start he was consulted by Baron de Coubertin who revived the Olympic Games in 1896. World War I saw McKenzie as orthopaedic surgeon and sports director actively involved in the rehabilitation of the wounded.

Roger Bannister (1929-) (Figure 8).

Fifty years ago an Oxford University medical student attained the seemingly unattainable - he broke the four minute barrier for the mile.

Roger Banister was born in Harrow, Middlesex in 1929. He studied medicine at Oxford University and spent a great deal of his spare time on the athletic track. It became almost an obsession of his to run a mile in under four minutes. Using his knowledge of physiology and the mechanics of running he applied scientific methods to his training. By 1954 he was ready. He had a close rival in the Australian John Landy. Bannister finally achieved his goal that year assisted by two accomplished milers as pacemakers, Chris Brasher and Chris Chataway. First the one dropped out and then the other until some 200 yards from the finish Bannister was on his own. He crossed the line in three minutes fifty-nine point four seconds and wrote his name permanently in athletic history.

Two months later John Landy broke his record. Who was the better miler - Bannister or Landy ? Perhaps this was decided in a race in Vancouver at the Empire Games. Both finished in under four minutes. Bannister won.

Bannister retired to concentrate on his medical career. His ambition was to become a specialist in neurology, a field in which he achieved a great deal of eminence and edited a well-known textbook. After retirement from athletics, as a Resident in Medicine he earned the princely sum of 800 pounds a year. He was married, had started a family and was fortunately able to supplement his income by writing on sport for a newspaper and magazines. He published a book "The Four-Minute Mile" and later turned to the administrative side of sport, including an appointment as Chairman of the British Council. He continued running to keep fit until 1975 when he was badly injured in a motor accident. He also gave up his private practice and devoted the rest of his medical career to research on the autonomic nervous system which culminated in the first textbook on disease of the autonomic system. Finally he returned to Oxford as Master of Pembroke College.

Jacques Rogge (Figure 9)

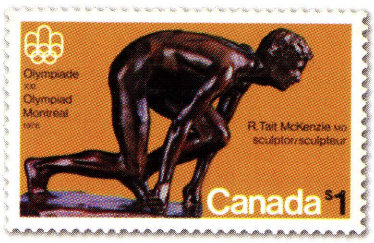
With the Olympic Games in Athens still fresh in our memory it is appropriate to feature Jacques Rogge, President of the International Olympic Committee since 2001. He has a doctorate in medicine as well as a degree in sports medicine and is a practising orthopedic surgeon. He represented Belgium in rugby and, as a yachtsman, participated in the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968, Munich in 1972 and Montreal in 1976.

Conclusion.

"Those 'who think they have not time for bodily exercise will sooner or later have to find time for illness". (Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby (1826-1893).

Lack of exercise is one of the risk factors in the many diseases of lifestyle affecting modem society. Occupying body and mind actively is essential, a problem not only for doctors but of doctors. Becoming a workaholic instead may well lead to an early death. Sport and exercise can provide some of the solutions but the techniques should preferably be acquired and practiced regularly from youth.

Figures.
1. Galen. Hungary 1969.
2. W G Grace. Great Britain 1973.
3. W G Grace. Grenadines of St Vincent 1984.
4. J A Naismith. U.S.A. 1961.
5. J A Naismith. Canada 1991.
6. R Tait M'Kenzie. Canada 1976.
7. R Tait M'Kenzie. Canada 1976.
8. R Bannister. Togo 2000.
9. J Rogge. Belgium 2004.



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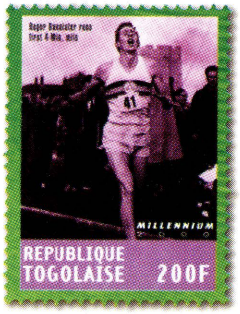

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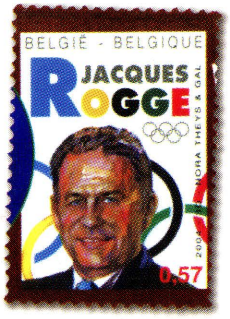

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The Royal Canadian Field Artillery in the Second Anglo Boer War

by Dr. J.R. Frank RDPSA

The First Contingent of Canadian volunteers arrived in Cape Town on 30 November 1899. In view of the British military reverses, Canada had meanwhile offered to send a second contingent. Acceptance by the Imperial government was deferred till 16 December 1899. The Canadian government subsequently informed the Colonial Office that the second contingent destined for South Africa would include a brigade of three batteries of field artillery.

The Royal Canadian Field Artillery component of 539 men of all ranks, under the command of Lt - Col. Charles W. Drury, consisted of three batteries of six twelve - pounder guns each. Each battery was divided into three sections of two guns and fifty men.

"C" Battery commanded by Major Joseph Hudon, was recruited mainly in Kingston, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Major W.G Hurdman's " D" Battery was raised in the Ottawa area, while the "E" Battery of Major George Ogilvie consisted mainly of volunteers from Quebec and Montreal.

The S.S "LAURENTIAN" carrying the Second Contingent, consisting of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery's " D" and " E" Batteries, the Postal Corps and nursing staff, sailed from Halifax, N.S on 20 January 1900, arriving at Cape Town on 17 February 1900.

Meanwhile "C" Battery had been delayed, due to typhoid on board S.S. "MONTEZUMA", and departed from Halifax on the S.S. "MILWAUKEE" on 21 February 1900, reaching Cape Town 21 March 1900.

The three batteries were assigned different tasks in South Africa, which adds interest to tracing mail from the various locations of their deployment.

The Campaign of "D" and "E" Batteries

Having reached Cape Town, they were initially quartered at Green Point Camp. On 4 March "D" Battery left Cape Town by train for Victoria Road Station to join General Parsons' column. "E" Battery followed two days later, accompanied by Lt. - Col. Drury and his staff. General Parsons' force marched via Carnarvon to Kenhardt to suppress the Boer rebellion in the Prieska district. They returned to De Aar via Van Wyk's Vlei by 14 April 1900.

I illustrate a cover from Private C. or J.D Street of "D" Battery, on 13 March 1900 with a Canadian Contingent cachet applied at the Cape Town Base Post Office. This is the earliest recorded date for the cachet, without the words "en route" (Fig 1).

"D" Battery was sent from De Aar to Bloemfontein after the Karoo campaign, reaching the city on 23rd June 1900. A letter from Pvt. V.A. Hall, of "D" Battery, to Port Hope, cancelled by a Republican Bloemfontein O.V.S postmark of 11 July 1900 and a Canadian Contingent cachet of 16 July proves this (fig 2). The oval Canadian Contingent cachet was applied at the Cape Town base post office to mail destined for Canada from the Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. Mail from the Eastern Transvaal and Natal did not receive the cachet, as this was routed via Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Two guns were sent from Bloemfontein to Edenburg on 24th June 1900, to prevent General De Wet from capturing the Bloemfontein rail link with the coast.

The entire "D" Battery was transferred to Pretoria on 13 July 1900, for guard duty in the Eastern Transvaal with General Hamilton's column and were part of the force sent to break General Louis Botha's



1. "D" Battery cover from Cape Town to Ottawa, Canada on 13 March 1900, indicating proximity of the Field Post Office. Earliest recorded date of use of the red Canadian Contingent cachet in South Africa.



2. Cover cancelled Bloemfontein July 11, 1900 O.V.S. , with Violet Canadian Cachet applied at Base Post Office on July 16 1900, to Port Hope, sent by Pvt. V.A. Hall "D" Battery RCA.



3. Mail from Canada to "D" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery. Postage overpaid by three cents. 2 August, 1900 from Berlin, Ont, to South Africa, which reached artillery driver Quirmbach via Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Field Post Office 55 receiver.

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4. Cover from Army Post Office 55 at Pretoria sent by Pvt.V.A. Hall to Port Hope on 17 August, 1900. Canadian Contingent cachet in violet applied on 28 August.



5. D Battery Royal Canadian Artillery, Pretoria 7 November 1900 violet Handstamp on reverse of cover to Aylmer East, Ont.



6. Patriotic Postcard from Pvt. J.H Browning, E Battery, from Warrenton Station on 17 November, 1900 to Montreal via Fourteen Streams Kimberley and Modder River, but without cachet.



7. Wilson Patriotic cover from Green Point Camp, Cape Town to Stouffville from Pvt. N. Newdick, C Battery, RCA on March 23 1900. Endorsed by Lt.V.A.S.Williams and Canadian Contingent cachet in red. (stamp removed). Written two days after arrival in Cape Town.

grip on the Pretoria - Louren o Marques railway line. A cover from Berlin, Ontario to an artillery driver in D Battery was received at base post office on 26 September and forwarded to Pretoria via Bloemfontein. (fig .3). Incoming mail is less likely to have been preserved than mail home, due to the adverse conditions in the field. A cover from Pvt. V.A. Hall, of D Battery, sent from Pretoria on 17 August 1900 reached the Base Post Office five days later en route to Port Hope. (Fig .4).

The battery was in Lydenburg in September 1900, after which it returned to Pretoria. A cover from Pretoria to Aylmer East, Ontario, using Nederlandsche - Zuid - Afrikaanse Spoorweg Maatschappy stationery, bears a D Battery Royal Canadian Artillery cachet on the reverse. Only two examples of this cachet have been recorded. (fig .5)

D Batterys last action was a brief sortie to Machadodorp in November 1900. The unit boarded the train at Irene (Pretoria) on 3 December and, via Worcester, reached Cape Town on 11 December 1900. They embarked on the S.S. ROSLIN CASTLE two days later, together with C and E Batteries, arriving at Halifax, N.S. on 9 January 1901.

E Battery was also involved with rebel chasing in the Carnarvon - Kenhardt area with General Parson s column, reaching De Aar on 14 April 1900 as well. The battery was sent to Belmont on 13 May to join General Charles Warrens force whose task it was to clear the rebels north of the Orange River. On 20 May 1900 they were sent to raise the Boer siege of the village of Douglas.

E Battery was engaged in the battle of Faber s Put, where General Warren s force was attacked by that of Commandant Piet De Villiers on 29 May 1900. They suffered nine casualties in the conflict, the units fiercest in the entire campaign.

Their next duty was the tedious one of guarding lines of communication. Lt. Good s left section was at Warrenton, while the centre section went to Vryburg and the right one to Kimberley. In effect, the unit was scattered from Kimberley to Vryburg.

A patriotic post card from Pvt. J.H. Browning, of E Battery R.C.A sent from Warrenton Station to Montreal on 17 November 1900 is the only item of mail I have seen from this unit. (Fig 6).

On 19 September 1900 part of E Battery left Vryburg with Gen. Settle s force, to participate in the relief of Schweizer Reneke which had been surrounded by J.F. De Beer s Commando. After a further period of rebel chasing the unit left by train from Belfast, via Worcester, for Cape Town and home.

The Activities of C Battery

This battery had the most eventful campaign. Leaving Halifax, N.S., on 21 February it arrived at Cape Town on 21 March 1900. After a short stay at Green Point Camp and subsequently at the remount station at Stellenbosch, the unit was ordered back to Cape Town. A J.C Wilson patriotic cover from Pte. N. Newdick, endorsed by Lt. V.A.S Williams of C Battery, dated 23 March 1900 at base post office is an early item of mail from the unit. (Fig 7).

The British South Africa Company had been concerned in December 1899 that some 1700 settlers had volunteered to fight in South Africa. They had brought this to the attention of the Colonial Secretary, requesting to be permitted to raise a force to counter the threat of a Boer invasion or a native uprising.

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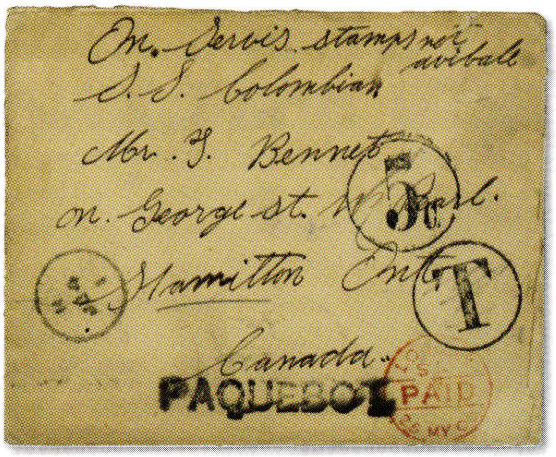


8. Cover written on S.S COLUMBIAN to Hamilton, showing Paquebot (Durban1899 - 1900) marking and Hamilton letter carrier s mark. Backstamped Durban 30 April 1900, as it was brought back by the COLUMBIAN to Durban.



9. Early May 1900 cover from Gunner H.L Stringer, C Battery, postmarked Maradella s, to Port Hope, while serving with Rhodesian Field Force. Backstamp Umtali May 4 , 1900.

The War Office gave permission for a Rhodesian Field Force of 5000 men to be raised, provided they came from outside the United Kingdom. Canada also refused permission for Canadian recruiting. The Company raised this force in Australia and in New Zealand, meanwhile, Col. Robert Baden —Powell had raised the Rhodesian Regiment, commanded by Col. H. Plumer, to protect the borders of Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. Neither of these forces had an artillery component. Lord Roberts decided to send the Royal Canadian Field Artillery C Battery to assist the Rhodesian force, having obtained permission from the Portuguese government to land it at Beira.

On 14 April C Battery departed from Cape Town for Beira, Portuguese East Africa, abroad the S.S. COLUMBIAN . It was to join Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington s Rhodesian Field Force on the long march to assist with relief of Mafeking. A stampless cover is shown from a member of C Battery addressed to Canada. (Fig. 8). The cover was brought back to Durban by the S.S COLUMBIAN . It bears a rare Durban Paquebot cancel (in use in 1899 — 1900 only) and a Durban 30 April 1900 back stamp. The front bears a London transit cancel and a Hamilton, Ontario, letter carrier mark.

The unit arrived at the port of Beira on 21 April 1900 and departed, in cattle trucks with all their equipment, on the Beira — Salisbury railway the next day. Bamboo Creek was the first stop, where they transferred to trains for the 290-mile journey to Marandella s. A cover from Gunner Stringer at Marandella s in early May 1900, backstamped Umtali 4 May 1900, franked with Rhodesian stamps is one of very few recorded. (Fig. 9). The unit left the train at this point and marched to Bulawayo in four detachments, the last one being under the command of Lt. L. Irving. At Bulawayo the unit embarked on a two day four hundred mile rail journey to Ootsi and then marched to Plumer s main camp at Sefetili. (Fig. 10).

The men of C Battery were present at the relief of Mafeking on 16 May 1900, when General De La Rey s commandos withdrew in the face of the British advance.

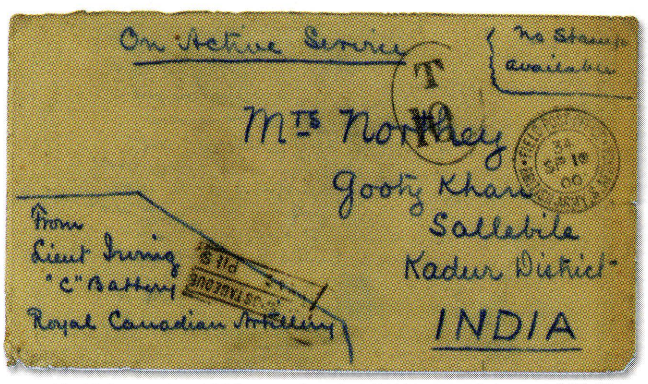
Major Hudon, with four twelve — pounder guns, accompanied Col. Plumer s column to Zeerust on 26 May 1900. The Boer forces surrendered without action.

The combined Rhodesian Field Force and Plumer s column then proceeded to Rustenburg, reaching it on 14 June, hours after the Boers had left. C Battery remained in the area for the next six weeks; Col. Drury arrived on 20 June 1900. The Canadians worked at fortifications and earthworks,building Fort Canada. Its bastions were known as Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

On 6 August C Battery left Rustenburg with Plumer s force in pursuit of General De Wet. They helped repulse an attack on Warmbaths. A Patriotic cover from Pte. N. Newdick, C Battery RCA, endorsed by Major J.A.G Hudon, from Kroonstad on 31 August 1900, does not show the Canadian Contingent cachet on C Battery mail. (Fig. 11). September and October found C Battery at Pienaar s River and Derdepoort, near Pretoria. A cover from Lt. Irving to India from Kroonstad on 10 September 1900 is an item to an unusual destination. (Fig. 12). Postage due was charged in India in spite of the active service endorsement.



11. Pvt. N. Newdick C Battery, RCA writing from Kroonstad (F.P.O. 34) to Stouffville on 31 August, 1900. Endorsed by Major J.A.G. Hudon Field post office 34 was at Kroonstad. The patriotic cover was supplied by the Canadian Government.



12. 10 September, 1900 cover from Lt. L.E.W. Irving, C Battery RCA, from Kroonstad to India. An unusual destination via the Pietermaritzburg base office, which did not use the Canadian Contingent cachet.

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On 23 October 1900 the battery was involved in a battle at Jericho, north – east of Pretoria, after which they returned to Rustenburg. Their last engagement was at Simoonfontein on 8 November. They were "dismounted" at Pretoria on 20 November 1900, left for Cape Town by train and for Canada with the other two batteries on the "Roslin Castle".

This has been an overview of the Canadian artillery involvement in the Second Anglo Boer war. It is possible to trace the progress of the force, as a considerable amount of mail emanated from it. However, it must be remembered that mail could be posted at any point.

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Rhodesia's Role in the Second Anglo - Boer war.- A. Drysdall, 2000



10. Map showing the route taken by "C" Battery from Beira to Mafeking. (From "Painting The Map Red" by C. Miller, 1993)

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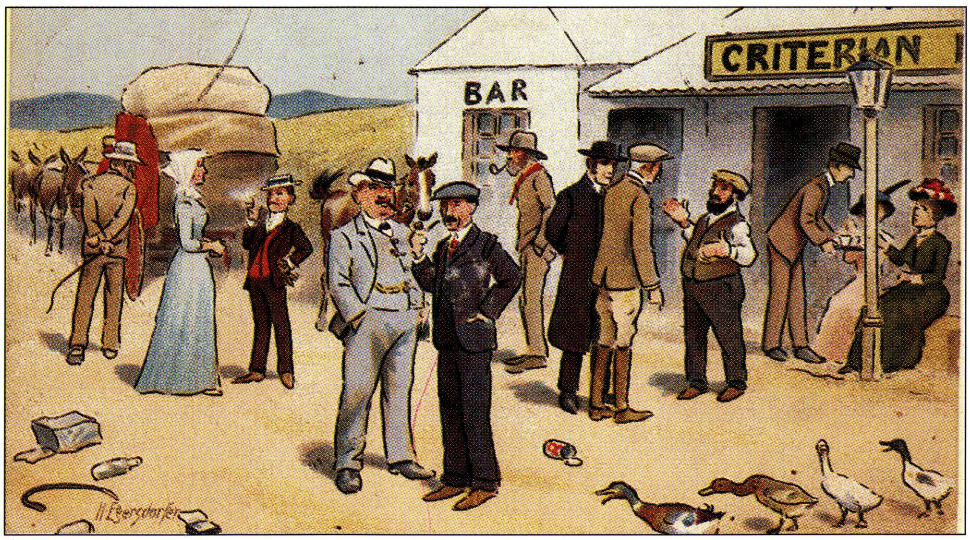

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British Forces' Field Post Offices in Swaziland 1963 to 1966

by P.W. van der Molen RDPSA, FRPSL - East Rand Philatelic Society

1 – Background

In the early 1960s negotiations were held between emerging political parties in the Swaziland 'Protectorate' and the British Colonial authorities about progression towards Independence. This process culminated in a confrontational situation when the final constitutional proposals produced on 31 May 1963 by the British Secretary of State for Colonies were deemed to be unacceptable to most of the Swazi parties involved. On 8 June 1963 a mass meeting was convened of workers in Mbabane and on 10 June there was a call for a general strike. The next day a crowd of some 3000 demanded to see the Resident Commissioner and that night prisoners in Mbabane jail rioted and 10 escaped; a number of white residents formed a special guard and Mbabane was described by one resident as 'a town in a state of siege'.



Fig 1: Gordon Highlanders meet Swazi men in traditional dress.
Photo: Swaziland National Archives

The police force was small and relatively weak, numbering some 330 officers. When the Mbabane strike broke out, the main police force was concentrated at the Havelock mine where the workforce was already out on strike and it was necessary to draw in detachments from outstations. With South Africa having withdrawn from the Commonwealth just two years previously, and the Verwoerd government known to advocate that the Protectorates' future would be best served by incorporation into the South African Republic, there was concern that South Africa might make a military intervention should the unrest in Swaziland get out of control. The British government therefore immediately flew in 37 police from Bechuanaland, and from 13 June a battalion of Gordon Highlanders, comprising some 600 British troops, arrived by air from Britain's Strategic Reserve stationed in Kenya. The troops were billeted in schools in and around Mbabane and Manzini. Within a fortnight after the arrival of the soldiers, most of the strikers returned to work and most of those who had been arrested were released; 'peace' was restored without bloodshed. The troops remained explicitly to maintain peace for the elections to be held on the constitutional proposals, and implicitly as a statement to South Africa of British commitment to a policy distinct from apartheid[1]; also in view of similar negotiations towards Independence being conducted in nearby Bechuanaland and Basutoland Protectorates. A rotating garrison of British troops remained in Swaziland for more than 3 years; the last troops left at end November 1966. During this period, mail to and from the British troops was handled by the British Forces Post Office organisation.

2 – The Forces' Postal Arrangements

The administration of the British troops stationed in Swaziland was controlled by the British Army Training & Liaison Staff Kenya (BATLSK) based in Nairobi. One of BATLSK's responsibilities was to support various British Army units that came out to Kenya and surrounding countries on various exercises and assignments. In many cases an advance party from such units went first to Nairobi to pick up stores, equipment etc and postal support was provided by a detachment from the British Forces Post Office at Nairobi designated as BFPO 10 (the 2 digit code indicated a permanent establishment).

It was normal practice for a BFPO number in the 6xx series to be allocated for exercises and operations outside Europe and the forces stationed in Swaziland were allocated BFPO 640 as their address for their entire stay. Those BFPO numbers would be reused after a dormant period, and BFPO 640 is known used from 1980 for units exercising in the USA.

Concerning outgoing mail, each army unit would include a postal detachment, who would have drawn a Field Post Office (FPO) datestamp for the duration of the unit's assignment, which would be used to cancel stamps on mail going out under the BFPO system. Those datestamps were numbered and could be used again in another location at some later stage. When an army unit was replaced they would return their datestamp to BFPO stock, and the replacing unit would draw another numbered FPO datestamp; in the case of a gradual replacement of a unit, more than one FPO datestamp could be in use at the same time.

Mail to the UK would be required to be franked with British stamps at the UK domestic rate; there were separate rates for mail to non UK destinations. If troops had access to local postal facilities then those could be used, but only UK stamps were acceptable to the BFPO facilities.

In fig 2 a cover purported to be from Swaziland is shown, marked 'Forces Mail', the franking with British stamps has been cancelled with 'Field Post Office /



Fig 2 - 'Forces Mail' cover franked at the UK domestic rate of 3d (current from 1 Oct '57 to '65), camcelled with 'Field Post Ofice 1041' set at 3 APR 64.
Cover reduced to 65% of actual size; in author's collection.

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3 APR 64 / 1041'; there are no backstamps or sender identification. To identify the origin of this cover, one needs to know which forces unit had the use of that FPO 1041 canceller at the date used and where that unit was located at that time; there were of course security precautions designed to withhold such information should forces mail fall into enemy hands under wartime conditions. The BFPO does not appear to retain records of FPO canceller allocation, and certainly does not publish such information. If philatelists desire to know such information, then it seems it is up to them to ferret it out. The Forces Postal History Society in the UK is much involved in these matters[2].

3 – Units Which Served in Swaziland

Whilst members of the Forces Postal History Society had largely established which units were involved in the Swaziland garrison, the actual dates of presence were not known. However, the comings and goings of British troops in Swaziland was front page news to the local Swaziland newspaper, and the Arrival and Departure dates in fig 4 were compiled by the author after reference to the weekly issues of the Times of Swaziland for the period concerned. Because of 'phasing' of replacements, normally the date of arrival of the Advance Party is given together with the date of departure.

4 – FPO Datestamps used in Swaziland

Author's enquiry about Swaziland FPOs to the Forces Postal History Society in the UK resulted in contact with the late Mike Hall. Mike had obtained an accumulation of BFPO covers which came from the estate of a John A. Smith who had worked for the British Broadcasting Corporation and was involved in a popular radio request programme for Forces' members called 'Two Way Family Favourites' which was broadcast worldwide. Requests were sent in by Forces' members and the postcards and envelopes were collected by John Smith who being a member of the Forces Postal History Society noted on the envelopes where possible details of unit, location, BFPO, FPO and date from the letters within; on most of the postcards such details were already provided by sender. These proving covers allowed the links between unit, location, BFPO, FPO and a time reference to be established. For instance, the card in fig 3 shows that FPO number 1041 on 10 MAR 64 was used by a member of the 1st Y(ork) & L(ancaster) Regt, address BFPO 640 located in Swaziland. It is highly likely that such FPO canceller would be used during the entire stay of that unit in that location and that has been reflected in fig.4. Therefore it can be stated with a high degree of certainty that the cover in fig. 2 cancelled with FPO1041 on 3 April 1964 emanated from a member of the York & Lancaster Regiment, serving in Swaziland.

The proving data from Smith's accumulation and from other members of the Forces Postal History Society has been included in the table in fig 4, where FPO numbers have now been allocated based on data recorded on the proving covers. This data is probably far from complete, but provides a frame of reference to add further data when discovered.

A copy of each datestamp is given in fig 5, except for FPO 1019.

5 – Comment on the FPO Datestamps

From fig 4 it appears that the Gordons passed on the FPO 656 datestamp to the Loyals, which might be due to the short period (some 2 months) that the Gordons were in Swaziland.

For the York & Lancaster Regiment, two FPO datestamps, viz. 1041 and 997, are known. This may be connected with part of the battalion being billeted in Mbabane and part in Manzini. The British Colonial Office had allocated R500,000 to erect prefabricated buildings to form a barracks for the troops at Matsapa, near the airport close to Manzini[3]. Work commenced in November 1963 and 'A' Company of the Y&L moved into part of St George's Barracks on 10 February 1964[4], with the rest of the battalion moving in upon completion in June 1964.

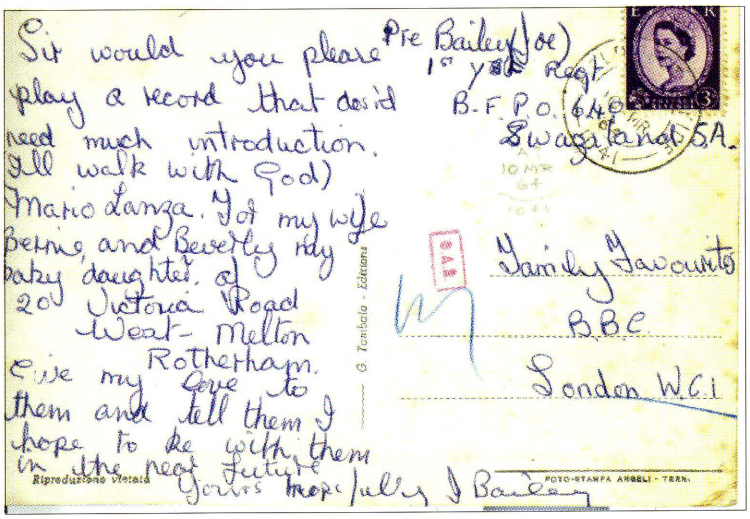

Fig 3: 'Proving' Picture Postcard sent to 'Family Favourites' by Private Bailey of 1st Y&L Reg't, BFPO 640, Swaziland S.A., 3d stamp cancelled with FPO 1041 set at 10 Mar 64. Card reduced to 65%, in the late Mike Hall's collection.

Tour	1st Battalion of Regiment:	Arrived	Departed	FPO	Proving Cover Dates found
1	The Gordon Highlanders	13 -16 Jun 63	2 – 30 Aug 63	656	12 Jul 63
2	The Loyal Regiment (NorthLanashire)	from 28 Jul 63	20 Nov – 3 Dec	656	15 Oct 63
3	The York & Lancaster Regiment	20 – 30 Nov 63	from 10 Oct 64	1041 997	13 Dec 63, 10 Mar 64 1 Jul 64
4	The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers)	from 9 Oct 64	from 9 July 65	947	27 Nov 64, 30 Dec 64
5	The Gloucestershire Regiment	from 24 Jul 65	from 26 Mar 66	124	8 Sep 65, 17 Sep 65
6	The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's)	from 24 Mar 66	25 – 30 Nov 66	1019	10 Oct 66

Fig 4 - Table showing the Regiments with periods served in Swaziland, together with FPO canceller numbers found on proving covers for the dates shown. Proving covers from the late Mike Hall, all (except FPO 656) from his 'John Smith source', and except FPO 1019 dd 10 Oct 66 listed by courtesy of Michael Dobbs.

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At end December 1965, a Company of the Glosters was flown to Francistown in Bechuanaland, to guard the radio relay station built there to boost BBC broadcasts to Rhodesia[5] which had announced a Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965. When the Glosters were relieved by the Irish Fusiliers in Swaziland, so was the detachment in Francistown, but when the Irish Fusiliers left Swaziland not to be replaced, their detachment remained on duty in Francistown. Postal arrangements for these troops based in Francistown are not known.

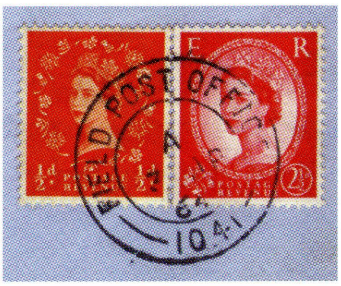
6 – Deployment of troops

The troops were deployed always in support of the local police force, but after the initial unrest situation receded their role became more of showing their presence in a constructive way. There were visits by units to all parts of the country and their military bands were much appreciated; there were endless concerts, beating retreats, trooping the colour, sporting fixtures, attendance at official functions, community projects etc etc. But there were also negatives: the troops had little to do and some spent their free time and money in the bars to which they attracted Swazi girls and women, which created some incidents and friction with the locals.

When the troops were unexpectedly withdrawn in November 1966, Swaziland's Paramount Chief Sobhuza was described as having mixed feelings about their departure. British soldiers represented a foreign military force, at the same time, the soldiers had become a familiar part of life. Their relationships were friendly and courteous, at times too friendly. He had been impressed by the discipline and courtesy of their officers and delighted by the military bands. However, he was essentially relieved when they were recalled[6]. Swaziland was granted Protected State status per 25 April 1967, when Sobhuza was sworn in as King of Swaziland. The country attained full independence on 6 September 1968.



FPO 656
Double circle o/s dia 27mm, solid arcs



FPO 1041
Double circle o/s dia 27mm,thin arcs



FPO 997
Double circle o/s dia 27mm,thin arcs



FPO 947
Single circle o/s dia 23mm
Relief datestamp?



FPO 124
Double circle o/s dia 27mm
solid arcs

Fig 5 - FPO datestamps used at some time in Swaziland 1963 - 1966, at actual size

7 – Acknowledgements

This article is dedicated to the memory of the late Mike Hall of England who sadly passed away on 28 November 2003 after a short illness. It was Mike's generosity in providing copies of his covers and information which allowed this article to be completed.

Assistance from the Swaziland National Archives at Lobamba is acknowledged with thanks, as is that from Michael Dobbs and John Daynes of the Forces Postal History Society in Britain and of DrJim Finlay in South Africa.

8 – References and Notes

1 – Kuper, Hilda, *Sobhuza II, Ngwenyama and King of Swaziland,* p.239,1978, Duckworth London

2 – The President, Michael Dobbs, can be contacted on Michael.dobbs@ntlworld.com or at 52, Leamington Avenue, Bromley, Kent BR1 5BL, England.

3 -Times of Swaziland, 15 Nov 1963

4 -Times of Swaziland, 7 Feb 1964

5 -Times of Swaziland, 31 Dec1965

6 - Kuper, Hilda, p272.

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Deel 3 - Die Jemeson-inval en die vredesmag in Swaziland, 1898
deur Joh Groenewald RDPSA

Madagascar Intrigue
by Danie Scheepers

The Christkindle Story
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South Africa New Issues
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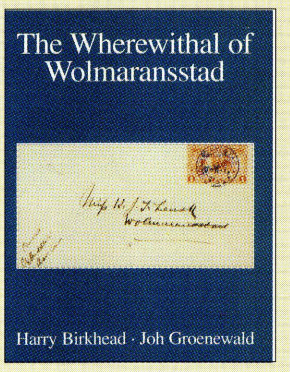
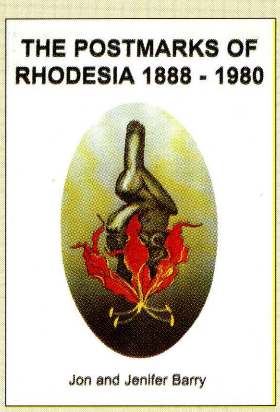
Wolmaransstad, Rhodesia, Railways and World War II get 25% in common

by *Paul van Zeyl, Publications Committee*

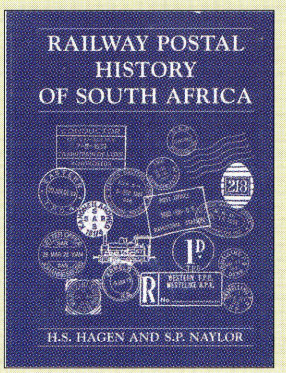
Federation is becoming special! It will be offering a 25% discount on the Birkhead/Groenewald "Wolmaransstad; J & J Barry's "Rhodesia Postmarks", Hagen/Naylor "Railway SA" and Ryan/Findlay "WWII Camps" books at DURSAPEX, ie for a brief period 13 to 16 October 2004. Accordingly the net prices for these books are, respectively, R140, R165, R330, and R60.



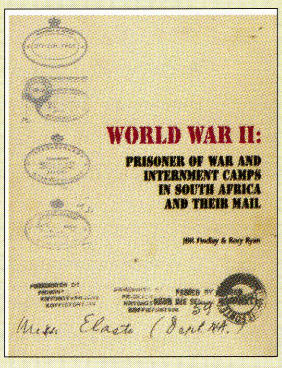
Readers will recall that the "Wolmaransstad" book covers a highly interesting phase of the Anglo Boer War in the Western Transvaal. The authors really get to grips with the related philatelic difficulties.



Students of Southern Rhodesia have a great opportunity to get to know the postmarks issued between 1888 and 1980. The "Rhodesia Postmarks" book was a love's labour of the Barrys, and it shows.



The "Railway" is a must for all South African collectors. The postal history has been superbly researched and presented and will be the definitive work for the foreseeable future.



Researchers Findlay and Ryan comprehensively addressed the neglected area of WWII camps in South Africa. It was well received and is already generating renewed interest in our military history.

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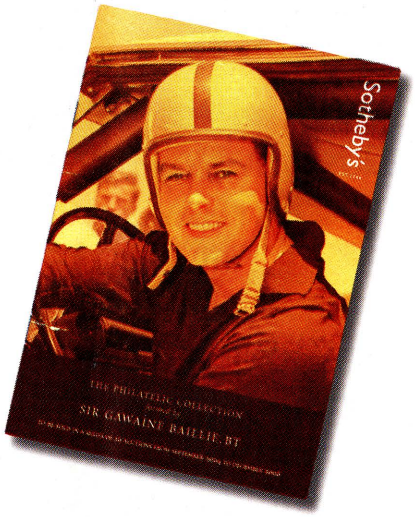
Sotheby's Expect £11 Million

Sotheby's are set to auction the collection of the late Sir Gawaine Baillie at an estimated hammer price of over £11million. Following his motor racing career Sir Gawaine concentrated on his collecting with the conscious decision that all his stamps must be mint. The pristine condition of this collection has undoubtedly added to the estimated sale prices. Sotheby's have described the collection as one of the most significant of its type in private hands.



The collection will be auctioned over a two year period in 10 sales:

Vol I	Great Britain Pt 1	29 Sept/1Oct 2004	London
Vol II	British West Indies inc. Falkland Isles	February 2005	London
Vol III	Australia	June 2005	Melbourne
Vol IV	Great Britain Pt 2	September 2005	London
Vol V	British Africa	November 2005	London
Vol VI	New Zealand	February 2006	London
Vol VII	British North America	May 2006	New York
Vol VIII	Rhodesia	September 2006	London
Vol IX	British Empire	November 2006	London
Vol X	Ditto inc Sperati forgeries.	December 2006	London

Interested buyers can obtain more details from www.sothebys.com or Stephan Welz, www.sothebys.com

Amazing 'Hoard' of Saudi Arabian stamps

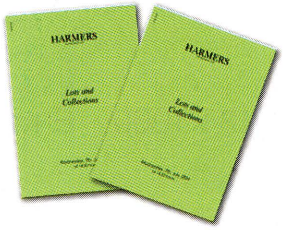
Sold for £27,054 at Harmers of London

Harmers of London (Press release 14 July) were offering an amazing "hoard" of Saudi Arabian stamps within their 'Lots & Collections' auction, which took place on 7 July 2004. The issues were from 1916 to 1924 and consisted of over 20,000 stamps. Amongst the many stamps were over 2,200 1917 zig-zag roulette 1pa. stamps and over 800 1/8pi stamps amongst many others. It is considered to have a colossal catalogue value and comprises the final second and third portions of the 'hoard' - the first portion having been sold by Harmers several years ago. This lot was sold for £27,054 (Estimate £25,000).

Great Britain and Commonwealth also performed well. Of particular note was a collection of New Zealand with issues to 1988. Many of the stamps in this collection were in fine condition and it sold for £3,823 (Estimate £3,500).

A valuable collection of German Postal Stationery with hundreds of items including Private Posts, States with Commemoratives, Empire Issues with printed to private order, propaganda and Allied Occupations amongst others, achieved £3,176 (Estimate £3,000).

The sale realised £197,081 in total. All prices realised quoted include buyers premium.



Acquisition of HR Harmer

In June this year, Greg Manning Auctions, Inc, (GMAI), the American auction house announced that it had signed a letter of agreement to acquire certain business assets of HR Harmer, LLC, the American office of the well-known London auction house Harmers of London.

Since opening in 1940, HR Harmers has held many of the major auctions on the American market including the collection of the late President FD Roosevelt and the Dale-Lichtenstein collection.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held in London on 29 June 2004, a motion was passed to end the tradional requirement of amateur status for membership. Henceforth, persons engaged in the philatelic trade can now also apply for membership.

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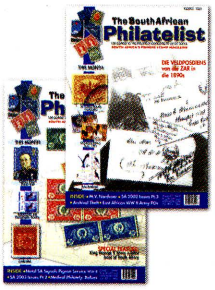

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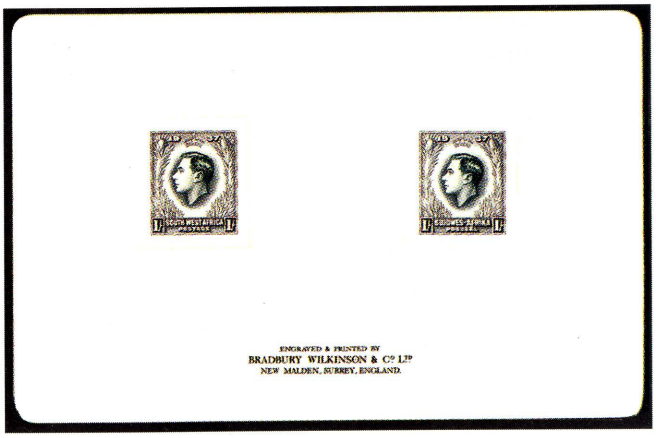
Revenues: Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika: 1912-18 £100
Sold For £1,764



Southern Rhodesia: 1924-29 Admiral ½d. to 2/6, thirteen values in imperf. Plate Proof blocks of four, also nine blocks of the head Plate in various colours, all with security punch holes, **Sold For £1,412**



South West Africa 1937 Coronation, ½d. to 1/-, imperf. colour trials, eight values, sixteen trials affixed to separate Bradbury Wilkinson cards, fine and rare, **Sold For £4,411**

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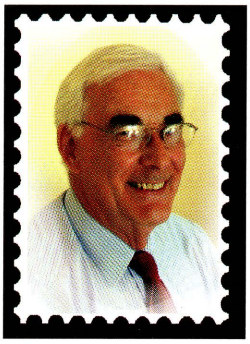
From the Editor



Congress has come and gone with a major revelation from the Treasurer confirming what some have suspected for some time, namely, that Federation is not happy financially. For several years now, Federation has been heavily dependent on an annual donation from Foundation. Just how heavily was made clear when the Treasurer presented the audited financial statements for 2003. The drop in interest rates over the past year or so has dropped investment income for both Federation and Foundation (not to mention individuals), and Foundation has indicated that its donations may not be as generous as in past years. It is now clear that Federation must look to generating income, and a Standing Committee for Funding for just that purpose has been established.

As a first step it was proposed that affiliation fees should be increased from the current R70. After much debate as to the amount of the increase, R15 or R30, the lower figure was accepted by the smallest margin and the fee for 2004/5 will be R85. (Recounts of the voting was reminiscent of the American Presidential elections four years ago). In reality neither figure comes close to meeting the current deficit. The paradox is that whilst delegates pleaded poverty on behalf of their societies, we watched as one collector happily put down R950 for his purchases at the East Rand Fair two weeks later. Maybe our priorities need to be reconsidered.

Met die uittrede van Jill Redmond en verskeie van haar kollegas uit die Jeug Kommittee, het 'n ernstige leemte in die bestuur van jeug filatelie ontstaan. George Hayman het egter ingewillig om hierdie leemte vir die nabye toekoms te vul. Ons wens hom sukses toe en versoek graag andere om by hom aan te sluit in die uitvoering van hierdie belankrige taak.

Dr. Alan Rose

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February issue	Vol. 81: 1.	868	14 January
April issue	Vol. 81: 2.	869	10 March
June issue	Vol. 81: 3.	870	10 May

Managing Editor/Besturende Redakteur: Janice Botes, phone: 011 880 2200, fax: 011 880 2088, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504, E-mail : botesjg@iafrica.com

Design, layout and editorial: MarkVan der Zeyden

Subscription and circulation: The SA Philatelist costs R16,50 per copy and the annual subscription rate in South Africa is R110,00. For the rest of the world - including territories in Africa - the subscription is R190,00 per year, postage free.

Should overseas subscribers wish to receive their copies by air mail, the subscription is R255,00. All queries, please write to the Membership Secretary, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.

Advertising: Contact the Advertising Manager, P O Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504.
E-mail: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

The South African Philatelist is now available from select Exclusive Books and PNA stores.

Publication: This journal is published by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. The Secretary is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, P O Box 9248, Cinda Park 1463. E-mail: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

Intekening en sirkulasie: Die SA Philatelist kos R16,50 per eksemplaar, en die jaarlikse intekengeld in Suid-Afrika is R110,00. In die res van die wêreld - gebiede in Afrika ingesluit - is die intekengeld R190,00 per jaar, posvry. Indien oorsese intekenare hul eksemplare per lugpos wil ontvang, is die intekengeld R255,00. Indien u wil inteken of navrae het, skryf asseblief aan die Ledesekrataris, Posbus 131600, Benoryn, 1504. E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Advertensies: Kry alle tariewe van die Advertensiebestuurder, Posbus 131600, Benoryn. 1504; E-pos: saphilatelist@iafrica.com

Publikasie: Die trydskrif word uitgegee deur Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Die Sekretaris is Jill Redmond, RDPSA, Posbus 9248, Cinda Park 1463. E-pos: pfsasec@mweb.co.za. Tel: 011-917-5304

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

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FUTURE EVENTS

DECEMBER 2004
Monaco Phil 2004
3 – 5 December
Monte Carlo
Indipex
7 – 13 December
India

FEBRUARY 2005
Spring Stampex
23 - 27 February
Islington, London

APRIL 2005
PACIFIC EXPLORER 2005
21 – 24 April
Sydney, Australia
Contact: SA Commissioner
Michael Wigmore
023 614 1424

SAPDA Rosebank Show
April (TBA)
Rosebank

MAY 2005
Brno
10 - 15 May
Czech Republic

AUGUST 2005
Taipei 2005
19 – 24 August
Taipei, Taiwan

OCTOBER 2005
Cape Stamp Show 2005
17 – 24 October
National Exhibition, Cape Town
Goodwood Civic Centre

MAY 2006
WASHINGTON 2006
27 May – 3 June
Washington, USA
Contact: SA Commissioner
Peter v.d. Molen
011 849 4822

OCTOBER 2006
SA National Exhibition
October (TBA)
Gauteng

NOVEMBER 2006
BELGICA 2006
16 – 20 November
Brussels, Belgium

MAY 2008
ISRAEL 2008
14 – 22 May
Tel Aviv, Israel

JUNE 2008
EFIRO 2008
15 – 22 June
Bucarest

Dear Editor

RSA Definitives

It is proposed to write a series of articles for the South African Philatelist which centres on the varieties exisiting in the "Buildings Series" of RSA Definitives, 1982-1988. Many varieties have already been identified in the specialist society journals and a few are acknowledged in the SA Stamp Colour Catalogue.

I would like to hear from collectors who have varieties of this series which they would like to have published, and invite them to send me full details with a scan or photocopy. Full recognition will be given in the projected articles.

DJ Sinclair
PO Box 27345, Rhine Road, 8050
sinclair@telkomsa.net

Julia Birkhead

Ek het jou artikel "Julia Birkhead, Waterbirds of South Africa", SA Philatelist, August 2004 met groot belangstelling geleer, veral die gedeelte aangaande die ontwerpe met die hoenders deur haar.

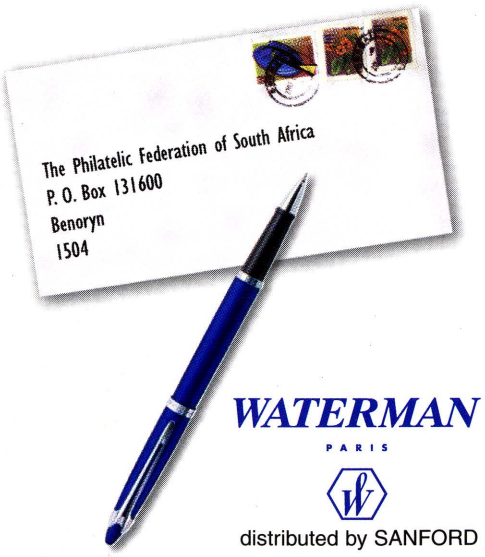
Ek is seker die enigste versamelaar van hoenders op seëls en die gedeelte is 'n moet vir my.

Kan jy my asseblief help met meer inligting aangaande hierdie ontwerpe, ens of in kontak bring met Julia self.

Ek sal dit baie waardeer, ongelukkig is ek tans net per pos of telefoon bereikbaar. Baie dankie vir 'n puik tydskrif.

Gawie Hugo
Posbus 5046, Heatlievale, 6851

Editor:
This letter has been passed to Mrs Birkhead.



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From the Mailbox
Uit die Posbus



The winning letter, chosen by the editor, will receive an exclusive pen sponsored by SANFORD. South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Dursapex 2004

From the Organisers of Dursapex 2004.

For us, it was a lot of fun to host the National Exhibition, Dursapex, on behalf of the Federation. Once the hard job of erecting the frames and exhibits was over, we could settle down and enjoy the quality of material on show and I must thank exhibitors for entrusting us with their material, and congratulate all winners on their awards.

To the judges, under the Chairmanship of Michael Wigmore, our thanks for your time and cost put into the most valuable aspect of an exhibition.

For those philatelists who made it down to Durban, we hope you enjoyed your stay in our green province and have many happy memories to take home with you.

Bev.McNaught - Davis,
Organising Chairman



Palmares banquet. L to R, Anne White (KZN sec), Jill Redmond (sec. Federation) Bev McNaught-Davis(chair Dursapex), Helen Boyd (KZN phil.soc. member).

Contributions and letters for the publication must be forwarded to Editor S.A. Philatelist South Africa, PO Box 131600, Benoryn, 1504 or email saphilatelist@iafrica.com
Enquiries about membership can be referred to Robert Harm at robharm@mweb.co.za

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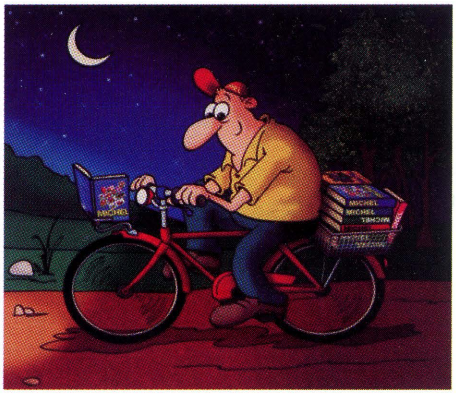



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editor's choice
Winning Letter

Aerophilately

I entered an exhibit entitled "Southern African Special Flights" for Dursapex, and was very happy with the reward of a Large Silver. I also greatly appreciated the jury's comments.

I do, however, have two queries arising from these comments, and should be grateful for some elucidation. I realize that I could have sought enlightenment from the jury members themselves, but it strikes me that broader issues are at stake and that other philatelists may be interested.

The jury criticized two aspects of the exhibit. The first point was that "the exhibit is marred by modern 'aircraft' stamps that should not be included as this is not a thematic but an airmail exhibit", Fair enough, but am I to assume that this means ALL air mail stamps that are not actually on a contemporary cover are taboo, even. say, the 1925 and 1929 airmail issue of South Africa? Or that these might be OK, but not the South African aircraft commemorative issue of a few years ago which depicted many of the aircraft used on earlier mail flights? I was probably naughty to include modern issues of, say, the Republic of Guinea and Yemen (even though they often illustrate rather nicely the aircraft in question), and I'm happy to jettison them, but the older and more specifically relevant issues would be harder to part with.

The jury's comment could land me in deeper difficulties. It reads: "The exhibit could be improved by more modern technologies of write-up". I have for over 40 years written up my collection by hand, in what I flatter myself is quite nice and legible Gothic script. I know that at 67 my hand is perhaps getting a bit shaky, but to change now would mean total remounting and rewriting of a collection of 22 albums! And what are the alternatives? Personally, I think both typed write-ups stuck down on the album page and Letraset compositions offer no improvement. I am computer-literate but must confess that I do not have the stomach to develop computer-designed pages. It would, sadly, be easier to give up collecting. But are these the "technologies" that are now required?

I shall be most grateful for some light in this particular tunnel. I must stress again that I am not posing these queries in a spirit of confrontation or disgruntlement. I just need to know, if I am to participate in future exhibitions.

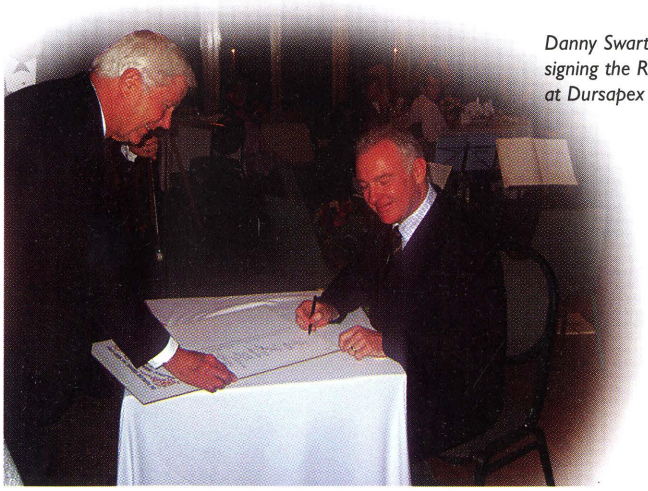
Prof. Malvern van Wyk Smith
Dept. of English, Rhodes University,
Grahamstown, 6140
m.vanwyksmith@ru.ac.za

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

Distinguished philatelists, who have made a significant contribution to philately in South Africa, are invited by the Congress of the Philatelic Federation of South Africa to sign the Roll of Honour. The Signatories are entitled to use the letters RDPSA after their names. The following is the full listing of Signatories.

1932:	GJ Allis* , G Blockey* , AJ Cohen* , Sir HL Gorges*, C Hand* , GJ Houbert* , SA Klagsbrun* , J Ritchie*, L Simenhoff* , E Tamsen*
1933:	JH Curle*
1934:	WJ Harrington*
1938:	GN Gilbert*, LA Wyndham*
1939:	CH Thornton*
1948:	(January): WL Ashmead* , AE Basden*, PC Bishop*, AA Jurgens* , JH Harvey Pirie* , WM Redford*; (October): A Hylton Sydow* , J Wellsford*
1949:	A Kaplan* , K Freund*
1951:	GK Forbes* , S Legator*
1952:	E Hunt*, A Watson*
1953:	BLR Fox*
1954:	WN Sheffield*
1955:	JHH Chamberlain*
1956:	TB Davie*, W Newlands*
1957:	SJ Hagger
1958:	L Buchen*
1959:	TB Berry* , CED Enoch*
1960:	MF Stern*
1963:	IHC Godfrey*
1965:	JM Michelson
1966:	M Peisach
1967:	HE Creewel*
1968:	WG Combrink*, JM Weinstein*
1969:	AL Leon*
1970:	G Bûlbring*, KEW Lydall*
1971:	VF Ellenberger*, AL Meyburgh*
1972:	JT Burrell* , SJ Vermaak*
1973:	HJ Raubenheimer*
1974:	R Jeidel*
1976:	H Jeidel*
1977:	HO Reisener*
1979:	IR Goldblatt
1980:	AJ Bakker* , J Groenewald
1981:	AGM Batten*
1982:	N Becker* , H Birkhead
1985:	SP Naylor*
1986:	HM Criddle* , DG Crocker
1987:	MJ Rall* , DT Swart
1988:	NC Combrink* , HR Holmes*, RC Knight* , CE Wright*
1989:	A Bezuidenhout* , MJ Nethersole
1990:	Robson Lowe* , C Slagt
1991:	George van den Hurk, Ralph F Putzel*
1992:	Cedric Roché, Gunter von Schumann
1993:	Howard Green, Dr Gerrit H Jonkers*
1994:	Dr JR Frank, Wilhelm Grütter*
1995:	Dr Alan Drysdall, David Stern*
1997:	Philippa McIntosh
1997:	Colin M. Hoffman
1998:	Gerhard Kamffer, Jill Redmond
2000:	Peter van der Molen, Michael Wigmore
2001:	Chris Mobsby
2002:	John Sandilands, Wikus van Heerden
2003:	John Wannerton, Mary Bromfield
2004:	Richard Johnson, Des Hyland

Key (*) Deceased



Danny Swart with Richard Johnson signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at Dursapex 2004.

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Members' Achievements

Congratulations to Federation member ***Brian Trotter (Witwatersrand Philatelic Society),*** *exhibiting at the Singapore World Stamp Championship Exhibition achieved two awards: a Large Gold plus a Special Prize for his exhibit 'Revenue Stamps of South Africa, 1902 - 1930', and a Gold for his One Frame exhibit 'Postage due Stamps of the Transvaal'.*

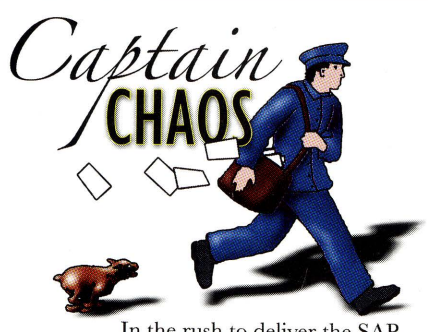
Dr Les Glassman (Society of Israel Philately), *also received a Gold for his entry 'Mozambique and the Mozambique Company'. Dr Glassman entered from Israel where he now lives. Apologies for omitting these awards from the list in the last issue.*

Foreign Exhibitions

by Peter van der Molen, RDPSA FRPSL

Taipei 2005
18th Asian International Stamp Exhibition
19-24 Aug 2005 to be held in Taipei ROC under the patronage of FIAP.

The PFSA FIP/FIAP Committee has decided to support this exhibition and a National Commissioner will be appointed soon. All normal exhibition classes are offered including One Frame. Frame fees are a modest US$20 a frame; entries close by 15 December 2004. For further info please contact Howard Green at 011 880 3125 for the time being.



In the rush to deliver the SAP irritating faux pas occured:

Regarding SAP October 2004 Vol 80:5 866
•Cover: "Orange River Station" made an appearance one month too early.

Fish Hoek Philatelic Society
50th Anniversary Exhibition

by Brian Franklin, President of the Fishhoek Society

The birthday month for the Society is October. This coincides nowadays with World Stamp Day so it was appropriate to hold our exhibition over 7th to 9th October. After planning for the event had started, it was found that the Art and Photographic Societies, as well as the Library were also started 50 years ago. Thus it came about that a combined celebration was held.

For our exhibition we mustered 24 exhibitors with 27 exhibits in 48 frames. Invited exhibits were provided by The Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town, Pinelands Stamp Circle and two from the Juniors. The rest of the frames were filled by members' exhibits. Scratch boxes provided opposition to the Post Office and were well patronised by bargain hunters. Also on display was a congratulatory letter from Messrs Stanley Gibbons, hand delivered by one of our members, Terence Vlok, on his return from a whirlwind trip to England.

The Commemorative Date Stamp ordered from Philatelic Services featuring the Society's logo arrived just in time. Many thanks to Thea Swanepoel for her design and to the rest of the team. It was originally planned that the Post Office would be present only on Saturday 9th October for the servicing of our Commemorative covers. However, shop was set up on Thursday 7th and was kept busy all the time. Enthusiastic Service was provided by Mrs Ingrid Wennekes, Manager of Valyland Post Office, Fish Hoek. Our grateful thanks and appreciation to her for the wonderful service given with a great smile.

A novel memento of the Anniversary, presented to each Society member, was a commemorative sheet of stamp labels, showing Fish Hoek landmarks, devised and produced by Volker Janssen, one of our members.

Thanks are due to Federation for assistance given by way of a donation and the loan of frames, without which we could not have mounted such a good show. Finally, great thanks to all our members for their hard labour in mounting, dismounting and transport of frames.

In the final analysis the success of the exhibition will be seen in new members. A few people have already shown interest and at least one has paid up!



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President's Column

It is with pleasure that I congratulate the organisers of Dursapex 2004. Under the able leadership of our past President Rex Wakely-Smith the exhibition was a most pleasant event and a real feast of Philatelic treasures. The Jury, under the excellent leadership of Michael Wigmore, worked hard to make the appropriate awards. And here I can do no better than to quote Rex's comment from last year:

`Their collective skill and intellect contribute very largely to the standard of our philately and the integrity of our collectors'

And not forgetting the many Dealers present who contributed tremendously to the overall atmosphere and success. Living as I do in the Cape, and not having access to the Stamp Fairs, I had great fun examining all the offers on the various stands. The 67th Congress was, as always, a dynamic affair, with much debate and discussion. It is an accolade to Philatelists in this country that so many able people are prepared to work and take on responsibility so that Philately continues to exist.

Palmares was a well attended event where the food was good. the wine plentiful and the conversation even better! A place where exhibitors, judges and dealers could mingle, enjoy and exchange views.

Finally, a particular personal thanks goes to Rex and his wife for hosting me so ably in Westville.

And now to the main theme of the messages I will be emailing for this column. I intend to put forward some tentative thoughts on how we (ie all collectors in South Africa) may improve philately in this country, and how we may ensure that stamp collecting thrives. Some views may be controversial and I look forward to open debate.

To set the tone, I leave you with the well known somewhat trite phrase, altered a bit from the original:

"Ask not what philately can do for you, rather what you can do for philately."

David Sinclair



Auction News

Spink's Dr. James Foght Sale

It is a fact that in major auction sales of classic philatelic material the same items tend to reappear, with the additon of an occasional new discovery. Such a sale was Spink's Dr. James Foght collection of "Cape of Good Hope Triangular Issues", held on 23 September 2004.

Spectacular items from the Stevenson, Joseph, "Bonaventure" and Indusophon collections abounded, with even some ex-Ferrari and Royal Collection pieces. All this meant that estimates were generally exceeded in a quality sale.

The highest price obtained was for a one-penny blue Woodblock error of colour in pair with a normal, which fetched £70000. This impressive item was ex-Royal Collection. A lovely four pence milky blue o.g. single realised £26000 (estimate £10000-£12000). A fine unused pair of the four pence Woodblock with small margins reached £21000, against an estimate of £5000.

A fine o.g. slightly foxed block of eighteen 6d. light mauve (S.G. 19) estimated at £4000 reached £8500.

The twelfth recorded four pence black, discovered in 1997, was sold for £16000. A lovely 1d. deep carmine-red watermark Crown CC was knocked down at £14000.

Five lots did not sell, which included the four pence red Woodblock error of colour in a block of four with three normal and estimated up to £90000.

**Prices realised do not include buyer's commission of 15% plus V.A.T.*



One-penny blue Woodblock error of colour in pair with a normal four pence milky blue



Unused pair of the four pence Woodblock with small margins

Jeffrey K Weiss Collection

Harmers of London will be auctioning the Jeffrey K Weiss Collection of Seychelles philatelic items on December 14th, 2004. The collection was awarded an FIP Gold Medal at Ilsapex '98 in Johannesburg. This admirable collection beautifully illustrates the history of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. Prior to 1890, stamps of Mauritius were used in the Seychelles. Many of the later key plate values have very attractive colour combinations, particularly the Victorian ones, making this a very special type of collection in a class of is own.

Items of special interest include the very rare 1893 12c on 16c variety surcharge double, (only two examples recorded), the only known complete pane of 60c on 90c surcharge and a rare 1935 'Silver Jubilee' 12c block of four containing the "extra flagstaff" variety.

For further information contact Harmers of London on +44 20 8747 6100 or email auctions@harmers.demon.co.uk

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Madagascar Intrigue

by Danie Scheepers, The Philatelic Society of Johannesburg

Imagine the amazement of the Portuguese navigator Diego Diaz, who after having been blown off course by a storm whilst sailing along the east coast of Africa on his way to India, came by chance upon a large uncharted island on the 10th August 1500 . He promptly named it The Island of St Lawrence as that day marked the feast day of St Lawrence.

Imagine again his amazement when he returned to Portugal to find that the famous Venetian traveller and writer, Marco Polo had written about an island off the coast of Africa called "Madeigascar" which had been described to him by Arabs that he had met on his journeys. It was concluded that these islands were one and the same, so the name "Madeigascar" was given to it. Marco Polo, however, had misunderstood the Arabs who had actually told him about their native town of Mogodisho in Somaliland.

Equally fascinating as its history , is the philately of this the fourth largest island in the world. It contains so many facets that it is guaranteed to stimulate the most discerning collector. A look at the early postal history will substantiate this statement. It is my intention to concentrate on the fascinating and interesting variety of material available rather than on a serious study of the postal history, routes and rates.

Letters are known written from Fort Dauphin to France as early as 1775. I have 3 letters dated 1810 written by a junior officer, Robert Gordon on board a British ship, HMS Phoebe, referring to British Naval activity at Madagascar. In the first letter written July 1810 he writes to his parents about preparations to sail for the Cape of Good Hope and ... "from thence to look for a fine fat French frigate coming from the Isle de France very richly laden. If we come alongside others I have no doubt that we shall show them some good sport". On 20 May 1811 they fought the battle of Tamatave close to Madagascar with a resulting victory for the British. The other two letters describe the moments just prior to the battle and immediately afterwards. This success allowed the British to have an unmolested traffic into Madagascar. The young Mr Gordon eventually retired as an admiral.

This success led to the appearance in Madagascar in 1818 of a number of those dedicated and hardy members of the London Missionary Society. A letter written in 1837 by a British Naval officer on board his ship lying just off Madagascar will put their courage into perspective. He writes "This is certainly the most barbarous and uncivilized place I have had the misfortune to arrive in".

At this early stage mail was sent to the U.K. via Mauritius as India ship letters on boats returning to England from the far East. The mail service remained haphazard until French paquebots began making regular calls at Mauritius from 1864 (Fig.1).

More missionaries were sent by the LMS between 1820 and 1830 whose letters home were kept in the Society's archives. A few of these letters did, however, find their way into private hands. One such letter was written by David Griffiths in 1832 and bears the usual oval post office handstamp of Mauritius indicating handling on its way to packet ships for Europe. It also shows a boxed INDIA LETTER/ MARGATE backstamp.

The "Cruel" Queen, Queen Ranavalona who succeeded King Radama in 1828 imposed a reign of terror resulting in the expulsion of all foreigners with the last missionary leaving in 1836. The period between 1836 and 1861, the year in which the Queen died, constitutes a dark period in Madagascar during which time there was almost no communication with the outside world.

The new sovereign King Radama II, immediately welcomed the British back and letters dated 1861/62 ended the "dark period". An early letter in this new period, dated 1862 from the Governor of Tamatave to the Colonial secretary of Mauritius is illustrated (Fig. 1).

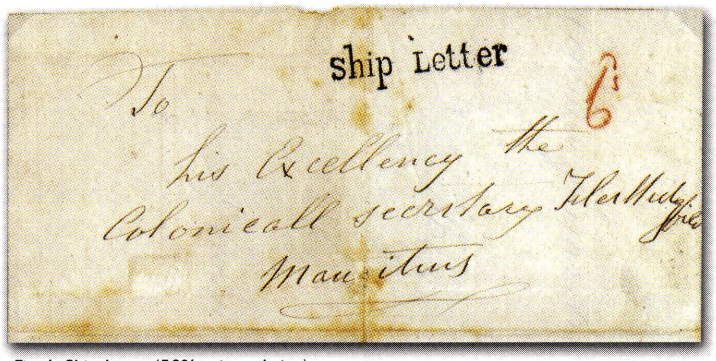

Fig. 1. Ship letter (50% origunal size)



Fig. 2. Packet letter (70% origunal size)

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Food for Thought

In opening the 2004 Congress at Durban, Professor Franco Frescura retained his reputation for outspoken comment and gave delegates food for thought.



He conceded that philately, or stamp collecting, as he preferred to call the hobby, was in poor health worldwide. Disregarding the popular excuses frequently put forward, i.e. electronic mail, faxes etc and the rise in video games, he commented on the changing nature of collecting and the need for Federation to recognise such changes and to react to them.

Introducing the question of gender equality, Frescura stated that philately still retained its image as a patriarchal society. Clubs, dealers, Federation and juries were still largely male orientated. Society meetings resembled in some ways Gentlemen's Clubs, with members seeking a haven for companionship and the sharing of knowledge, information, often as much as matters philatelic. With the advent of gender equality, the ladies were invading clubs and societies. They frequently had money to spend and approached collecting from a new angle. Whilst males collected technically, appreciated the finer points and were excellent researchers, the ladies collected from the heart. They were in general, stamp collectors rather than philatelists, looking not so much at perforations, watermarks, overprints etc but at the design. They saw stamps a means of expressing themselves, both spiritually and emotionally and were not ashamed to say so through their collections. Was not this being manifested by the increased interest in thematic collecting, and in the advent of the Open Class? Federation should embrace and accommodate the ladies and accept these new concepts as a natural development of collecting. Was it not perhaps the time for Federation to open its doors to collectors in general. Postcards and the Open Class were the first step, but collectors came in all guises. Should we not be considering ephemera and expanding the scope of cinderellas too?

Regarding the mechanics of exhibiting, Frescura felt that the situation had arrived where very few individual societies could afford to mount a National. He suggested that exhibiting should be concentrated in Regional exhibitions from which collections would graduate to a limited National, say of 300 frames, in a fixed venue. This would involve local societies more, and local communities. The graduation to a National would be on merit and would eliminate some of the weaker exhibits which should never have reached the frames.

The Post Office, he felt, was being asked to do too much in acting as an archival body. He advocated that the Post Office Archives should be looked at objectively and certain sections thereof disposed of either in the market place or to other national record/archive retaining bodies. Many UPU documents were of little interest to South Africa and could be sold. Records of recent issues should be retained by the Post Office.

As a final point he queried the excessive need for competition. If we are to encourage collectors, there should be a forum where exhibits can be displayed for pleasure. Not everyone wants jury comment on his exhibit made public by an award, but would perhaps appreciate jury comment privately. There are many collectors who would be happy to display non-competitively, thus bringing back the pleasure and fun to collecting.

Following the formal opening, motions from the floor were discussed. The most significant was the suggestion for an international exhibition in 2010. This would be the centenary of the first issue of South African stamps, and would coincide with the Soccer World Cup. There would undoubtedly be some spin off from the numerous visitors here for the latter event. The matter was passed back to the Management Committee to pursue.

A definitive account of the robbery at Stampwise, earlier in the year was given by Howard Green and it was evident that both the Post Office and the police were deeply involved in enquiries. The question of blacklisting the missing material was being considered.

Congress Awards - 2004

This year's highest honour, an invitation to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, was awarded to Des Hyland of Cape Town and Richard Johnson from Port Elizabeth. Congratulations to both. A suggestion that Federation's 75th Anniversary be commemorated by inviting four signatories instead of the usual two, was rejected on a secret ballot.

The other major awards within the gift of Congress were made as follows:

Skinner Cup - Emil Minnaar

WE Lea Cup - Dr Neil Cronje

Harvey-Pirie Memorial Award

- Jointly to Dr Jim Findlay and Prof. Rory Ryan

Manfred Weinstein Memorial Medallion

- Brian Trotter

Transvaal Study Circle Award

- Gold : Andrew Hickson

- Silver: Prof. Okkie de Jager

Federation Plaques:

Anne and Peter Southwood,
Andries van der Walt, Jeff Woolgar,
and the Editorial Board of the *SA Philatelist*.

Congress Awards, *SA Philatelist*. articles:

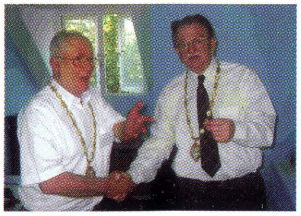
Mike Tonkin, Ds P Steyl, J Dickson
B du Plessis, C Mobsby, R Schmidt,
G van den Hurk , P van der Molen,
Prof Okkie de Jager, Johann Meiring,
Andries van der Walt, Dr JR Frank,
Prof. A Dubb, AR Allison, Hein Friebar,
Ds Cassie Carstens & Elbie Immelman

Youth Leader of the Year:

David Sinclair of Cape Town.

FEDERATION OFFICE BEARERS FOR 2005

President	David Sinclair
Deputy President	Wolfgang Meiss
Secretary	Jill Redmond
Treasurer	Emil Minnaar



Rex Wakely-Smith inducting the new President David Sinclair

FEDERATION TO TIGHTEN ITS BELT

In common with many other organisations, Federation is feeling the pinch financially. As Treasurer Emil Minnaar made clear in his report, member subscriptions are by no means adequate to maintain our current life style. The drop in interest rates over the past year or so has hit investments hard reducing both Federation's and Foundation's investment income. The situation was summed up in the statement that "we are controlling our expenditure, but not our income." In response, Management has established a Standing Committee on Funding under Dr Angus Pringle to look into the management and generation of Federation income. Whilst not the complete solution, it is inevitable that affiliation fees must be increased. After much discussion and a very close vote it was agreed by delegates to increase the fee to R85. This still leaves a massive short fall from the R400 which each member costs Federation each year. Dr Pringle's task is to suggest alternative funding or areas of economy not already investigated.

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DURSAPEX 2004

National Stamp Exhibition
13 to 16 October 2004
Westville Civic Centre Kwa-Zulu Natal

This year's National Exhibition, Dursapex 2004, was a Natal affair held at the Westville Civic Centre, 13-16 October. Although not one of the larger Nationals it hosted some 56 exhibits from 44 exhibitors in 220 frames plus a Court of Honour and invited displays from 12 collectors. The standard of material on show was high with four Large Gold awards being awarded together with eight Gold awards and five each Large Vermeil and Vermeils.

Most of the standard classes were represented, with good displays of Southern Africa Traditional and Postal History material. Postcards, Open Class, and the experimental One-frame class provided 30% of the exhibits on show, and although not eligible for the major Federation trophies, made a strong and enthusiastic showing taking two Gold and three Vermeil awards.

Open class exhibits showed a wide variation of topics but exhibitors were their own enemies in ignoring prospectus requirements. At least two had well below the requisite 50% philatelic material and several showed very tenuous storylines and continuity. In the One-frame Class, it was evident that most exhibitors were trying to do too much. With only 15 pages to work with the choice of subject was a common fault with many being far too wide. The highest award, a Ruby, went to a neat and novel exhibit on local Permit Mail. The subject was defined, concise and manageable within the one frame.

It was evident from the marks awarded that One -frame showing is not the easy, off-the-cuff exercise that many believe it to be. Whilst being a good introduction for novices, for serious showing it requires as much, if not more, planning than a two or three frame display.

The request by the Jury for a Synopsis sheet for each exhibit, as opposed to the mandatory Introductory Page, was met only by some. A new idea, introduced overseas, it allows the exhibitor to draw to the jury's attention any outstanding or unusual items. Whilst some took the opportunity, others used it to give multiple page diatribes on the performance, or otherwise, of juries in general, to advise them on the obvious points of judging and to pronounce their own erudition, knowledge and learning compared with the jury. A Synopsis is not yet mandatory but could become so in the future, being included in the marking schedule.

As a general comment this was a compact and entertaining National, and as the Committee claimed, did not attempt to compete with the grandeur of previous events.

In recognition of their services to Federation over many years as Chairs of various Standing Committees, presentations of a clock with an engraved plaque were made to Jill Redmond (Youth), Danny Swart (Judging and Ethics) and Emil Minnaar (Audio-visual).





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REPORT OF THE JURY CHAIRMAN

DURSAPEX 2004

My thanks to the Dursapex organising committee for the appointment to chair this jury. This honour was heightened for me by the numbers of experienced and dedicated philatelists who so readily accepted my invitation to join the team. Whilst all played an important role, my particular thanks to Richard Johnson RDPSA as vice-chair and to Anne Marie Wigmore, who not only judged by also steered the crucial secretarial requirements to their finality. (Thanks are also due to Kevin Wakeley-Smith for his logistical help with printing). Ill health forced one juror, Dr Neil Cronje, to stand down ahead of time and we wish him a full and speedy recovery.

Prior to the actual show, I introduced an experimental "Synopsis Sheet" submission form for the exhibitors. This gave a direct opportunity to explain matters to the jury – concepts of an exhibit, specific fields of research undertaken and the like – aspects not usually openly addressed. It was, in effect, a "chance to blow your own trumpet!" The general feeling is that all parties found this idea advantageous and it is recommended to our Judging & Ethics Committee that this idea be retained for the future.

Although a smaller national show than normal, in terms of actual competitive frames, the oft repeated medal award "profile" played out again and the 4 Large Gold and 8 Gold award exhibitors are to be congratulated on their fine efforts – but not more so than those others (especially from local societies) who have taken the time and trouble to be part of this show. One often overlooks how many accumulated hours of work and dedication the pages in those frames represent.

There are a few technical matters on which I have to report: Under Literature (class 8) the entry on Malta was non-competitive – the responsible party rather serving a valuable role on the jury; the exhibit featuring Lesotho Birds (frames 121/4) was transferred by the jury from Thematic (class 5) to Southern Africa – Traditional (class 3a) as it did not conform to the exhibiting criteria of the former. (A jury's task is always to give an exhibit the best award it deserves and thus such re-classification).

The collecting public may be puzzled by trophies in the results list being "Not Awarded". In some instances, there simply were no exhibits that fulfilled the criteria for those awards. Whilst we had one postal history exhibit on the Anglo Boer War, this received the prestigious SA Post Office Shield and, in terms of our by-laws, was not eligible for an additional trophy. Thus, with no other Boer War exhibit for consideration, the ABWPS trophy could not be awarded this year.

I have always regarded competitive exhibiting as the opportunity for growth. I hope that the obvious efforts of the exhibitors will stimulate growth in the hobby by encouraging others to "have a go" on the basis of what they have seen. It should also spur the endeavours of existing philatelists to "test the exhibiting waters" at their own societies – the correct road to exhibiting at an event such as Dursapex. Those that have participated here should look to the experience, honing exhibiting techniques and return stronger next time. The work of the jury does not end when the medals have been awarded. In the halls here and later on at society level etc – ideas, suggestions, guidance for exhibitors is all part of our role. Growth is also for the jury. This show afforded the opportunity for much discussion amongst ourselves, particularly in the picture postcard class. As a result of these deliberations, the team involved will be recommending, to our Judging & Ethics Committee, a honing of the judging process and a refinement of its points schematic. So, from all fronts, the jury's work should be, and is, progressive.

I would implore future organising committees and exhibitors to look to the published rules and regulations. Competitive philatelic exhibiting is a discipline. The rules are there for help and guidance, not restriction. Adherence to these is the first step to achieving the deserved medal level.

I closing, I am pleased to announce that our two apprentice jurors this year, Dr Alan Rose and Mr Carel Welling, will be recommended by this jury to our Judging & Ethics Committee to receive accreditation to the PFSA's judges panel as full national jurors in their respective disciplines of "picture postcards" and "traditional".

MICHAEL WIGMORE RDPSA
Chairman – Dursapex Jury

News Snippets



Theft in Zimbabwe

Please, if anyone is approached to buy collectables, specifically sheets, half sheets, top and bottom rows of Rhodesian and Zimbabwe stamps from unknown sources, please contact Trevor and Sandra Weaver, PO Box WGT 693, WESTGATE, Harare, Zimbabwe (Tel +263 4 331347), Mike Amos tel +263 4 759035 or C Richards on colinrich@zol.co.zw.

Society News

Maritzburg Philatelic Society will be celebrating its 80th anniversary this year, theoretically on 24th November but in reality on 11th December. The main attraction will be an exhibition and promotion in the Liberty Midlands Mall. This will run in conjunction with the official opening of the Philatelic Counter at the Umsundusi Post Office in the Mall. Members and visitors are welcome.

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Exhibition Awards

FLOATING TROPHIES

President's Grand Prix award
Postal History of Natal 1845 - 1902
Mr. R. Porter

SA Post Office Shield
The 2nd Anglo - Boer War In Natal & Related Postal History 1899 - 1902
Mr. J. Sandilands RDPSA

SA Stamp Study Circle award
The Unhyphenated Id Ship Rotogravure Stamps of the Union of South Africa in Sheet, Coil and Booklet Format
Mr. D.J. Wolmarans

Anglo Boer War Society cup
Not Awarded

DG Crocker cup
Postal History of the Original George District
Dominee P. Steyl

Robert Goldblatt Thermatic cup
Not Awarded

Potch 78 award
Israel: Used Definitives Printing Data
Mr. M. Daniels

Fak Trofee
Bloemfontein Voor 1910
Mev. M. Wessels

CED Enoch trophy
Postal History of the Original George District
Dominee P. Steyl

Vrystaat trophy
Orange Free State & Orange River Colony
Mr. J. Cheminais

Stampcor trophy
Natal: A Selection of Postmarks and Postal History
Dr. F. M. Chutter

Jonas Michelson Literature Award
Historical Railway Postcard Journeys in Southern Africa
Mr. M. Walker

Rose Marie Crocker bowl
Not Awarded

Terence Radue award
Germany - The Postal Rates During The Inflation Period from 1919-1923
Mr. H.E. Kussing

Dawie Uys Memorial award
Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airmails
Mr. D. G. Morton

Society of Israel Philatelic award
Israel: Used Defmitives Printing Data
Mr. M. Daniels

East Rand Philatelic Society award
The Lesotho 1981 Bird Stamps
Mr. A. Barit

SAPRG Archie Atkinson '95 award
The First Five Years - A Selection of Southern African Picture Postcards From 1896-1900
Mr. G. Flack

Total Stampex '95 award
Bushire 1856-1943
Dr. E. P. Saggerson

Picture Postcards Thematic cup
A Depicted Synopsis of Deltiology Jargon
Mr. A. Bush

David De Villiers Display trophy
Bushire 1856-1943
Dr. E. P. Saggerson

Tony Chilton Transvaal award
Not Awarded

Claude Malan trophy
Not Awarded

The Arie Bakker Award
Permit Mail of The Republic of South Africa
Mr. R. Wood

NON FLOATING TROPHIES

Royal Medallion
Kelantan
Dr. I. A. Matheson

Rhodesia award
Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airmails
Mr. D. G. Morton

AFV Ere-toekenning
To Pay
Mr E. B. Bührmann

ZAR-100 award
Germany - The Postal Rates During The Inflation Period from 1919 - 1923
Mr. H. E. Kussing

Rand 77 award
Aspects of Airmail Development in and between the United Kingdom and South Africa
Mr. J. G. Kilroe

Ilsapex '98 award
St. Lucia Mails: Handstamps and Labels
Dr. I. A. Matheson

Johannesburg 100
The Union 1/2d & 1d Unhyphenated Rotogravure Pictorial Postage Stamps 1930 - 1935
Mr. J. H. Tonking

Mont Blanc award
Not Awarded

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

LARGE GOLD

Mr. D. J. Wolmarans	*The Unhyphenated Id Ship Rotogravure Stamps of South Africa in Sheet, Coil and Booklet Format*
Dr. E. P. Saggerson	*Bushire 1856-1943*
Mr. R. Porter	*Postal History of Natal 1845 - 1902*
Mr. J. Sandilands RDPSA	*The 2nd Anglo-Boer War In Natal & Related Postal History 1899 - 1902*

GOLD

Mr. J. Cheminais	*Orange Free State & Orange River Colony*
Mr. J. H. Tonking	*The Union 1/2d & 1d Unhyphenated Rotogravure Pictorial Postage Stamps 1930-1935*
Dr. I. A. Matheson	*Kelantan*
Dominee P. Steyl	*Postal History of the Original George District*
Dr. I. A. Matheson	*St. Lucia Mails: Handstamps and Labels*
Mr. M. Walker	*Historical Railway Postcard Journeys in Southern Africa. LIT.*
Mr. A. Ferreira	*Copper from Tsumeb*
Mr. G. Flack	*The First Five Years - A Selection of Southern African Picture Postcards from 1896-1900*

LARGE VERMEIL

Mr M. Daniels	*Israel: Used Definitives Printing Data*
Mr .E. B. Bührmann	*To Pay*
Mr. H. E. Kussing	*Germany - The Postal Rates During The Inflation Period from 1919-1923*
Mr. J. G. Kilroe	*Aspects of Airmail Development in and between the United Kingdom and South Africa*
Mr. D. G. Morton	*Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airmails*

VERMEIL

Dr. F. M. Chutter	*Natal: A Selection of Postmarks and Postal History*
Mr. J. Dickson	*Sea Ports Of The South African Colonies 1850-1863*
Mr B. L. Du Plessis	*The Boer Invasion of Natal up to the Siege of Ladysmith*
Mr. B. L. Du Plessis	*Buller's Advance from Natal to the Transvaal*
Mev. M. Wessels	*Bloemfontein Voor 1910*

LARGE SILVER

Mr. D. J. Sinclair	*S.A. 4th Definitives*
Prof. M. Van Wyk Smith	*South African Special Flights*
Postmark & Postal History Society	*The Cape Post Office during the South African Anglo-Boer War of 1899 - 1902 by Prof. F. Frescura. LIT.*
Dr. A. Pringle	*Identification of the First Definitive Stamps Issued from May 1961 to November 1974. LIT.*
Mr. W. O. Vegter	*Cyber Philately. LIT.*
Mr. B. L. Du Plessis	*The Siege of Ladysmith*
Prof. F. Frescura	*Stamp Design: Process and Product*
Mr. A. Bush	*A Depicted Synopsis of Deltiology Jargon*

SILVER

Dr. L. Barit	*Decimalisation 1961 - Southern Africa*
Dr. A. Pringle	*Republic of South Africa: Identification of the First Definitive Postage Stamps, May 1961 - October 1974*
Mr. A. Barit	*The Lesotho 1981 Bird Stamps*
Mrs. B. Maude-Stone	*The Way We Were*

SILVER-BRONZE

Mr. A. Miller	*The Bible*
Mr. P. Van Zeyl	*The Boers of East Africa*

BRONZE

Mr. R. Dove	*Union of South Africa 1910 - 1961, Inclusive of Provincial Period*
Dr. S. Lubbe	*Isle of Man*
Dr. S. Lubbe	*How to Collect Stamps*
Mr. A. Miller	*Post Bible Festivals*
Dr. S. Lubbe	*Christmas Labels of South Africa*
Mr. M. Massella	*President Hon Nelson Mandela and the Number 11*

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Mr. A. Crayston	*Post Offices of the World*
Mrs. A. Southwood	*Mafeking: A Place of Stones as the Name Means in Tswana*

THE 'ONE FRAME CLASS'

RUBY

Mr. R Wood	*Permit Mail of the Republic of South Africa*

SAPPHIRE

Dr. A Pringle	*Republic of South Africa: Identification of The First Definitive Single Postage Stamp*

AQUAMARINE

Mr. S. Barit	*Errors on the Stamps of Great Britain*
Mr. A Crayston	*Swaziland Postal History*
Dr. S & Lubbe	*Pot Luck - A Variety of Southern African*
Mr. T. Maherry	*Cinderellas*
Mr. J. Lubbe	*The Bible*

CERTIFICATE

Mr. T Coleman	*Revenue Documents of indo-China*
Mr T Coleman	*Postal History of Indo-China*
Dr. S & Lubbe	*Cape Town - Mother City*
Mrs. S Maherry Lubbe	

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New South African Stamp Issues

2004 Commemorative issues

by Robin Messenger, South African Stamp Study Circle

The full program was published on page 3 of the SA Philatelist – February 2004.

1. 27 February - YEAR OF THE MONKEY

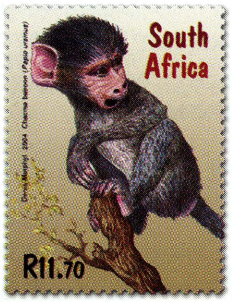
A miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm incorporating a stamp of face value R11.70 (standard postage rate of R1.65 plus Registration fee of R10.05), designed by Denis Murphy and printed by Joh Enschedé en Zonen of Haarlem in the Netherlands.

The stamp is in vertical format, 29 x 38mm with perforations gauging 13.6, and is overprinted with 3.5mm green phosphor bands at left and bottom margins.

Printing sheets of 457 x 585mm contained 21 units arranged in seven rows of three. The print order was for 25 000 units.

Commemorative cover: number 7.67 was produced for this issue.

Fig. 1.



2. 24 March 2004 - DRIVE ALIVE

Five horizontal standard postage rate (R1.65) stamps of size 48 x 30.5mm arranged in two vertically *se-tenant* strips per pane. Designed by Rachel Joubert and printed by Enschedé. Perforations gauge 13.2 x 13.6 and there are 4mm phosphor bands at left and bottom margins of each stamp.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Cylinder numbers: 7727, 7728, 7729 and 7730.

Printing sheet: (Approx. 585 x 460mm) comprises eight panes arranged in two rows of four.

Print order: 30 000 panes

Commemorative cover: number 7.68

New postal rates came into effect on 1 April 2004

3. 27 April 2004 - 10 YEARS OF FREEDOM

Five horizontal standard postage rate (R1.70) stamps of size 48 x 30mm in two vertically *se-tenant* strips per pane. Designed by Peter Sibanda and printed by Cartor Security Printers of France, on phosphor coated paper. Perforations gauge 13.

Cylinder numbers: 7731, 7732, 7733 and 7734

Printing sheet comprises eight panes in two rows of four.

Print order : 50 000 panes

Commemorative cover : number 7.69

4. 1 May 2004 – THE LEGACY OF THE SLAVES.

("Coerced labour in South Africa", in program.)

Six standard postage rate (R1.70) stamp designs in horizontal format 48 x 30mm printed *se-tenant* in panes of two rows of three.

Fig. 4.



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Designed by Annemarie Wessels and printed on phosphor coated paper by Cartor.
Perforation gauge 13.

Cylinder numbers: 7735, 7736, 7737 and 7738.
Printing sheet (59.6 x 45.7cm) comprises nine panes in three rows of three.
Print order : 30 000
Commemorative cover: number 7.70



Fig. 5.

5. 7 May 2004 - FIFA CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

(additional to original program)

A miniature sheet of size 105 x 65mm incorporating a vertical format stamp of size 29 x 38mm with a face value of R4.35 (B4 Domestic rate). Designed by Thea Swanepoel and printed on phosphor coated paper by Government Printing Works, Pretoria.

Perforation gauge: 14.5
Printing sheet (63 x 41cm) comprises 20 units arranged in four rows of five.
Quantity printed: 25 000
No commemorative cover.

6. 30 July 2004 - THE WONDER WORLD OF SPIDERS

(also celebrating JUNASS 2004, held in Boksburg)

A sheet, 233 x 172mm, incorporating ten standard postage rate (R1.70) self adhesive stamps designed by Hein Botha and depicting species of spiders found in South Africa. Four of the stamps are in vertical format, 30 x 48mm, and the remaining six, horizontal 48 x 30mm. They printed by Southern Colour Print of Dunedin, New Zealand and are arranged to form a composite picture. Each stamp has phosphor bands on left and bottom margins.

Quantity printed: 30 000 sheets
Commemorative covers : numbers 7.71 and 7.72, each with five stamps affixed.

7. 9 August 2004 - THE GIFT FROM VOLUNTEERS.

A sheetlet of ten different horizontal designs of size 48 x 30mm arranged in five rows of two. The stamps are standard postage rate (R1.70), designed by Johan Mocke and printed by Enschedé. Perforations gauge 13.2 by 13.6 and there are phosphor bands at left and bottom margins.



Fig. 7.

Printing sheet: 456 x 553mm, comprises eight sheetlets (two rows of four)
Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets
Commemorative covers: numbers 7.73 and 7.74

8. 13 August 2004 - OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS, GREECE.

(sheets inscribed " CELEBRATING A WORLD OF SPORTS".)

A sheetlet of ten different vertical designs of size 30 x 48mm arranged in two rows of five. The stamps are standard postage rate (R1.70), designed by Saskia van Wyk and printed by Enschedé. Perforations gauge 13.6 by 13.2 and there are phosphor bands at left and bottom margins.

Printing sheet: 553 x 456 mm, comprises eight sheetlets (Four rows of two).
Quantity printed: 30 000 sheetlets.
Commemorative covers: numbers 7.75 and 7.76

The 'Heroes of the Struggle' and 'Influential Women in South African history' issues, listed in the 2004 program, will not appear this year.

Acknowledgement: This column could not have been written without the help of the Newsletters produced by the RSA Stamp Study Group of Pretoria and in particular, their Research Officer, Mrs. Connie Liebenberg.
(Errata page 190)

Fig. 8.



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Die Veldposdiens van die ZAR in die 1890s

deur Joh Groenewald, RDPSA, Hon. Life Vice-President of The Philatelic Federation of SA

Deel 3 van 3 - Die Jameson-inval en die vredesmag in Swaziland

SLEGS een enkele koevert van die ZAR se veldposdiens is tot dusver uit die kortstondige Jameson-inval bekend. Maar die Jameson-inval in die Transvaalse republiek, as sodanig, is goed bekend.

Omgekeerd: 'n handjievol velddiens-koeverte uit Swaziland is aan versamelaars bekend, maar die rol van die vredesmag van 1898 was tot dusver eintlik glad nie bekend nie.

Die Jameson-inval

Die aanleiding

Die gevolg van die ontdekking van die ryk Witwaters-randse goud-hoofrif in 1886 is goed gedokumenteer. Duisende fortuin-soekers van oraloor het na die goudveld gestroom. Die gevestigde republikeinse burgers het hierdie 'uitlanders' met wantroue bejeën.

Die ontginning van goud het welvaart vir die republiek gebring, en gepaard daarmee eise van die uitlanders, hetsy eg of aangedik.

Cecil Rhodes, wat as laatkommer op Kimberley met vernuf sy fortuin uit diamante georganiseer het, het 'n kommersiële imperialis geword toe hy die goud-potensiaal besef het van die landstreek wat later sy naam sou dra, Rhodesië. Hy het ook besef wat in Johannesburg aangaan, en met 'n "Reform Committee" 'n plan bedink om die gesag alhier oor te neem.

Sy stuurling, dr Leander Starr Jameson, het die plan in werking gestel toe hy op 29 Desember 1895 naby Mafeking (Mafikeng) met 500 gewapende man en drie veldkanonne die republiek se grens oorgesteek en sy aantog na Johannesburg begin het om die plek in te neem.

Rhodes se plan, met die medewete van Joseph Chamberlain, die Britse minister van kolonies, was dat die "Reform Committee" 'n staatsgreep in Johannesburg sou uitvoer en dat Jameson hulle met sy gewapende mag te hulp sou snel.

Krygsverrigtinge

Dit was eers 'n dag later dat die regering van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek ontdek en besef het wat aangaan. Kommando's is dadelik opgeroep vir krygsdiens, en te midde van groot opgewondenheid is die kommando's gemobiliseer om Jameson en sy gevegsmag te onderskep voordat hulle hul doelwit bereik.

Jameson en sy mag is op 2 Januarie 1896 by Doornkop, suid van Krugersdorp aan die Wes-Rand, omsingel en tot oorgawe gedwing ná 'n skermutseling waarin 17 van die invallers gedood en 50 gewond is. Die hele mag is in hegtenis geneem.

Die uitkoms

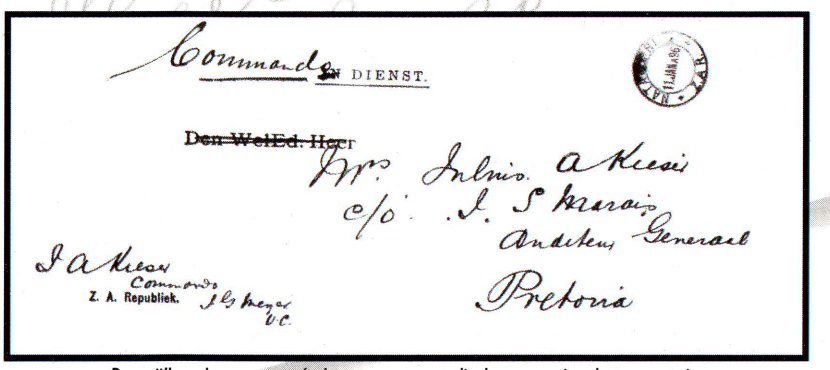
Cecil Rhodes, destyds eerste minister van die Kaapkolonie, was verplig om te bedank. Jameson is aan die Natalse owerheid uitgelewer om verhoor te word in Engeland, waar hy skuldig bevind en tronk-toe gestuur is. 'n Aantal van sy mede-lede van die 'Reform Committee' is in April 1896 ter dood veroordeel. President Paul Kruger het hulle begenadig en vrygelaat, maar elk moes 'n boete van £25 000 betaal en hom van politieke agitasie weerhou.

Die belangrikste uitkoms van die Jameson-inval was dat die republikeinse regering bedag geraak het op die dreigement van militante imperialisme.

Posreëlings en posstukke

Die krygsoperasie was in die sentrale Transvaal, wat goed met bestaande posdienste en posroetes bedien was. Geen spesiale veldposreëlings is in hierdie kort tydjie getref nie, hoewel baie burgers nog 'n week of twee ná die oorgawe van die Jameson-mag op kommando was.

Die enkele velddiens-koevert waarvan ons weet, vertel die storie.



Posseëllose koevert van 'n burger wat met die Jamerson-inval opgeroep is.

Langformaat amptelike "In Dienst" koevert[1], sonder posseël. Die "In" bo-aan is doodgekrap en daar is geskryf "Commando", om te lees "Commando Dienst".

Die stempel is die dubbelkring vir Natalspruit ZAR op 11 Januarie 1896.

Die gedrukte aanhef "Den WelEd. Heer" is ook uitgekrap, want die koevert is gerig aan 'n dame, "Mrs Julius A Kieser / c/o J S Marais / Auditeur Generaal / Pretoria".

Links voorop, by die gedrukte "Z.A. Republiek", het die afsender geteken: "J A Kieser / Commando / J G Meyer / V.C.".

Die rugstempel is die klein dubbelkring vir Pretoria ZAR met datum 11 Desember 1896.

Hierdie "Desember" in die aankomstempel is duidelik 'n weerspieëling van die opge-wondenheid - en ook ontwrigting - wat die Jameson-inval meegebring het. Die jaartal was reg maar die maand verkeerd!

Pos wat in die oggend op Saterdag 11 Januarie 1896 op Natalspruit (suidoos van Johannesburg self) gepos word, is geskeduleer om teen 11.50 vm in Johannesburg aan te kom[2]. Vandaar sou dit op 2.50 nm (14:50) met die postrein na Pretoria gaan, aankoms 5.29 nm (17:29), en dan sou dit by die Pretoriase poskantoor die aankomstempel van dieselfde dag kry.

Ja, die ZAR se posbeamptes het op Saterdae gewerk, ook in die middag en aand as pos aankom, en soos nodig op Sondae en feesdae.

Die afsender van die koevert, J A Kieser[3], was een van die 573 lede van die groot kommando van die wyk Kliprivier wat vir diens aangetree het. Die offisier vir die wyk was veldkornet Jan G Meyer (Meyerton is na hom vernoem) en die wyk was deel van die kommando Heidelberg, onder kommandant Weilbach.

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Die vredesmag in Swaziland, 1898

Die aanleiding

Swaziland was 'n protektoraat van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, wat volgens 'n "organiese proklamasie" van 1895 deur 'n spesiale kommissaris op Bremersdorp verteenwoordig is. Die ZAR was betrokke by "beskerming, wetgewing, jurisdiksie en administrasie", terwyl die Swazi-hoofmanne in soos tevore geregeer en hul regstelsel toegepas het.

Teen 1898 was daar ongeveer 40 000 Swazi's en 1500 blanke inwoners. Die ZAR het regeringswerk soos die posdiens behartig.

Opperhoof Bhunu (22) was die opvolger van koning Umbandine (oorlede 1895) en het geregeer saam met sy moeder Labotsibeni, die hoofkapteins Nococo, Ubili, Sibokwane en nog omtrent 30 ander.

Op 9 April 1898 is die senior hoofkaptein Mbhabha Sibande en twee assistente vermoor by Zombode, die hoofkraal en setel van die Swazi-koningsgesag[4]. Mense het opperhoof Bhunu daarvan beskuldig dat hy opdrag gegee het vir die moord. Groot onrus het uitgebreek, groepe gewapende Swazi's het teen mekaar betoog en die gebied begin deurkruis om steun vir hul standpunte af te dwing.

Krygsverrigtinge

Op 11 Junie 1898 het die regering van die ZAR besluit om in te gryp om die vrede te bewaar, ook ter beskerming van sy eie burgers, en dadelik tot aksie oorgegaan.

Op 13 Junie 1898 het 'n spesiale trein met 'n vredesmag van Pretoria na Belfast vertrek. Daar was 150 lede van die Krugersdorpse Vrywilligerkorps (kmdt Ben Viljoen) en 150 lede van die Pretoriase Vrywilligerkorps (kmdt Melt Marais), met onder hulle meer as 100 berede lede, met hul perde; 20 artilleriste; 'n heliografie-eenheid met die opdrag om (afgesien van die telegraaflyn) Bremersdorp en Steynsdorp per heliograaf met die ZAR te verbind; 'n geneesheer en ambulanswaens.

Die skriftelike instruksies was dat die groep inspeksies moet gaan doen en patrollies uitvoer. Terwyl die groep met 20 waens en slagvee vanaf Belfast via Buffelshoogte en Bakenkop na Bremersdorp onderweg was, moes hulle saans op 'n geskikte plek 'n laer maak in die vorm van 'n driehoek.

Artikel 26 van die instruksies[5] is van belang:

Die offisiere en manskappe moet alles doen om te voorkom dat daar 'n geringste botsing met die naturelle ontstaan, nie in die minste aanleiding tot vyandigheid gee nie, en slegs verdedigend optree. Alle oortredings sal tot die uiterste van die wet gestraf word, wat offisiere sowel as manskappe betref.

Terwyl hierdie optog na Bremersdorp onderweg was, is 'n spesiale trein op 16 Junie 1898 van Johannesburg af na Barberton met 100 man en sowat 60 perde van die Johannesburgse Vrywilligerkorps, onder aanvoering van kmdt S H van Diggelen. Afgesien van die 'skriftelike instruksies' het die ZAR se Kommandant-generaal, genl Piet Joubert, dit vir Van Diggelen benadruk dat sy funksie is om Barberton en omstreke te beskerm en te beveilig. Later het geblyk dat die omstreke van Barberton ook die Sheba-goudmyn en die myngemeenskap by Piggs Peak insluit.

Die Kommandant-generaal het ook deur die resident-vrederegter 'n ope brief gerig aan Lebo, Moyakane, Batswati en ander leiers van die Swazi-volk, en aan die volk self om te sê "Ubana [bedoelende Bhunu] moet voor die gereg kom. Umbana, Makati, Aboye, Nkosiyane en andere is verraderlik vermoor. Vertel vir Ubana dat hy gedagvaar sal word ... waarsku hom om nie weer met gewapende mense naby Bremersdorp te kom nie...".

Tegelyk het het Kommandant-generaal alle kommandante van distrikte in die oostelike Transvaal gemaan om "alle vyandelikheid teen en uittarting van" Swazi-mense te voorkom.

Terwyl die vrywilligers van Krugersdorp en Pretoria nog in aantog was, het die resident-vrederegter op Steynsdorp vir die regering laat weet dat berigte vanuit Swaziland so gunstig is dat geen aksie meer nodig is nie (25 Junie 1898).

Teen 27 Junie 1898 het hierdie vrywilligers by Bremersdorp aangekom, en reeds die volgende dag is die "25 swakste perde en manskappe" teruggestuur. Nadat berig ontvang is dat Bhunu op 6 Julie uit Swaziland na Zoeloeland gevlug het, het kmdt Van Diggelen op Barberton op 16 Julie die groen lig gekry om "so spoedig moontlik" met sy vrywilligerkorps na Johannesburg terug te keer. Hulle was op 19 Julie 1898 reeds terug in Johannesburg.

Op 16 Augustus 1898 het die Kommandant-generaal vir die ZAR se regeringshoof op Bremersdorp (die spesiale kommissaris) gevra om die nuus te sirkuleer dat Lekwami Ubhunu onder veilige geleide gaan terugkeer om voor die landdros te verskyn.

Tot 20 volgelinge wat saam is na Zoeloeland, en hul families, kon ongewapend saam terugkeer. 'n Britse amptenaar het die groep vergesel, en die kommandant van die ZAR se Rydende Polisie, met 25 polisieruiters, het van Bremersdorp na die grens naby Ingwavuma gegaan om Bhunu op die terugtog geleide te doen.

Die vrywilligers is op afstande van mekaar langs die hele roete van die grens af tot by Bremersdorp geplaas om geweld tydens Bhunu se terugkeer te voorkom.

Die uitkoms

Bhunu het op 30 Augustus 1898 by Bremersdorp aangekom en is deur die regering van die ZAR as koning van die Swazi's geskors.

Die vrywilligers het die volgende dag begin oppak maar hierdie keer het hulle deur Swaziland noordwaarts getrek na Komatipoort. Dit was ook 'n lang reis voordat hulle per trein vanaf Komatipoort huiswaarts kon keer, die Pretoriase Vrywilligerskorps op 1 Oktober en die Krugersdorpse Vrywilligerkorps op 4 Oktober 1898.

Die hofgeding teen Bhunu was 'n "ondersoek". Hy is daaraan skuldig bevind dat hy die moorde laat plaasvind het, en tot 'n boete van £500 gevonnis.

Daarna is hy deur die ZAR as opperhoof van die Swazi's herstel.

Posreëlings en posstukke

Bremersdorp het in 1898 'n goeie posverbinding geniet, via Chrissiesmeer[6].

Die daaglikse trein tussen Pretoria en Lourenco Marques het pos besorg by Machadodorp, met 'n posdiens twee keer per week hiervandaan na Carolina en dan Chrissiesmeer - en trouens verder na Ermelo, Amersfoort en Volksrust, wat ook deur 'n daaglikse postrein (Pretoria-Durban) bedien is. Die posdiens tussen Machadodorp en Volksrust is na weerskante bedryf.

Ter aansluiting by die pos op Chrissiesmeer was daarvandaan eweneens twee keer 'n week 'n posdiens na Bremersdorp, oor Darkton. Op sy beurt was Darkton die aansluiting vir pos twee keer 'n week na Steynsdorp.

In die suide van Swaziland was daar 'n weeklikse distrikspos vanaf Piet Retief na Witkop, op die Swazilandse grens, en vandaar na Wolfshoek by Ingwavuma in Tongaland. Piet Retief se posskakel was via Amsterdam na Ermelo.

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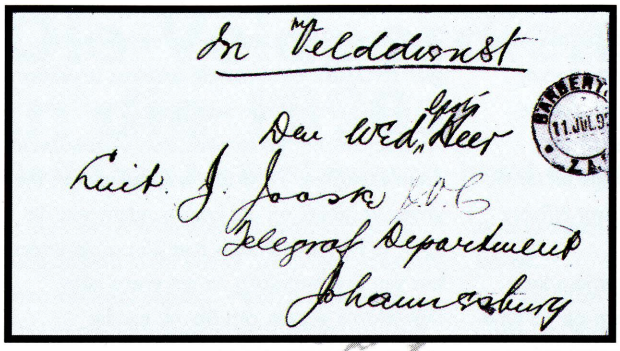


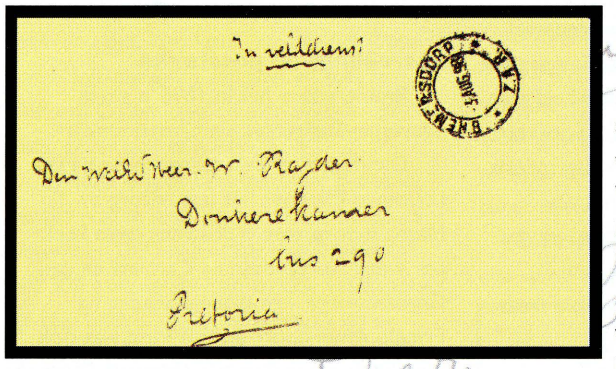
Koevert van die Johannesburgse Vrywilligers by Baberton.

Barberton, net noord van Swaziland, het ook die voordeel geniet van die daaglikse postrein tussen Pretoria en Lourenco Marques, met 'n daaglikse posdiens van en na Kaapmuiden-stasie.

Die aankoms van die twee vrywilligerkorpse op Bremersdorp (op 27 Junie 1898) het meer werk meegebring vir Frames Herbert Nuns, die posmeester. Op 11 Julie 1898 het die Posmeester-generaal voorgestel dat hy die leerling-telegrafiste (stellig van die Staatsartillerie) kry om met die pos te help[7].

'n Brief hiervandaan op 30 Junie 1898 meld die vrywilligers se standplaas as "Fort Viljoen, Bremersdorp"[8].

Hulp uit die posdiens het op 5 Augustus 1898 opgedaag toe leerlingklerk Theunis Jacobus Botha vanaf Vryheid se poskantoor vir diens aangemeld het[9].



Velddiens-Koevert van Bremersdorp na die "donker kamer", Pretoria.

Intussen is die poskarre van die kontrakteur Watson tot in die begin van Augustus vir 'n paar weke tussen Bremersdorp en Darkton geleide gedoen om die pos te beskerm[10].

Soos genoem, het die vredesmag op Barberton (Johannesburgse Vrywilligerskorps) van 17 Julie 1898 af teruggekeer, en die vredesmag te Bremersdorp (Krugersdorpse en Pretoriase vrywilligerskorpse) van 1 September 1898 af.

Van die vredesmag op **Barberton** is een koevert bekend.

Posseëllose koevert[11], bo-aan geëndosseer "In Velddienst", gerig aan "Den WEd Gestr Heer / Luit J Jooste J.V.C. / Telegraaf Departement / Johannesburg".

Regs voorop is die dubbelkringstempel van Barberton ZAR, 11 Julie 1898. Op die keersy is 'n Johannesburgse aankomsmerk van 12 Julie 1898, 11 vm.

Die stempels bevestig die daaglikse oornag-treindiens. JVC staan vir Johannesburgse Vrywilliger Corps.

Van die vredesmag op **Bremersdorp** is bekend:

Posseëllose koevert[12], bo-aan geëendoseer "In velddienst", gerig aan "Den WelEd Heer W Rassder / Donkere kamer / bus 290 / Pretoria". [Wat soos 'n letter f lyk, Rafder, is volgens kenners eintlik die Duitse dubbele s.]

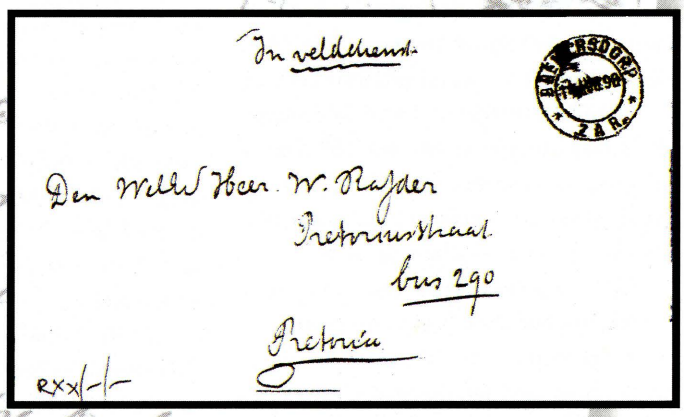
Regs voorop is die dubbelkringstempel van Bremersdorp ZAR, 3 Augustus 1898.
Agterop is 'n Pretoriase aankomsmerk met onleesbare datum.

ZAR $^1/_2$d briefkaart[13] gerig aan "WelEd Heer W Rassder / Donkere kamer 290 bus / Pretoria".

Oor die bedrukte seëlwaarde is die dubbelkringstempel van Bremersdorp ZAR, 11 Augustus 1898. Ook voorop is 'n Pretoriase aankomstempel. Besonderhede oor 'n boodskap op die keersy is nie bekend nie.

Posseëllose koevert[14], bo-aan geëndosseer "In velddienst", gerig aan "Den WelEd Heer W Rassder / Pretoriusstraat / bus 290 / Pretoria".

Regs voorop is die dubbelkringstempel van Bremersdorp ZAR, 14 Augustus 1898. Verdere besonderhede is nie bekend nie.



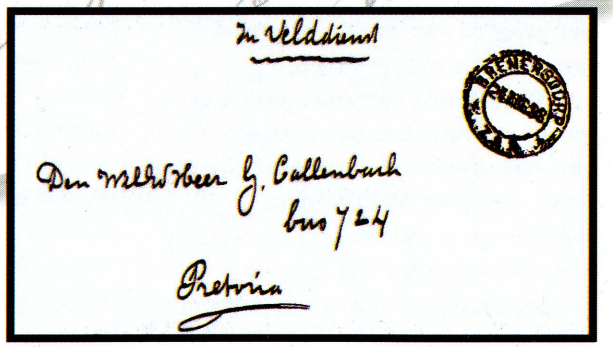
Die derde item aan W Rassder in Pretoria.

Posseëllose koevert[15], bo-aan geëndosseer "In Velddienst" en gerig aan "Den WelEd Heer G Callenbach / bus 764 / Pretoria".

Regs voorop is die dubbelkringstempel van Bremersdorp ZAR, 24 Augustus 1898. Op die keersy is 'n Pretoriase aankomsmerk vir 28 Augustus 1898.
Die adres is in dieselfde handskrif as die Rassder-korrespondensie.

Nota 1 Wat was die "Donkere kamer"? Moontlik vewys dit na die destydse gebruik om 'n siek persoon heeldag in 'n verdonkerde kamer te hou.

Nota 2 Bremersdorp is in 1960 herdoop tot die oorspronklike naam Manzini, wat "by die water" beteken.



Velddiens-koevert aan G Callenbach, wat later 'n bekende Pretoriase besigheidsman was.

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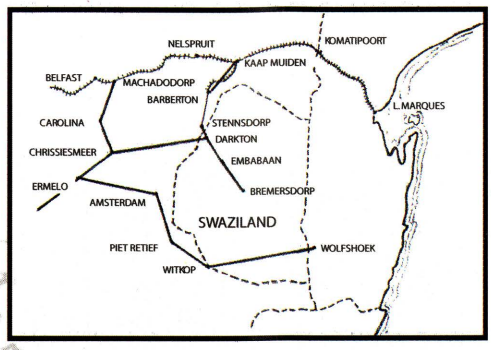
ZAR-briefkaart van dieselfde korrespondensie (slegs gedeeltelik geïllustreer in die veilingskatalogus).



Die ZAR se posroetes in en om Swaziland in 1898 (kaart deur John Sandilands RDPSA).

Verwysings

Spesiale dank aan dr Lize Kriel (Universiteit van Pretoria), Richard Stroud, wat die item uit die tyd van die Jameson-inval raakgekyk het, George van den Hurk RDPSA, wat altyd van die veldpos van die 1890s gehou het, en dr Gerhard Kamffer RDPSA, wat met nuwighede vorendag gekom het.

Verwysings van filateliese betekenis word aangedui.

1 *Lot 43 in veiling 29 van die Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society, vermeld in The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist, June 1998, p 48.*

2 *ZAR Postgids No. 9, Januarie 1896.*

3 *Lys van burgers op kommandodiens, wyk Kliprivier, Heidelberg. KG 702, bl 103. Transvaalse Argief.*

4 *Manelisi Genge se doktorale verhandeling Power and gender in Southern African history: Power relations in the era of Queen Labotsibeni Gwamile Mdluli of Swaziland, ca 1875-1921 (Michigan State University, 1999) is 'n uitvoerige oorsig van Swazi-magspolitiek, dog dit verwys geensins na die groot onrus en oproerigheid wat op hierdie moorde gevolg het nie. Dit lyk nie of die uitvoerige bronne in die Transvaalse Argief vir hierdie studie geraadpleeg is nie.*

5 *Die instruksies is van bl 659, KG 567, Transvaalse Argief. 'n Verskeidenheid oorspronklike argiefbronne is vir hierdie historiese oorsig gebruik. Bronverwysings word nie hier gegee nie en is op aanvraag beskikbaar.*

6 *Postgids van de ZAR, 1898.*

7 *PMG 4, 11 Julie 1898, Transvaalse Argief.*

8 *PMG 4, 30 Julie en 21 Augustus 1898.*

9 *A 444, Transvaalse Argief.*

10 *PMG 4, 1 Augustus 1898 en 6 Januarie 1899.*

11 *Geïllustreer en beskryf deur J Groenewald in "Krygspos van die ZA Republiek", uitstalkatalogus vir Rand 77, Johannesburg 1977; ook as lot 735 in die veiling van Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg, 26 November 2003; en as lot 793, veiling van Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg, 21 Julie 2004.*

12 *Versameling van Fernando Torres, Johannesburg. Tevore lot 717, veiling van Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg, 6 September 2000.*

13 *Lot 718, veiling van Stephan Welz & Kie, Johannesburg, 6 September 2000. Slegs gedeeltelik in die veilingskatalogus geïllustreer.*

14 *Koevert voorheen in die Rassder-korrespondensie, in die filateliese handel in die 1990s.*

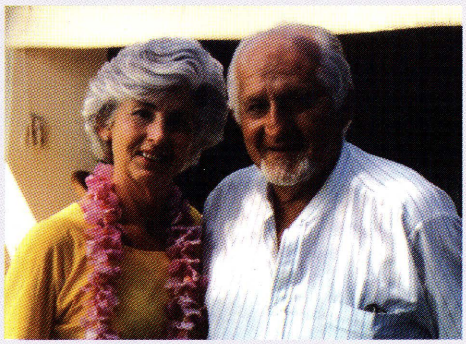
15 *Koevert in die Swaziland-versameling van eerw R Forrester, uitgestal by Johannesburg 100, Johannesburg, 1986.*

Management Abstracts

Federation By laws

These have been submitted to Management and circulated to all on the Committee. Minor changes were suggested and the amended document was submitted to Congress for ratification. Societies will be circulated with copies.

Benny Illman Federation Library



The late Mr. Benny Illman and his wife Mrs. Mavis Illman

A proposed set of regulations for the operation of the Library was discussed and accepted with minor changes. The Librarian is currently working to list and catalogue all books and documents held, and when done a formal opening of the Library will be announced. In attempting to build up this facility any donations of a philatelic nature will be appreciated.

Exhibiting

Standard South African practice for the mounting of exhibits has been in the vertical format. Internationally and particularly at FIP level the horizontal format has been the accepted norm. The desirability of moving to the horizontal format has been put to Societies via the Vice-presidents, but unfortunately little interest was shown. Those that did respond were split evenly in their preferences. At a Management meeting on 13th August it was decided by a 2:1 vote to adopt the horizontal method of mounting for exhibition frames. This would become effective after Congress and apply to all exhibitions under Federation rules down to club level. There was no intention of changing from the current 5 x 3 page frame layout to the 4 x 4 page layout used overseas.

The South African Philatelist
THE JOURNAL OF THE PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER STAMP MAGAZINE

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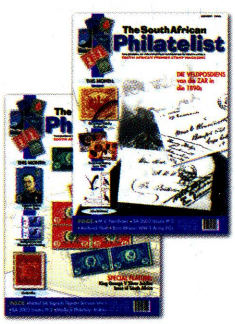
The cover price for the SAP will be changing from the start of 2005 to R19.95 per edition.



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Olympic Philately – A Brief History

by Gunter Wossler, East Rand Philatelic Society



Fig. 1. First meeting of the International OlympicCommittee, 13 June 1894. Baron de Courbertin is seated left

Although the Olympic games of 2004 have passed, Olympic Philately as a collecting genre is alive and well. Issues of Olympic stamps have proliferated in recent years and a comprehensive collection would occupy many pages. This article presents a short philatelic history of the modern Olympics up to 1936.

The origins of the Olympic games go back almost 3000 years when they were part of the religious ceremonies in honour of Zeus, the senior of the Greek gods. They continued in various forms for almost 1500 years but eventually their glory waned as commercialism showed its ugly head. Professional athletes were hired to represent cities and adjudicators were bribed. The religious connection was also part of their undoing when in 393 AD, the Roman Emperor Theodosius I prohibited further games as they were considered pagan worship.

Sporadic revivals took place, and in 1636 the Cotswolds Olympic Games were inaugurated, followed in 1850 by the Much Wenlock Olympic Society founded by Dr William Penny Brooks. The original site of Olympia was excavated first in 1829 and again more extensively by the German archaeologist, Ernst Curtis, between 1885 and 1891. In 1859 a Pan Hellenic sports festival was held which was repeated for the next 30 years. However, it was not until 1892 that the first serious proposal for a revival of the games was made by Pierre de Ferdi, Baron de Courbertin.

On 23 June 1894 the first International Olympic Committee was elected, Fig 1, with Demetrius Vikelas of Greece as President and de Courbertin as Secretary-General. As well as establishing the Olympic motto, "Faster, Higher, Stronger", Fig 2, a decision was taken to revive the Olympic Games in the original format. Paris, in 1900, was suggested for the first venue, also Budapest. As President of the Committee with the casting vote, Vikelas nominated Athens in 1896. With just two years to prepare, Crown Prince Constantin of Greece established an organising committee. Georges Averoff (Avykeris), a Greek businessman donated 920 000 drachmas for the rebuilding of the Panathenean Stadium, but funds were still tight. Local philatelists Demetrius and J Sacaraphos came to the rescue with the suggestion that commemorative stamps be issued with some of the proceeds of sales going to the Games. Prince Constantin and his committee urged this idea on the government which passed a bill in July of 1895 whereby 50% of the proceeds of sale were given to the Games, up front, with a top limit of 200 000 drachmas. Accordingly the first set of Olympic stamps was issued, Fig 3, and the Games opened by King George I of Greece on 6 April 1896.

Olympiads followed at four-year intervals. Paris, 1900, and St Louis, 1904, were rather overshadowed by being associated with world expositions; no philatelic material was issued. South Africa was, however, represented informally in St Louis when Len Taunye (Lentauw) and Jan Mashiani (Jamasani), two Zulu workers travelling with one of the contractors were persuaded to enter the marathon and finished 9th and 12th respectively; a truly incredible performance. 1906 saw the Intermediate Games held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the modern Olympics. A set of 14 stamps was issued by Greece, Fig 4, but regrettably these have never been officially recognised as 'Olympic ' stamps.

London, 1908, and Stockholm, 1912, were more organised philatelically. London had an official cancellation but its use is still debated. In Stockholm, a post office with cancellations and slogans was in evidence. No Games were

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held in 1916 due to WW I, but a special cancellation exists for the inauguration of the Berlin Stadium, 8 June 1913. Proofs of German stamps due to have been issued in 1916 have also survived, as have postal documents relating to the 'Games that never were' from Russia and Sweden.

A Belgian set issued for the 7th Olympiad in Antwerp in 1920, Fig 5, was later overprinted in 1921 for general use. Host for the second time in 1924, Paris issued a four-stamp set for publicity purposes, Fig 6. 1924 also saw the first issue of stamps by a non-host country, Uruguay, to celebrate the achievements of its football team; and the first Winter Olympics at Chamonix, were heralded by a postal slogan.

In 1928 Uruguay repeated its football success and a three stamp issue, celebrated its victories in 1924 and 1928, Fig 7. The Netherlands surcharged a set of 8 values to finance the Amsterdam event, but for some reason the surcharge does not appear on the stamps. Portugal was the first non-host country to partly finance its Olympic team by means of a 15c surcharge, and also the first country to show the Olympic ring logo on a stamp.

America, in 1932, held the 10th Olympiad in Los Angeles, and produced two stamps Fig 8, and also the first Winter Olympic stamp, Fig 9 (albeit with a major design error) for the games held at Lake Placid. Other philatelic services included the use of airmail routes to speed mail.

The German postal authorities went to great lengths to publicise the 1936 games in Berlin and Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Stamps, miniature sheets, booklets, Fig 10, and postal stationery such as postcards and telegrams were available. Special post offices, mobile offices and cancellations were used for all occasions; Zeppelin flights and the first torch relay through seven countries were used for publicity. Unfortunately the games were shrouded in political innuendo and propaganda in the build up to WW II.

Olympic stamp collecting blossomed after WW II. A specialised catalogue appeared in France in 1947 and the first dedicated international exhibition was held in Rome in 1952. Formal acceptance of Olympics as a philatelic genre was established in 1982 with the formation of FIPO the International Federation of Olympic Philately. Since that time FIPO has organised a series of



Fig. 2. The Olympic motto, 'Faster, Higher, Stronger".



Fig. 3. Stamps from the first Olympic issue, 1896



Fig. 4. Stamps from the Intermediate Games, 1906



Fig. 5. Belgian Olympic issue, 1920



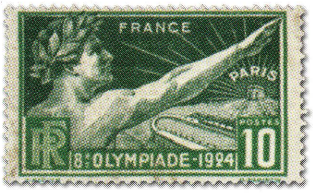



Fig. 6. French Olympic issue, 1924



Fig. 7. Uruguay issue, 1928



Fig. 8. 10th Olympiad, USA, 1932

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international exhibitions, Olymphilex, which are now a permanent feature of the philatelic calendar. The popularity of Olympic collecting is such that in 1992, 16% of the stamps issued world-wide had an Olympic connection.

The Olympic Museum in Lausanne, part of the permanent Headquarters of the IOC, Fig 11, also houses the first Olympic stamp museum. It contains amongst its star pieces the personal correspondence of Pierre de Courbertin, the Prix Olympia awards and the private collection of Olympic material from Juan Antonio Samaranch, a past IOC President. The Museum is open for research and study in the field of Olympics.



Fig. 9. First Winter Olympics, USA, 1932 (left)



Fig. 11. IOC Headquarters, Lausanne (right)



Fig. 10. German booklet, 1936

STAMPS OF ISRAEL

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FREE GIFT: For every set of the 2004 Athens Olympics stamps purchased, you will receive a Free Gift of the 1976 Montreal Olympics stamps issue by Israel. The set of 3 depict swimming, gymnastics and high jump.

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Orange River Station Post-office revisited:

a letter to Mrs George A Moore

by Dr RM Pelteret, Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

A few years ago, I presented my research regarding the Orange River Station post-office (illustration 1) which was situated in close proximity to General Lord P S Methuen's encampment on the Orange River and the farm, Doornbult, the site of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) refugee and concentration camp. Recently, I purchased a cover bearing the "ORANGE RIVER CGH" and I thought it would be of interest to collectors of postal history should I record its existence.

The pre-paid envelope of laid-paper is embossed with a 1d. carmine Cape of Good Hope stamp. It bears the canceller "ORANGE RIVER CGH" on the front (Putzel No.3)(illustration 2) and "WYNBERG" (Putzel No.8) on the reverse. The canceller on the envelope is dated two weeks after the Relief of Kimberley and the last day of the Battle of Paardeberg. The envelope is addressed to Mrs. George A Moore; and the door-to-door delivery took 10 days.

The Post Office at Orange River Station is recorded as having two different types of single circle Oval Date Stamps (ODS) which appeared alongside the Barred Oval Numeral Canceller (BONC) 525; they were "ORANGE RIVER STATION" and "ORANGE RIVER T.O". A third canceller, "ORANGE RIVER CGH", appears to have been used alone. An informal survey conducted at the time of last writing brought to light very few examples of postal stationery which bore any of the three known cancellers used at the post-office.

(Readers wishing to know more about the Moore family to whom this letter was addressed should visit the website www.pelteret.co.za

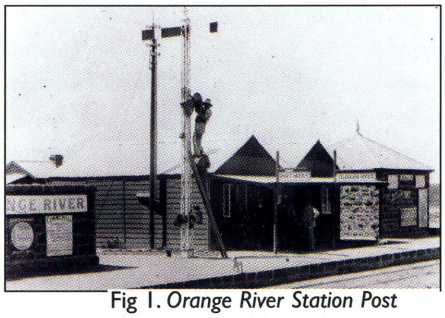

Fig 1. *Orange River Station Post Office 1899 (AG 7129)*



Fig 2. *Envelope bearing scarce canceller Orange River C.G.H. dated FE(BRUARY) 27 (19) 00*

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The "Giovanetti" Mystery Solved

by Tom Mullins, Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

In an article in the October 2000 issue of the South African Philatelist, Rory Ryan and I examined the irregular usage of the datestamps for Army Post Offices Nos. 2, 3 and 4, prior to the dates on which these Post Offices were officially opened in East Africa in June 1940. Examples were illustrated of covers addressed to W J Giovannetti in Pretoria endorsed "First Day on Board", indicating the use of such datestamps on board ship en route from Durban to East Africa during the period 26 to 31 May 1940. We expressed the opinion that all the evidence indicated that the datestamps were in the custody of one of the four Army Post Office personnel who were travelling by sea from Durban to Mombasa.

The names of these personnel are given by Lt Col P J Pyper, Assistant Director of Army Postal Services, East Africa in his report entitled *"The Army Postal Service in War"* at page 7, as Sgt L Clegg, Sgt N H Nye, Private A W Bartie and Private L C George. There did not at that time seem to be any evidence pointing to which of these four was responsible for using the datestamps during the voyage. A later (legitimate) Air Mail Letter Card to Giovanetti from APO 2 in Nairobi was addressed to "My dear Dad ... from Alfred".

Subsequent to the publication of our article I acquired two letters, both posted from APO 2 in Nairobi on 1 July 1941 (by which date APO2 had officially opened), which identify "Alfred" as being the "Private A W Bartie" mentioned above. By that stage he had received promotion and gave his address as

87454 S/Sgt A W Bartie
Force Headquarters
Army Postal Services
East Africa Force
Via APO, Durban

The one letter addressed is to "W J Giovanetti, 65 Vos Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria", whom he addresses as "My dear Dad". The other identical cover is addressed to "Master Waldie MacD Bartie, 57 Vos Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria", and the enclosed letter, also from A W Bartie, is signed "Daddy".

These covers and their contents are themselves interesting. The covers are first day covers franked with blocks of the South African stamps overprinted "Kenya Tanganyika Uganda", and the stationery was apparently obtained from Emperor Haile Selassie's palace, as appears from the copies of the cover and letter (both reduced in size) (fig. 1+2) addressed to Giovanetti.

There is a W M Bartie listed in the Port Elizabeth telephone directory (041-3653151), and on 14 January 2002 I visited him and had a long conversation with him. He is the "Master Waldie MacD Bartie" referred to above, and was about three years old when his father, A W Bartie, sailed from Durban for East Africa. He therefore has no personal knowledge of the covers in question, but he gave me the following information.

W J Giovanetti was A W Bartie's father-in-law. Giovanetti was Italian by origin but lived in Australia before moving to South Africa before the Boer War. He had a paint shop in Church Street West, Pretoria. He returned to Australia when the Boer War broke out, departing on the last train to leave Pretoria, but returned to South Africa after the war and resumed his paint business. He was an enthusiastic philatelist and it is said that when he discovered that the date of his daughter's wedding clashed with a philatelic meeting that he wanted to attend, he tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade her to change the date of her wedding.

A W Bartie had been in the Union postal service before the war, and joined the Army Postal Service as a private. He spent almost the whole war in Nairobi, save for a period when he was sent to Addis Ababa to establish an Army Post Office there. At one stage his wife and young son Waldie flew to Nairobi and spent six months there with him. Waldie could throw no light on the covers postmarked on board ship, and was unable to recollect the name of the ship. His father eventually attained the rank of Lieutenant.

All the "irregular" covers seen by me are self-addressed by Giovanetti in his own handwriting, some having been franked by him with various South African stamps and were cancelled with either APO 2, APO 3 or APO 4 postmark. Others are stampless and marked "On Active Service". I know of no covers that would indicate that anyone, other than A W Bartie, made use of the datestamps prior to the official opening of the three APOs concerned.

Furthermore an example of a cover postmarked APO 4 on 26 May 1940 is shown (fig. 3.). Mr Waldie Bartie confirmed that the words "On Active Service" and "First Day on Board" are in the handwriting of his father, A W Bartie, and that the addressee is in the handwriting of his grandfather, W J Giovanetti.

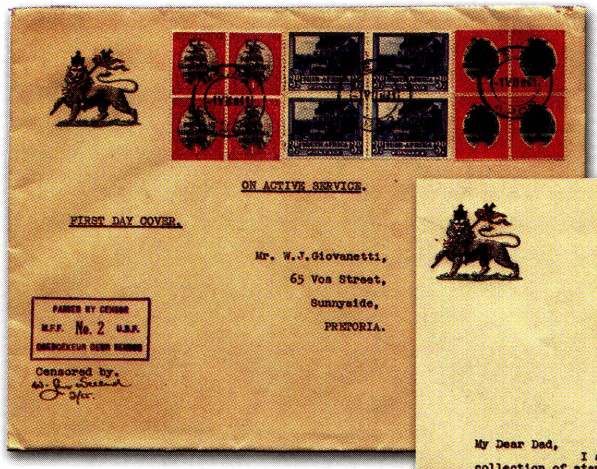

Fig. 1.

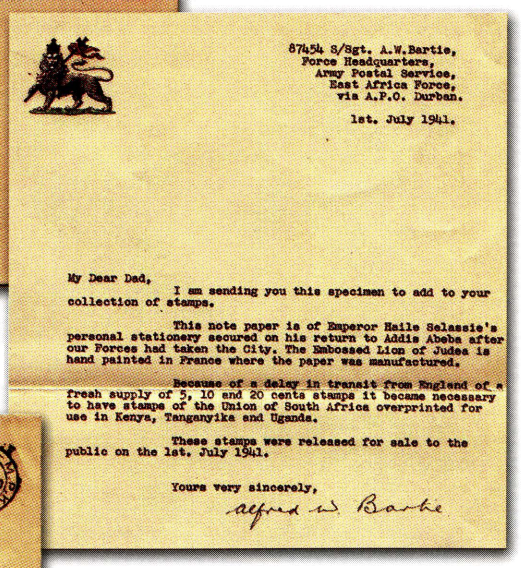

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

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The Christkindl Story

by Pat Kitts, Centurion Philatelic Society



Fig 1 Christkindl Hotel/Post Office

In 1950 the small village of Christkindl in Upper Austria was chosen by the local postal authorities for a Christmas mail promotion experiment. The local hostelry was used as a seasonal Post office, Fig 1, and a special cancel was applied to some 42 330 pieces of mail. With the cancel was a cachet showing the Christkindl or Christ Child carrying a tree, Fig 2.

It was not by chance that the village of Christkindl was selected for this promotion as it was already a well-known pilgrimage shrine. A popular legend relates how in 1691, Ferdinand Sertl, the church organist and choirmaster, experienced a miraculous healing from epilepsy. A devout man, respected by the sisters from the nearby convent, he was presented with the gift of a small statuette, a figure of the Christ Child. One day, whilst walking in the woods he placed this into a niche which he had carved in a pine tree, and it was there that he knelt and prayed for relief from his affliction. His prayers were answered, his health improved and before long the site was a seasonal shrine for visitors from a number of European countries. In 1709 a church was built on the site of the miracle and in 1877 a new building incorporating the tree trunk as its central altar was erected, Fig 3.

Despite a shaky start, since the village was at the time in the Russian Occupation Zone and the postmark raised suspicions of 'sinister intent' with the authorities, which confined its use to internal mail, what was intended as a single philatelic event proved successful. So successful, in fact, that it has been continued every year since, and from 1951 was allowed to be used on international mail.

Within Austria one is able to cancel non-registered mail at the Christkindl Post Office from any post office counter in the Alpine Republic. Since 1951, "Uber Christkindl" routing labels applied to letters were cancelled at the office of posting and the letter routed to Christkindl where it received the distinctive village cancellation, Fig 4. Routing labels have appeared in various colours with the current labels being turquoise with gold lettering and frame.

In 1965 an additional canceller was introduced to mark the Epiphany. The Christmas theme, generally the Christ Child, was used through to December 26th, (Fig 4), and from December 27th onwards to January 6th, the new canceller having the theme of The Three Kings, Fig 5, was used . Both cancellers indicate the date, the name of the office, Christkindl, and the postcode 4411. Some time later, a plan to discontinue the second canceller as a cost saving measure was mooted, but quickly dropped after protests and expressions of dismay by collectors world-wide.

The Austrian Christmas stamp of 2001, (Fig 5), was the last issued with the denomination in schillings, as the currency changed to the Euro in 2002. December 2002 saw a change in the format of the cancellers to circular seals, although the subjects were retained, Figs 6 & 7. Whether this change will be permanent is not yet decided.

The temporary Post Office in the village opens in late November and closes on



Fig 2 Christkindl cachet
(Image unfortunately cropped, original cover not available)



Fig 3 Church of 1877

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January 6th covering Advent through Epiphany in accordance with the Christian calendar. It now handles many more than the original 42 000 items and is an established contribution to the Christmas season in Austria. Many Austrian children write each year to the Office as it known to all that it is the Christ Child who brings presents on Christmas Eve! Every child's letter is answered by the Post Office and a small gift is enclosed. Who knows how many youngsters have been introduced to collecting from this simple and charming philatelic device?

Acknowledgements to:
•Osterreichische Post AG
•Stamps in Europe
•Kathy Ward, Christmas Philatelic Club, USA.



Fig 4 Christmas cancel

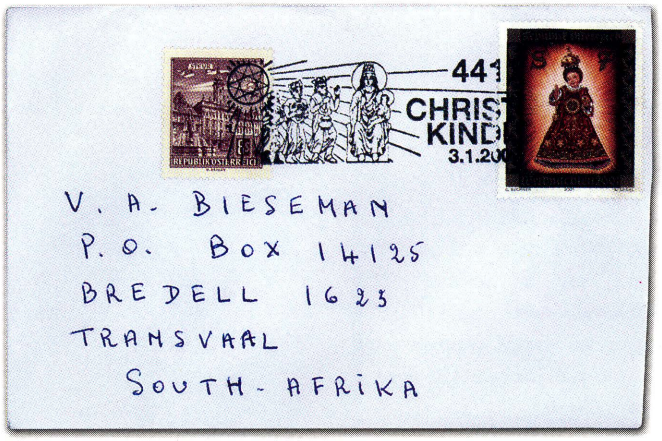


Fig 5 Epiphany cancel



(first day)



Fig 6 Euro seal type cancels, 2002.



Fig 7 Euro cancel on cover.

JUNASS
Junior National Stamp Show



Honary life president of the Philatelic Federation, Jonas Michelson and the Federation Secretary Jill Redmond.

Junass was hailed as a great success mostly due to the large crowd that was attracted. It was held at the Impala Park Commmunity Centre in Boksburg from July 30 to August 1.

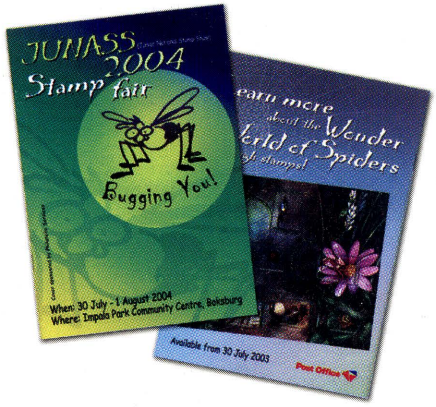
The resp...se from the public was that this years Junass was one of the biggest and best stamp fairs to be held to date.

An added highlight was the release of the new range of commemorative spider stamps.

The Junass 2004 Jury was as follows:

Neil Cronjé	(Chairman)
Harry Birkhead, RDPSA, FRPSL	
Gerrie Conradie	(Vice-Chairman)
David Wigston	(Secretary)
Moira Bleazard	(Learner)
Gary Osthoff	(Learner)

Other members of the Organising Committee were David Wigston who worked on the brochure as well as designed the logo and graphics. Jacques Kuun who organised the venue, security and dealers, Alan Houghton who helped with dealers, Harry Birkhead who transported, erected, dismantled and returned the frames and Thea Swanepoel who designed the brochure cover.



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Christmas Cards

by Emil Minnaar - East Rand Philatelic Society

Sir Henry Cole (Fig.1) born in Bath on 15 July 1808 can be considered as the father of the Christmas card. He assisted Rowland Hill in the planning of postal reforms; participated in the competition for the design of the first postage stamp; established the National Training School for Music and later was the first director of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.


Fig. 1

Recognised as the first Christmas card is one designed by John Callcott Horsley for his friend Sir Henry Cole in December 1843.



Fig. 3

The exchange of illustrated greetings among friends dates from ancient times. In the 15th century master wood engravers produced inscribed prints which had the same intent as the modern Christmas and New Year's cards. One of these by Master E.S. shows the Christ child with halo before a cross and holding a scroll on which appears *Ein guot selig ior* ("A good and happy year"). During the 18th and 19th centuries copper-plate engravers were producing prints for the New Year, and greetings by organisations and merchants were common.

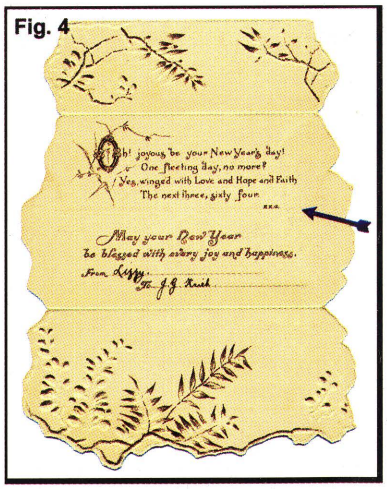
Fig. 4

An edition of 1,000 copies was placed on sale at Felix Summerly's Home Treasury office in London. It was printed by lithography on stiff cardboard $5^1/_8$" x $3^1/_4$", in dark sepia and hand coloured. The design shows a family party in progress, beneath which is the greeting, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You."

A similar card was designed by W.M. Egley and produced as an etching in 1848. While this card is more elaborate its design suggests a relationship to the Cole-Horsley card.



Fig. 2

The card known as the "expanding heart" Christmas present or greeting card in purse form, dating from about 1850 is one of the first U.S. Christmas cards.

Greeting card production in commercial quantities started in 1860, the first offerings being Valentines with applied Christmas ornaments and verses. These were followed by embossed or lithographed letter sheets and envelopes in multiple colours with matching cards. The latter were actually visiting cards with holiday sentiments, similar to the sentiment cards so popular earlier in the U.S. Visiting cards, which date in Europe from the 16th century, had long been used also to carry messages of affection, respect or condolence. A card with its corner bent gave the comforting assurance of personal interest. (Fig.2)

Louis Prang of Boston is called the "father of the American Christmas card." Prang cards were among the best in the market and were much admired abroad. He instituted design competitions in 1880, a practice continued later in England by Raphael Tuck and in the U.S. with Hallmark Cards Art awards.

Raphael Tuck & Sons printed their first Christmas card in 1871. The first folded card did not have inside pages; however publishers soon realised that it would be more attractive to have these pages with a verse and pictures of flowers. In fact some cards had up to 12 pages inserted and bound with a cord. At the beginning of the 20th century the first embossed cards made their appearance. (Fig.2)

Cards were also used as Christmas tree decorations but as lighted candles also served this purpose, the danger of the cards catching fire was a consideration.

In 1858 cards printed with gold ink were introduced. A frosting effect has since 1867 been part of the decoration on Christmas cards. (Fig.3)

In 1884, Samuel K. Cowan wrote more than a thousand verses for a number of Christmas card publishers. One of his verses appears on the Raphael Tuck & Co card shown. (Fig.4)

Many of the larger publishers such as Raphael Tuck & Sons published a series of themes. Examples of a series is depicted here with the Royal Engineers and the 17th Lancers playing cards (Fig.5) while the other shows the Grenadier Guards band in march. (Fig.6)



Fig. 5

During the Anglo-Boer War the publisher Thomas published a patriotic card with the following wording: (Fig.7)



Fig. 6

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The latest Noose - the Transvaal
Thro' trying to STEYN our Flag
KRUGER'S GONE OFF HIS TWIST
and feels VERY MUCH HUNG UP
BECAUSE BULLER'S GOT HIM
ON A LITTLE BIT OF STRING
Now we can enjoy ourselves this Christmas, and I hope you will have, a very jolly time with nothing whatever to BOER you

During the Victorian era the use of flowers played an important role in the conveying of a message. The little known meaning of the white rose is 'Relieve my anxiety', while the wild daisy means that a person thinks about the situation. (Fig.8)



Many reproductions of the Victorian cards are difficult to distinguish from the originals. The majority of publishers print the source on the reverse of their cards.

Shown in (Fig.12) is an example of an original Raphael Tuck – New year card which dates from the beginning of the 20th century. The Hallmark Historical Collection numbers more than 40.000 cards.

The idea of conveying Christmas wishes soon caught on in South Africa. The imported tradition of cards portraying Red-robins, snowflakes and snow-covered landscapes was entrenched into card design in South Africa.

Fine art from both old masters and contemporary artists is reproduced on Christmas cards in increasing volume, and both original art and written sentiments are frequently commissioned by U.S. manufacturers from well-known artists and writers.







Christmas time is about children and they were popular as a theme with the publishers. (Fig.9)

The picture of the Robin-redbreast has been since the 1850s a popular decoration on Christmas cards. (Fig.10)

The use of dried grass and flowers was for many years popular as a decoration. These cards were commercially manufactured and home-made. In Ahmednagar, India, Boer prisoners collected grass, seed and leaves to decorate their cards. (Fig.11)

Acknowledgement:
Cards by courtesy of the Anglo Boer War Museum - Bloemfontein.

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Patron Saints of Medicine

by Professor Asher Dubb, Thematics Southern Africa

Then he called his twelve disciples together,
and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases.
And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick.

St Luke 9, 1 and 2..

Early Christians invoked medical saints in much the same way as the Greeks and Romans had invoked their gods, Apollo, Aesculapius, Hygeia and Panacea. Healing was a function of the Church, the power having been conferred on the twelve disciples.



Fig. 1 Saint Luke, Switzerland 1961.

Medicine is an art, perhaps exemplified by sharing the same patron saint, Luke.

Saint Luke (Fig.1,2)

St Luke, "the learned doctor", was one of the Apostles. His parents were heathen Greeks but he was one of the earliest converts who travelled with St Paul, evangelizing in Greece and Rome.
He was a physician as well as an historian, author of *The Gospel According to Luke* and the *Acts of the Apostles*. St Paul referred to him as "our beloved Luke, the Physician". He was also a painter, hence his patronage of the arts.

The symbols of St Luke are an open book and a winged bull.

Saint Paul the Apostle (Fig.3,4,5)

Born Saul, a Jew, Paul converted to Christianity and changed his name after a vision in which he was directed to stop persecuting Christians and to preach the word of Christ instead. He was a tentmaker by trade but embarked on a life of travel and evangelism. He preached first in the synagogue and then to the heathens and set about establishing churches in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. He was imprisoned by the Romans at least twice and was finally beheaded during the Neronian persecutions. A Christian martyr, St. Paul is patron saint of many trades and professions. Medically, his representation is in hospital public relations.

His symbols are a sword and a book.

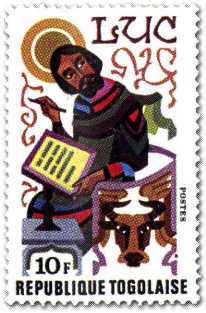

Fig. 2 Saint Luke, Togo 1978.

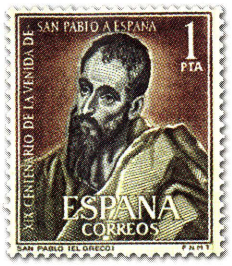

Fig. 3 Saint Paul the Apostle, (El Greco), Spain 1963.

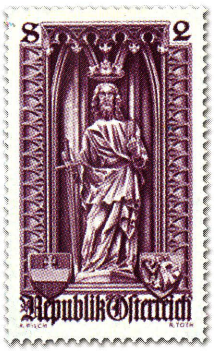

Fig. 4 Saint Paul the Apostle, Austria 1969.

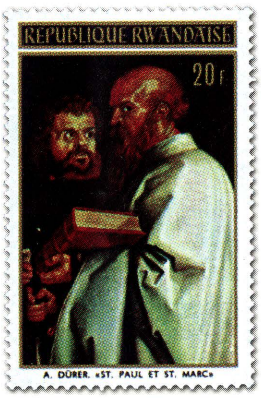

Fig. 5 Saint Paul and Saint Mark, (Durer), Rwanda 1971.



Fig. 7 Saint Apollonia, San Marino 1979.

Saint Michael the Archangel (Fig.6)

The name Michael means "who is like God?". In Judaeo-Christian traditions he is known as "The Captain of the Heavenly Host" and is considered the deputy of God himself. In the Old Testament, the Prophet Daniel mentions him as the protector of the chosen people of Israel. In apocryphal writings he has been credited with the power to rescue souls from Hell. His cult began in the East where he was regarded as a special



Fig. 6 Michael the Archangel, Yugoslavia 1963.

protector of the sick. In the West he was portrayed as a warrior saint protecting soldiers and ensuring victory over the forces of evil.

St Michael is invoked by paramedics, radiologists and radiotherapists.

He is represented by a dragon, scales and a sword.

Saint Apollonia (Fig.7,8)

St Apollonia is the patron saint of dentists and is invoked against toothache. She was a Christian martyr who was burnt to death ca 249 at Alexandria, Egypt. A riot had erupted and the mob hunted Christians and tortured them in order to make them renounce their faith. Apollonia, an aged deaconess was one who refused. She was struck on the jaw several times and her teeth were knocked out. A pyre was built and she was threatened with being burnt alive. Still she resisted. During a pause in the assaults she herself jumped into the flames and died a martyr.

Her symbols are a set of pincers holding a tooth.

Saints Cosmas and Damien (Fig.9)

Cosmas and Damien were Arab twins who converted to Christianity for which they were eventually martyred ca 303. They practised medicine for which they charged no fees; hence they were known as "the holy

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moneyless ones". In return, patients became followers of Christ.

One of their legends is illustrated in a 16th century painting where they are shown transplanting a limb from a deceased Ethiopean or Moorish donor on to a Caucasian church official whose diseased leg had been amputated. Angels are in attendance.

St Cosmas and St Damien are the patron saints of surgeons and pharmacists.

Their symbols include a box of ointment.



Fig. 8 Saint Apollonia, Austria 1982.

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary (Fig, 10.11)

Elizabeth was a princess married to a prince at the age of thirteen. She built a hospital near her castle and tended the sick herself. She was devastated when her husband died of plague while on a Crusade and, after making arrangements for the care of her children, she renounced the world and entered the Franciscan monastery. Her life was devoted to serving the poor - she made garments for them, gave them alms and provided food. Twice a day she took care of the sick. Worn out by her Spartan life, she died at the age of 24 in 1231.

Included in her patronage are hospitals and the homeless. She is usually portrayed wearing a crown and tending to beggars.

Saint John of God (fig. 12)

John was born in Portugal in 1405. Initially a shepherd, he became a soldier and mercenary living a wild and wicked life. In his 40s he changed and determined to make up for all the harm he had caused. He left the military and settled in Granada, Spain where he devoted his life to the care of the sick, the poor and the unwanted. He founded the Order of Hospitallers of St John of God. He died at the age of 55 after contracting an illness while saving a drowning man.

He is the patron saint of nurses and the sick. His representations include a crown of thorns and a heart.



Fig. 9 Saints Cosmas and Damien, Greece 1978.



Fig. 10 Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, Austria 1936.



Fig. 11 Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, (El Greco), Hungary 1968.



Fig. 12 Saint John of God, Vatican 1986.



Fig. 13 Saint Camillus, Vatican 1986.

Saint Camillus (Fig. 13)

As a youth, Camillus led a dissolute life. He was a soldier of fortune and an inveterate gambler. Inspired by a sermon, he changed his ways and attempted to become a monk. However, he was prevented by a persistent leg injury acquired in a war. Confined in a hospital for the incurable, he became ordained as priest and was appointed administrator of his institution. He founded "The Congregation of the Servants of the Sick (the Camellians)", whose members looked after the sick in hospital and in their homes.



Fig. 14 Saint Vitus, Italy 1988.

In time of war he sent out nurses to minister to the troops in the field, the first recorded instance of frontline nursing units. He died in 1614 at the age of 64.

He is the patron saint of nurses, hospitals and the sick.

Saint Vitus (Fig. 14)

Vitus was the son of a pagan Sicilian senator. At the age of 12 he was converted to Christianity by his nurse and tutor. When the governor of Sicily learnt about his reputed miracles, Vitus was forced to flee to Rome. There he cast out an evil spirit from Emperor Diocletius' son who may have been epileptic. To celebrate the cure, the Emperor ordered Vitus to make sacrifices to the pagan gods. When he refused, he was accused of sorcery, tortured and eventually thrown into burning oil (ca 303).

St Vitus is the patron saint of nervous disorders. A movement disorder, Sydenham's chorea, is a disease of rheumatic fever; hence rheumatologists also adopted him as their patron. In Germany in the 16th century, a dancing mania developed which was confused with chorea. Known as St Vitus' dance, it led to St Vitus' patronage of dancers and entertainers.

The emblem of St Vitus is a cock, often accompanied by the palm of martyrdom - a sword, a book and a dog.

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Rev J Cassie Carstens, Thematics SA

CHRISTMAS 2004

• What goes through your mind when you think of **CHRISTMAS**?

Well known carols like *Hark! The Herald Angels Sing*, a Christmas Tree with lots of decorations and BIG presents waiting to be opened, Christmas Pudding with small change somewhere in it to be found, family and friends, neighbours and children, dreaming of snow and Santa Claus, reindeer and holly, Church on Christmas Eve with candles. And in South Africa? A heat wave, braaivleis-en-gemmerbier, cooling off in the swimming pool, all the nieces and nephews at the farm in the Vrystaat, Church at 10:00 in the Ou Klipkerk, all dressed up in their Sunday's best (stifling hot)!



Fig. 1.

• In **ICELAND** it really is snow and reindeer. **Fig 1** Christmas has always been a time of togetherness, joy and relaxation. We send friends and acquaintances greetings, give gifts and receive them.



Fig. 2.

• **ÅLAND** concentrates on the children. **Fig 2** Lots of fun with the Christmas concerts, the dressing up, the local traditions. This is what memories are made of!



Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



• Joyous and playful elves are part of Jule-tide in **SWEDEN. Fig 3 + 4** They play leap frog, mail letters and decorate trees. (If you don't believe in elves and fairies, you probably don't celebrate Christmas….)

Fig. 5.



• The Christmas story tells us of shepherds and angels, a stable and a crib, wise men and a star. **CYPRUS** combines this all with an icon of the Birth of Christ, which is found in the main church of the Monastery of Chrysosoyiatissa in the district of Paphos, dated from the first half of the 19th century. **Fig 5**



Fig. 6.

• In **AUSTRALIA** the familiar symbols and characters of the Nativity are the central elements of the designs for 2004. These elements are combined with symbols reminiscent of Christmas decorations. By integrating the two sets of symbols the designs suggest the union of religious and secular celebrations of the Christmas holiday season. **Fig 6**



Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

• From turkey and plum pudding to picnics and hangi. In **NEW ZEALAND** the diversity of food eaten during their Christmas celebrations is depicted on this year's stamps. They even have salmon steaks and prawn kebabs! **Fig 7 + 8**

• And in **SOUTH AFRICA?** A Greek icon, with Greek writing. **Fig 9** Ag nee man, dis so uit pas soos 'n Skotse riel by 'n Afrikaanse Volkspelesaamtrek. Un-African. Unfamiliar to all our local beliefs and traditions. Plain stupid. Who suggested this atrocity and eventually voted for it? What a disaster! What a disappointment!



Fig. 9.

• I wish you all a Merry Christmas! May the peace and goodwill of the season be with you through the whole of 2005. May you have lovely sunny weather, lots of beskuit, gemmerkoekies and koeksisters, and an Acacia-tree decorated with fruit and strips of biltong. (Forget about Santa Claus – he will never survive the heat!)

Acknowledgements:

1. Frímerkjasalan-Postphil, Reykjanesbaer, Iceland

2. Posten på Åland, Mariehamn, Åland, Finland

3 + 4. Sweden Post Stamps News, Stockholm, Sweden

5. Cyprus Postal Services, Nicosia, Cyprus

6. Australian Stamp Bulletin, Ferntree Gully, Victoria, Australia

7 + 8. New Zealand Post Communications

9. New South African Issue.

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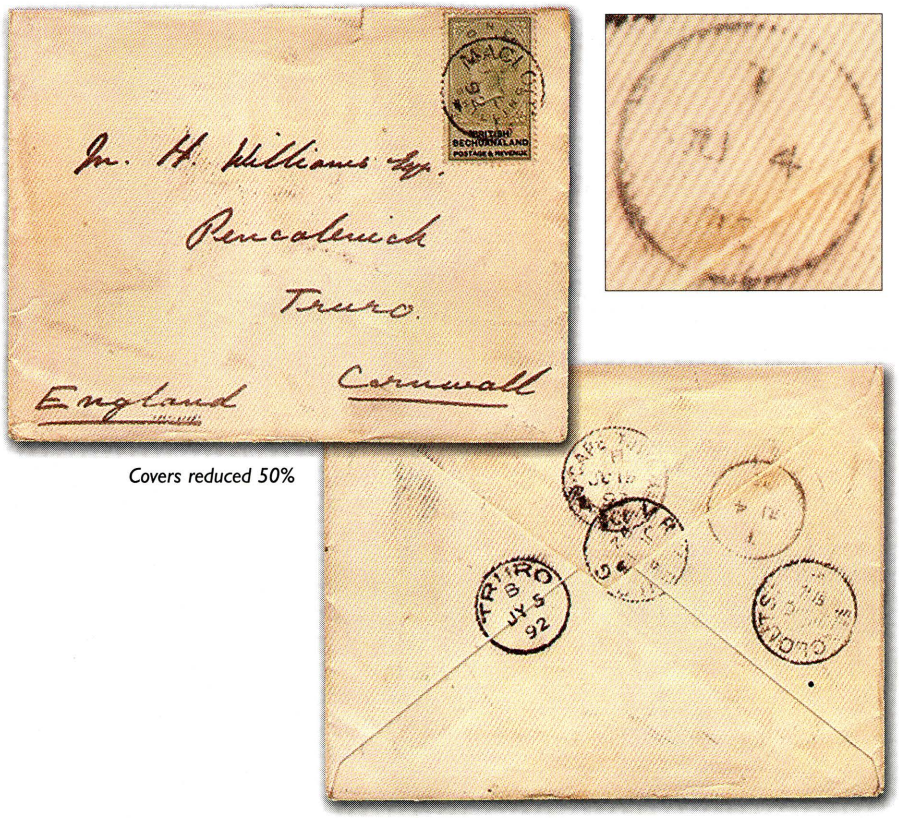
It pays to look at the back! An 1892 cover from Tuli

by Alan Drysdall RDPSA

The cover illustrated, courtesy of Alan MacGregor, appears at first sight to be no more than a rather nice example of the British Bechuanaland 1s duty (SG 15) used on cover from Macloutsi. However the real interest – and value! – lies in the backstamps. The earliest is a strike of a 21 mm. single-circle letter-coded datestamp set at 'JU 4 / 92', one of the first datestamps used in Mashonaland. The strike is apparently coded 'T', which identifies the datestamp allocated to Tuli. The 'T', however, is known to be the letter 'H' set on its side with what became the bottom horizontal removed. The other backstamps record a route south *via* Macloutsi ('JU 8 / 92') in Bechuanaland Protectorate and Vryburg ('JU 13 / 92') in British Bechuanaland to Cape Town ('JU 15 / 92'), and receipt in Truro, Cornwall, on 'JY 5 / 92'. The letter was therefore carried from Cape Town aboard the *Drummond Castle*, which sailed on the 15th June, 1892, and, after calling at Madeira on the 30th, offloaded the mails in Plymouth on the 5th July. As the letter was addressed to Truro, it was forwarded direct from Plymouth.

The other unusual feature of the cover is the franking. It was posted during the period – 14th May to the 31st July, 1892 – when mail from Mashonaland routed south into or *via* Cape Colony was supposed to be franked with a combination of BSA Co. and Bechuanaland stamps to receipt payment of the BSA Co.'s internal rate (2d per half ounce), the Protectorate surcharge (2d per half ounce) and the appropriate British Bechuanaland rate. Payment of the internal rate and the Protectorate surcharge was to be receipted with BSA Co. stamps, and the British Bechuanaland rate with British Bechuanaland stamps. The appropriate franking for a letter addressed to the UK weighing less than half an ounce would therefore be a 4d BSA Co. stamp in combination with a 6d Bechuanaland stamp. If Bechuanaland stamps were not available at the office where the letter was posted, the correct procedure was to receipt the payment of the total charge – 10d in the case of the example quoted – with BSA Co. stamps and the appropriate Bechuanaland stamps, recording payment of the British Bechuanaland rate plus the Protectorate surcharge – a total of 8d – would then be affixed by the Postmaster at Tuli. Tuli was the office of exchange for mail routed *via* Bechuanaland Protectorate, and it would seem that the Postmaster decided that mail originating from Tuli need only be prepaid at the British Bechuanaland rate. Whether or not he was authorised to make this decision has not been reported, but, assuming that this was a double-rate letter, he was definitely at fault in that he did not affix Bechuanaland stamps to show that the Protectorate surcharge (2 x 2d) as well as the British Bechuanaland rate (2 x 6d) had been paid. This, however, was by no means an isolated instance of such an oversight, and resulted in a reprimand issued by the Company Secretary in Cape Town following a complaint by the Bechuanaland postal authorities. (The complexities of the situation at this time are spelt out in more detail by Drysdall and Collis in *Mashonaland; a postal history 1890–96*, p.110–11.)

The stamp that was affixed was cancelled-quite correctly - when the letter reached Macloutsi on 'JU 6/92'. The backstamp of the date records the despatch to Vryburg of the mail that included this letter.



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Book Reviews

Historical Railway Postcard Journeys in Southern Africa

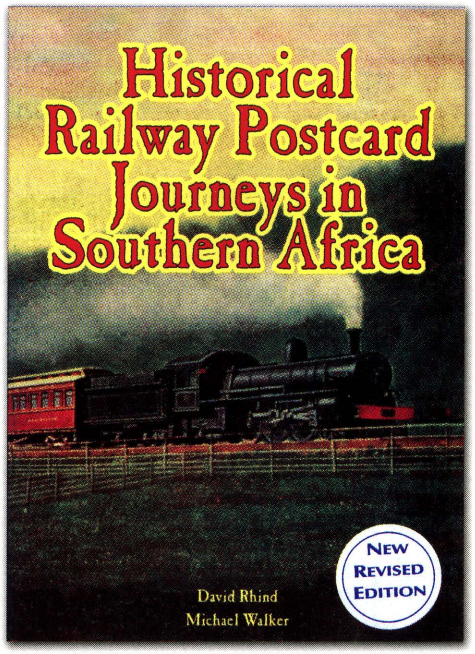
By: David Rhind and Michael Walker
Published by: 2003 by Michael Walker, ISBN 0 620 30204 6.

This publication is the fourth since the original by Rhind and Walker in 1996. It provides an entertaining, easy-to-read account of eight of the major railway routes of Southern Africa during the period when the continent was being opened up.

The development of each line is described with historical and technical details, and anecdotes which enliven the narrative. Splendid illustrations are provided by postcards of the time. These revive the atmosphere of early train travel with their images of stations, bridges, railway architecture and rolling stock. Regrettably many of these buildings and structures have passed with time and these postcards are the only remaining records. Mail services are included in Chapter 9, which details the introduction of TPOs, their port connections and general methods of handling mail in transit.

Illustrations are mainly black and white, but the Appendix gives a visual treat with colour reproductions of all 30 Cape Government Railway Postcards (1907). This book is an essential read for collectors of several genres: topographical postcards, postal history of the region, railway enthusiasts and not least readers looking for an entertaining glimpse of history.

Price R165.00 inc. registered post within South Africa. Contact MJ Walker, 42 Main Road, St. James, 7945.



Journal References

This column highlights major articles (3 pages or more) on Southern Africa philately and related aspects which have been published recently and which may be of interest to members; concludes with details of Journals listed.

1. "Postal Stationery News and Views #6"
by Peter Thy and John Inglefield-Watson, *'The Runner Post'* no.60, June 2004, p1449-1451

2. "Checklist of Botswana Postmarks (2nd Series)"
by Bruce Warrender, *'The Runner Post'* no.60, June 2004, p1454-1468

3. "Family Forgers?"
by Richard Sirot, *'Stamp Magazine'* Vol.70, (10), October 2004, p53

4. "Scouting Around"
by Richard Sirot, *'Stamp Magazine'* Vol.70, (11), November 2004, p74

5. "Revenue Stamps of Northern Rhodesia : Further Information"
by Alan Drysdall, *'The London Philatelist'* no.1320, November 2004, p320 - 326

• 'The Runner Post'
is the Journal of the Bechuanalands and Botswana Society based in the UK. S.A. representative is Alan MacGregor, email alan@rhodesia.co.za

• The London Philatelist
is the Journal of the Royal Philatlic Society London; the SA representatives are Dr J R Frank RDPSA FRPSL email: frankfam@icon.co.za and John Wannerton RDPSA FRPSL email: wannerton@iafica.com

The Royal Philatelic Society London

The Royal of London, arguably the world's premier philatelic society, publishes a membership listing annually. The most recent listing released in June 2004 for the first time provides a statistical summary of membership. This shows the Society mmbership at 1550 of which less than half (693) reside in the UK. Ranked by totals by country of residence, South Africa ranks in 9th place wih 31 members, behind UK (693), USA (239), Germny (59), Australia (50), Canada (39), Switzerland (39), Italy (35), equal to France (31), and ahead of Japan (28), Sweden (22), Hong Kong (17), Netherlands (17). Memebership is reported in 63 different countries, including 10 countries with one member each.

(cont from page 166)

ERRATA for S.A. 2003 ISSUE – PART 2 and 3

ERRATA for S.A. 2003 ISSUE – PART 2
S.A.Philatelist for June 2004, pages 80/81
- Page 80 First column
  - Junass line4 'by Ellena Schmitz ....'
  - Sisulu issue : Date of issue should be 24 September face value should be R11.70
  - Sobukwe issue : face value should be R11.70
- Page 80 third column
  - 2010 World Cup Soccer Bid paragraph 1, line 7 " (i.e. R3.80), ..." (at that date this was the Airmail small letter rate)
  - paragraph 3, line 2 " Large , (i.e. R4.25), ..." (at that date this was the B4 Domestic large rate)
- Page 81 second column
  - WORLD ROAD CONGRESS (Corporate Product)
  - paragraph 1, line 5 " entitled 'XXII nd PIARC .....

ERRATA for S.A. 2003 Issues – part 3
S.A.Philatelist for August 2004, pages 110/111)
- Page 110 second column Christmas 2003 Issue
  - paragraph 2, line 5 " printed : 40 000 cards."
- Page 110 third column 100 YEARS OF FLIGHT
  - paragraph 1, line 4 " Horizontal designs, 48 x 31mm by Hein Botha , printed by"
- Page 111 third column SEVENTH DEFINITIVES
  - paragraph 1, line 3 " Made by Cartor are all ..."

Additional information
- Quantity printed of the Cape Triangular post card was 5000.

There was a reprint of the Big Five self-adhesive booklet (originally issued on the 25 April 2001 – SA Colour Catalogue no. 1369), on 12 October 2003. Although by this date 'The House of Questa' had been taken over by De La Rue, the Questa logo is retained.
- Quantity reprinted : 250 000 booklets

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South African Stamps

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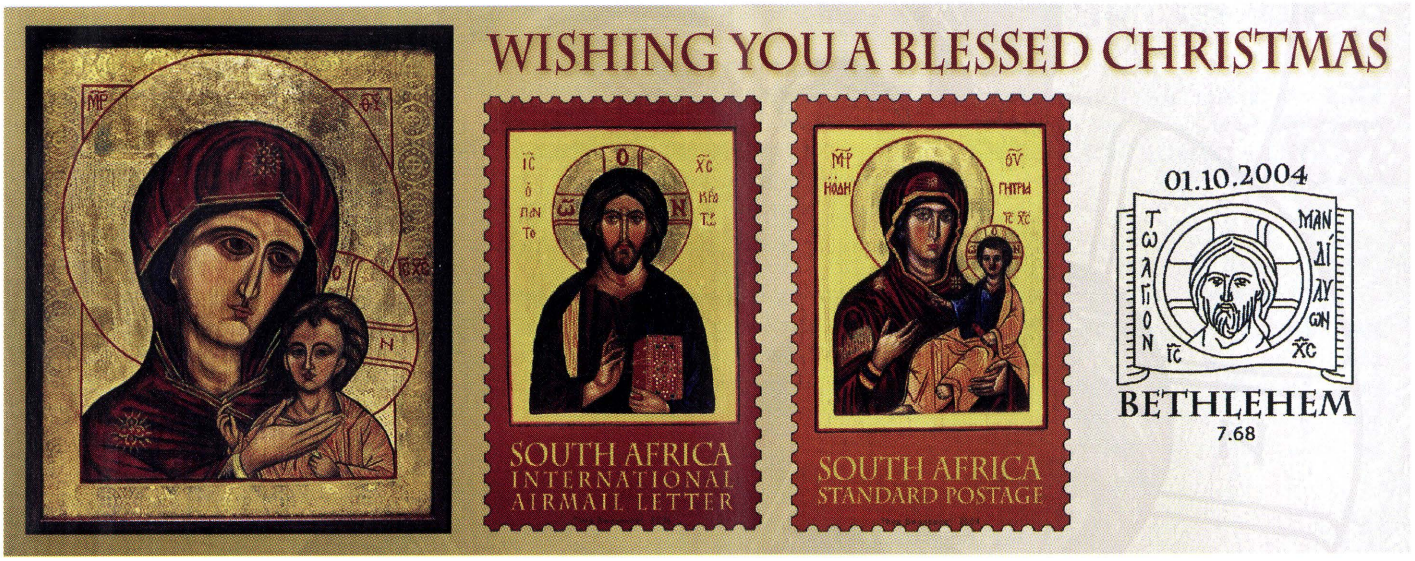

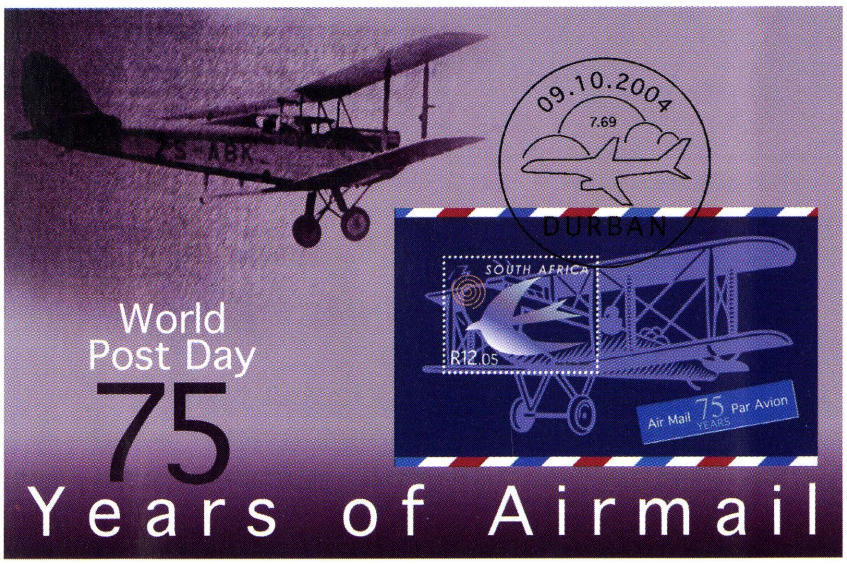

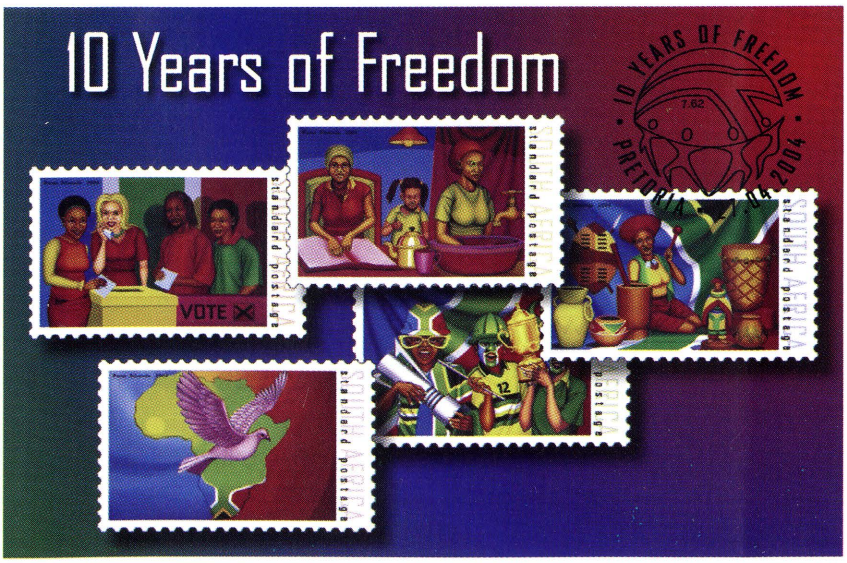

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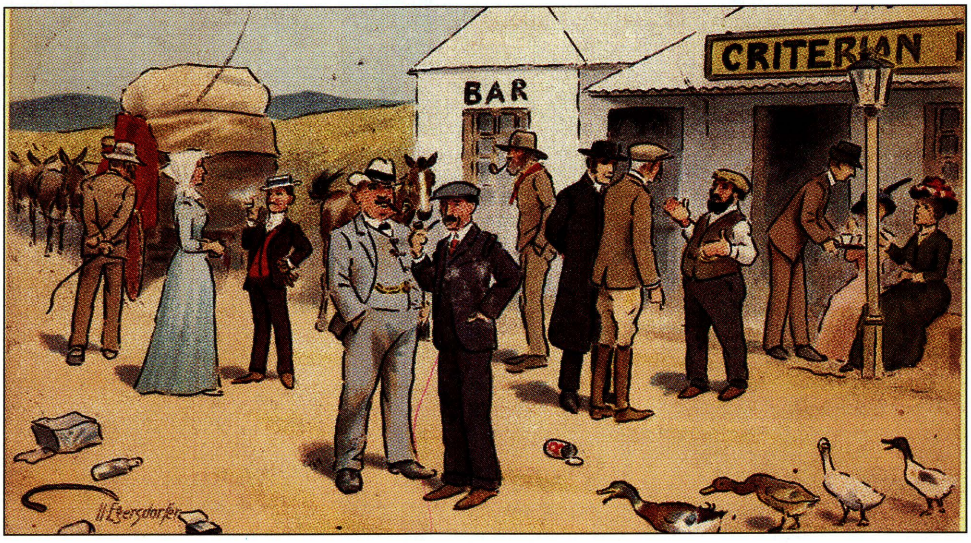

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email frankfam@icon.co.za
Mr Chris Mobsby RDPSA, FRPSL,
011 486-1397;
email mobsbyc@mweb.co.za

Editor: Janice Botes at GDB Promotions
email botesjg@iafrica.com

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Chairman: Mr George Hayman
Box 913641, Thaba Tshwane 0143;
tel 012 664-7521 (h); 012672-5160 (b); cell 082 352-5012; email algsin@mweb.co.za

The Philatelic Foundation

Chairman: Mr Coen Slagt RDPSA
Box 75894, Lynnwood Ridge 0040;
tel 012 361-4507 (h); 011 454-2026 (b); fax 011 454-2120; cell 082 568-4584

Philatelic Services:

Acting Senior Manager: Mr Sandile Keswa
Pvte Bag X505, Pretoria 0001; tel 012 845-2902; cell: 082 379-2055; email keswas@sapo.co.za

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Contact Mrs Jill Redmond: see Federation's Secretary

Librarian
Mr David Wigston
Box 9394, Cinda Park 1463; tel 011 896-2975 (h); 012 429-6791 (b); email wigstdj@unisa.ac.za

New Issues Liaison Sub-committee
Convenor: Mr David Wigston: see Librarian

Public Collections Sub-committee
Convenor: Mr Gawie van der Walt
Box 20022 Noordbrug 2522; tel 018 294-8027 (h); 018 294-4201/2 (b); fax 018 294-4202; email cachetap@lantic.net

SAPDA
Chairman: Representative on Management:
Mr Tony Ferreira, Box 21654, Helderkruin 1733; tel 011 768-6006; fax 011 764-3373;
cell 083 263-9306; email fwc@uskonet.com

Web Site: http://www.philatelysa.co.za:
contact Mr Ron Rong, Promotions Committee

Affiliated Societies including Overseas Societies

PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA: AFFILIATED SOCIETIES 2004

Aerophilatelic Society of Southern Africa
No firm meetings planned.
Sec; David Morton, 2 Anemone Avenua, Welgedacht 7630, tel/fax 021 913 6461,
email dmorton@mweb.co.za

Afrikaanse Filatelistevereniging
Vergader tweede Saterdag, 14h00, Saal van die Nederlandssprekende Gemeente van die Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van SA, Sherborne/Jan Smuts Lane, Parktown.
Sek; Albert de Jong, Posbus 584, Pinegowrie 2123; tel 011 477-8791; epos deja@global.co.za

Afrikaanse Filatelievereniging van Pretoria
Vierde Woensdag van die maand 19h30, Teekamer, Patologiegebou, Dr Savageweg, Riviera, Pretoria.
Sek; J Cassie Carstens, Posbus 56221, Wierdapark 0149; tel 012 653-2279; fax 012 653-2280; epos ngwps@mweb.co.za

Bellville Philatelic Society
Meets first Wed, 19h00, Bellville Library Auditorium, Carl van Aswegen St, Bellville.
Sec; Mrs Reanie Janse van Vuuren, Box 641, Bellville 7535; tel/fax 021 981-8454 (h), cell 082 567-0353; email philately@netpoint.co.za

Boksburg-Germiston Philatelic Society
Meets last Saturday, 1400, Impala Park Community Centre, Elizabeth Rd, Boksburg.
Sec; Dean Adriaanse, Box 2125, Primrose 1416; tel 011 821-9000; fax 011 821-95[illegible];
email dean.adriaanse@za.atlascopco.com

Botswana Philatelic Society
Meets second Tuesday monthly, 20h00, O'Hagans, Game City Centre, Gaberone.
Sec; Mrs Lene Bay, Box 502426, Gaborone, Botswana; tel/fax +267 39-37-882;
email baybooks@it.bw

Cape Society for Palestine-Israel Philately (CASPIP)
Meets on third Wed, 20h00, "Sukkah", Highlands House, Highlands, Cape Town.
Sec; Dr Leon Stein, Box 770, Milnerton 7435; tel 021 552-4124; email leonst@global.co.za

Centurion Philatelic Society
Meets second Wed, 19h30, Auditorium Main Library cnr. Cantonments Rd/Unie Av, Centurion.
Sec; Mrs Val Brown, Box 22055, Lyttelton 0140; tel/fax 012 653-6781 (h); cell 083 961-4807

East London Philatelic Society
Meets fourth Thur, 19h30, East London Museum Hall, Lukin Rd entrance, East London.
Sec; Mrs Joan Muller, Box 925, East London 5200; tel 043 721-0397 (h); email jmul@telkomsa.net

East Rand Philatelic Society
Meets second Mon, 19h30 for 20h00, Benoni Library Theatre Auditorium, Rothsay/Tom Jones/Elston Av, Benoni
Sec; Alan Rose, Box 13664, Northmead 1511; tel/fax 011 816-1928; email roses@wol.co.za

Edenvale Philatelic Society
Meets first Wed, 19h30, Edenvale Community Centre, entrance 2nd St off van Riebeeck Av.
Sec; Yvonne Tonini, Box 1040, Bedfordview 2008; tel/fax 011 455-5584; email toninyv@iafrica.com

Fish Hoek Philatelic Society
Meets first Wed, 20h00, Minor Hall, Civic Centre, Central Circle, Fish Hoek.
Sec; Mrs Margaret Reynolds, Box 22388, Fish Hoek 7975; tel 021 782-2653;
email b.fennemore@telkomsa.net.

Goudveld Filatelievereniging
Vergader laaste Donderdag, 19h00, Kerksaal NG Moedergemeente, Odendaalsrus.
Pres. Dr Meyer de Kock, Posbus 62 Odendaalsrus 9480, tel 057 354 1338, cell 082459 6706, epos gelmi@freemail.absa.co.za

Great Britain Philatelic Society of South Africa
Meets first Sat in Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct and Dec, 14h00, at member's home in Pretoria or Johannesburg.
For details contact Sec; Miss Mary Bromfield, 18 Sir George Grey St, Horizon 1724; tel 011 763-3098.
President Alisdair Morrison;
email wetwaawa@worldonline.co.za

Highway Philatelic Society
For details contact Angus Pringle, Box 975, Kloof 3640; 031 765-2541; fax 031 845-4884;
cell 082 485-1956; email angus@compudoc.co.za

Kimberley Philatelic Society
Meets second Mon, 19h00.
Sec; Richard Oliver, 2 Cohen St, Kimberley 8301; tel 053 832-2712 (h); email rso@mweb.co.za

Klerksdorp Philatelic Society
Meets first Thur, 18h30, Lecture Hall, Klerksdorp Library, Klerksdorp.
Sec; Miss Ilonka Conradie, 3 Leipoldt St, Stilfontein 2550; tel 018 484-2861; cell 083 468-6695;
email ilonkac@hotmail.com

Maritzburg Philatelic Society
Meets Mon, 19h30, St Matthews Parish Hall, cnr Olsen Rd/Hesketh Dr, Hayfields, Pietermaritzburg.
Sec; Mrs Ann Southwood, Box 476, Hilton 3245; tel 033 343-4803; email hilton@postnet.co.za

Mashonaland Philatelic Society
Meets second Sat 09h00, Country Club, Newlands, Harare, Zimbabwe.
Sec; Sandy Weaver, Box HG490, Highlands, Zimbabwe. tel: 09263 4 331347 (h); email micmatt@datatech.co.zw.

Nigel Stamp Club
Meets last Mon, 18h30 for 19h00, Methodist Church Hall, Nigel.
C Rogers Box 10207 Strubenvale 1570
tel: 011 362 1919

Northern Natal Philatelic Society
Meets third Thur, 19h00. For details contact Sec; Frans van Es, Box 9030, Newcastle 2940; tel 034 312-4626;
email kevinradford@worldonline.co.za

Orange Free State Philatelic Society
Meets fourth Fri (except Dec), 19h00, Anglo-Boer War Museum, Monument Rd, Bloemfontein.
Sec; Mrs Gerda van Zyl, Box 702, Bloemfontein 9300; tel 051 447-9609 (b); fax 051 447-6273;
email gerdavanzyll@hotmail.com

Paarlse Filateliste
Vergader tweede Donderdag, 19h30, Dagsentrum, Huis Vergenoegd, Hoofstraat, Paarl.
Sek; J Kwak, Posbus 60, Paarl 7620; tel 021 872-2379; epos detal@mweb.co.za

Philatelic Society of Johannesburg
Meets fourth Tue, 19h30, Moth Hall cnr 16th Street/2nd Av, Parkhurst. Box 72362 Parkview 2122
Pres Ray Hackworth, email raymar@absafreemail.co.za

Philatelic Society of KwaZulu-Natal
Meets second Tue, 19h30 for 20h00, Berea Bowling Club, crn Brand/Ferguson Rd, Glenwood
Sec; Mrs Ann White, Box 154, Hyper by the Sea 4053; tel 031 563-4124; cell 083 724-3135;
email andypooh@absamail.co.za or flyds@mweb.co.za

Pietersburg Philatelic Society
Last Tue, 19h30, Pietersburg Bowls Club, Voortrekker St, Pietersburg/Polokwane.
Sec; Solly Starkowitz, Box 302, Polokwane 0700; tel 015 297-2723 (h), 015 297-2942 (b); fax 015 297-2122,
email ranchodk@safptb.norprov.gov.za

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Pinelands Stamp Circle

Meets last Wed, 19h45, Activities Room, Public Library, Howard Place, Pinelands.

Sec; John Stinson, Box 520, Howard Place 7450; tel 021 531-1591; email stinson@mweb.co.za

Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society

Meeting dates/times contact Secretary. Venue: Bible Society, 31 Cotswold Av, Cotswold, Port Elizabeth.

Sec; Rodney H Maclachlan, Box 10886, Linton Grange, PE 6015; tel 041 360-5737; cell 073 217-0454; email rmaclachlan@xsinet.co.za

Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa

For meeting details contact Sec Mrs Marge Viljoen, Box 835, Groenkloof 0027; tel/fax 012 460-7339; email grant@progimp.co.za

Pretoria Philatelic Society

Meets first Mon, 19h30, St Alban's College, Clearwater Rd, Lynnwood Glen.

Sec; Mrs Karen Joubert, Box 36473, Menlo Park 0102; cell 082 805-0212.

Pres David Beyers email donbeyers@global.co.za

Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town

Second & fourth Mon, 20h00, Athenaeum, Mariendahl Road, Newlands.

Sec; Verena Mary Rogers, Box 1973, Cape Town 8000; tel 021 558-2662 (h), 021 534-3531 (b); fax 021 534-7725; email mary@barkerfw.co.za

Royal Philatelic Society Zimbabwe

Meets first Wed, 19h30, Senior Citizens' Club Bulawayo, 11a Clark Rd, Suburbs, Bulawayo.

Sec; Ray Muir, Box RY43, Raylton, Bulawayo; tel 09263-9-252384; email raymuir@zol.co.zw.

Editor Bob Good tel Bulawayo 09263-9-242065; email rjgood@netconnect.co.zw

Sandton Philatelic Society

Meets first Mon, 19h00/19h30, Moth Hall, Philatelic Ctre, cnr 16th St/2nd Av, Parkhurst.

Sec; Mrs Sheila Heyl, Box 226, Pinegowrie 2123; tel 011 787-5573; cell 083 300-3899; email glidex@icon.co.za

Sasolburg Filatelievereniging/ Sasolburg Philatelic Society

Meets second Wed, 19h00, Sasolburg Library, Civic Centre, Fichardt St, Sasolburg.

Sec; Kolla Strydom, Box 2001, Sasolburg 1947; tel 016 976-1429; email strydomm@execnet.co.za; Treasurer Pierre Erasmus, tel 016 976-6728 (h), 016 960-2426 (b); fax 011 522-3612; email perasmus@mweb.co.za

Society of Israel Philately

Meets first Mon, 19h30, Great Park Synagogue, Glenhove Rd.

Sec; Brian Gruzd, Box 2019, Parklands 2121; tel 011 440-7789 (h); 011 442-3010 (b); fax 011 442-3096; email brian.gz@icon.co.za

South African Stamp Study Circle

Meets second Sat, 14h00, 124A Buckingham Av, Craighall Park, except December.

Sec; Keith Perrow, Box 1795, Bramley 2018; tel 011 236-6365; fax 011 236-6425; email keithp@dbthermal.co.za

Southern Philatelic Society

Meets second Thu, 19h30, Alberton City Library, Alberton.

Sec; Les Cowburn, Box 260302, Excom 2023; tel 011 867-4446 (h); cell 082 467-0235; email lescow@mweb.co.za.

South West Africa Stamp Study Group

For details contact Sec Marge Viljoen, Box 6913, Westgate 1734; tel/fax 012 460-7339;

Uli Bantz email ulib@mweb.co.za

Springs Philatelic Society

Meets third Mon, 19h30, Springs Library Auditorium, cnr Fifth St/Sixth Av, Springs.

Sec: Wilf Cohen, Box 11333, Selcourt 1567; tel 011 818-2771 (h).

Stellenbosch Philatelic Society

Derde Dinsdag, 19h30, Lesingsaal, Openbare Biblioteek, Pleinstraat, Stellenbosch.

Sek; J J Louw, Posbus 329, Matieland 7602; tel/fax 021 889-5299 (h); cell 083 449-3890; epos jjlouw@iafrica.com

Thematics Southern Africa

For details of meeting/venue contact Robert Harm, Box 1532, Brackenfell 7561; tel 021 982-8936; cell 082 925-7103; fax 086 672-1625; email robharm@mweb.co.za

Ventersburg Filatelievereniging

Vergader laaste Sat, 10h00, Gereformeerde Kerksaal, Voortrekkerstraat 28, Ventersburg.

Sek; Mev Alida van Wyk, Posbus 31, Ventersburg 9450; tel 057 651-4740; email bles@absamail.co.za

West Rand Philatelic Society

Meets third Wed, 19h30, Vossert's Building, Florida Lake, Florida.

Sec; Mary Bromfield, 18 Sir George Grey St, Horison 1724; tel/fax 011 763-3098; email ulib@mweb.co.za

Windhoek Philatelic Society

Meets first Sun, 10h00, Keding's Place, 10 Avis Rd, Windhoek.

Sec; Mrs Elna Hyman, Box 2285, Windhoek, Namibia; tel 09264-61-26-2179; fax 09264-61-21-7775; email winstat@mweb.com.na

Witbank Philatelic Society

Details from Sec; John Bird, 8 Karel St, Del Judor, Witbank 1035; tel 013 692-8872 (h); cell 082 665-3436; email jhbird@mweb.co.za

Witwatersrand Philatelic Society

Meets second Wed, 20h00 (first Wed, Dec), Country Club, Johannesburg, Napier Rd, Auckland Park.

Sec; Robin Messenger, Box 528, Florida Hills 1716; tel/fax 011 787-5536.

Pres Herbie Schaffler, email haschaff@iafrica.com

Worcester Philatelic Society

For details of meetings contact Pres Dr M D de Klerk, Koortsstraat 10, Panorama, Worcester 6850. tel 023 342-8044; cell 083 631-5956; email mdavid@artslink.co.za.

Overseas' Affiliated Societies

Anglo-Boer War Philatelic Society

Meetings as advised in *Anglo-Boer War Philatelist;* usually in South Africa during Congress week.

Sec; P M Prime, 56 Mount Way, Waverton, Chester, Cheshire CH37QF, England.

Filatelisten Vereeniging Zuidelijk Afrika

Eresekretaris mnr J Stolk, Postbus 33223, 3005 EE Rotterdam, Nederland

email janstolk@belgacom.net; tel/fax +31 164 683179. Verteenwoordiger in Suid-Afrika Mnr G D Bresser, Hoggestraat 13, Sasolburg 1947; tel 016 976-5550

Natal and Zululand Study Circle

Two annual meetings in UK, AGM in the Spring; meet in S.A. during Congress week.

Sec; John Dickson, email johndickson@nzsc.demon.co.uk; Lismore Ho, Great La, Shepton Beauchamp, Som. TA19 0LJ, UK. SA Rep, Roger Porter, 12 Forest Lane, Hilton 3245; tel 033 343-4163; fax 845-1499; email rogport@kznncs.org.za

Orange Free State Study Circle

Meetings/venue advised in OFS Bulletin.

Sec; Richard Stroud, 28 Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset TA8 1LQ England; tel +44(0)1278-782235; email jrstroud@classicfm.net.

Representative in South Africa:

John Cheminais, Box 37833, Valyland 7978; tel/fax 021 785-3656; email johnc2@telkomsa.net

Philatelic Society for Greater SA

Sec; Ron Strawser, 4 Amherst Ct, Midland, Texas 79705, USA; email strauser@iglobal.net

SA Rep: Dr Uli Bantz, Box 6913, Westgate 1724; tel 011 766-1495; email ulib@mweb.co.za

Rhodesian Study Circle

Meets quarterly. Secretary Richard G. Barnett, 2 Cox Ley, Hatfield Heath, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. CM22 7ER, UK. Tel (44) 1279 730425.

South African Collectors' Society

Secretary Mr Chris Oliver, 46 Woodville Road, Ham, Richard-upon-Thames, Surrey TW10 7QN, UK. email olivers.of_ham@virgin.net

Tel 0944 1229 47-4077; email royanne@cwcom.net

The Southern Africa Post Card Research Group (SAPRG)

Chairman: Archie Atkinson, 8 Scarlett Rd, Castletown, Isle of Man IM9 1MT, UK.

Admin Sec; Mr Carol Hardijzer, Box 1270, Rooihuiskraal 0154; cell: 082 495-0030; email: chardijzer@fnb.co.za

Transvaal Study Circle

Sec; Jeff Woolgar; 132 Dale St, Chatham ME4 6QH. Tel/fax 0944 1474-8604; email jeffwtsc@beeb.net; web page www.transvaalsc.org;

Transvaal Philatelist published quarterly. SA Rep Gawie van der Walt, Box 20022, Noordbrug 2522; tel 018 294-8027 (h), 018 294-4201 (b); fax 294-4202; email cachetap@iafrica.com

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Stampmates 2004

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Western Cape Representative
David Sinclair: Box 27345, Rhine Road, 8050; tel 021 439-2306; cell 082 357-2341; email sinclair@telkomsa.net

Trustees:
Harry Birkhead, RDPSA, FRPSL, Box 723. Bedfordview 2007; tel/fax 011 455-1138; email svlvia@icon.co.za:
Jill Redmond RDPSA. Box 9248 Cinda Pa1463; tel/fax 011 917-5304; cell 083 992-0607; email pfsasec@,mweb.co.za

Junior Stamp Clubs affiliated to Federation

De Kuilen Jeugklub
Eerste Maandag, 19h15, Manatokalaan, 23, Kuilsrivier. Dennis Horn, Posbus471, Kuilsrivier 7579; tel 021 903-3363; fax 021 906-2782; email taberna@iafrica.com

Edenvale Youth Philatelic Society
First Wednesday 18:30-19:30, Community Ctre. cnr. Van RiebeeckAv/2nd St, Edenvale.
Steve J Bailie, 62 Karen Rd, Iliondale 1610; tel 011 609-2709 (h), 011 290-7838 (b); email steveb@afrifocus.co. za. Assistant Yvonne Tonini, email toninyv@iafrica.com

Goldfields Junior Stamp Club
Last Thursday of the month 19:00, Church Hall, NG Moedergemeente, Odendaalsrus
Dr Meyer de Kock: Box 62, Odendaalsrus 9480; tel 057 354-1338; cell 082 459-6707; email gelmi@freemail.absa.co.za

Highveld Ridge Junior Stamp Club
Second Saturday of the month 10:00, Secunda Library Auditorium
Colin W Thomas, Box304.Secunda.2302; tel 017 634-1762 (h); 017610-2030 (b) email cwthomas@mweb.co.za or thomascw@sasol.com

Houtbay Junior Stamp Club
First Fri 15:30, Hout Bay Library. Ken Joseph, Box 26456, Hout Bay 7872;
tel 021 790-4287 (h); 021 790-5943/4 (b); fax 790-5745; email ken@philatelicfriends.com

Lepono Land Philately
Tuesday & Thursday 13:15, Lepono Primary School: Mr J Toka, Principal.
Catherine Tsebe, c/o Mr J Toka, Lepono Primary School P.O. Swartbooistad 0148

Maritzburg Junior Stamp Club
Last Saturday of the month, Hilton Library.
Ann Southwood: Box 476, Hilton 3245; tel 033 343-4803; email hilton@postnet.co.za

Mr YACCY Postal Stamp Club
Ursula White: P 0 Box 1834, Boksburg, 1460; tel 011 896-1308 (h); 917-3220 (b); cell 082 374-1296; email MrYaccy@webmail.co.za

Nigel Junior Stamp Club
Second Saturday of each month 09:00-12:00, Catholic Hall, Rhodes Avenue, Nigel.
Charles Rogers, P 0 Box 10207 Strubenvale 1570 tel 011 362 1919

OVS Jeug Filatelievereniging
Weekliks op 'n gepasde dag 16:00-17:00, Laerskool Universitas
Garry Osthoff, Div Food Science, UFS, Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300; tel/fax 051 401-2216; email OsthoffG.sci@mail.uovs.ac.za

Penny Black Stamp Club
Every Thursday, 16:00, 406 Adelphi Centre, Main Road, Sea Point.
Lee Donlin, 406 Adelphi Centre, Main Rd, Sea Point, 8001; tel 021 439-9293.
Alt: David Sinclair, Box 27345, Rhine Rd 8050; tel 021 439-2306; cell 082 357-2341; email sinclair@telkomsa.net

Perf Pals:
For details contact Ann Southwood, Maritzburg Junior Stamp Club

Philatelic Society of KwaZulu-Natal Juniors
For details contact Ann White, Box 115, Hyper by the Sea 4053; tel/fax 0311 563-4124 (h); cell 083 724-3135; email andypooh@absamail.co.za

Pietersburg Philatelic Society (Junior Section)
For details contact Solly Starkowitz, Box 302, Polokwane, 0700; tel 015 297-2723 (h)
015 297-2942 (b)

Port Elizabeth Junior Stamp Club
For details contact Herwig Kussing, Box 10886, Union Grange 6015.
tel 041 365-4897; email kussingh@xsinet.co.za

Postmark & Postal History Junior Section
For details contact Marge Viljoen, tel/fax 012 460-7339

St Mary's Seëlklub
Eerste Saterdag van die maand 10:30, 17 BouwerSt., Rosemore, George, 6529.
Elizabeth Fernold, Posbus 215. George, 6530; tel 044 875-8229

Southern Junior Stamp Club
For details contact Les Cowbum. 24 Appelgrein St. Brackenhurst 1448; tel 011 867-4446; cell 082 467-0235; email lescow@mweb.co.za

Tshwane Seëlmaats/StampMates
Youth Leader: Cassie Carstens, P 0 Box 56221, Wierdapark 0149; tel 012 653-2279; fax: 012 653-2280; email ngwps`@mweb.co.za
Supervisor: Robbie Harm; cell 082 926-7103
Pretoria-Moot: first Friday of month, 15:00, Sentraal-Moot Library, Frederikstraat, Gezina.
Centurion: first Saturday, 14:00, Eldoraigne Library, Irelandweg, Eldoraigne.
Assistants: Pat Kitts, tel 012 664-7026 and George Hayman, tel 012 664-7521.
Magaliesberg: last Friday of month, 15:00 at Pretoria-North Library, Burgerstraat, Pretoria North.
Assistant: Rita Glenwinkel, tel 012 546-2934.

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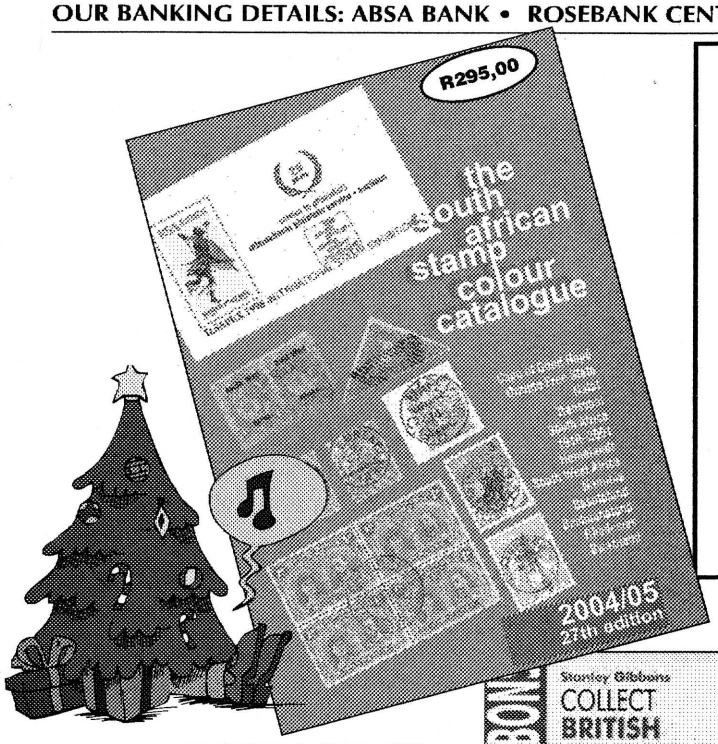

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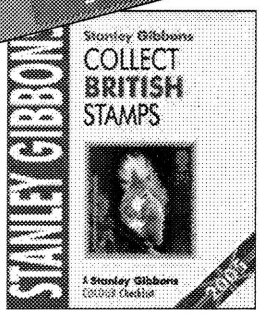

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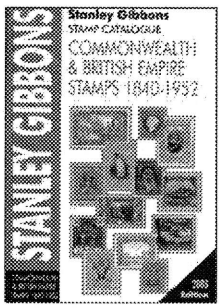

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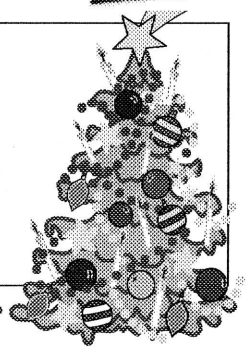

Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

Bestelvorm / Order Form

Please supply the following:.....

Van Surname	Mej/Mev/Mnr Miss/Mrs/Mr
e-mail e-pos	Voorletters Initials
Posadres Postal Address	
	Poskode/Postcode
Tel (h)	Tel (w)

Method of Payment/Metode van betaling

☐ Posorder / Postal Order ☐ Visa ☐ Master ☐ Cheque / Tjek

Geen ander kaarte sal aanvaar word nie/No other cards will be accepted

No ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Vervaldatum / Expiry Date / (month/year) ☐☐☐☐ CVV ☐☐☐

Handtekening / Signature

Datum / Date

ID No:

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CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005
NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION
PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

SECTION "A" - PERSONAL DETAILS		
TITLE	INITIALS	OFFICE USE
SURNAME		
ADDRESS		TEL: H: W: Fax: Cell: e-mail:
POSTCODE	SOCIETY	

SECTION "B" - PROVISIONAL ENTRY FORM

I wish to enter for the **"CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005"** National Philatelic Exhibition the exhibit described below. I agree to abide by the rules of the "CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005" Stamp Exhibition and enclose the sum of R75.00 in payment of the exhibit handling fee

Signature _____ Date _____

This entry form must reach the Exhibits Organiser, P O Box 6220, Welgemoed 7538, by 29 April 2005.

TITLE OF EXHIBIT:	
CLASS	NUMBER OF FRAMES REQUIRED

PREVIOUS AWARDS received by this exhibit since 1st July 2002 at National level or higher

DATE	OCCASION	AWARD

If not applicable, delete clause below, otherwise obtain signature of Society Chairman or Secretary

I am a first-time exhibitor at National level and per clause 3.4 of the Prospectus; my Society hereby confirms that my exhibit is of National standard.

Name & Signature of Society Chairman or Secretary:

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CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005
NASIONALE FILATELIE UITSTALLING
VOORLOPIGE INSKRYWING FORMULIER

DEEL "A" — PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE		
TITEL	VOORLETTERS	KANTOOR GEBRUIK
VAN		
ADRES		TEL: H: W: Faks: Sel: e-pos:
POSKODE	TUISVERENIGING	

DEEL "B" — VOORLOPIGE INSKRYWINGSFORMULIER

Ek wil in die "CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005" Filateliese Uitstalling inskryf soos hieronder aangedui. Ek onderneem om by die reëls vir die **"CAPE STAMP SHOW 2005"** Filateliese Uitstalling te hou en ek sluit R75.00 as betaling vir die hanteringsfooi in.

Handtekening _____ Datum _____

Hierdie Inskrywingsformulier moet Die Uitstalorganiseerder, Posbus 6220, Welgemoed 7538, ten laaste 29 April 2005 bereik.

NAAM VAN UITSTALLING:		
KLAS	AANTAL RAME VERLANG	
VORIGE BEKRONINGS vir hierdie uitstalling sedert 1 Julie 2002 op Nasionale vlak of hoër		
DATUM	GELEENTHEID	TOEKENNING

Indien nie van toepassing, skrap die onderstaande.
Indien van toepassing, moet die Voorsitter of Sekretaris van die Vereniging teken

Ek stal vir die eerste keer op Nasionale vlak uit en kragtens paragraaf 3.4 van die Prospektus bevestig my Vereniging hiermee dat my uitstalling van Nasionale standaard is.

Naam en Handtekening van Vereniging se Voorsitter of Sekretaris:

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CAPE STAMP SHOW

Nasionale Filatelie Uitstalling

19 - 22 OKTOBER 2005

GOODWOOD CIVIC CENTRE
KAAPSTAD, SUID-AFRIKA

KEERDATUMS
Voorlopige inskrywing: 29 April 2005
Finale inskrywing: 12 Augustus 2005
Lewer uitstalmateriaal: 10 Oktober 2005

UITSTALLINGSHANDLEIDING

1. STATUS VAN UITSTALLING

Die uitstalling is mededingend sowel as nie-mededingend en is oop vir alle lede van verenigings wat by Die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika geaffilieer is, dog enige versameling wat sedert 1 Julie 2002:

a) 'n Groot Goue Toekenning by enige Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale of Spesiale Nasionale Uitstalling verower het, of ? Goue of Groot Goue Toekenning by enige Internasionale Uitstalling, mag nie mededingend ingeskryf word nie;

b) 'n Goue Toekenning by enige Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale of Spesiale Nasionale Uitstalling verower het, sal slegs behoudens Artikel 8.3 vir mededingend uitstalling kan deelneem.

2. BESTEK VAN DIE UITSTALLING

Groep A	**Nie-Mededingend**
Klas 01	Erehof Alleenlik lede van die Jurie
Klas 02	Genooide Uitstallings
Groep B	**Mededingende Filatelie**
Klas 03	Tradisionele Filatelie a) Suid-Afrika, alle tydperke b) Groot Brittanje & Gemenebes c) Res van die Wêreld
Klas 04	Posgeskiedenis a) Suid-Afrika, alle tydperke b) Groot Brittanje & Gemenebes c) Res van die Wêreld
Klas 05	Tema
Klas 06	Lugfilatelie, Maritieme & Ramppos
Klas 07	Inkomsteseëls, Aspoestertjies, Eerstedagkoeverte en Pospapier
Klas 08	Literatuur, insluitende Elektroniese Media
Groep C	**Kompeterend Ander**
Klas 09	'Ope' Klas sien klousule 9
Klas 10	Mededingende Prentposkaarte
Klas 11	'Een Raam' uitstallings sien klousule 10

3. INSKRYWINGS & UITSTALLINGS

3.1. 'n Hanteringsheffing van R75 per inskrywing moet by die indiening van die voorlopige inskrywingsformulier betaal. word. Dit is nie terugbetaalbaar nie.

3.2. Die fooi per raam is R75 of per literatuurinskrywing R100 betaalbaar by voorlegging van die Finale Inskrywingsformulier.

3.3. Enige aantal inskrywings per uitstaller sal oorweeg word; as meer as een voorlopige inskrywing ingedien word, moet die uitstaller voorkeur aandui ingeval nie almal aanvaar kan word nie. Geen uitstalling kan in meer as een Klas ingeskryf word nie.

3.4. 'n Voorlopige inskrywing van 'n uitstaller wat vir die eerste keer deelneem, moet 'n verklaring van die bestuur van sy vereniging aanheg dat die uitstalling van Nasionale standard is. Hierdie verklaring sal die uitstalling outamaties in aanmerking bring vir die ERPS-wisseltrofee vir 'n eerste filateliese uitstaller op Nasionale vlak.

3.5. Inskrywings moet die *bona fide* eiendom van die uitstaller wees. Die ondertekening van ? inskrywingsformulier word as 'n verklaring hiertoe beskou.

3.6. 'n Voorlopige Inskrywingsformulier en hanteringsfooi vir elke uitstalling moet voor **29 April 2005** ingedien word sodat die Reëlingskomitee rame kan toeken.

3.7. Alle bekronings wat 'n versameling in die voorafgaande drie jaar verwerf het, moet op die inskrywingsformulier vermeld word.

3.8. Die Uitstallingsorganiseerder behou homself die reg voor sonder verstrekking van redes enige inskrywing of uitstalling, gedeeltelik of geheel, te weier.

3.9. Vir elke aanvaarde uitstalling moet die Reëlingskomitee voor **12 Augustus 2005** ontvang: (a) 'n finale inskrywingsformulier, (b) die neergelegde raamgelde soos in Art. 3.2, (c) 'n beskrywing van die uitstalling wat in die uitstalkatalogus gepubliseer sal word en (d) 'n afskrif van die uitstaller se inleidende bladsy wat die aard van die uitstalling aandui. 'n Beskrywing in Engels of Afrikaans in nie meer as 100 woorde nie sou dit die getal woorde oorskry sal dit afgeskaal word. Die inleidende bladsy mag later verander word maar die oorspronklike ontwerp van die uitstalling mag nie verander nie.

3.10. Wanneer die Reëlingskomitee die finale inskrywingsformuliers ontvang, sal hulle spesiale koeverte vir die verpakking van uitstallings aan voornemende uitstallers stuur.

3.11. Uitstallings moet die Reëlingskomitee ten laaste op **10 Oktober 2005** bereik, behalwe vir Literatuur (Klas 08) waar dit van uitstallers verlang word op **1 Augustus 2005** vir beoordelingsdoeleindes; aflewerings instruksies sal verstrek word op die Finale Inskrywingsformulier.

3.12. Sou daar enige onsekerheid of dispuut oor die geldigheid van enige inskrywing ontstaan, sal die besluit van die Reëlingskomitee finaal wees.

4. UITSTAL RAME

4.1. Uitstel rame bevat 15 bladsye, elk maksimum 305mm hoog. Die raamwydte is 1150mm, met sig-groote 1120mm. **NEEM KENNIS dat bladsye gemonteer word in 3 horisontale rye van 5 velle elk, waarvan die eerste ry velle 1, 2, 3, 4 en 5 van links na regs bevat, gevolg deur 2 horisontale rye, ook van links na regs gemonteer, die eerste met bladsye 6 tot 10 en die tweede van 11 tot 15.**

4.2. Uitstallers moet hul albumbladsye beskerm met asetaat- of plastiek omhulsels vir die veiligheid van hul materiaal. Inskrywings sonder omhulsels sal nie aanvaar word nie. Bladsynommers moet regs bo op die voorkant van die bladsy aangedui word en moet sigbaar wees as bladsye in die raam gemonteer is. Nommers moet aanlopend wees, bv 'n 4 raam uitstalling se bladsye sal van 1 tot 60 genommer wees.

4.3. Vir uitstallings wat nog nie mededingend by 'n Nasionale Uitstalling vertoon is nie, of wat tevore hoogstens 'n groot silwer toegeken is, kan tot 5 rame aangevra word. Waar 'n uitstalling 'n Vermeil of hoër toekenning ontvang het, mag tot 8 rame aangevra word. Rame word na diskresie deur die Reëlingskomitee toegeken.

5. AANSPREEKLIKHEID & VERSEKERING

5.1. Hoewel alle moontlike sorg getref word terwyl uitstallings onder toesig van die Reëlingskomitee is, bly uitstallings te alle tye op die risiko van die eienaar. Nog die Reëlingskomitee, nog die ampsdraers, lede en werknemers van die gasheer-verenigings wat die uitstalling reël, nog enige vrywillige helpers, sal aanspreeklik wees vir enige verlies of skade aan 'n uitstalling, vanweë enige rede of oorsaak.

5.2. Hoewel daar nie risiko-versekering gereël kan word nie, sal daar onderhandelings met die versekeringsmaatskappye aangegaan word. Die uitstaller sal self met die maatskappy moet reël vir sy eie dekking en sy eie premie betaal. Besonderhede sal saam met die Finale Inskrywingsvorms verskaf word

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6. JURIE & BEOORDELING

6.1. Die Reëlingskomitee het 'n filatelis genooi om as voorsitter te dien en 'n jurie saam te stel, bestaande uit 'n vise-voorsitter en minstens sewe ander lede wat almal as geakkrediteerde beoordelaars van die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika gelys is. Hoogstens drie ander persone kan as leerling-beoordelaars aangewys word. Die name van jurielede en leerlinge sal vir kennisneming aan die Bestuurskomitee van die die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika voorgelê word.

6.2. Die Voorsitter, of in sy afwesigheid die Vise-voorsitter, sal die werksaamhede van die jurie beheer kragtens die reëls en bywette van die Filateliese Federasie van Suid-Afrika. Hoewel die jurie enige persoon as 'n konsultant kan raadpleeg, sal nog 'n konsultant nog leerlingbeoordelaars enige stem in die jurie se verrigtinge hê.

6.3. In geval van staking van stemme oor enige saak, sal die Voorsitter van die jurie 'n beslissende stem uitbring.

6.4 Die beraadslagings van die jurie is vertroulik en sy aangekondigde beslissings is finaal en onherroeplik.

6.5. Beoordeling sal geskied volgens die voorgelegde materiaal en geen verdere ondersteunende materiaal word verlang of toegelaat nie. Faksimilees (fotostate of foto's) wat in uitstallings gebruik word, moet duidelik as sodanig gemerk word en moet minstens 25% groter of kleiner as die werklike afgebeelde item wees.

6.6. Mededingende uitstallings word op eie meriete beoordeel en nie teen ander uitstallings nie, behalwe in the geval van die Grand Prix en ander Spesiale Toekennings.

6.7. Geen uitstalblad mag enige aanduiding van prys of waarde bevat nie en geen uitstalling mag enigsins te koop geadverteer word nie.

6.8. Die jurie kan na diskresie die verwante uitstallings van 'n uitstaller saam groepeer om 'n hoër toekenning moontlik te maak as wat afsonderlik die geval sou wees. Sulke samevoegings mag nie 'n Goue of Groot Goue Toekenning ontvang nie.

6.9. Die jurie kan na diskresie 'n uitstalling van een klas na 'n ander hergroepeer om 'n hoër toekenning moontlik te maak as wat andersins die geval sou wees.

6.10. 'n Uitstalling wat minder rame vul as wat die uitstaller aangevra het en toegewys is, sal nie beoordeel word nie. 'n Raam moet ten volle met tersake materiaal gevul word.

6.11. Beoordeling sal gedoen word op basis van die huidige F.I.P. reëls vir sy klas, behalwe Klas 7 Aspoestertjies en Eerstedagkoeverte, Klas 9 - "Ope", Klas 10 Prentbriefkaarte en Klas 11 Een Raam. As uitstallers duidelikheid soek oor F.I.P. reëls moet hulle die Reëlingskomitee benader en die betrokke klas gee.

7. TOEKENNINGS (BEHALWE VIR DIE 'EEN-RAAM' KLAS)

7.1. Die Uitstaltoekennings is:

7.1.1. Groot Goud	7.1.2. Goud
7.1.3. Groot Vermeil	7.1.4. Vermeil
7.1.5. Groot Silwer	7.1.6. Silwer
7.1.7. Silwerbrons	7.1.8. Brons
7.1.9. Sertifikaat van Verdienste	

Vermeil- en Silwertoekennings kan met die gelukwense van die Jurie geskied.

7.2. Geen uitstalling kan meer as een uitstaltoekenning ontvang nie.

7.3. 'n Inskrywing wat nie 'n uitstaltoekenning kry nie, sal 'n Sertifikaat van Deelname ontvang. Alle Uitstaltoekennings en Sertifikate vir uitstallings in Groep C sal aandui vir watter klas dit toegeken is.

8. SPESIALE TOEKENNINGS

8.1. Afgesien van die Uitstaltoekennings, kan verskeie spesiale bekronings vir toekenning deur die jurie beskikbaar wees.

8.2. In die Groep vir Mededingende Filatelie sal die Grand Prix (die Presidentstrofee) toegeken word aan die best mededingende uitstalling van minstens Goue standaard. Dit sal voorkeur bo ander toekennings geniet. Die Poskantoorskild sal toegeken word vir die beste uitstalling van Suid-Afrikaanse filatelie van minstens Goue standaard. Hierdie twee uitstallings sal nie vir enige ander spesiale bekronings kwalifiseer nie.

8.3. 'n Uitstalling wat sedert 1 Julie 2002 'n Goue toekenning by enige Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale of Spesiale Nasionale Uitstalling verwerf het, sal nie by hierdie uitstalling vir enige Spesiale Toekenning kwalifiseer nie tensy dit 'n Groot Goue Toekenning verower.

8.4. Geen uitstalling mag meer as twee Spesiale Toekennings ontvang nie.

8.5. Enige Spesiale Toekenning vir Groep C sal duidelik aandui vir watter klas dit toegeken is.

9. DIE 'OPE' KLAS

9.1. Die doelstellings in die 'Ope' Klas is om 'n interessante uitstalling te verskaf wat terselfdertyd stimuleer vir die ervare en die nuwe versamelaar, asook kompetisie te verskaf buite die F.I.P. reëls en verder die insluiting toe te laat van 'n sekere hoeveelheid nie-filateliese stukke soos plakkers, prentposkaarte, numismatiese items, telefoonkaarte, dokumente, prente, tekenings, koerantknipsels, ens. Die enigste voorwaardes is dat (a) geen voorwerp dikker as 3mm is nie, sodat dit in die raam kan inpas en (b) die filateliese element moet nie minder as 50% van die vertoonde materiaal bevat nie.

9.2. Die Beoordeling sal soos volg wees:

Relatiewe toestand en seldsaamheid	20 punte
Behandeling en oorspronklikheid	30 punte
Kennis en persoonlike studie	30 punte
Uitvoering, byskryf en uitleg	20 punte

9.3. Inskrywings in die "Ope" Klas kry NIE Spesiale Toekennings en Trofeë nie.

10. DIE 'EEN RAAM' KLAS

10.1. Die doelstellings in die 'Een Raam' Klas is sowel vir die nuwe versamelaars om te begin met uitstal op Nasionale vlak asook om vir die ervare versamelaar 'n kans te gee om materiaal te vertoon wat nie vertoon kan word in meer as een raam nie of om nuwe idees en ontwikkelings te wys.

10.2. Die Beoordeling sal soos volg wees:

Behandeling en belangrikheid	30 punte
Filatelise kennis, persoonlike studie en navorsing	35 punte
Toestand en skaarsheid	30 punte
Uitvoering	5 punte

10.3. Die 'Een Raam' Klas sal 5 toekenningsvlakke hê in die vorm van Sertifikate:

10.3.1 Diamant	90-100 punte
10.3.2 Emerald	80-89 punte
10.3.3 Robyn	70-79 punte
10.3.4 Saffier	60-69 punte
10.3.5 Akwamaryn	50-59 punte

10.4. Inskrywings in die 'Een Raam' Klas kry NIE Spesiale Toekennings en Trofeë nie. Inskrywings in die klas sal nie die inskrywer diskwalfiseer vir die ERPS-trofeë by 'n later uitstalling nie.

11. AANVAARDING VAN UITSTALREËLS

Die invul en indiening van die finale inskrywingsformulier word beskou as aanvaarding van die reëls vir die uitstalling en aanduiding van die uitstaller se volle aanvaarding van die Reëlingskomitee se besluit oor enige saak wat kan ontstaan en wat nie deur hierdie reëls gedek word nie.

12. UITSTALLINGSKATALOGUS

Elke uitstaller sal een gratis eksemplaar van die uitstallingskatalogus ontvang wat die uitstaller by die uitstalling kan afhaal of anders sal ingesluit word by die insending by sy terugsending, tesame met 'n kopie van die Toekenningslys.

Verdere eksemplare van hierdie Uitstallinghandleiding en Voorlopige Inskrywingsformulier kan verkry word van:

Mnr Des Hyland, Uitstallingsorganiseerder,
Posbus 6220, Welgemoed 7538.
Tel: (021) 913 3990 e-pos: desnora@netactive.co.za

Hierdie uitstallinghandleiding en inskrywingformulier is ook beskikbaar op die Federasie se webwerf: philatelysa.co.za Die inskrywing kan ook voltooi word op lyn.

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CAPE STAMP SHOW

National Stamp Exhibition

19th-22nd OCTOBER 2005

GOODWOOD CIVIC CENTRE
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

DEADLINES
Provisional Entry: 29 April 2005
Final Entry: 12 August 2005
Deliver Exhibit: 10 October 2005

PROSPECTUS

1. STATUS OF EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will be both competitive and non-competitive and open to all members of societies affiliated to The Philatelic Federation of South Africa provided that any collection which has since 1st July 2002:

a) gained a Large Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition, or a Gold or Large Gold Award at any International Exhibition, shall not be eligible for competitive entry for this exhibition;

b) gained a Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition shall only be eligible for competitive entry at this exhibition subject to the provisions of Clause 8.3.

2. SCOPE OF EXHIBITION

Group A	**Non-Competitive**
Class 01	Court of Honour - Members of the Jury only
Class 02	Invited Exhibits
Group B	**Competitive Philately**
Class 03	Traditional Philately
	a) South Africa, all periods
	b) Great Britain & British Commonwealth
	c) Rest of the World
Class 04	Postal History
	a) South Africa, all periods
	b) Great Britain & British Commonwealth
	c) Rest of the World
Class 05	Thematics
Class 06	Aerophilately, Maritime & Disaster Mails
Class 07	Revenues, Cinderellas, First Day Covers, Stationery
Class 08	Literature, including Electronic Media
Group C	**Competitive Other**
Class 09	'Open' Class see clause 9
Class 10	Picture Postcards
Class 11	'One Frame' exhibits see clause 10

3. ENTRIES & EXHIBITS

3.1. A charge of R75 per entry to cover handling costs will be due on submission of the Provisional Entry Form. This fee is not refundable.

3.2. The fee per frame is R75 or R100 per Literature entry, payable on submission of the Final Entry Form.

3.3. A maximum of two exhibits per exhibitor will be considered; if more than one provisional entry is submitted, the exhibitor must indicate which one will have preference if both cannot be accepted. No exhibit may be entered in more than one Class.

3.4. A provisional entry from an exhibitor competing for the first time must be accompanied by a statement from the committee of his / her Society confirming that the exhibit is of National standard. This declaration will automatically enter the exhibit for the ERPS Floating Trophy which is awarded to a first-time philatelic exhibitor at National level.

3.5. Entries must be the *bona fide* property of the exhibitor at the time of exhibition; the completion of an entry form is deemed to be an implied declaration to this effect.

3.6. A Provisional Entry Form, with the handling fee for each exhibit, must be received before **29th April 2005** to enable the Organising Committee to allocate frames.

3.7. All awards gained by a collection in the previous three years must be listed on the exhibitor's entry form.

3.8. The Organising Committee reserves the right to reject any entry or exhibit, in whole or in part, without having to assign any reason for such rejection.

3.9. For each accepted exhibit, the Exhibits Organiser must receive before **12th August 2005** (a) the Final Entry Form, (b) the prescribed frame fees per Clause 3.2, (c) a description in English or Afrikaans of the exhibit for inclusion in the exhibition catalogue; the description must not exceed 100 words; any excess will be truncated, (d) a photocopy of the exhibit's introductory page outlining the concept of the exhibit, which may subsequently be amended, but the fundamental concept of the exhibit may not be changed and (e) Synopsis page (optional).

3.10. After receipt by the Exhibits Organiser of the Final Entry Forms, special labels or envelopes for submission of the exhibits will be forwarded to all prospective exhibitors.

3.11. Exhibits must be received by the Organising Committee not later than **10th October 2005**, except for Literature (Class 08) where exhibits are required by **1st August 2005** for judging purposes; delivery instructions will be advised on the Final Entry forms.

3.12. Should any doubt or dispute arise as to the eligibility of any entry, the ruling of the Organising Committee shall be final.

4. EXHIBITION FRAMES

4.1. Exhibition Frames accommodate 15 sheets, each with a maximum height of 305mm. The width of the frame is 1150mm, with "daylight" size of 1120 mm. **NOTE that the sheets will be mounted in the sequence of 3 horizontal rows of 5 sheets each, so that the top row will show sheets 1 to 5, left to right, followed by 2 further rows of 5 sheets, below.**

4.2. All exhibitors must provide their album pages with acetate or plastic exhibition covers to ensure the safety of their material; entries will not be accepted without exhibition covers. Sheet numbers must be shown on the front of the sheet at the top right corner, so the numbers are visible when the sheets are mounted to allow the mounting to be checked; numbering is to be sequential within each exhibit, e.g. for a 4 frame exhibit the sheets shall be numbered from 1 to 60.

4.3. For exhibits that previously gained up to a Large Silver Award, or have not been shown competitively at a National Exhibition, up to 5 frames may be applied for. Where an exhibit has been awarded a Vermeil or higher at a National Exhibition, up to 8 frames may be applied for. All frame allocations are however at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

5. LIABILITY & INSURANCE

5.1. Although every possible care will be taken of exhibits whilst in custody of the Organising Committee, such exhibits shall at all times be at the owner's risk. Neither the Organising Committee nor the officers, members and employees of the sponsoring Societies arranging the exhibition, nor any voluntary helpers, shall incur any liability for any loss or damage sustained by an exhibit from any cause or for any reason whatsoever.

5.2. Although there will be no insurance cover, efforts will be made to negotiate with an insurance company. The onus rests with the exhibitor to arrange his/her own insurance cover and pay the relevant premium. Details will be advised with the Final Entry Forms when dispatched.

6. JURY & JUDGING FOR AWARDS

6.1. The Organising Committee has invited a philatelist to chair the jury and to appoint his jury, which will comprise a Vice-Chairman and at least seven other members, all of whom will be on the list of accredited judges maintained by The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. Not more than three

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other persons may also be nominated to act as Learner Jurors. The names of the Jury and Learner Jurors will be submitted to the Management Committee of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa for noting.

6.2. The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall have full control over the activities of the jury, which shall be subject to the Rules and Bye-laws of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa. While the jury may call in any person/s as a consultant, neither consultant/s nor Learner Jurors shall have any vote in the jury's deliberations.

6.3. In the event of equality of voting on any question, the Chairman of the jury shall have a casting vote.

6.4. The deliberations of the jury are confidential and its decisions, once announced, shall be final and irrevocable.

6.5. Judging for awards will be on material submitted and no further supporting matter will be required or permitted. Copied material (photostats or photographs) used in exhibits must be clearly labelled as such and must be at least 25% linearly larger or smaller than the actual size of the item depicted.

6.6. Competitive exhibits will be judged on their individual merits and not against other collections, except in the case of the Grand Prix and other Special Awards.

6.7. No exhibition page may bear any indication of price or value, nor shall any exhibit in any way be advertised for sale.

6.8. At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibitor's related exhibits may be grouped together with a view to making an award for the whole greater than that which such exhibits might have obtained individually. Such combinations shall not receive a Gold or Large Gold Award.

6.9. At the sole discretion of the jury, an exhibit entered in a particular Class may be transferred to another Class with a view to making an award greater than it might otherwise have obtained.

6.10. An exhibitor providing less frames than requested and allocated shall not have that exhibit judged; a frame must be completely filled with relevant material.

6.11. Judging shall be based on current F.I.P. rules for each Class, except for Class 7 Cinderellas and First Day Covers, Class 9 'Open', Class 10 Picture Postcards and Class 11 'One Frame'. Where exhibitors are uncertain regarding F.I.P. rules, please contact the Exhibits Organiser stating the Class of interest.

7. AWARDS

7.1. Exhibition Awards will be:

7.1.1. Large Gold	7.1.2. Gold
7.1.3. Large Vermeil	7.1.4. Vermeil
7.1.5. Large Silver	7.1.6. Silver
7.1.7. Silver-Bronze	7.1.8. Bronze
7.1.9. Certificate of Merit	

Vermeil and Silver Awards may be given with the Felicitations of the Jury.

7.2. No exhibit may receive more than one Exhibition Award.

7.3. Each entry that is not given an Exhibition Award will receive a Certificate of Participation. Exhibition Awards and Certificates awarded to exhibits in Group C will state for which Class they were awarded.

8. SPECIAL AWARDS

8.1. In addition to the Exhibition Awards, various Special Awards may be made available to the jury to be awarded within each Exhibition Group.

8.2. Within the Competitive Philately Group, the Grand Prix (the President's Trophy) shall be awarded to the best competitive exhibit over all other awards. The Post Office Shield shall be awarded to the best exhibit of South African philately of not lower than Gold Award standard. These two exhibits will not be eligible for any other Special Awards.

8.3. An exhibit which since 1st July 2002 has gained a Gold Award at any South African National or Special National Exhibition will not be eligible for any Special Award unless at the Exhibition it is awarded a Large Gold Award.

8.4. No other exhibit shall be eligible for more than two Special Awards.

8.5. Any Award presented to an exhibit in Group C will clearly state for which Class it was awarded.

9. THE 'OPEN' CLASS

9.1. The objectives of the 'Open' Class are to provide interesting exhibits which stimulate both the committed and new collector, to provide a competition for those who wish to exhibit outside the F.I.P. regulations and to permit the inclusion of a certain amount of non-philatelic material, such as labels, picture postcards, numismatic items, telephone cards, documents, pictures, photographs, drawings, newspaper clippings, etc. In addition to all requirements for competitive exhibits, viz. entry forms and fees, introductory page, exhibit description, etc, the only stipulations are: no part of the exhibit may exceed 3mm in thickness so it can be mounted in the frames, and the philatelic elements must be not less than 50% of the total items shown.

9.2. The marking scheme will be as follows:

Knowledge and personal study	30 points
Treatment and originality	30 points
Relative condition and rarity	20 points
Presentation, write-up and arrangement	20 points

9.3. Entries in the 'Open' Class will NOT be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies unless specifically designated for the 'Open' Class.

10. THE 'ONE FRAME' CLASS

10.1. The objectives of the 'One Frame' Class are to provide for both new collectors to start exhibiting on a small scale at a National Exhibition and also to give established collectors an opportunity to show material that cannot be treated well in more than one frame or to show new ideas or developments. The 'One Frame' exhibit must have an introduction page which lays out the intention and scope of the exhibit. This page may also contain exhibition material.

10.2. The marking scheme will be as follows:

Treatment & importance	30 points
Philatelic knowledge, personal study & research	35 points
Condition & rarity	30 points
Presentation	5 points

10.3. The 'One Frame' Class will have 5 Awards in the form of Certificates:

10.3.1 Diamond	90-100 points
10.3.2 Emerald	80-89 points
10.3.3 Ruby	70-79 points
10.3.4. Sapphire	60-69 points
10.3.5. Aquamarine	50-59 points

10.4. Entries in the 'One Frame' Class' will NOT be eligible for any of the Special Awards and Trophies unless specifically designated for the 'One Frame' Class. Entry in this Class will not prevent the Exhibitor qualifying for the ERPS Trophy at a later Exhibition.

11. ACCEPTANCE OF EXHIBITION REGULATIONS

The completion and acceptance of the Final Entry Form shall constitute acceptance of the rules governing the exhibition and indicate the exhibitor's agreement to accept as final the Organising Committee's decision in any matter which may arise but which is not covered by these rules.

12. EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

12.1. Each exhibitor will be allocated one copy of the exhibition catalogue. The exhibitor may collect this at the exhibition or it will be included with the exhibit upon its return together with a copy of the Awards Listing.

Additional information as well as further copies of this Prospectus and Provisional Entry Forms can be obtained from:

Mr Des Hyland, Exhibits Organiser,
P O Box 6220, Welgemoed 7538.
Tel: (021) 913 3990 Email: desnora@netactive.co.za

This Exhibition Guideline and Entry Form is also available on the Federation website: philatelysa.co.za. You may also complete the Provisional Entry Form online.

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